

RISKS – PILLAR III

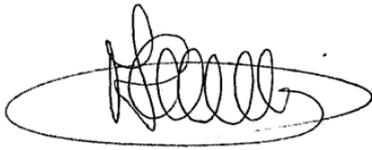
December 31, 2024

STATEMENT ON INFORMATION PUBLISHED IN RESPECT OF PILLAR III

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

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

We confirm, after taking all reasonable measures to that end, that the information disclosed as of December 31, 2024 has been subjected to the same degree of internal control and same internal control procedures as other information provided as regards the financial report.



Martin Thomas
Chief Executive Officer



Gianluca De Ficchy
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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".

1- SUMMARY OF RISKS
1 - KEY FIGURES
EU KM1 - Key metrics template

In millions of euros		31/12/2024	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
		a	c	e
	Available own funds (amounts)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	6 022	5 711	5 518
2	Tier 1 capital	6 022	5 711	5 518
3	Total capital	7 628	6 575	6 382
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts			
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	43 126	42 799	39 752
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13,96%	13,34%	13,88%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	13,96%	13,34%	13,88%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	17,69%	15,36%	16,05%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2,00%	2,00%	2,01%
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1,13%	1,13%	1,13%
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1,50%	1,50%	1,51%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10,00%	10,00%	10,01%
	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%	0,54%
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%	3,04%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13,25%	13,25%	13,05%
12	CET 1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	6,46%	5,36%	6,04%
	Leverage ratio			
13	Total exposure measure	74 815	72 633	67 640
14	Leverage ratio (%)	8,05%	7,86%	8,16%

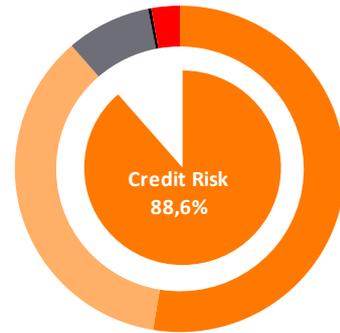
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In millions of euros		31/12/2024	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
		a	c	e
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)				
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk 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)	6 467	5 857	5 571
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	4 449	4 388	4 299
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	3 359	3 381	3 237
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	1 239	1 235	1 289
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	550,48%	498,88%	448,19%
Net Stable Funding Ratio				
18	Total available stable funding	59 433	55 526	53 659
19	Total required stable funding	47 100	45 591	41 947
20	NSFR ratio (%)	126,18%	121,79%	127,92%

The data relating to the LCR and its aggregates are averages for the 12 months ending on the reporting date mentioned (Article 447 f of CRR2).

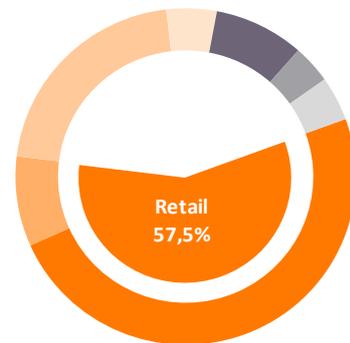
Own funds requirements by type of risk

- Credit Risk - Internal Ratings Based Approach 52.6%
- Credit Risk - Standard Approach 36.0%
- Operational Risk 8.3%
- Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk 0.3%
- Market Risk 2.8%



Exposure by exposure class

- Retail 48.8%
- Retail SME 8.6%
- Corporates 21.2%
- Corporates SME 4.8%
- Central Governments or Central Banks 8.6%
- Institutions 3.7%
- Others 4.2%



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

	31/12/2024	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Return on assets	1.34%	1.33%	1.22%

Compared to last year, the calculation now includes the share attributable to the minority interests.

2 - CONTEXT

Falling inflation marked the start of a new stage in monetary policy in 2024. Whereas at the end of 2023, the market was anticipating a rapid cut in central bank rates, the ECB made its first rate cut in June. As a result, market rates went through a correction phase in the first half of 2024, before falling significantly from the summer onwards, in line with the rate cuts decided by the central banks (100 basis points for the ECB and the FED). Uncertainty surrounding the economic policy of Donald Trump, re-elected in the United States at the end of the year, triggered a further rise in market rates in December 2024. On the other hand, geopolitical tensions had little or no impact. As for MFS bonds, their spread initially tightened considerably in the first half of 2024, before diverging due to negative announcements affecting the automotive sector (earnings warnings, plant closures, particularly among German manufacturers). Eventually, the spread returned to a level similar to that observed at the end of 2023.

3 - RISK FACTORS

1) Typology of risks

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

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

- **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 Mobilize F.S group 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 RCI Banque not being in a position to finance its activities at a cost that is competitive.
- **Credit risk (Retail customers and Dealer networks):** the risk of loss incurred in the event of default by a counterparty or counterparties considered as a single group of related customers
- **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 Mobilize F.S group'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, or external events (examples: cyber risks, pandemic, internal or external fraud etc.) whether deliberate, accidental or natural (IT risks and 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, 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.

2) Risk factors

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

- Business development risks
- Financial risks
- Product-related risks
- Operational risks
- Legal, regulatory, tax and conduct risks

A. Business development risks (including strategic, concentration, climate and environmental risk)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk related to geopolitical instability

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

- Nationalization risk: The risk that the host country passes a law allowing it to buy back an asset located in its jurisdiction for less than the value of that asset.

- Non-transfer risk: Risk that the host country implements limitations on the transfer of funds out of the country.
- Legislative risk: Risk that the host country passes a law that negatively impacts the value of assets located in its jurisdiction.
- Risk related to the adoption of international sanctions against a country in which RCI operates.

In recent years, Mobilize F.S has been forced to cease operations and withdraw from its Joint Venture in Russia due to the international sanctions imposed on this country following the invasion of Ukraine. At the date of this publication, Mobilize F.S operates activities in countries where an exchange control limit the free convertibility of currencies, such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, South Korea and Morocco. These countries account for 14% of net banking income at December 31, 2024, and 13% of pre-tax income. The development and profitability of Mobilize F.S's activities in emerging countries depend on the economic health and political stability of these countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The impact on vehicle residual values is also an important issue, regulations and technologies can accelerate the depreciation of certain models; the Mobilize F.S. group has a limited exposure to this risk at the end of December 2024 but the Group's strategy includes an increase of this exposure in the coming years.

B. Financial Risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign exchange risk

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

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

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

C. Product risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Operational risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Legal, regulatory and tax risks

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

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

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

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

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

Mobilize F.S. group is primarily subject to the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) package, comprising Directive 2013/36/EU (as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/878 (CRD V)) and Capital Requirements Regulation No. 575/2013 ("CRR") (as amended, inter alia, by Regulation

(EU) 2019/876 (CRR II), (including all implementing legislation in France, in particular Law No. 2013-672 of July 26, 2013 on the separation and regulation of banking activities), the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 2014/59/EU ("BRRD"), as well as relevant technical standards and guidelines of EU regulators, e.g., the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), which provide, among other things, for capital requirements for credit institutions, recovery and resolution mechanisms.

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

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

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

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

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

2- GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLES OF RISK MANAGEMENT

1 - RISK GOVERNANCE POLICY - RISK APPETITE FRAMEWORK

EU OVA - Institution risk management approach

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

EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements

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

RISK GOVERNANCE POLICY: KEY PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Business development strategy and commercial objectives, and
- Risk strategy and associated risk guidelines.

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

RISK APPETITE FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

2 – ORGANIZATION OF RISK CONTROL

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

- **1st level controls** is done by:
 - The operational staff in charge of day-to-day risk management within their own area of responsibility. They decide on and are responsible for risk-taking within the operations they conduct to achieve goals assigned to them. They exercise such responsibility in compliance with the risk management rules and limits set by the "Corporate" risk steering functions;
 - the business divisions are in charge of risk definition, rules, management methods, measurement and monitoring at the corporate level. Each division, in its area of expertise, manages and oversees the risk management system via guidelines and country objectives. Risk is monitored by periodic dedicated committees in both the subsidiaries and centrally. These departments rely on local representatives for risk measurement and exposure monitoring and ensure that limits are respected at the group level.
- **2nd level controls** comprises:
 - The Internal Control department, who reports to the Chief Risk Officer, who is responsible for directing the general internal control and in particular the application of management rules throughout the Group. In terms of internal control supervision in Mobilize F.S. group subsidiaries, the Director of the Internal Control department is supported by Internal Controllers who are functionally attached to the Risk Control Division hierarchically to the CEO of the subsidiaries. Similarly, the Director of the Internal Control department is supported by referents within the central functions to manage the internal control supervision system within the Mobilize F.S. group departments. Internal Controllers at Corporate level and in local entities verify the operations compliance level versus the procedures by checking compliance with the application of the rules defined by the Group;
 - The Risk and Banking Regulation department, who reports to the chief Risk Officer, ensures the deployment of the Risk Governance Policy within the group and ensures its consistency with the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) defined by the Board of Directors; ensures the reliability of risk measurement indicators, the completeness of risk management systems for each risk and the effective exercise of such management; controls, more specifically, the effectiveness of the reporting and alert feedback channels from the subsidiaries to the corporate departments and prepares a summary report on the risks for the management bodies and the Risks Committee of the Board of Directors, as appropriate; verifies the adequacy of the corrective measures developed in the event of failures and their effective implementation by the management functions; plays a central role in monitoring the group's compliance with applicable prudential regulations.
 - The Group Compliance Division : is in charge of setting up, deployment and control of compliance program across RCIBS. Its scope covers in particular: ethics (codes of ethics and professional conduct, conflicts of interests management, gifts and invitations), financial crimes management including risk of corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism, internal/external frauds (other than credit-related frauds), sanctions and embargos, personal data protection, customer protection. Also, in its compliance control function, Group Compliance division ensures global consistency and efficiency of compliance control system. Group

Compliance Division relies on its local network of compliance correspondents, as well as on other functions and departments involved in risk management and control system, such as : group risk control division, internal audit, legal function, performance control and, more generally, all the other business-lines.

- **3rd level controls** refers to the Internal Audit, which aims to provide RCI Banque S.A's Board of Directors and General Management with an overview of the effective level of business operations' control and of the risk steering and management performed by the first two levels.

These three risk controlling lines report to the following committees:

- The Board of Directors and its specialist committees, including the Risk Committee and the Audit and Accounting Committee;
- The Executive Committee and the subsidiaries Management board committees, notably via the Internal Control, Operational Risk and Ethics & Compliance Committee (at local and central level);
- The operational risk management committees within the company's functions (at local and central level).

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

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

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

THE GOVERNING BODIES

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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

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

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

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

Positions held by the members of RCI Banque S.A's Board of Directors

Board of Directors as at 31 December 2024

	Position held in RCI Banque S.A	Number of other positions held inside Renault Group	Number of other positions held outside Renault Group
Etienne BORIS	Director of the Board		2 non-executive positions
Philippe BUROS	Director of the Board		3 non-executive positions
Gianluca de FICCHY	Chairman of the Board	1 executive positions	
Isabelle LANDROT	Director of the Board	1 executive position 2 non-executive position	
Isabelle MAURY	Director of the Board		4 non-executive positions
Patrick CLAUDE	Director of the Board	1 executive positions 8 non-executive positions	
Thierry PIETON	Director of the Board	2 non-executive positions	
Laurent POIRON	Director of the Board		2 executive positions
Nathalie RIEZ-THIOLLET	Director of the Board		1 non-executive position
Céleste THOMASSON	Director of the Board		

Other members of the management body in its executive function at 31 December 2024

Martin THOMAS	Chief Executive Officer	1 non-executive position	
Vincent GELLE	Deputy Chief Executive Officer and VP Finance	2 non-executive positions	

At 31 December 2024, RCI Banque S.A 's Board of Directors had ten members, including four female members.

The mandate of M. Etienne Boris as board member ended on December 31, 2024, and two new board members – Ms Ines Serrano and M. Giovanni Luca Soma – have taken office as from January 1st, 2025.

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

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

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

- **The Risk Committee**

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

- **The Accounts and Audit Committee**

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

- **The Remunerations Committee**

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

- **The Nominations Committee**

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

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Managerial systems

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

As of 31 December 2024, the company's Senior Management and *de facto* managers (within the meaning of Article L.511-13 of France's Monetary and Financial Code) are assumed under the responsibility of Martin Thomas, Chief Executive Officer, and Vincent Gellé, Deputy Chief Executive Officer and V.P. Finance

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

The Deputies Chief Executive Officer hold, as regards third parties, the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer.

The executive committee

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

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

- the Financial Committee which reviews the following themes: economic analyses and forecasts, cost of the resource, liquidity risk, rate risk and counterparty risk on the Group's various perimeters and subsidiaries. Changes in Mobilize F.S holding's balance sheet and profit & loss account are also analyzed to make necessary adjustments to intra-Group transfer prices,
- the Capital and Liquidity Committee which steers the funding plan and ensures that the group's solvency level enables it to ensure its development while meeting the expectations of the various stakeholders (regulators, rating agencies, investors, shareholder) and maintaining good resilience to stress scenarios,
- the Group Commitments Committee which validates commitments beyond the authority of subsidiaries and to which the Group Commitments Director reports on compliance with commitment standards and powers,
- the Group Credit Risk Committee assesses the credit quality of new retail customer production and subsidiaries' performance as regards recovery and targets, and analyzes the cost of risk for the Group and the main countries. On dealer network activity, it reviews changes in outstandings and stock rotation indicators as well as changes in the classification of dealerships and outstandings,
- the Regulatory Committee which reviews major changes in regulations, prudential oversight and action plans, and validates internal rating models and the associated management system,
- the Internal Control, Operational Risk and Ethics & Compliance Committee manages the whole of the Group's internal control system, checks its quality and related mechanisms and adapts resources, systems and procedures. It details, runs and monitors the principles of the operational risk management policy and the principles of the compliance monitoring system. It monitors the progress in action plans. An Internal Control, Operational Risks and Compliance Committee operates in the Mobilize F.S group subsidiaries.
- the New Product Committee which validates new products before they are put on the market, ensuring in particular that new products comply with the Group's commercial policy, the Group's budgetary requirements, legislation applicable locally, the protection of the client's interest and the Group's risk governance.
- the IT Committee, which validates the IT orientations and strategy by considering the associated risks, and which reviews the IT projects, the IT security and the IT/IS Budget.
- The Legal and Tax Committee, which manages the legal, tax and conduct risks associated with the design and distribution of financing products and services.
- The Centra Residual Values Committee, which validates the residual values policy applied to all entities concerned, and monitors market trends, resale process performance and provisions.
- The Climate and Environmental Risks Committee, which monitors the impact of physical and transition risks on existing risks (strategic, credit, financial, business continuity) monitors progress of action plans relating to climate and environmental risks, monitors compliance with risk indicators and ensures that climate and environmental risks are integrated into operating.

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

3 - RISK PROFILE

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A limit: the maximum level of risk that the bank is willing to assume in order to achieve its strategic objectives, in compliance with prudential and regulatory requirements, and having implemented adequate risk management and control capabilities.
- An alert threshold: the level of risk that triggers a notification to the Board of Directors when it concerns a regulatory ratio and to the Risk Committee for all risks monitored at its level, or a notification to the Executive Committee for all risks.

When a limit is crossed, an action plan is implemented to bring it back to the appropriate level, and the Board of Directors is notified in the case of critical risks and the Executive Committee in the case of significant risks.

The crossing of the alert threshold leads to the planning of a set of risk reduction measures applicable in order to prevent the limit being exceeded.

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

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

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

- Maintaining high levels of profitability and adequate solvency, which is the guarantee of the reliability of this commitment vis-à-vis the shareholder;

RISKS - PILLAR III

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

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

- **Risks related to commercial deployment:**

- a) **Concentration risk** arises from a significant accumulation of exposures to certain categories, sectors or markets. The purpose of monitoring this risk is to determine the maximum level of concentration that the bank is prepared to take in the course of its business, in accordance with its strategic plan.
- b) **Strategic risk** is assessed and monitored with the aim of enabling the company to achieve the results of its strategic plan. It is based in particular on the monitoring of external factors such as economic crises, pandemics, etc., as well as the performance of the company's products and investments, and its ability to maintain a high level of profitability and customer satisfaction.
- c) **Geopolitical risk** is analyzed by taking into account macroeconomic indicators, market indicators and external ratings. Cross-border loans and capital investments are subject to a system of limits.
- d) **Climate and environmental risks** are mapped via a survey of the expected impacts of physical and transition risks, and framed by limits in terms of CO2 emission reductions, ESG ratings, the number of commercial offers encouraging the use of electric vehicles and the intervention rate (ratio between financing contracts and registrations) on electric vehicles.

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

- a) a necessary security margin regarding prudential requirements, reflecting Mobilize F.S.'s high profitability and capacity to adapt dividend paid to the single shareholder;
- b) and an "investment grade" rating level by credit rating agencies;

- **Financial risks:**

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

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

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

- **Product risks:**

a) The **credit risk:**

1. The **retail and corporate customer** risk is monitored from both the portfolio and new business perspectives. Its management is based on tracking the cost of risk in relation to set targets, with strong monitoring of underwriting and collection particularly under stressed conditions;
2. The **wholesale** risk is controlled by monitoring the financial situation of dealers, thus contributing to the control of credit risk on outstandings, while ensuring the sustainability of dealer networks;

For both these risks, the target is to keep the overall cost of risk at a consolidated level below or equal to 1% of outstandings.

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

- **Operational risks :**

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

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

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

Internal "interconnections" concern two main areas:

- **Financing:** RCI Banque S.A acts as a central refinancing unit, borrowing on the markets and then making available to some of its subsidiaries and branches the funds they need to finance their business. At the same time, group entities that collect savings or carry out securitizations, as well as insurance companies, deposit their surpluses with RCI Banque SA.
- **Information systems:** internal IT solutions are provided by certain countries to RCI entities, such as Mobilize F.S France for the networks business management system and the accounting system.

4 - **STRESS TESTS**

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

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

The stress tests process includes:

- An overall stress exercise as part of the ICAAP process (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) which is carried out as part of the regulatory exercise at the beginning of the year, a reperforming can also be realized on a quarterly basis for the rest of the year.

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

- o a central scenario based on the budget trajectory/mid-term plan
- o a macro-economic stress scenario,

- 2 idiosyncratic scenarios based in particular on transition risk (Climate scenario) and the reputational risk (Renaultgate type scenario),
- a combined scenario that includes a combination of macroeconomic scenario effects and the most severe idiosyncratic scenario effects,
- reverse stress test.

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

- Stress test framework includes liquidity stress test to ensure that the time horizon during which the Group can continue to operate is respected in a stressed market environment; - Stress tests capturing the group's sensitivity to interest rate and foreign exchange risks. Interest rate risk is measured with the aid of yield curve translation and distortion scenarios;

- Stress tests designed by the EBA (European Banking Authority) or conducted within the supervisory framework of the ECB (European Central Bank) on the basis of a methodology common to the participating banks.

5 - REMUNERATION POLICY

EU REMA - Remuneration policy

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

The Remuneration Committee met ten times in 2024. As of 31 December 2024, the members of the Remuneration Committee were G. de Ficchy, P. Buros et L. Poiron. The fixed component of pay reflects the level of responsibility of the position held. The variable component of the pay is intended to reward the performance achieved. This variable component depends heavily on the consolidated financial and commercial results achieved by Mobilize FS group. Since 2022, variable remuneration includes Long Term Incentive payments.

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

The criteria used to measure the performance for the fiscal year 2024 are : operating margin (COP) by country and Group consolidated; RORWA (Return on risk weighted assets) Group consolidated; penetration gap between electric and non-electric vehicles at Group level; cost of risk by country and Group consolidated; commercial contribution on registrations at country level; Net Instant Margin (NIM) by country and Group consolidated; Operating Expenses at Group level and in % of Average Performing Assets by country; the RCS "Risks, Compliance and Security" indicator, which measures the achievement of Risk, Compliance and Security actions by country and on a consolidated basis; the individual contribution to the objectives of the various departments, assessed by the employee's line manager.

In the fiscal year 2024, 114 individuals had significant impact on the risk profile. Their fixed remuneration in 2024 came to a total of 13 450 179 euros. Their variable remuneration in 2024 totaled 4 033 864 euros, representing 30% of the total fixed remuneration, or 23% of the total fixed and variable remuneration.

Mobilize FS's activities relate exclusively to car finance and services. It is a field of business in which sub-fields of business have no significant differences. In addition, remuneration policy is the same across the whole Mobilize FS perimeter. Consequently, it is not necessary to break down these amounts per field of business.

According to the type of position, these remunerations breaks down as follows:

- Executive Committee: total fixed remuneration= 2 395 258 euros; total variable remuneration = 980 182 euros
- Control functions: total fixed remuneration = 1 181 576 euros; total variable remuneration = 217 192 euros
- Corporate functions excluding Executive Committee and control: total fixed remuneration = 1 413 538 euros; total variable remuneration = 491 842 euros
- Other positions: total fixed remuneration = 8 291 808 euros; total variable remuneration = 2 105 649 euros

In 2024, the external directors of the Board of Directors received a remuneration for their duties of 407 000 euros.

In 2024, no employee received an annual remuneration exceeding 1,000,000 euros for the exercise of his duties.

RISKS - PILLAR III

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

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

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

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

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

1/ expressed as a percentage of average performing outstanding:

For the fiscal year 2020, the amount paid up over each of the 3 years of deferred is paid in full by the payment of funds into a Subordinate Term Account.

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

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

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

Exercises 2020 and 2021:

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

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

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

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

From 2022 exercises:

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

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

At the end of 2024, with the application of the above provisions, the deferred remuneration situation is as follows:

- For the fiscal year 2020, amounts determined in 2021 represented a total deferred of 205,422 euros, spread over 2022, 2023 and 2024. Of this total, the amounts that can be paid in 2024 subject to confirmation have been confirmed and paid in full; they represent a subtotal of 68,474 euros. There are no further amount deferred beyond 2024 as of the fiscal year 2020.
- For the fiscal year 2021, amounts determined in 2022 represented a total deferred of 611,848 euros, spread over the years from 2023 to 2027. Of this total, the amounts that can be paid in 2024 subject to confirmation have been confirmed and paid in full; they represent a subtotal of 122,370 euros. Amounts still to be deferred in respect of the fiscal year 2021 over the years 2025 to 2027 amount to 367,108 euros.
- For the fiscal year 2022, amounts determined in 2023 represented a total deferred of 1,697,546 euros, spread over the years from 2024 to 2029. Of this total, the amounts subject to confirmation in 2024 have been confirmed and will be paid in 2025 after a retention period of one year; they represent a subtotal of 175 745 euros. Amounts still to be deferred in respect of the fiscal year 2022 over the years 2025 to 2029 amount to 1,521,802 euros.
- For the fiscal year 2023, amounts determined in 2024 represented a total deferred of 1,244,480 euros, spread over the years 2025 to 2030.
- Thus, at the end of 2024, there remains no deferred amount for the fiscal year 2020, and for all the fiscal years 2021, 2022 and 2023, the amounts deferred over the years 2025 to 2030 represent a total of 3,133,390 euros.

628,505 euros of severance payments were made to those whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of Mobilize F.S. in 2024.

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year

			a	b	c	d
			MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of identified staff	10	2	10	92
2		Total fixed remuneration	168 000	630 000	1 765 258	10 886 921
3		Of which: cash-based	168 000	630 000	1 765 258	10 886 921
4		(Not applicable in the EU)				
EU-4a		Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests				
5		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				
EU-5x		Of which: other instruments				
6		(Not applicable in the EU)				
7		Of which: other forms				
8	(Not applicable in the EU)					
9	Variable remuneration	Number of identified staff				
10		Total variable remuneration	239 000	128 471	851 710	2 814 682
11		Of which: cash-based	239 000	32 410	257 185	1 858 073
12		Of which: deferred				
EU-13a		Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests				
EU-14a		Of which: deferred				
EU-13b		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				
EU-14b		Of which: deferred				
EU-14x		Of which: other instruments		74 844	458 736	714 735
EU-14y	Of which: deferred		42 434	244 552	441 274	
15	Of which: other forms		21 217	135 789	241 874	
16	Of which: deferred		21 217	135 789	241 874	
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)		407 000	758 471	2 616 968	13 701 603

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

	a	b	c	d
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
Guaranteed variable remuneration awards				
1 Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff				
2 Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Total amount				
3 Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap				
Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4 Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff				
5 Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount				
Severance payments awarded during the financial year				
6 Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff				3
7 Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount				628 505
8 Of which paid during the financial year				628 505
9 Of which deferred				
10 Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap				
11 Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person				

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration

		a	b	c	d	e	f	EU - g	EU - h
	Deferred and retained remuneration	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
1	MB Supervisory function								
2	Cash-based								
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
5	Other instruments								
6	Other forms								
7	MB Management function	63 651	-	63 651				-	-
8	Cash-based								
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
11	Other instruments	42 434	-	42 434				-	-
12	Other forms	21 217	-	21 217				-	-
13	Other senior management	717 847	29 492	688 356				9 778	19 714
14	Cash-based								
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
17	Other instruments	469 726	29 492	440 234				9 778	19 714
18	Other forms	248 121	-	248 121					
19	Other identified staff	2 718 480	337 096	2 381 384				181 065	156 031
20	Cash-based								
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
23	Other instruments	2 153 445	337 096	1 816 349				181 065	156 031
24	Other forms	565 035	-	565 035					
25	Total amount	3 439 978	366 588	3 133 390				190 844	175 745

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Management body remuneration			Business areas						
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	Total
1	Total number of identified staff									
2	10	2	12							114
3	Of which: members of the MB									
4					40		8	2		
5	Of which: other senior management									
6	Of which: other identified staff									
7	407 000	758 471	1 165 471		6 004 795		4 053 838	1 867 277	4 392 661	
8	239 000	128 471	367 471		1 216 066		1 184 098	376 646	889 583	
9	Of which: variable remuneration									
10	168 000	630 000	798 000		4 788 730		2 869 740	1 490 631	3 503 078	
11	Of which: fixed remuneration									

3- CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

1 - APPLICABILITY - PRUDENTIAL SCOPE

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

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

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

Furthermore, entities consolidated for accounting purposes by the proportional consolidation method before application of IFRS 11 and now deemed consolidated for accounting purposes by the equity method, remain prudentially consolidated by the proportional consolidation method in accordance with Article 18.4 of the CRR. Information on these entities and their consolidation method for accounting purposes is presented in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements. The Turkish entity ORFIN as well as the British entity SVGH, acquired in November 2023, are consolidated by proportional consolidation within the regulatory scope (see table LI3).

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

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU LI1 - Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

In millions of euros		Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of prudential consolidation	Carrying values of items subject to :				
				Credit risk framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Market risk framework	Not subject or deduction from own funds
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Assets								
1	Cash and balances at central banks	5 681	5 688	5 688				
2	Derivatives	206	231		231			
3	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	496	289	289				
4	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	153	123	123				
5	Financial assets at amortised cost	-						
6	Amounts receivable from credit institutions	1 539	1 529	1 529				
7	Loans and advances to customers	59 012	59 210	59 165				45
8	Current tax assets	472	115	115				
9	Deferred tax assets	264	217	180				37
10	Insurance and reinsurance contracts asset	51						
11	Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous assets	1 413	1 746	1 719				27
12	Non-current assets held for sale	-						
13	Investments in associates and joint ventures	113	386	386				
14	Operating lease transactions	3 039	3 038	3 038				
15	Tangible and intangible non-current assets	290	291	108				183
16	Goodwill	221	238					238
15	Total assets	72 950	73 101	72 340	231			530
Liabilities								
1	Central Banks	2 000	2 000					2 000
2	Derivatives	270	322					322
3	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	52						
4	Amounts payable to credit institutions	2 864	2 865					2 865
5	Amounts payable to customers	31 526	32 034	-60				32 094
6	Debt securities	24 246	24 246					24 246
7	Current tax liabilities	209	60					60
8	Deferred tax liabilities	804	758					758
9	Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous liabilities	2 156	2 206	1				2 205
10	Non-current liabilities held for sale	-						
11	Insurance and reinsurance contracts liabilities	213						
12	Provisions	168	168					168
13	Subordinated debt - Liabilities	1 678	1 678					1 678
14	Equity	6 764	6 764					6 764
15	Total liabilities	72 950	73 101	-59				73 160

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

In millions of euros		Total	Items subject to :			
			Credit risk framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Market risk framework
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Assets carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	72 571	72 340	231		
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	-59	-59			
3	Total net amount under the scope of prudential consolidation	72 630	72 399	231		
4	Off-balance-sheet amounts	2 793	2 793			
5	Differences in valuations	-1	-1			
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2					
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	767	767			
8	Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)	-779	-779			
9	Differences due to credit conversion factors	-659	-659			
10	Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer					
11	Other differences	438	-49	488		
12	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	75 189	74 470	719		

EU LI3 - Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)

Nom de la société a	Méthode de consolidation IFRS b	Méthode de consolidation prudentielle					Description de la société h
		Intégration globale c	Intégration proportionnelle d	Mise en équivalence e	Ni consolidé ni déduit f	Déduite g	
RCI Services Ltd	Intégration globale			X			Compagnie d'assurance
RCI Insurance Ltd	Intégration globale			X			Compagnie d'assurance
RCI Life Ltd	Intégration globale			X			Compagnie d'assurance
RCI Compania de seguros de personas S.A.U.	Intégration globale			X			Compagnie d'assurance
ORFIN Finansman Anonim Sirketi	Mise en équivalence		X				Etablissement de crédit
Select Vehicle Group Holding Limited	Mise en équivalence		X				Société Holding - activités financière et d'assurance

EU LIA - Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

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

EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application

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

2 - SOLVENCY RATIO
SOLVENCY RATIO (OWN FUNDS AND REQUIREMENTS)

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

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

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

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

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

The overall solvency ratio lands at 17.69% at the end of 2024 (CET1 ratio at 13.96%), compared to 16.05% at the end of December 2023 (CET1 ratio at 13.88%).

These ratios include the profits at the end of December 2024, net of the share of the annual dividend that RCI Banque S.A. plans to distribute to its shareholder, in accordance with article 26.2 of the CRR and the conditions of ECB decision 2015/4 .

The rise in the overall ratio is explained by the increase in CET1 equity (+504M€) linked to the integration of the profit after tax, after deduction of the forecast dividend.

This increase in the overall ratio is also explained by the increase in T2 equity (+€742M) corresponding mainly to the issue of subordinated debt.

The change in prudential own funds is partly offset by the increase in REA (+ 3 374M€) due to business growth since the beginning of 2023 and the acquisition of the MeinAuto group (+1 153M€).

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

The group must apply the following capital buffers:

- A capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of total risk-weighted exposures;
- A countercyclical capital buffer (0.75% at the end of 2024) applied to some countries as described in CCyB1 table below.

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

At the end of 2024, the European Central Bank has notified to Mobilize F.S group its decision regarding the level of additional capital requirement under Pillar 2 (P2R - "Pillar 2 Requirement") for the year 2025. It is set at 2,25%, applicable from 1st January 2025.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

The resolution plan and resolvability assessment for RCI Banque SA, defined by the Single Resolution Board (SRB), provide that liquidation under a normal insolvency procedure is feasible and credible and that it is justified to limit MREL-TREA and MREL-LRE so that they do not exceed the Loss Absorbing Amount (LAA).

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, pursuant to Article 4 of the Daisy Chains Act, the decision SRB/EES/2023/29 dated 05.10.2023 determining the MREL for RCI Banque S.A. and DIAC S.A. adopted in 2023 is repealed with effect as of 14 November 2024.

² Directive (EU) 2024/1174 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 amending Directive 2014/59/EU and Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 as regards certain aspects of the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
Pillar III Risk Report as of December 31, 2024

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	Countercycli cal 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 - Securitisatio n positions in the non- trading book					Total
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
010 Breakdown by country														
Argentina	249					249	20			20	244	0,66%		
Austria	694					694	44			44	551	1,48%		
Belgium	526					526	41			41	511	1,37%	1,00%	
Brazil	1 730					1 730	107			107	1 343	3,61%		
Swiss	1 104					1 104	70			70	869	2,34%		
Czech Republic	203					203	12			12	145	0,39%	1,25%	
Germany	2 147	8 927				11 074	417			417	5 210	14,01%	0,75%	
Spain	438	4 824				5 262	240			240	3 000	8,06%		
France	1 578	20 707				22 285	887			887	11 091	29,82%	1,00%	
Great-Britain	1 396	6 100				7 496	355			355	4 433	11,92%	2,00%	
Hungary	142					142	11			11	134	0,36%	0,50%	
Ireland	666					666	43			43	540	1,45%	1,50%	
India	41					41	8			8	101	0,27%		
Italy	518	7 967				8 485	295			295	3 693	9,93%		
South Korea	138	623				761	22			22	274	0,74%	1,00%	
Luxembourg	74					74	7			7	93	0,25%	0,50%	
Morocco	688					688	42			42	529	1,42%		
Malta	329					329	64			64	801	2,15%		
Netherlands	902					902	57			57	718	1,93%	2,00%	
Norway													2,50%	
Poland	1 277					1 277	77			77	958	2,57%		
Portugal	695					695	45			45	564	1,52%		
Romania	433					433	24			24	304	0,82%	1,00%	
Russia														
Sweden	110					110	9			9	108	0,29%	2,00%	
Slovenia	212					212	12			12	153	0,41%	0,50%	
Slovakia	43					43	3			3	36	0,10%	1,50%	
Turkey	159					159	10			10	119	0,32%		
United States														
Colombia	768					768	52			52	654	1,76%		
Croatia	40					40	3			3	31	0,08%	1,50%	
Other countries														
20 Total all countries	17 297	49 148				66 444	2 976			2 976	37 203	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 IV are included.

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

In Millions of euros		Amounts
		a
1	Total risk exposure amount	43 126
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0,75%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	323

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

3 - OWN FUNDS

COMMON EQUITY TIER ONE ("CET 1")

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

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

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

The following is also deducted from own funds:

1/ The main prudential filters applying to the group:

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

2/ Other Adjustments :

- As provided for in Article 84.2 of the CRR, the Mobilize F.S group has chosen not to perform the calculation provided for in Article 84.1 for the subsidiaries referred to in Article 81.1. Therefore, all minority interests are deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital;
- Deduction of deferred tax assets dependent on future profits linked to unused deficits netted by the corresponding deferred tax liabilities;
- goodwill;
- Intangible assets net of the corresponding deferred tax liabilities;
- Irrevocable payment commitments pledged to Single Resolution Funds and Deposit Guarantee and Resolution Funds ;
- IFB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses described in articles 158 and 159 (CRR)
- Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures.

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

No phase-in is applied.

RCI Banque S.A's CET1 core capital represents 79% of total capital.

ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL (“AT1”)

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

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

The Mobilize F.S group holds no such instruments.

TIER 2 (“T2”)

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

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

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

The Mobilize F.S group classified the subordinated bond issued in November 2019 for €854M€ and 758M€ in July 2024, and the subordinated security issued by RCI Finance Maroc SA in December 2020 for 6M€.

As the Diac subsidiary has been exempted from capital requirements on an individual basis, in accordance with Article 87(3) of the CRR, the 6M€ of Diac redeemable shares are not recognised as Tier 2 capital.

RISKS - PILLAR III

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

- Tier 1 equity instruments

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Issuer	RCI Banque S.A
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR0000131906
Public or private placement	Private
Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A
Regulatory treatment	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	N/A
Post-transitional CRR rules	N/A
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Voting ordinary shares issued directly by public limited companies, private limited liability companies, limited partnership companies
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	814 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	Capital of 100 MEUR divided into 1 M shares of a nominal value of 100 EUR
Issue price	N/A
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Subscribed capital and related reserves
Original date of issuance	9 Aug 1974
Perpetual or dated	dated
Original maturity date	21 Aug 2073
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
Coupons / dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Dividend
Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
Existence of a dividend stopper	
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Full discretionary
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Full Discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Non
Noncumulative or cumulative	cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	non convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Capital equity less than half of the registered capital of the Company (art. L 225-248 of the French commercial code)
If write-down, full or partial	Partial
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Deferred liabilities
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

RISKS - PILLAR III

Tier 2 equity instruments

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Issuer	RCI Banque S.A.
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR0013459765
Public or private placement	Public placement
Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
<i>Regulatory treatment</i>	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	864 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	100 000 EUR
Issue price	100%
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
Original date of issuance	18/11/2019
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	18/02/2030
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	18/02/2025 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed till 18/02/25 then floating
Coupon rate and any related index	2,625% till 18/02/25, then EUR 5 year Mid Swap rate +2,85%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	No
Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	No write-down feature
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

RISKS - PILLAR III

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Issuer	RCI Banque S.A.
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR001400QY14
Public or private placement	Public placement
Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
<i>Regulatory treatment</i>	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	758 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	100 000 EUR
Issue price	100%
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
Original date of issuance	06/07/2024
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	09/10/2024
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	09/10/2029 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed till 09/10/2029 then floating
Coupon rate and any related index	5,50% till 09/0/2029, then EUR 5 year Mid Swap rate +2,75%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	No
Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	No write-down feature
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

RISKS - PILLAR III

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Issuer	RCI Finance Maroc
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	MA0000094930
Public or private placement	Private placement
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Morocco
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
<i>Regulatory treatment</i>	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo & Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	6 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	100 000 MAD
Issue price	100%
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
Original date of issuance	30/12/2020
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	30/12/2030
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	30/12/2025 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	30/12/2026, 30/12/2027, 30/12/28, 30/12/29
<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
Coupon rate and any related index	52 weeks Morocco Treasury bond rate + 1,70%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	No
Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	No write-down feature
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

RISKS - PILLAR III

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

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

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 <i>of which: Instrument type 1</i> <i>of which: Instrument type 2</i> <i>of which: Instrument type 3</i>	814 100 714	A
2	Retained earnings	2 023	B
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2 974	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 CET 1		
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET 1)		
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	802	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	6 614	

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)	-387	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)	-37	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	25	
12	- amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-143	
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	2	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)	-592	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	6 022	

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)		
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)	6 022	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments	Amounts	Ref CC2
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1 605	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	1 605	

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	1 605	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	7 628	
60	Total Risk exposure amount	43 126	
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers	Amounts	Ref CC2
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	13,96%	
62	Tier 1 capital	13,96%	
63	Total capital	17,69%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	8,87%	
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>	1,13%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffer (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	6,46%	
	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)	359	
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)	157	
	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	194	
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	136	

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)		

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

In millions of euros		Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of prudential consolidation	Reference CC1
		a	b	c
Assets				
1	Cash and balances at central banks	5 681	5 688	
2	Derivatives	206	231	
3	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	496	289	
4	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	153	123	
5	Financial assets at amortised cost	-		
6	Amounts receivable from credit institutions	1 539	1 529	
7	Loans and advances to customers	59 012	59 210	
9	Current tax assets	472	115	
10	Deferred tax assets	264	217	
11	Insurance and reinsurance contracts asset	51		
12	Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous assets	1 413	1 746	
13	Non-current assets held for sale	-		
14	Investments in associates and joint ventures	113	386	
15	Operating lease transactions	3 039	3 038	
16	Tangible and intangible non-current assets	290	291	
17	<i>of which other intangibles</i>	182	183	E
18	Goodwill	221	238	E
19	Total assets	72 950	73 101	
Liabilities				
1	Central Banks	2 000	2 000	
2	Derivatives	270	322	
3	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	52		
4	Amounts payable to credit institutions	2 864	2 865	
5	Amounts payable to customers	31 526	32 034	
6	Debt securities	24 246	24 246	
7	Current tax liabilities	209	60	
8	Deferred tax liabilities	804	758	
9	Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous liabilities	2 156	2 206	
10	Non-current liabilities held for sale	-		
11	Provisions	168	168	
12	Insurance and reinsurance contracts liabilities	213		
13	Subordinated debt - Liabilities	1 678	1 678	
14	<i>of which Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing</i>	1 646	1 646	D1
15	<i>of which T2 Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts</i>	2	2	D2
16	Total liabilities	66 186	66 337	
Shareholders' Equity				
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	814	814	A
2	Retained earnings	2 023	2 023	B
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income	2 974	2 974	C
4	Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent	952	952	
5	Minority interests [Non-controlling interests]	0	0	
6	Total shareholders' equity	6 764	6 764	

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU PV1 — Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)

In millions of euros

	Category level AVA	Risk category					Category level AVA - Valuation uncertainty		Total category level post-diversification	Of which: Total core approach in the trading book	Of which: Total core approach in the banking book
		Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Commodities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA			
		a	b	c	d	e	EUe1	EUe2	f	g	h
1	Market price uncertainty										
3	Close-out cost										
4	Concentrated positions										
5	Early termination										
6	Model risk										
7	Operational risk										
10	Future administrative costs										
12	Total Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVAs)								1		

4 - CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amount

In Millions of euros		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		12/2024	06/2024	12/2024
		a	b	c
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	38 041	37 746	3 043
2	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	15 350	15 199	1 228
3	<i>Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach</i>	106	418	9
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>	22 585	22 130	1 807
6	Counterparty Credit Risk - CRR	307	522	25
7	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	153	120	12
8	<i>Of which internal model method (IMM)</i>			
EU 8a	<i>Of which exposures to a CCP</i>	19	82	1
EU 8b	<i>Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA</i>	135	320	11
9	<i>Of which other CCR</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)	1 202	1 164	96
21	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	1 202	1 164	96
22	<i>Of which IMA</i>			
EU 22a	Large exposures			
23	Operational risk	3 576	3 366	286
EU 23a	<i>Of which basic indicator approach</i>			
EU 23b	<i>Of which standardised approach</i>	3 576	3 366	286
EU 23c	<i>Of which advanced measurement approach</i>			
24	<i>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW) For information</i>	1 289	1 345	103
29	Total	43 126	42 799	3 450

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

5 - MANAGEMENT OF INTERNAL CAPITAL

EU OVC - ICAAP information

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

6 - LEVERAGE RATIO

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

Article 429 of the capital requirements regulation (CRR) specifies the methods for calculating the leverage ratio; it has been modified and replaced with delegated regulation 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (the "CRR2" Regulation). The leverage ratio shall be calculated as the ratio of the institution's Tier 1 capital to that of institution's total exposure, which includes balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet assets measured using a prudential approach. Since 1st January 2015, disclosure of the leverage ratio has been mandatory (Article 521-2a of the CRR) at least once a year (CRR a.433), together with the financial statements (BCBS270 Article 45).

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

The Mobilize F.S group's leverage ratio, estimated according to CRR/CRD rules and factoring in the delegated regulation of October 2014, amounts to 8.05% at 31 December 2024.

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

In millions of euros		31/12/2024
		a
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	72 950
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	151
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	566
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	2 198
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-1
EU-Ila	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-Ilb	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
12	Other adjustments	-1 049
13	Total exposure measure	74 815

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

EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure
In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		31/12/2024	30/06/2024
		a	b
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	72 355	69 673
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)	-545	-512
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	71 810	69 161
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	338	304
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	469	416
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	808	721

RISKS - PILLAR III

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		31/12/2024	30/06/2024
		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	2 884	3 350
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-686	-599
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated associated with off-balance sheet exposures)		
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	2 198	2 751
	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	(Total exempted exposures)		

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In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		31/12/2024	30/06/2024
		a	b
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital	6 022	5 711
24	Total exposure measure	74 815	72 633
Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	8,05%	7,86%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (without the adjustment due to excluded exposures of public development banks - Public sector investments) (%)	8,05%	7,86%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	8,05%	7,86%
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-27	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)	74 815	72 633
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)	74 815	72 633
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)	8,05%	7,86%
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)	8,05%	7,86%

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

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

31/12/2024

		a
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	72 355
EU-2	Trading book exposures	
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	72 355
EU-4	<i>Covered bonds</i>	
EU-5	<i>Exposures treated as sovereigns</i>	6 701
EU-6	<i>Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns</i>	46
EU-7	<i>Institutions</i>	1 908
EU-8	<i>Secured by mortgages of immovable properties</i>	
EU-9	<i>Retail exposures</i>	40 882
EU-10	<i>Corporates</i>	19 198
EU-11	<i>Exposures in default</i>	626
EU-12	<i>Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)</i>	2 994

EU LRA: Disclosure of LR qualitative information

Descriptions of the procedures used to manage the excessive leverage risk	Mobilize F.S. group monitors its leverage ratio on a monthly basis and keeps the Executive Committee informed thereof. The ratio is also stated in the balanced scorecard of risks provided quarterly to the Board of Directors' Risks Committee. An internal limit has been set and a warning system has been put in place.
Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers	Groupe Mobilize F.S. reported a Basel III leverage ratio of 8.05% at the end of December 2024, compared with 7.86% at the end of June 2024. The ratio improves as a result of a higher improvement in CET1 position (+5.5%) compared to risk exposure amount (+3.0%) over the second half of the year.

7 - 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) to meet the target ratio of 8% that the group has set (adequate level), higher than the minimum of 3% endorsed with the adoption of the banking package (CRR 2 / CRD V). Monthly monitoring of the leverage ratio ensures that it is in line with the target.

4- CREDIT RISK

EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk

Qualitative disclosures		
(a)	<p>In the concise risk statement in accordance with point (f) of Article 435(1) CRR, how the business model translates into the components of the institution’s credit risk profile.</p>	<p>The Mobilize F.S group has set up an overall cost of credit risk limit at 1% of the average productive assets, for all activities.</p> <p>The type of financing provided to customers (loans allocated to the purchase of new or used vehicles) and the rigorous management framework for financing the dealer networks enable Mobilize F.S to record an average cost of risk of less than 0.5%.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group's business model relies on the distribution network of Renault and Nissan group dealers to finance the purchase of new and used vehicles for individuals, professionals and enterprises customers. As a result, Mobilize F.S. group's credit risk is made up of three main elements: the borrower's profile, which is thoroughly examined during the granting process; the asset financed, where Mobilize F.S. group has a high level of expertise in vehicle appraisal; and lastly, the financial health of the dealers, which is constantly assessed by the bank.</p> <p>The Mobilize F. S. operates in the main European countries, in Great Britain, in three countries of South America, in South Korea and Morocco. The risk credit profile may vary from a country to another, so pricing and general credit policies are adapted accordingly.</p>
(b)	<p>When discussing their strategies and processes to manage credit risk and the policies for hedging and mitigating that risk in accordance with points (a) and (d) of Article 435(1) CRR, the criteria and approach used for defining the credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits.</p>	<p>Within the Mobilize F.S.Group’s credit risk appetite framework, the appropriate level of the Customers and Wholesale (networks funding activity) costs of risk are set once a year. They are broken down by Mobilize F.S.’ entities. The Alert & Limit thresholds are calibrated regarding the Adequat level.</p> <p>This framework is complemented by a set of target credit risk indicators applied to all Mobilize F.S ‘ entities. These indicators allow to frame the risk of default for 3-month originated loans, the forecasted cost of risk at origination, as well as metrics used for the granting process (net disposable income, indebtedness rate).</p>
(c)	<p>When informing on the structure and organization of the risk management function in accordance with point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR, the structure and organization of the credit risk management and control function.</p>	<p>At Head Office level, the Credit & Data Management division is divided into four departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative Risk Analysis which is structured into two units : a modeling unit which designs, develops,monitors and backtests A-IRB models, as internal IFRS9 impairment models. It regularly presents the internal models performance to the appropriated bank bodies.; the Credit Risk Data unit in charge of the management of the central risk database. This database records and historizes all the data used to build advanced internal rating models. Its responsibility is to ensure that the data are collected and to guarantee their quality. Data & BCBS 239 Project department is responsible for the data governance, the normative framework for data

		<p>management, the data functional architecture, the data quality supervision, and data and data risk management acculturation. In addition, this department is made up of a Data Science unit whose responsibility is to develop statistical models other than those related to credit risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wholesale funding and Corporates Commitments Department is structured into two units: the Commitments Unit in charge of the analysis of all credit applications whose outstanding amounts depend on its own delegation or on the Mobilize F.S.' Group Commitments Committee; the Wholesale (dealers) funding unit responsible for the framing and the monitoring of the credit risk of the dealers' portfolio. For this, it drafts the risk credit general policies for this type of customers, it ensures its implementations in the Mobilize F.S.' entities, validates the derogations to the Group's rules and principles. It co-presents with the Retail credit risk and scoring department the Group Credit Committee where the monitoring of the credit risk appetite device is performed. • Retail Credit & Scoring department is structured into two units: one which frames and monitors the credit risk for the individuals, professional and enterprises customers. For this, the unit drafts the risk credit general policies for this type of customers, it ensures its implementations in the Mobilize F.S.' entities, validates the derogations to the Group's rules and principles; a scoring unit responsible for designing, developing, updating and monitoring granting, frauds, recovery scorecards for Mobilize F.S.' entities. In coordination with the entities, this unit also defines the acceptance thresholds strategy based on score grades. <p>At subsidiaries level, the usual organization is a division in charge of "Retail" credit (Individuals and Corporate other than dealers) and a Division in charge of Dealers and Importers financing. In large countries, an alternative organization can be found where there is a division in charge of loans origination for "Retail" and management of dealer financing and a division in charge of risk management of "Retail" and collection processes.</p> <p>The credit risk control function is organized and structured as described in Part II-2 Risk Control Organization and in section (d) of this table.</p>
(d)	<p>When informing on the authority, status and other arrangements for the risk management function in accordance with point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR, the relationships between credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions.</p>	<p>The Risk Control Division is in charge of the control of the consistency of risk policies with the Risk Appetite Framework, the efficiency of risk measurement, risk monitoring and risk management systems. It challenges the Credit division, as credit risk steering function, on their methodologies and on its decisions linked to risk taking. It ensures a second level of control on Credit Risk steering and its adequacy with RCI Risk Governance Policy and RAF. It has a central role in the supervision of the group compliance with prudential regulations (CRD, CRR, EBA Guidelines, reports to ECB and answers to ECB requests).</p> <p>Internal Audit Department (third level of control) includes in its yearly audit plans the review of main risks management devices and particularly credit risk management in subsidiaries and branches as well as ICAAP, ILAAP and the A-IRB models. It reviews the</p>

RISKS - PILLAR III

		operational effectiveness of the overall governance framework, including the risk governance framework, and compliance with internal policies and processes, and suggests improvements to existing arrangements. For credit risks internal model, please refer to 5 -Advanced Method a) Governance for further details
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EU CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

Qualitative disclosures		
(a)	The scope and definitions of 'past-due' and 'impaired' exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definitions of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes as specified by the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default in accordance with Article 178 CRR.	Since 01/01/2021, the Mobilize F.S group complies with the new definition of default as ruled by the Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. Default for regulatory purpose is also applied for accounting purpose to define IFRS9 Stage 3 and non performing exposures.
(b)	The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this.	Past due exposures (more than 90 days) are always considered to be impaired
(c)	Description of methods used for determining general and specific credit risk adjustments.	General credit risk adjustments: All financial instruments within the scope of IFRS9 standard are being impaired for expected credit losses, since their origination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At origination, the instrument is impaired with a one year expected credit loss (Bucket 1) In case of significant increase in credit risk since origination or restructuring, the instrument is impaired with a lifetime expected credit loss (Bucket 2) For customers in default (Bucket 3), adjustments are based on the recovery rates given the maturity in default of the customer. Specific credit risk adjustments: Refer to the paragraph "individual analyzes" in the following pages
(d)	The institution's own definition of a restructured exposure used for the implementation of point (d) of Article 178(3) CRR specified by the EBA Guidelines on default in accordance with Article 178 CRR when different from the definition of forborne exposure defined in Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 680/2014.	The definition of restructured exposure is compliant with the point (d) of Article 178(3) CRR.

1 - EXPOSURE TO THE CREDIT RISK

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

These classification levels are:

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

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

The following sections describe the adjustments made by expert judgement.

Restructured loans

The gross value of restructured outstanding (including non-performing), following the measures and concessions to borrowers who run into financial difficulties or are about to run into financial difficulties, amounts to 244 M€ as of end of December 2024 versus 225 M€ as of end of December 2023. The amount of the impairment is 83 M€ versus 64M€ as of end of December 2023.

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

Individual analyses

The post models adjustments following an individual review of SME & corporate counterparties (non wholesale) amount to 1,8 M€ as of end of December 2024 versus 8,2 M€ as of end of 2023. The variation compared to the previous year (7 M€) is mainly driven by France with an adjustment assessed on some Corporate counterparties on the basis of qualitative pieces of information not included in the statistical models.

These adjustments were completed by a collective sectoral analysis of enterprises and individual counterpartes operating and working in business sectors Identified as being subject to significant deterioration according to various external analysis. These exposures, identified as subject to possible short-term deterioration in IFRS9 stage 1, have not been downgraded. Their coverage amounted to 25,1M€ at December 2024, compared with 29,4 M€ at December 2023.

Inflation

In a context of a moderate european growth (EU area)- inferior to 1%- and of a decreasing inflation that should be near 2,6% for 2024 (compared to 5,4% in 2023), the Mobilize F.S group has performed a sensitivity test on its retail portfolio under a prospective approach aiming at estimate the portion of customers that could suffer from payment difficulties towards Mobilize F.S group due to the decrease of their disposable income (reduction of spending power). This adjustment was generalized on the whole Retail portfolios at the end of the year 2022.

In a context of marked disinflation - the inflation rate in the EU area was divided by two- the risk covered by this adjustment has disappeared in the concerned countries. As a result, the 27M€provision has been progressively released in 2024. Only the Mobilize Financial Services entity in Romania retains a local adjustment assessed on the basis of local macroeconomic factors (0,2M€).

Fragile customers

Accordingly to the EBA guidelines on Loan Origination & Monitoring, the Mobilize F.S group has implemented a framework of early warning indicators that aims at identifying fragile customers that are likely to face difficulties to fulfill their credit obligation towards Mobilize F.S group. The output of this framework is to classify customers into three levels of financial difficulties severity : low, medium, high. Customer management processes have therefore been adapted given the severity level. For medium and high severity levels and even if the credit risk is not yet occurred, the assets classified in IFRS9 Stage 1 are subject to an additional provision adjustment. As of end of December 2024, the allocation to provision amounted to 2M€, leading to a stock of 13M€ compared with 11M€ the previous year.

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	n	o
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	7 055	7 055														
010	Loans and advances	59 250	55 462	3 766	1 315		1 251	-459	-286	-172	-697			-670		24 632	246
020	<i>Central banks</i>																
030	<i>General governments</i>	142	119	24	15		15	-2	0	-1	-1			-1		14	4
040	<i>Credit institutions</i>	192	140	53				0	0							192	
050	<i>Other financial corporations</i>	0	0														
060	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	24 169	22 712	1 441	459		415	-143	-94	-49	-218			-202		18 007	197
070	<i>Of which SMEs</i>	9 069	8 328	740	320		299	-98	-59	-39	-185			-174		2 557	91
080	<i>Households</i>	34 745	32 491	2 248	841		821	-315	-192	-122	-478			-467		6 418	46
090	Debt securities	367	338	28				0	0								
100	<i>Central banks</i>	98	98					0	0								
110	<i>General governments</i>	191	162	28				0	0								
120	<i>Credit institutions</i>																
130	<i>Other financial corporations</i>	78	78														
140	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>																
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	3 170	3 165	5	5		3	-7	-7	0	-1			-1			
160	<i>Central banks</i>																
170	<i>General governments</i>	13	13		1		1	0	0		0			0			
180	<i>Credit institutions</i>	169	169					0	0								
190	<i>Other financial corporations</i>																
200	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	1 489	1 485	4	3		2	-5	-5	0	-1			-1			
210	<i>Households</i>	1 499	1 498	1	2		1	-2	-2	0	0			0			
220	Total	69 841	66 021	3 799	1 320		1 254	-466	-293	-173	-699			-671		24 632	246

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	1 202
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	533
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	420
040	Ow : Outflows due to write-offs	151
050	Ow : Outflow due to other situations	269
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	1 315

EU CR2a: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

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	129	115	115	115	-4	-79	2	
020	<i>Central banks</i>								
030	<i>General governments</i>								
040	<i>Credit institutions</i>								
050	<i>Other financial corporations</i>								
060	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	10	9	9	9	0	-7	0	
070	<i>Households</i>	119	105	105	105	-4	-71	2	
080	Debt securities								
090	Loan commitments given								
100	Total	129	115	115	115	-4	-79	2	

EU CQ2: Quality of forbearance

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

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								
		Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days and ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay or past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 and ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 and ≤ 365 days	Past due > 1 and ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 and ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 and ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	7 055	7 055										
010	Loans and advances	59 250	56 169	3 081	1 315	365	381	172	192	160	27	18	1 315
020	<i>Central banks</i>												
030	<i>General governments</i>	142	107	35	15	0	6	4	3	2	1	0	15
040	<i>Credit institutions</i>	192	192										
050	<i>Other financial corporations</i>	0	0										
060	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	24 169	23 047	1 122	459	155	178	45	41	37	2	3	459
070	<i>Of which SMEs</i>	9 069	8 625	444	320	121	75	43	40	35	2	3	320
080	<i>Households</i>	34 745	32 822	1 923	841	210	198	124	148	121	24	15	841
090	Debt securities	367	367										
100	<i>Central banks</i>	98	98										
110	<i>General governments</i>	191	191										
120	<i>Credit institutions</i>												
130	<i>Other financial corporations</i>	78	78										
140	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>												
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	3 170			5								5
160	<i>Central banks</i>												
170	<i>General governments</i>	13			1								1
180	<i>Credit institutions</i>	169											
190	<i>Other financial corporations</i>												
200	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	1 489			3								3
210	<i>Households</i>	1 499			2								2
220	Total	69 841	63 591	3 081	1 320	365	381	172	192	160	27	18	1 320

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	Of which subject to impairment			
		a	b	c			
10	On balance sheet exposures	60 931	1 315	1 315	60 853	-1 157	
20	<i>France</i>	20 536	515	515	20 536	-388	
30	<i>Germany</i>	9 223	116	116	9 223	-97	
40	<i>Italy</i>	7 956	76	76	7 956	-76	
50	<i>Great-Britain</i>	6 735	59	59	6 735	-127	
60	<i>Spain</i>	5 084	82	82	5 084	-100	
70	<i>Brazil</i>	1 847	66	66	1 847	-53	
80	<i>South Korea</i>	818	23	23	818	-30	
90	<i>Poland</i>	1 259	49	49	1 259	-29	
100	<i>Colombia</i>	827	170	170	822	-116	
110	<i>Swiss</i>	1 037	21	21	1 037	-9	
120	<i>Netherland</i>	796	3	3	796	-3	
130	<i>Other countries</i>	4 813	135	135	4 740	-128	
140	Off balance sheet exposures	3 175	5	5			-8
150	<i>France</i>	1 251	4	4			-5
160	<i>Germany</i>	618	0	0			-1
170	<i>Italy</i>	287	0	0			0
180	<i>Great-Britain</i>	185	0	0			0
190	<i>Spain</i>	113	0	0			0
200	<i>Brazil</i>	100					
210	<i>South Korea</i>	1					0
220	<i>Poland</i>	181	0	0			0
230	<i>Colombia</i>	50					-1
240	<i>Swiss</i>	58	0	0			0
250	<i>Netherland</i>	65					0
260	<i>Other countries</i>	267	1	1			-1
270	Total	64 106	1 320	1 320	60 853	-1 157	-8

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			
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92	3	3	92	-3	
020	Mining and quarrying	9	0	0	9	0	
030	Manufacturing	1 019	29	29	1 019	-26	
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	101	17	17	101	-6	
050	Water supply	58	2	2	58	-2	
060	Construction	1 570	53	53	1 570	-45	
070	Wholesale and retail trade	16 972	172	172	16 972	-141	
080	Transport and storage	535	33	33	535	-16	
090	Accommodation and food service activities	191	8	8	191	-6	
100	Information and communication	203	6	6	203	-6	
110	Real estate activities	166	10	10	166	-8	
120	Financial and insurance activities	39	2	2	39	-1	
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	697	32	32	697	-25	
140	Administrative and support service activities	1 573	39	39	1 573	-36	
150	Public adm. and defense, compulsory social security	219	12	12	219	-8	
160	Education	166	10	10	166	-7	
170	Human health services and social work activities	485	14	14	485	-11	
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	116	4	4	116	-2	
190	Other services	416	13	13	416	-13	
200	Total	24 629	459	459	24 629	-361	

EU CQ6: Collateral valuation - loans and advances

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

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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		

EU CQ8: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown

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

2 CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

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

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

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

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT – RETAIL CUSTOMERS

This chapter handles with the credit risk management on the individuals and enterprises customers, except the dealerships from the OEM networks. The credit risk management for the Retail Customers is structured according to the Section 2 related to the credit risk management process. In 2024, certain elements of the general credit policy on Retail customers were reviewed to improve the framework and the credit risk monitoring (recovery, default, forbearance measures, Enterprises Customers Acceptance policies).

The economic context of the countries where the Mobilize F.S. Group operates has not worsened but some geopolitical factors or evolutions in the economic policies in some countries such as United States have increased the degree of uncertainty about the economic outlook.

Two elements marked the credit risk of the Retail Customers in 2024: first, in France where the sharp increase of Enterprises bankruptcies (+16,8%, source : Banque de France) deteriorated the risk profile of this type of customers. Consequently, the Enterprises acceptance policy in this country has been adjusted considering this context. secondly, in Colombia, where the economic context is progressively returning to a normal situation so that the cost of risk has significantly decreased between 2023 and 2024.

Collection of unpaid debt

The non-performing loans outstanding amounted to 1 211M€ at the end of 2024 (including 26 M€ of non-performing loans outstanding of the entity Mein Auto, consolidated during 2024) compared to 1 137M€ in 2023. It corresponds to 2,5% of the Retail gross receivables (2,6% at the end of 2023). The 10 basis points decrease is explained on one hand by a structural decrease linked to the monitoring and the overall portfolios management according to customers / geographical/ sectorial axes that allow to maintain a credit risk quality to the adequate level, and, on the other hand explained by a cyclical way through the sales of non-performing loans portfolios (Italy, South Korea and Germany).

Collective depreciations excluding statistical models

In 2024, the Mobilize F.S Group has reviewed, in view of the economic context described above and of the continued decrease of the inflation during 2024, the two types of collective impairments on its portfolio of performing retail receivables to prevent a probable increase in the likely credit risk relating to :

- A rise of consumer prices (inflation risk) : the disinflation process observed in 2024 led to a total release of the adjustment at the end of 2024.
- The difficulty of some households to face their credit obligation towards MFS due to their financial fragility. This collective risk was maintained.

These two approaches were described in section 1. Exposure to credit risk.

In the particular context of this exercise, all post models adjustments represent a stock of 16,2M€ compared to 23.8M€ at the end of 2023, excluding forward-looking coverage.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT – NETWORK OF DEALERS AND IMPORTERS

Credit risk management for car dealer customers is structured according to the points set out in point 2 on credit risk management. In 2024, elements of the general credit policy for this customer base (financing product procedure, default procedure, guarantee procedures, restructuring loan procedure, dealer acceptance policy) were reviewed with a view to improving credit risk management and monitoring.

RESULT AT THE END OF DECEMBER 2024 FOR RETAIL BUSINESS

The IFRS9 provisioning standards have been applied since 1st January 2018 in the scope of all entities within the Mobilize F.S group. Two distinct methodologies have been implemented depending on the size of the entity:

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

The cumulative Cost of Risk reaches 0,35% of the average productive assets in 2024 compared to 0.38% in 2023.

It is explained by the main following elements :

:

- Reversals elements
 - reversal on post models adjustments (0,02%) in 2024, inferior to the 2023 reversals (0,19%), i.e a differential of 17 basis points
 - reversal on the “sectorial forward-looking” adjustment with a weak impact but positive (0,01%) versus (0,09%) for the previous year, i.e a differential of -8 basis points.
 - Effect linked to the IFRS9 buckets mix and the update of the parameters corresponding to a positive impact (0,03%) at the end of 2024 compared to (0,02%) at the end of 2023, i.e improvement by -1 basis point.
- Provisions elements
 - Increase in outstanding with an impact of 2 651M€ at the end of December 2024 compared to 3 687M€ in 2023, effect of 0,05% versus 0,09% -4 basis points.
 - Structural Cost of Risk effect including defaulted Stage 3 outstanding and net write-off effect for 0,36% versus 0,50% in 2023, -15 basis points.

DEALER AND IMPORTER BUSINESS RESULTS AT END OF DECEMBER 2024~~2023~~

The Mobilize F.S group maintained a general credit policy for its dealer customers similar to that of 2023.

Outstanding loans to Mobilize F.S Group dealers increased by €2.1bn compared with the end of December 2023. The ~~2023~~ cost of risk for Retail 2024 customers came to €12.02M€ (-0.11% of average earning assets) compared with income of €8.98m in 2023, mainly as a result of :

- A larger increase in healthy outstandings (stage 1) in 2024 (+€2 billion) than that observed in 2023 (+1.1 billion), resulting in an increase in provisions on stage 1 outstandings of €8.21 million in 2024.
- An increase in Forward Looking provisions in 2024 (+€4.98 million) compared with an increase of €0.25 million in 2023.

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The rate of non-performing loans was 0.70% at the end of 2024, compared with 0.55% at the end of 2023. The increase observed in 2024 in non-performing loans on the Network portfolio remains moderate and the weight of these outstandings confirms the good credit quality of this type of exposure.

3 - DIVERSIFICATION OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE

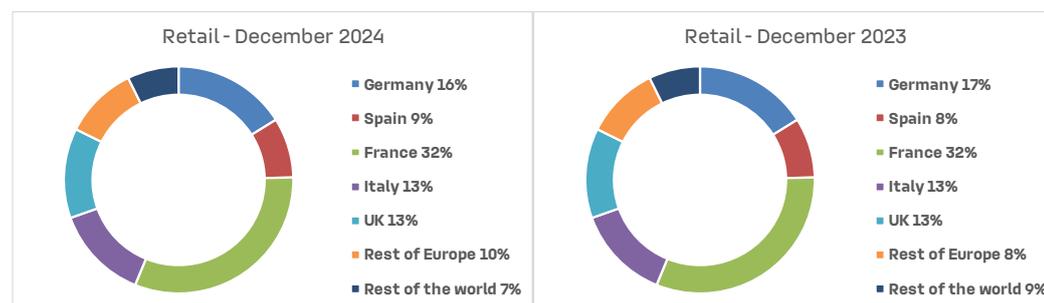
Consolidated retail performing loans amount to 46,7 billion euros at the end of December 2024 compared to 42,3 billion euros for the previous year (+10,4%). This evolution is driven by the rise of the financing operations with the Customers that reached 21,7 billion euros on 31 December 2024 (+2,8% compared to the previous year). Beginning of 2024, the performing loans outstanding of the entity Mein Auto have been consolidated for an amount of 1,36 billion euros at the end of the year 2024.

At the end of 2024, the exposure to the credit risk for the Retail Customers financing is booked for 93% in European countries, including Great Britain, compared to 91% on the previous year. This concentration of the activity in the European countries results from the geographical split of the vehicles' sales of Renault Group (64,8% on the European market – source : RG commercial results published on 16th of January 2025) and from the financing intervention rate in each country where the Mobilize F.S. Group operates.

On 31 December 2024, the diversification of the credit risk exposure per financing product is as follows:

- Classical automotive credit represents 54% of the outstanding net of provisions, down 3 percentage points compared to December 2023.
- Financial lease represents 40% of the outstanding net of provisions, up 1 percentage point in comparison to the previous year
- Operating lease represents 6% of the outstanding net of provisions, up 2 percentage points compared to December 2023;

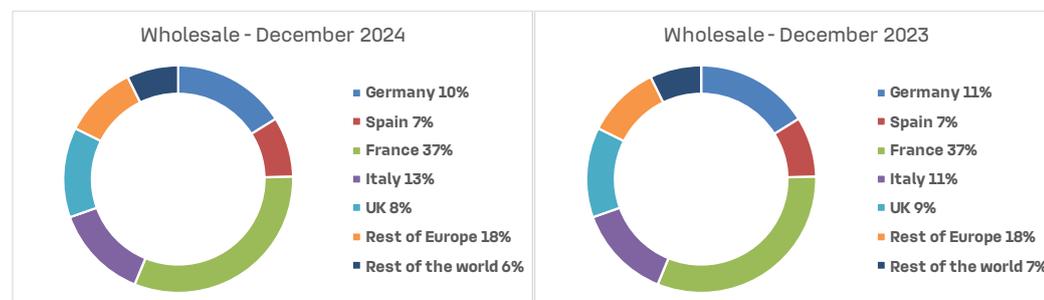
Retail credit risk exposure



The total outstanding of the financing to the Wholesale customers (car dealers) amounted to €13.8 billion at 31 December 2024. The geographical breakdown is as follows

- 94% in European countries, up 1 percentage point compared with 31 December 2023 ;
- 6% in the rest of the world (mainly Brazil), down 1 percentage point compared with 31 December 2023.

Wholesale credit risk exposure



The outstanding network loans are spread over 24 consolidated countries with a strong preponderance of Europe. The overall network assets represent 13.8 billion euros. The breakdown of outstandings by country is relatively stable except in Italy with a 2pt increase.

4 - RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

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

In terms of credit risk, the proportion of exposures to corporate customers (including dealer customers) and retail customers under the IRBA approach (see EU CR6 A table) was 77% at 31 December 2024, up slightly on 31 December 2023.

5 - ADVANCED METHOD

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

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

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

a) Governance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Information system

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method

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

The RWA density (weighted risks/exposures) totals 44% for the Retail portfolio and 52% for the overall Corporate portfolio using the advanced internal rating method and 126% for the foundation internal rating method.

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

EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative informations	
Article 452(a) CRR	(a)	The competent authority's permission of the approach or approved transition	Part 4- 5 Advanced Method
Article 452(c) CRR	(b)	<p>(c) The control mechanisms for rating systems at the different stages of model development, controls and changes, which shall include information on :</p> <p>(i) the relationship between the risk management function and the internal audit function ;</p> <p>(ii) the rating system review ;</p> <p>(iii) procedure to ensure the independence of the function in charge of reviewing the models from the functions responsible for the development of the models ;</p> <p>(iv) the procedure to ensure the accountability of the functions in charge of developing and reviewing the models</p>	<p>i) Part 4-5 a) Governance</p> <p>ii) Part 4-5-h) Procedures for monitoring internal ratings</p> <p>iii) Part 4-5 a) Governance</p> <p>iv) Part 4-5 a) Governance</p>
Article 452(d) CRR	(c)	The role of the functions involved in the development, approval and subsequent changes of the credit risk models	iv) Part 4-5 a) Governance
Article	(d)	The scope and main content of the reporting related to credit risk models	iv) Part 4-5 a) Governance

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452(e) CRR			
Article 452(f) CRR	(e)	<p>A description of the internal ratings process by exposure class, including the number of key models used with respect to each portfolio and a brief discussion of the main differences between the models within the same portfolio, covering: (i) the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of PD, which shall include information on how PDs are estimated for low default portfolios, whether there are regulatory floors and the drivers for differences observed between PD and actual default rates at least for the last three periods; (ii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of LGD, such as methods to calculate downturn LGD, how LGDs are estimated for low default portfolio and the time lapse between the default event and the closure of the exposure; (iii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of credit conversion factors, including assumptions employed in the derivation of those variables.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Part 4-5-d)i)Description of the internal rating process ii) Part 4-5-e)Transaction data dimension – Loss given default parameter iii) Part 4-5-f)Credit conversion factor

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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	m
A-IRB Corporate												
0.00 to <0.15	66			66	0,06%	4	17,35%	1,0	3	5,08%	0	0
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	<i>66</i>			<i>66</i>	<i>0,06%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>17,35%</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5,08%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>												
0.15 to <0.25												
0.25 to <0.50	61	0	1,0	61	0,41%	34	17,96%	1,0	12	19,74%	0	0
0.50 to <0.75	1 289	25	1,0	1 314	0,59%	1 511	17,46%	1,1	426	32,41%	1	-1
0.75 to <2.50	6 291	239	1,0	6 530	1,47%	4 141	22,78%	1,2	3 383	51,81%	24	-14
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	<i>4 523</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>4 617</i>	<i>1,22%</i>	<i>2 148</i>	<i>17,88%</i>	<i>1,1</i>	<i>1 719</i>	<i>37,24%</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>-6</i>
<i>1.75 to <2.50</i>	<i>1 768</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>1 913</i>	<i>2,08%</i>	<i>1 993</i>	<i>34,58%</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>1 664</i>	<i>86,98%</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>-8</i>
2.50 to <10.00	2 934	63	1,0	2 997	3,67%	1 376	20,23%	1,1	1 802	60,13%	23	-11
<i>2.50 to <5.00</i>	<i>2 630</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>2 679</i>	<i>3,33%</i>	<i>1 124</i>	<i>20,40%</i>	<i>1,1</i>	<i>1 548</i>	<i>57,80%</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>-9</i>
<i>5.00 to <10.00</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>6,50%</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>18,85%</i>	<i>1,2</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>79,76%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-2</i>
10.00 to <100.00	532	10	1,0	542	16,81%	470	19,45%	1,4	537	99,02%	18	-8
<i>10.00 to <20.00</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>12,10%</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>18,88%</i>	<i>1,5</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>90,61%</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-4</i>
<i>20.00 to <30.00</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>27,16%</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>20,80%</i>	<i>1,1</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>118,28%</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-4</i>
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>3</i>	<i>34,41%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>16,44%</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>91,09%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
100.00 (Default)	104	0	1,0	105	100,00%	206	26,13%	1,1	92	87,72%	20	-21
Sub-Total A-IRB Corporate	11 278	338	1,0	11 616	3,53%	7 742	21,34%	1,2	6 256	53,86%	86	-56
A-IRB Corporate SME												
0.00 to <0.15	1			1	0,04%	9	19,87%	1,0	0	2,84%	0	0
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>0,04%</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>19,87%</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,84%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>												
0.15 to <0.25												
0.25 to <0.50	124	2	1,0	127	0,37%	244	19,57%	1,1	18	14,26%	0	0
0.50 to <0.75	534	11	1,0	545	0,60%	267	18,48%	1,1	127	23,37%	1	0
0.75 to <2.50	371	14	1,0	385	1,60%	447	19,70%	1,2	164	42,43%	1	-1
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>1,17%</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>18,49%</i>	<i>1,4</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>51,34%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>1.75 to <2.50</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>1,97%</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>20,76%</i>	<i>1,1</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>34,60%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
2.50 to <10.00	420	14	1,0	434	4,06%	386	19,49%	1,1	195	45,03%	3	-2
<i>2.50 to <5.00</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>3,23%</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>19,58%</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>38,75%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>5.00 to <10.00</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>6,25%</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>19,25%</i>	<i>1,4</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>61,65%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-1</i>
10.00 to <100.00	174	2	1,0	176	19,50%	117	18,31%	1,1	125	71,22%	6	-2
<i>10.00 to <20.00</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>13,60%</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>18,05%</i>	<i>1,1</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>67,09%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>20.00 to <30.00</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>22,84%</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>18,20%</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>72,52%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	<i>7</i>			<i>7</i>	<i>36,16%</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>22,78%</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>97,56%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
100.00 (Default)	13	0	1,0	13	100,00%	34	88,14%	1,3	4	31,33%	11	-7
Sub-Total A-IRB Corporate SME	1 638	43	1,0	1 681	4,44%	1 504	19,61%	1,1	634	37,69%	23	-12

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In Millions of euros	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Exposure weighted average PD	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	
PD range	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
A-IRB Retail SME													
0.00 to <0.15	0				0	0,05%	17	49,54%		0	6,73%	0	0
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	<i>0</i>				<i>0</i>	<i>0,05%</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>49,54%</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>6,73%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>													
0.15 to <0.25													
0.25 to <0.50	316	19		1,0	334	0,34%	10 783	46,17%		71	21,26%	1	0
0.50 to <0.75	219	13		1,0	232	0,60%	11 674	44,54%		66	28,63%	1	-1
0.75 to <2.50	1 814	157		1,0	1 971	1,65%	79 701	38,71%		735	37,29%	13	-13
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	<i>1 222</i>	<i>103</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>1 325</i>	<i>1,27%</i>	<i>52 918</i>	<i>38,14%</i>		<i>455</i>	<i>34,34%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-6</i>
<i>1.75 to <2.50</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>55</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>2,42%</i>	<i>26 783</i>	<i>39,88%</i>		<i>280</i>	<i>43,34%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-6</i>
2.50 to <10.00	760	58		1,0	818	5,17%	31 453	39,39%		389	47,56%	17	-17
<i>2.50 to <5.00</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>32</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>4,02%</i>	<i>15 282</i>	<i>35,02%</i>		<i>153</i>	<i>41,27%</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-7</i>
<i>5.00 to <10.00</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>26</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>6,12%</i>	<i>16 171</i>	<i>43,03%</i>		<i>236</i>	<i>52,80%</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>-10</i>
10.00 to <100.00	270	15		1,0	285	21,91%	9 113	36,95%		187	65,56%	24	-25
<i>10.00 to <20.00</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>10,62%</i>	<i>3 111</i>	<i>35,47%</i>		<i>55</i>	<i>49,73%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-5</i>
<i>20.00 to <30.00</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>25,99%</i>	<i>4 707</i>	<i>38,01%</i>		<i>116</i>	<i>75,34%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>-16</i>
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>51,78%</i>	<i>1 295</i>	<i>37,00%</i>		<i>16</i>	<i>77,48%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-4</i>
100.00 (Default)	129	1		1,0	131	100,00%	9 438	74,70%		80	61,37%	91	-85
Sub-Total A-IRB Retail SME	3 508	263		1,0	3 772	7,17%	152 179	40,99%		1 529	40,54%	145	-140
A-IRB Retail no SME													
0.00 to <0.15	970	269		1,0	1 240	0,11%	266 240	39,96%		138	11,11%	1	-1
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>0,08%</i>	<i>60 307</i>	<i>35,61%</i>		<i>31</i>	<i>7,92%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>263</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>0,12%</i>	<i>205 933</i>	<i>41,93%</i>		<i>107</i>	<i>12,56%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
0.15 to <0.25	926	89		1,0	1 015	0,22%	96 462	38,00%		189	18,60%	1	-2
0.25 to <0.50	6 845	296		1,0	7 141	0,38%	531 322	39,24%		1 885	26,39%	11	-12
0.50 to <0.75	5 351	115		1,0	5 466	0,67%	337 701	42,56%		2 168	39,66%	16	-10
0.75 to <2.50	11 444	383		1,0	11 827	1,33%	772 755	40,91%		5 876	49,69%	66	-47
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	<i>8 841</i>	<i>283</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>9 124</i>	<i>1,09%</i>	<i>593 843</i>	<i>40,38%</i>		<i>4 210</i>	<i>46,14%</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>-28</i>
<i>1.75 to <2.50</i>	<i>2 603</i>	<i>100</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>2 703</i>	<i>2,15%</i>	<i>178 912</i>	<i>42,69%</i>		<i>1 666</i>	<i>61,64%</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>-20</i>
2.50 to <10.00	3 500	50		1,0	3 550	4,67%	295 096	41,45%		2 366	66,63%	69	-59
<i>2.50 to <5.00</i>	<i>2 265</i>	<i>35</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>2 300</i>	<i>3,51%</i>	<i>188 664</i>	<i>41,29%</i>		<i>1 494</i>	<i>64,95%</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>-29</i>
<i>5.00 to <10.00</i>	<i>1 235</i>	<i>15</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>1 250</i>	<i>6,82%</i>	<i>106 432</i>	<i>41,73%</i>		<i>871</i>	<i>69,73%</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>-31</i>
10.00 to <100.00	1 207	13		1,0	1 219	23,66%	97 254	40,43%		1 170	95,95%	117	-116
<i>10.00 to <20.00</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>12,43%</i>	<i>41 506</i>	<i>40,76%</i>		<i>416</i>	<i>81,11%</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>-38</i>
<i>20.00 to <30.00</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>23,66%</i>	<i>32 763</i>	<i>39,32%</i>		<i>470</i>	<i>99,65%</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>-34</i>
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>1,0</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>48,17%</i>	<i>22 985</i>	<i>41,93%</i>		<i>284</i>	<i>120,91%</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>-44</i>
100.00 (Default)	534	1		1,0	536	100,00%	68 371	75,57%		376	70,10%	376	-311
Sub-Total A-IRB Retail no SME	30 778	1 216		1,0	31 995	3,80%	2 465 201	41,31%		14 167	44,28%	655	-558
Total A-IRB	47 202	1 861		1,0	49 063	4,02%	2 626 626	35,81%	1,2	22 585	46,03%	909	-766

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In Millions of euros	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Exposure weighted average PD	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	
PD range	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
F-IRB Corporate													
0.00 to <0.15													
<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>													
<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>													
0.15 to <0.25													
0.25 to <0.50													
0.50 to <0.75													
0.75 to <2.50	61			61		9		2,5	73	120,60%	1	-1	
<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>													
<i>1.75 to <2.50</i>	61			61		9		2,5	73	120,60%	1	-1	
2.50 to <10.00	24			24		2		2,5	33	139,26%	0	-1	
<i>2.50 to <5.00</i>													
<i>5.00 to <10.00</i>	24			24		2		2,5	33	139,26%	0	-1	
10.00 to <100.00													
<i>10.00 to <20.00</i>													
<i>20.00 to <30.00</i>													
<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>													
100.00 (Default)													
Total F-IRB Corporate	84			84		11		2,5	106	125,80%	1	-1	

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EU CR6-A – Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches

In Millions of euros		Exposure value art 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Exposures subject to the Standardised and to the IRB approach	% of exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA	% of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan	% of total exposure in IRB Approach
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Central governments and central banks		6 556	100,00%		
1.1	Of which Regional governments or local authorities					
1.2	Of which Public sector entities					
2	Institutions		2 832	100,00%		
3	Corporates	13 381	19 950	30,68%	2,24%	67,07%
3.1	<i>Of which Corporates - Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach</i>					
3.2	<i>Of which Corporates - Specialised lending under slotting approach</i>					
4	Retail	35 766	44 060	15,96%	2,87%	81,18%
4.1	<i>of which Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs</i>					
4.2	<i>of which Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs</i>					
4.3	<i>of which Retail – Qualifying revolving</i>					
4.4	<i>of which Retail – Other SMEs</i>		6 621	39,89%	3,15%	56,96%
4.5	<i>of which Retail – Other non-SMEs</i>		37 439	11,73%	2,82%	85,46%
5	Equity		29	100,00%		
6	Other non credit obligation assets		3 225	100,00%		
7	Total	49 147	76 652	33,65%	2,23%	64,12%

d) 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) Description of the internal ratings process

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

Exposure class	Country	Scope	Définition	PD estimation method	Data	Validation	Adequacy between PD and default rate
Retail	Germany	Retail Individuals	The definition of default conforms to Guidelines EBA GL 2016 07 Final Report on Guideline on default definition.	The estimation is based on a long run average of default rate at 12 months, added of conservatism margins of type A, B, C which based on historic data reflecting the likely range of variability of default rates, contains an adequat mix of better or worst years.	Since 2008	Models have been approved by the ECB within the scope of the 2020 inspection on the new definition of default.	Overall conservative PDs in relation to observed long-term default rates. A calibration is planned to cover non-conservative PDs.
	Germany	Retail SME*			Since 2008		
	Spain	Retail Individuals			Since 2008		
	Spain	Retail SME			Since 2008		
	Italy	Retail Individuals			Since 2008		
	Italy	Retail SME			Since 2010		
	UK	Retail Individuals			Since 2011		
	Korea	Retail			Since 2008		
	France	Retail Individuals			Since 2008		
	France	Retail SME			Since 2008		
Wholesale	Germany	Wholesale R1**			Since 2010		
	Germany	Wholesale R2***					
	Spain	Wholesale R1					
	Italy	Wholesale R1					
	UK	Wholesale R1					
	France	Wholesale R1					
Corporate	France	Very large corporate			Since 2008		
	France	Corporate other			Since 2008		

* SME : Small and medium enterprises

** R1 : Primary dealers

*** R2 : Secondary dealers

ii) Risk ranking model

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

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

Category of exposure	IRBA countries	Average sound portfolio PD at 31/12/2024
Retail customers	Germany	1,53%
	Spain	1,87%
	France	2,63%
	Italy	2,01%
	United Kingdom	2,77%
	South Korea	1,04%
Small and medium-sized companies	Germany	1,99%
	Spain	4,22%
	France	4,18%
	Italy	4,26%
	United Kingdom	3,05%
	South Korea	1,45%
Large corporations	Germany	2,36%
	Spain	6,55%
	France	2,35%
	Italy	6,85%
	United Kingdom	2,85%

iv) Testing PD models

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

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

This is illustrated in the following graphs.

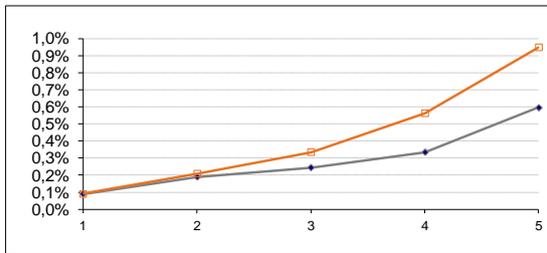
History of default rates per class



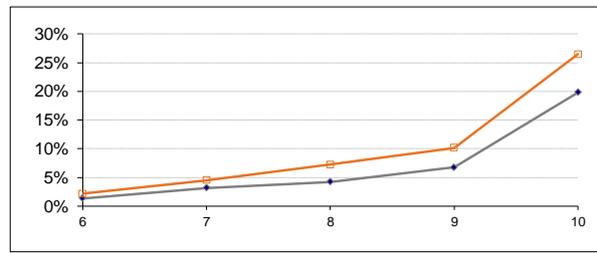
Since the curves by rating class are concentric, the two graphs above enable to conclude that the model is discriminant.

Backtesting of Consumer PD model for Germany at end-December 2024

Class 1 to 5



Class 6 to 10



■ Observed default rate at 2024/12 ■ Estimated PD at 2023/12

The amber curve of calibrated PDs for the range of ratings under consideration is strictly above the actual default rate observed. The German Consumer PD model for the December 2023 portfolio, with defaults observed at the end of December 2024, shows a sufficiently conservative calibration.

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU CR9 –IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)

A-IRB

Exposure class	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		c	d				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
COCOR	0.00 to <0.15	3	0	0,00%	0,06%	0,05%	0,00%
	0.00 to <0.10	3	0	0,00%	0,06%	0,05%	0,00%
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						0,00%
	0.25 to <0.50	50	0	0,00%	0,41%	0,40%	0,00%
	0.50 to <0.75	1238	12	0,97%	0,59%	0,64%	0,52%
	0.75 to <2.50	3782	48	1,27%	1,45%	1,52%	1,35%
	0.75 to <1.75	1928	14	0,73%	1,22%	1,09%	0,82%
	1.75 to <2.5	1854	34	1,83%	2,07%	1,99%	1,83%
	2.50 to <10.00	1322	42	3,18%	3,67%	3,97%	2,83%
	2.5 to <5	1091	38	3,48%	3,34%	3,48%	2,89%
	5 to <10	231	4	1,73%	6,49%	6,22%	2,61%
	10.00 to <100.00	343	12	3,50%	16,55%	13,17%	6,32%
	10 to <20	309	9	2,91%	12,03%	11,56%	6,27%
	20 to <30	32	1	3,13%	27,12%	23,67%	6,93%
30.00 to <100.00	2	2	100,00%	34,41%	34,41%	22,22%	
100.00 (Default)	126	126	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	99,86%	
COSME	0.00 to <0.15	5	0	0,00%	0,04%	0,04%	0,12%
	0.00 to <0.10	5	0	0,00%	0,04%	0,04%	0,12%
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						3,33%
	0.25 to <0.50	173	0	0,00%	0,37%	0,36%	0,00%
	0.50 to <0.75	371	1	0,27%	0,60%	0,62%	0,20%
	0.75 to <2.50	598	4	0,67%	1,60%	1,81%	0,47%
	0.75 to <1.75	157	2	1,27%	1,18%	1,16%	0,72%
	1.75 to <2.5	441	2	0,45%	1,97%	2,05%	0,30%
	2.50 to <10.00	382	5	1,31%	4,07%	3,60%	1,23%
	2.5 to <5	293	4	1,37%	3,23%	3,06%	0,72%
	5 to <10	89	1	1,12%	6,25%	6,70%	2,14%
	10.00 to <100.00	152	4	2,63%	19,48%	20,52%	5,52%
	10 to <20	78	0	0,00%	13,58%	12,01%	4,05%
	20 to <30	63	3	4,76%	22,81%	24,60%	5,30%
30.00 to <100.00	11	1	9,09%	36,20%	35,54%	9,93%	
100.00 (Default)	23	23	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	
RESME	0.00 to <0.15	34	1	2,94%	0,05%	0,05%	0,59%
	0.00 to <0.10	34	1	2,94%	0,05%	0,05%	0,59%
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50	11233	42	0,37%	0,30%	0,34%	0,25%
	0.50 to <0.75	12951	57	0,44%	0,74%	0,59%	0,40%
	0.75 to <2.50	78508	1010	1,29%	1,45%	1,67%	1,01%
	0.75 to <1.75	52534	490	0,93%	1,40%	1,30%	0,78%
	1.75 to <2.5	25974	520	2,00%	2,42%	2,42%	1,46%
	2.50 to <10.00	29342	1073	3,66%	4,24%	5,22%	3,23%
	2.5 to <5	15737	522	3,32%	2,63%	4,07%	2,74%
	5 to <10	13605	551	4,05%	8,06%	6,31%	4,10%
	10.00 to <100.00	9458	1707	18,05%	27,09%	23,67%	15,69%
	10 to <20	3545	222	6,26%	10,62%	11,04%	7,45%
	20 to <30	4740	1007	21,24%	25,97%	24,21%	17,81%
30.00 to <100.00	1173	478	40,75%	38,52%	51,97%	39,75%	
100.00 (Default)	6236	6236	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	
REIND	0.00 to <0.15	296271	235	0,08%	0,05%	0,11%	0,07%
	0.00 to <0.10	77339	66	0,09%	0,05%	0,08%	0,06%
	0.10 to <0.15	218932	169	0,08%	0,12%	0,12%	0,08%
	0.15 to <0.25	107513	226	0,21%	0,22%	0,22%	0,17%
	0.25 to <0.50	500834	1050	0,21%	0,30%	0,36%	0,26%
	0.50 to <0.75	311645	813	0,26%	0,74%	0,67%	0,28%
	0.75 to <2.50	758029	5113	0,67%	1,41%	1,35%	0,73%
	0.75 to <1.75	574876	2909	0,51%	1,40%	1,11%	0,56%
	1.75 to <2.5	183153	2204	1,20%	2,15%	2,15%	1,16%
	2.50 to <10.00	295174	6357	2,15%	4,01%	4,70%	2,66%
	2.5 to <5	190703	3140	1,65%	2,54%	3,51%	1,99%
	5 to <10	104471	3217	3,08%	8,56%	6,83%	4,06%
	10.00 to <100.00	97563	14402	14,76%	35,04%	24,29%	15,20%
	10 to <20	39479	2785	7,05%	12,43%	12,69%	8,06%
	20 to <30	34140	4920	14,41%	23,66%	23,02%	16,61%
30.00 to <100.00	23944	6697	27,97%	37,02%	47,50%	26,31%	
100.00 (Default)	58830	58830	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

F-IRB

Exposure class	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		c	d				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
COCOR	0.00 to <0.15						
	0.00 to <0.10						
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50						
	0.50 to <0.75	1	0	0,00%	0,64%	0,64%	2,00%
	0.75 to <2.50	12	0	0,00%	1,94%	1,89%	0,35%
	0.75 to <1.75	1	0	0,00%			0,00%
	1.75 to <2.5	11	0	0,00%	1,94%	1,89%	0,39%
	2.50 to <10.00	3	0	0,00%	3,25%	3,25%	3,57%
	2.5 to <5	3	0	0,00%	3,25%	3,25%	3,57%
	5 to <10						0,00%
	10.00 to <100.00						50,00%
	10 to <20						100,00%
20 to <30						0,00%	
30.00 to <100.00							
100.00 (Default)						100,00%	
COSME	0.00 to <0.15						
	0.00 to <0.10						
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50						
	0.50 to <0.75	1	0	0,00%	0,64%	0,64%	0,00%
	0.75 to <2.50						0,00%
	0.75 to <1.75						0,00%
	1.75 to <2.5						0,00%
	2.50 to <10.00	1	0	0,00%			0,00%
	2.5 to <5						
	5 to <10	1	0	0,00%			0,00%
	10.00 to <100.00				11,27%	11,27%	
	10 to <20				11,27%	11,27%	
20 to <30							
30.00 to <100.00							
100.00 (Default)							
RESME	0.00 to <0.15						
	0.00 to <0.10						
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50						
	0.50 to <0.75						0,00%
	0.75 to <2.50				2,42%	2,42%	0,00%
	0.75 to <1.75						0,00%
	1.75 to <2.5				2,42%	2,42%	0,00%
	2.50 to <10.00						0,00%
	2.5 to <5						0,00%
	5 to <10						
	10.00 to <100.00						0,00%
	10 to <20						
20 to <30						0,00%	
30.00 to <100.00							
100.00 (Default)							

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

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

CR9.1 –IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)

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

e) 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. Recovery costs are factored in according to the management phases involved. After analysis, transactions have been grouped into segments representing homogeneous loss levels.

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

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

Exposure class	Country	Scope	Définition	LGD estimation method	LGD downturn estimation method	Time to work out	Data	Validation
Retail	Germany	LGD	The definition of default conforms to Guidelines EBA GL 2016 07 Final Report on Guideline on default definition.	The estimation is based on a long run average of the net discounted loss rates, added of the conservatism margins of type A, B, C and downturn.	LGD downturn is estimated in accordance with the LGD Downturn Guideline EBA/GL/2019/03	- 42 months for Germany Retail model and UK Retail model - 108 months for Credit's bucket on the France Retail model - 48 months for others models	Since 2008	Models have been approved by the ECB within the scope of the 2020 inspection on the new definition of default.
	Germany	LGD in default					Since 2008	
	Germany	ELBE					Since 2008	
	Spain	LGD					Since 2008	
	Spain	LGD in default					Since 2008	
	Spain	ELBE					Since 2008	
	Italy	LGD					Since 2008	
	Italy	LGD in default					Since 2008	
	Italy	ELBE					Since 2008	
	France	LGD					Since 2008	
	France	LGD in default					Since 2008	
	France	ELBE					Since 2008	
	UK	LGD					Since 2010	
	UK	LGD in default					Since 2010	
UK	ELBE	Since 2010						
Wholesale	Korea	LGD	Since 2011					
	Korea	LGD in default	Since 2011					
	Korea	ELBE	Since 2011					
Corporate	DE-ES-IT-FR-UK	LGD	Since 2010					
	DE-ES-IT-FR-UK	LGD in default						
	DE-ES-IT-FR-UK	ELBE						
Corporate	France	LGD	Since 2008					
	France	LGD in default	Since 2008					
	France	ELBE	Since 2008					

RISKS - PILLAR III

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

Category of exposure	IRBA countries	Population group segmentation	Average sound portfolio LGD	Average loss computed at the last backtesting
Retail individuals SME	France	Credit with ratio Exposition amount / Funding Amount ≥ 1	52,67%	37,37%
		Credit with ratio Exposition amount / Funding amount < 1 and Duration before funding ends ≤ 36 months	31,74%	19,35%
		Credit with ratio Exposition amount / Funding amount < 1 and Duration before funding ends > 36 months	41,03%	32,76%
		Leasing with duration before funding ends ≤ 45 months	33,38%	19,20%
		Leasing with duration before funding ends > 45 months	45,80%	29,65%
	Germany	Credit with duration before funding ends ≤ 34 months	27,43%	19,95%
		Credit with duration before funding ends > 34 months and downpayment rate $> 8.57\%$	37,51%	29,52%
		Credit with duration before funding ends > 34 months & downpayment rate $\leq 8.57\%$ or Leasing	48,45%	34,33%
	Spain	Duration before funding ends ≤ 24 months	33,14%	18,27%
		$24 < \text{Duration before funding ends} \leq 35$ months	51,30%	25,77%
		$35 < \text{Duration before funding ends} \leq 56$ months	60,86%	33,79%
		Duration before funding ends > 56 mois	73,14%	44,34%
	Italy	Leasing	19,64%	10,82%
		Credit with duration before funding ends ≤ 26 months	31,37%	22,38%
		Credit with $26 < \text{duration before funding ends} \leq 51$ months	47,33%	35,21%
		Credit with duration before funding ends > 51 months and ratio Maturity in management / Forecast duration > 0	53,75%	42,70%
		Credit with duration before funding ends > 51 months and ratio Maturity in management / Forecast duration = 0	82,72%	58,03%
	United Kingdom(**)	Ratio Duration before funding ends / Forecast duration $\leq 65,3\%$	56,29%	35,10%
		Ratio Duration before funding ends / Forecast duration $> 65,3\%$	36,62%	25,67%
	South Korea	Collateral ⁽¹⁾ $\leq 15\ 301\ 795$ krw or Collateral ⁽¹⁾]15 301 795 ; 21 499 925] & Collateral coefficient ⁽²⁾ $\leq 86,64\%$	35,99%	29,12%
Collateral ⁽¹⁾ $> 21\ 499\ 925$ krw or Collateral ⁽¹⁾]15 301 795 ; 21 499 925] & Collateral coefficient ⁽²⁾ $> 86,64\%$		50,47%	36,66%	
Corporate	France	Credit	18,11%	5,61%
		Leasing	36,17%	16,70%
Dealers	G5(*)	R1 VN	16,30%	5,01%
		R1 others	26,22%	14,03%

(*) G5 : France, Germany, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom

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

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

(**)As regards the rate of loss calculated at the last backtesting session for the United Kingdom, the data is not available for the December 2024 order

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

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

The average loss given defaults on the healthy portfolio is 40.73% for Retail Customers and 26.05% for the Corporate segment, the latter breaking down as 38.25% for non-Dealer companies and 18.59% for the Dealers.

Individuals and Corporate customers expected loss (EL) increased by 7,2% compared to December 2023 (+ 56,6M€), as a result of an increase of the EL Default by 9,9% : this variation is driven by the increase in exposure in default, from €666,1M€ in 2023 to €708,2M€ in 2024.

EL for the Dealers increased by 14,6M€(+25,8% compared to 2023) , explained by the increase in exposures in default from €20,3 million euros in 2023 to 75,4M€ in 2024 (+ 272,2%, mainly driven by France at the end of December 2024)

f) Credit conversion factor

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

g) Operational use of internal ratings

i) Customers

- Granting policy

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

- Debt collection

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

ii) Dealers

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

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

h) Procedures for monitoring internal ratings

The results of the internal rating process, the performance of the models and the main data items making it up are monitored quarterly by the modeling teams. At least once a year, observed changes lead to a formal analysis according to a standard protocol described in a procedure. Differences between the models' forecasts and the actual figures are analyzed and summarized in a report that also includes a quantification of the impact on the capital requirement. Elements of the performance of the rating models are also reported yearly to the Executive Committee during a dedicated presentation and to the Risk Committee of the Executive Board.

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

For the retail perimeter, ECB IMI mission took place in the second semester of 2021, the decision of which enabled the implementation of parameters in November 2022 and in February 2023 for the UK portfolio. Another ECB IMI mission was held at the end of 2022 on the Corporate perimeter, and the decision letter was communicated in March 2024. The model has not yet been implemented, due to condition 1 linked to validation of the IT implementation. Finally, an IMI mission was held in the second quarter of 2024 on the PD perimeter. This mission focused on the new France and UK PD scores, the calibration of other PD models, and the LGD wholesale component. The resulting decision letter has not yet been released.

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

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

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

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

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 RWA variation by quarterly step.

In Millions of euros		Risk weighted exposure amount	Risk weighted exposure amount
		12/2024 a	09/2024 b
1	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	21 724	22 548
2	Asset size (+/-)	1 371	-726
3	Asset quality (+/-)	-419	-140
4	Model updates (+/-)		
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)		
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)		
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	15	43
8	Other (+/-)		
9	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	22 691	21 724

Changes in asset size are mainly due to the cyclicity of dealer financing activity, which peak in June and December.

Between September 2024 and December 2024, the level of RWAs has increased due to the rise in outstandings.

6 - STANDARDIZED METHOD

EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model

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

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

In order to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk under the standardized method, the Mobilize F.S group uses Moody's, the external credit rating agency, for sovereigns, international organizations, institutions and corporate investments. Reconciliation of these ratings with the credit quality steps provided for under the regulations complies with the supervisor's requirements. Beyond this framework, there is no use of any external rating that cannot be applied directly. As regards unrated exposures, the Mobilize F.S group applies the regulatory weightings in accordance with the CRR.

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

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	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-Balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWEA	RWEA density
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	6 701	7	6 701	3	429	6,40%
2	Regional government or local authorities	46	6	46	2	10	20,06%
3	Public sector entities						
4	Multilateral development banks						
5	International organisations						
6	Institutions	1 908	15	1 908	4	441	23,06%
7	Corporates	6 354	655	6 150	95	5 865	93,92%
8	Retail	7 558	326	7 557	166	5 366	69,48%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property						
10	Exposures in default	266	2	262	0	299	113,73%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk						
12	Covered bonds						
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	165	10	165	2	112	67,11%
14	Collective investment undertakings	78		78		143	183,93%
15	Equity	388		388		926	238,81%
16	Other items	2 363	1	2 363	1	1 759	74,40%
17	Total	25 828	1 021	25 619	273	15 350	59,28%

CRM: Credit Risk Mitigation

CCF: Credit Conversion Factor

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU CR5 – Standardised approach

In Millions of euros		Risk weight																
Exposure classes	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others	Total	of which unrated	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	
1 Central governments or central banks	6 499				1		28			11	8	157				6 704		
2 Regional government or local authorities					48		0									48	48	
3 Public sector entities																		
4 Multilateral development banks																		
5 International organisations																		
6 Institutions					1 838		2			73						1 912	1 911	
7 Corporates										6 158	87					6 245	6 245	
8 Retail exposures									7 723							7 723	7 723	
9 Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property																		
10 Exposures in default										190	72					263	256	
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk																		
12 Covered bonds																		
13 Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit					107						61					167	61	
14 Units or shares in collective investment undertakings														4	74	78	78	
15 Equity exposures										29		359				388	388	
16 Other items	0									178					2 186	2 364	2 364	
17 TOTAL	6 499				1 994		30		7 723	6 639	227	516		4	2 260	25 892	19 073	

7 - CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

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

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

For exposures treated by the internal rating method, the capital requirements in respect of credit risk take into account financial collateral (in the form of a cash pledge agreement) amounting to 600M€ granted by manufacturer Renault and protecting the Mobilize F.S group against the risk of the Renault subsidiaries defaulting on inventory financing. This protection is spread evenly over each exposure in the relevant scope by Banking Cloud's data processing. After application of the discount relating to the asymmetry of currencies, the residual exposure is 593M€.

With the standardized method, capital requirements in respect of credit risk include financial collateral (in the form of Letras de Cambio and guarantee funds) protecting Brazilian subsidiary Banco RCI Brasil against the risk of default of its network of dealerships, for a total of 186M€ This protection is allocated individually to each exposure concerned.

EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques

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

RISKS - PILLAR III

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	Now secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	42 742	24 877	793	24 084	
2	Debt securities	367				
3	Total	43 109	24 877	793	24 084	
4	<i>Of which Non-performing exposures</i>	<i>1 069</i>	<i>246</i>		<i>246</i>	
5	<i>Of which defaulted</i>	<i>1 069</i>	<i>246</i>		<i>246</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	Exposures under FIRB	106	106
2	Central governments and central banks		
3	Institutions		
4	Corporates	106	106
4.1	<i>of which Corporates - SMEs</i>		
4.2	<i>of which Corporates - Specialised lending</i>		
5	Exposures under AIRB	22 585	22 585
6	Central governments and central banks		
7	Institutions		
8	Corporates	6 889	6 889
8.1	<i>of which Corporates - SMEs</i>	634	634
8.2	<i>of which Corporates - Specialised lending</i>		
9	Retail	15 696	15 696
9.1	<i>of which Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral</i>		
9.2	<i>of which Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral</i>		
9.3	<i>of which Retail – Qualifying revolving</i>		
9.4	<i>of which Retail – SMEs - Other</i>	1 529	1 529
9.5	<i>of which Retail – Non-SMEs- Other</i>	14 167	14 167
10	TOTAL (including F-IRB exposures and A-IRB exposures)	22 691	22 691

RISKS - PILLAR III

EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

In Millions of euros		Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques										Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs		
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)							Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)			RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)	
			% of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals	% of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals	% of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals	% of exposures covered by Receivables	% of exposures covered by Other physical collateral	% of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection	% of exposures covered by Cash on deposit	% of exposures covered by Life insurance policies	% of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party	% of exposures covered by Guarantees			% of exposures covered by Credit derivatives
Exposures under AIRB															
1	Central governments and central banks														
2	Institutions														
3	Corporates	13 297	4,91%										6 889	6 889	
3.1	Of which Corporates – SMEs	1 681											634	634	
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending														
3.3	Of which Corporates – Other	11 616	4,91%										6 256	6 256	
4	Retail	35 766											15 696	15 696	
4.1	Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs														
4.2	Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs														
4.3	Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving														
4.4	Of which Retail – Other SMEs	3 772											1 529	1 529	
4.5	Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	31 995											14 167	14 167	
5	Total	49 063	1,16%										22 585	22 585	
Exposures under FIRB															
1	Central governments and central banks														
2	Institutions														
3	Corporates	84											106	106	
3.1	Of which Corporates – SMEs														
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending														
3.3	Of which Corporates – Other	84											106	106	
4	Total	84											106	106	

8 - COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

EU CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR

		Flexible format disclosure
(a)	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 439 (a) CRR</p> <p>Description of the methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures, including the methods to assign those limits to exposures to central counterparties</p>	<p>Counterparty risk is managed by a limit system in line with counterparty risk appetite. Calibration of RCI Banque S.A.'s limits is based in particular on the level of own equity, results, external rating and internal assessment of the quality of the counterparty taking into account ownership, market position, franchise diversification. Limits with central counterparties are assigned based the credit quality of the host country (central banks) or stressed margin requirement on cleared derivatives (clearing house). Compliance with limits is monitored daily, and all control results are notified monthly to the RCI Banque S.A.'s financial committee. Exposure on banks is included in Groupe Renault consolidated counterparty risk monitoring.</p>
(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 439 (b) CRR</p> <p>Description of policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants, such as the policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves</p>	<p>The Mobilize F.S group uses interest rate and forex derivatives to hedge financial risks. For a large portion of its portfolio, it has implemented risk mitigation techniques to protect the company against the risks of counterparty default.</p> <p>Derivative transactions are executed under ISDA agreement or equivalent and thereby provide to the group's entities with a legally enforceable right in case of default of the counterparty (see Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements: Netting agreements and other similar commitments). In 2012 the EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) regulation published a series of standards designed to improve the stability and transparency of the derivatives market. The main measure concerns the use of clearing houses or bilateral exchange of collateral between counterparties. In Europe, the Mobilize F.S group. books interest-rate swap transactions in clearing houses and posts cash as collateral as initial margin and regular exchanges cash collateral (that can be paid or received) in respect of variation margins. Foreign exchange derivatives uncollateralized are subject to bilateral margin call. Outside Europe interest rate swaps are subject to bilateral exchanges of collateral in Brazil.</p>
(c)	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 439 (c) CRR</p> <p>Description of policies with respect to Wrong-Way risk as defined in Article 291 of the CRR</p>	<p>The Mobilize F.S group has no particular mechanism for managing correlation risk.</p>
(d)	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 431 (3) and (4) CRR</p> <p>Any other risk management objectives and relevant policies related to CCR</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
(e)	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 439 (d) CRR</p> <p>The amount of collateral the institution would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded</p>	<p>In the event of a deterioration in its credit rating, Mobilize F.S. group may be required to set up additional reserves as part of its securitization transactions. On 31 December 2024, the cash outflows required to fund additional securitization reserves in case of a 3 notch rating downgrade totaled 236 M€.</p>

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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)	79	103		1,4	255	255	255	153
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					255	255	255	153

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

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

EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

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			465		59	50			77	0		650
7	Corporates									29			29
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment					38	0			1	1		40
10	Other items												
11	Total exposure value			465		97	50			106	1		719

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EU CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale

In Millions of euros		Exposure value <small>a</small>	Exposure weighted average PD (%) <small>b</small>	Number of obligors <small>c</small>	Exposure weighted average LGD (%) <small>d</small>	EW average maturity (years) <small>e</small>	RWEA <small>f</small>	Density of RWEA <small>g</small>
PD scale								
	Exposure class X							
1	0.00 to <0.15							
2	0.15 to <0.25							
3	0.25 to <0.50							
4	0.50 to <0.75							
5	0.75 to <2.50							
6	2.50 to <10.00							
7	10.00 to <100.00							
8	100.00 (Default)							
10	Sub-Total exposure class X							
	Exposure class Y							
1	0.00 to <0.15							
2	0.15 to <0.25							
3	0.25 to <0.50							
4	0.50 to <0.75							
5	0.75 to <2.50							
6	2.50 to <10.00							
7	10.00 to <100.00							
8	100.00 (Default)							
10	Sub-Total exposure class Y							
11	Total (all CCR relevant exposure classes)							

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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
1	Cash – domestic currency								
2	Cash – other currencies								
3	Domestic sovereign debt								
4	Other sovereign debt								
5	Government agency debt								
6	Corporate bonds								
7	Equity securities								
8	Other collateral								
9	Total								

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

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

EU CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures

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

The Mobilize F.S group has no credit derivatives.

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EU CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM

	RWEA
RWEA as at the end of the previous reporting period	
Asset size	
Credit quality of counterparties	
Model updates (IMM only)	
Methodology and policy (IMM only)	
Acquisitions and disposals	
Foreign exchange movements	
Other	
RWEA as at the end of the current reporting period	

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

EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs

In Millions of euros		Exposure value	RWEA
		a	b
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		19
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); ow	465	19
3	(i) OTC derivatives	465	19
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
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		

5- CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK

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

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

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

EU CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

In Millions of euros		Exposure value	RWEA
		a	b
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method		
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)		
3	(ii) Stressed VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)		
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	255	135
EU4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)		
5	Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	255	135

6- SECURITIZATION

EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information - Free format	
Article 449(a) CRR	(a)	Description of securitisation and re-securitisation activities; including institutions' risk management and investment objectives in connection with those activities, their role in securitisation and re-securitisation transactions whether they use the Simple Transparent and Standardised (STS) securitisation framework and the extent to which they use securitisation transactions to transfer the credit risk of the securitised exposures to third parties with, where applicable, a separate description of their synthetic securitisation risk transfer policy	<p>The Mobilize F.S group uses securitization as a funding instrument. All securitized assets remain in the consolidated balance sheet. RCI Banque S.A does not invest in special purpose vehicles whose underlying obligations are originated by non-group companies.</p> <p>The group securitizes pools of receivables granted to individual customers or companies. Securities created from such transactions are sold to third party investors or self-subscribed to generate eligible collateral used for Central bank funding or liquidity reserve.</p>
Article 449(b) CRR	(b)	The type of risk that institutions are exposed to in their securitisation and re-securitisation activities by level of seniority of the relevant securitisation positions, providing a distinction between STS and non-STS positions and: i) risk retained in own-originated transactions; ii) risk incurred in relation to transactions originated by third parties	<p>The Mobilize F.S group not used securitization to transfer risk. Special Purpose vehicles carrying securitized assets are consolidated by the Group that remain exposed to most of the risks and benefits attached to securitized receivables.</p> <p>The group's securitization transactions all meet the economic capital retention requirement of not less than 5% mentioned in Article 405 of European Directive (EU) 575/2013 and Article 6 of the Regulation (EU) 2017/2402.</p> <p>RCI Banque S.A does not invest in special purpose vehicles backed by receivables originated by non-group companies.</p>
Article 449(c) CRR	(c)	Institutions' approaches to calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts that they apply to their securitisation activities, including the types of securitisation positions to which each approach applies with a distinction between STS and non-STS positions	<p>The Mobilize F.S does not invest on securitisation positions as described in Article 2, 1) of (EU) 2017/2402 of 12 December 2017. Therefore, RCI Banque S.A does not have any exposure linked to such position.</p> <p>The receivables securitized by RCI Banque S.A are prudentially consolidated and the risk-weighted assets are calculated as if assets had not been securitized.</p>
Article 449(d) CRR	(d)	A list of SSPEs falling into any of the following categories, with a description of types of institution's exposures to those SSPEs, including derivatives contracts: (i) SSPEs which acquire exposures originated by the institutions; (ii) SSPEs sponsored by the institutions; (iii) SSPEs and other legal entities for which the institutions provide securitisation-related services, such as advisory, asset servicing or management services; (iv) SSPEs included in the institutions' regulatory scope of consolidation	<p>The Mobilize F.S group acts as an originator / servicer for the following SSPEs. (Swap) indicates RCI also acts as a swap counterparty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cars Alliance Auto Loans France Master - Cars Alliance Auto Leases France Master - Cars Alliance Auto Leases France Master RV - Cars Alliance Auto Leases France V 2020-1 (swap) - Cars Alliance Auto Loans France V 2022-1 (swap) - Cars Alliance Auto Leases France V 2023-1 (swap) - Cars Alliance Auto Loans V 2024-1 (swap) - FCT Cars Alliance DFP France - Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany Master - Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany V 2021-1 (swap) - Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany V 2023-1 (swap) - Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany V 2024-1 (swap) - Cars Alliance Auto Leases Germany (swap) - Cars Alliance DFP Germany 2017 - Cars Alliance Auto Loans Italy 2015 s.r.l - Cars Alliance Auto Loans Italy 2024 s.r.l - Cars Alliance UK 2015 - Cars Alliance UK Master - Cars Alliance Auto Loans Spain 2022 - Mobility One

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Article 449(e) CRR	(e)	A list of any legal entities in relation to which the institutions have disclosed that they have provided support in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three CRR	The group does not provide support (as defined in CRR article 248) to securitization transactions. Mobilize F.S group acts as originator, asset servicer for all SSPEs listed in point (e) and swap provider for some of these SSPEs.
Article 449(f) CRR	(f)	A list of legal entities affiliated with the institutions and that invest in securitisations originated by the institutions or in securitisation positions issued by SSPEs sponsored by the institutions	<p>The Mobilize F.S group does not invest in securitizations for which capital requirement is calculated based on the securitization position and always accounts for the underlying receivables when assessing own funds requirements.</p> <p>The group retains the most junior tranches of the securitization in which it acts as originator to meet its economic capital retention requirements.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S group has invested in the senior pieces of securitizations in which one of its subsidiary or branch acts as originator. Such assets can be used as collateral for Central Bank Funding. Similar scheme also exists in the UK where RCI Bank UK has subscribed ABS notes backed by receivables originated by RCI FS UK.</p>
Article 449(g) CRR	(g)	A summary of their accounting policies for securitisation activity, including where relevant a distinction between securitisation and re-securitisation positions	The Mobilize F.S group has not used securitization to transfer risk. Special Purpose vehicles carrying securitized assets are consolidated by the Group that remain exposed to most of the risks and benefits attached to securitized receivables that remain in the consolidated balance sheet.
Article 449(h) CRR	(h)	The names of the ECAs used for securitisations and the types of exposure for which each agency is used	<p>Auto-ABS: Moody's (EUR) , S&P (EUR & GBP), DBRS (EUR), Fitch (EUR & GBP)</p> <p>SME (Dealer Floor Plan): Moody's, DBRS</p>
Article 449(i) CRR	(i)	Where applicable, a description of the Internal Assessment Approach as set out in Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three CRR including the structure of the internal assessment process and the relation between internal assessment and external ratings of the relevant ECAI disclosed in accordance with point (h), the control mechanisms for the internal assessment process including discussion of independence, accountability, and internal assessment process review, the exposure types to which the internal assessment process is applied and the stress factors used for determining credit enhancement levels	Not applicable no investment (exposure) in ABCP program.

The sales refinancing receivables retained in the balance sheet totaled 16,510M€ on 31 December 2024 (14,822M€ on 31 December 2023), namely:

- for securitizations placed on the market: 3,867M€
- for self-subscribed securitizations: 8,087M€
- for private securitizations: 4,556M€

The stock of securitized assets is itemized in Note 13 of the consolidated financial statements. At 31 December 2024, funding secured through private securitizations totaled 2,963M€, and funding secured through public securitizations placed on the markets totaled 3,362M€.

EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

En millions d'euros	Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional				Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	of which SRT	Non-STS	of which SRT	of which SRT	STS		Non-STS	STS			Non-STS			
	a	b	c	d		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	Total exposures														
2	Retail (total)														
3	residential mortgage														
4	credit card														
5	other retail exposures														
6	re-securitisation														
7	Wholesale (total)														
8	loans to corporates														
9	commercial mortgage														
10	lease and receivables														
11	other wholesale														
12	re-securitisation														

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

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

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

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EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

In millions of euros		Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount	Of which exposures in default	Specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
1	Total exposures	16 956	44	
2	Retail (total)	14 239	44	
3	residential mortgage			
4	credit card			
5	other retail exposures	14 239	44	
6	re-securitisation			
7	Wholesale (total)	2 717		
8	loans to corporates	2 717		
9	commercial mortgage			
10	lease and receivables			
11	other wholesale			
12	re-securitisation			

7- MARKET RISK

EU MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

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

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

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

EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

In Millions of euros		a
		RWEA
	Outright products	1 202
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	
3	Foreign exchange risk	1 202
4	Commodity risk	
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	
6	Delta-plus method	
7	Scenario approach	
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	
9	Total	1 202

8- INTEREST-RATE RISK FOR PORTFOLIO POSITIONS

EU IRRBBA - Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

Qualitative information - free format		Legal basis
A description of how the institution defines IRRBB for purposes of risk control and measurement	<p>Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) refers to the risk to the bank's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the bank's banking book positions</p> <p>The objective of Mobilize F.S. group is to mitigate this risk as far as possible. The specific interest rate risk control process is part of the Mobilize F.S group's overall internal control process and uses sensitivity indicators to measure impacts from adverse rate shocks (yield curve translation or rotation for example) on future earnings for which limits are associated.</p>	Article 448(1), point (e)
A description of the institution's overall IRRBB management and mitigation strategies	<p>The Finance Division refinances group entities that are eligible for centralized refinancing. It borrows the funds needed to ensure the continuity of business (bond and negotiable debt instrument issues, securitizations, interbank loans, etc.), balances assets and liabilities and adjusts the cash position of group companies, while managing and minimizing exposure to portfolio interest rate risk by using appropriate hedging instruments (interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and spot and forward exchange transactions).</p> <p>The principles of financial policy extend to all Mobilize F.S. group consolidated subsidiaries and are adapted in locally refinanced subsidiaries. The latter are subject to the same financial risk monitoring requirements as the group's other subsidiaries.</p> <p>In order account for the difficulty of precisely adjusting the structure of assets and liabilities limited flexibility is accepted in interest rate risk management for each entity, to which sensitivity limits are assigned by the Financial Committee. Consolidated IRRBB position measured as the sum of the absolute value of sensitivities of sensitivity position in all currencies is bound by limits set by Mobilize F.S.'s Board of Directors. A group management system performs a daily calculation of each entity's balance sheet sensitivity to variations in yield curve.</p> <p>The Financial Risks Team controls group exposure as measured by this system and observance of the sensitivity limits assigned to each entity.</p>	Article 448(1), point (f)
The periodicity of the calculation of the institution's IRRBB measures, and a description of the specific measures that the institution uses to gauge its sensitivity to IRRBB	<p>Interest rate risk is monitored on a daily basis: a sensitivity calculation per currency, per management entity and per asset portfolio verifies that each entity complies with the individual limits assigned to it. This sensitivity to interest rate risk is measured using an earning-based methodology common to the entire Mobilize F.S. group. The process keeps overall group exposure and the exposure of each entity at a low level.</p>	Article 448(1), points (e) (i) and (v); Article 448(2)
A description of the interest rate shock and stress scenarios that the institution uses to estimate changes in the economic value and in net interest income (if applicable)	<p>INTERNAL INDICATORS</p> <p>Two indicators are monitored internally for interest rate risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EV sensitivity (Economic Value) measures at a given point in time (t) the impact of a change in interest rates on the present value of future earnings. The economic value is determined by discounting future cash flows at market rates. This measurement is used to set the limits that apply to the group's entities. Two scenarios are embedded with this indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A parallel up scenario • A rotation scenario: below 1y down by rotation shocks, linearly interpolated until 2y, 2y rates unchanged, linearly interpolated until 3y, above 3y up by rotation shocks. - Net Interest Income sensitivity measures the impact of a change in interest rates on undiscounted future earnings. The internal indicator is calculated on the basis of operations underway at the observation date, without modelling the renewal of operations coming to an end. It is calculated over a 12-month time-horizon and on a lifetime time-horizon with limits associated to those two indicators. <p>Currency adjusted shocks used to calculate Interest rate risk indicators are summarized in the table below and subject to periodic review.</p>	Article 448(1), point (e) (iii); Article 448(2)

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

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

REGULATORY INDICATORS

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

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

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

Calculations are based on average monthly asset and liability gaps (gap excluding interest amounts) which incorporate fixed-rate transactions and floating rate transactions until their next review date.

Maturities of outstanding are determined by taking into account the contractual characteristics of operations and the results of the modeling of historical customer behavior patterns (early repayments) for which the Group has defined a common methodology. This methodology is based on constant prepayment rate assumptions based on moving averages.

Sight deposits are modeled as 6 successive fixed-rate resources with an initial maturity of 3 months. The instantaneous duration is therefore approximately 1.5 months.

Measurements of NII sensitivity to calculate internal indicators, also take into account an allocation of entity equity and stable working capital requirement to the financing of the longest-term commercial assets for low-rate volatility currencies or 50 % long term 50 % short term for currencies with high-rate volatility.

Those allocation rules on equity are subject to adjustments should the duration exceed the average duration of an automotive economic cycle

A description of the key modelling and parametric assumptions different from those used for disclosure of template EU IRRBB1 (if applicable)

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

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<p>A high-level description of how the bank hedges its IRRBB, as well as the associated accounting treatment (if applicable)</p>	<p>There is no proprietary trading within Mobilize F.S. Group. All transactions in financial instruments carried out by RCI Banque S.A., acting as central treasury, or its locally funded subsidiaries aim at refinancing its activity and investing temporary excess of cash while maintaining financial risks below internal limits in order to protect its commercial margin.</p> <p>Sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations is managed with interest rate swaps.</p> <p>Fixed rate receiving swaps are executed when the Bank issues fixed rate debt and wants to reduce its exposure to interest rate going down. Fixed rate paying swaps are executed from time to time to hedge the origination of fixed rate assets.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. uses principles of IFRS 9 accounting to classify derivatives that hedge Interest Risk.</p> <p>- Fair value hedge (FVH) hedging relationships intend to hedge changes in value of all or part of a recognized asset or liability, attributable to a particular risk (e.g. risk of rate on fixed rate debt). The hedged item and then the hedging derivative are valued at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged item are recorded in the income statement. RCI swaps booked as fair value hedge are made of fixed receiver swaps hedging issuance of fixed rate liabilities. Valuations of the hedging instrument are calculated by discounting future cash flows. As hedging derivatives do not hedge the entire rate but only the risk-free part, only the part of the debt relating to the risk-free rate will have to be valued. Debt valuation excludes the effect of the credit spread (including the accrued interest portion of the “credit spread” effect). The variation in derivative fair value and the variation in hedged debt fair value are recorded in the Income Statement. The FVH test is realized on a monthly basis in order to measure the effectiveness of the micro-hedging.</p> <p>- Cash Flow Hedge (CFH) hedging relationship intends to hedge the changes in future cash flows associated with a recognized or future asset or liability and attributable to a particular risk (e.g. future interest payments on floating rate). RCI swaps booked as fair cash flow hedge are fixed paying swaps hedging floating rate liabilities or the floating rate leg of a swap booked in FVH. To be recognized as CFH, the floating rate of the hedging instrument should show high correlation with the floating rate of the hedged item. Changes in the fair value of the derivative are accounted in a special equity account (balance sheet / equity impact). Restatement in income is realized at the same frequency as the item covered through accrued interest. This relation between variable-rate debt / fair value hedged debts and cash flow hedge swaps is tracked at least quarterly via a macro-hedging test. The test aims at ensuring that the nominal value of CFH swaps does not exceed the total amount of variable-rate liabilities at any time. In practice, two tests are carried out separately: the first one for floating rate debt, and the second one for fixed rate debts that were initially hedged with a fixed rate receiving swap booked in FVH.</p> <p>- Fair Value portfolio: financial instruments that do not meet IFRS9 hedge accounting criteria cannot be considered as hedges and despite their hedging intention are classified as fair value instruments. The change in the fair value of these instruments is recognized in the income statement. A portion of the fixed rate paying swaps intends to hedge non-maturity deposits, that are modelled as floating rate liabilities repricing within 3 months. As correlation between customer deposit rate and market risk free rate is low, such hedges do not qualify as hedge accounting and are booked as trading instruments.</p>	<p>Article 448(1), point (e) (iv); Article 448(2)</p>
<p>A description of key modelling and parametric assumptions used for the IRRBB measures in template EU IRRBB1 (if applicable)</p>	<p>Key modelling assumptions used for IRRBB measured in template EU IRRBB1 are similar to internal assumptions described above for prepayment and modelling of non-maturity deposits. Parametric assumptions are derived from article 115 of the IRRBB Guidelines (cap on positive sensitivity values, floor on IR curves...) and appendices (Annex III) for IR shocks. Mobilize F.S. calculates EVE sensitivity to changes in interest rates on a perimeter including EUR and GBP (significant currencies) as well as BRL and KRW.</p>	<p>Article 448(1), point (c); Article 448(2)</p>

	<p>Altogether, assets in those currencies exceed the 90 % of Group total assets threshold set in article 115(l) of the IRRBB Guidelines.</p>																																									
<p>Explanation of the significance of the IRRBB measures and of their significant variations since previous disclosures</p>	<p>INTERNAL INDICATORS</p> <p><i>Indicators</i> Two monitoring indicators are used internally for interest rate risk: (1) Sensitivity (economic value - EV), which consists in measuring at a point in time t the impact of a change in interest rates on the market value of an entity's balance sheet flows. The market value is determined by discounting future flows at market rates at time t. This measure is used to set limits for the group's management entities. (2) Sensitivity of the Net Interest Income (NII) in runoff is a measure of a gain or loss from an income statement perspective. It is presented as the difference in future interest income over a defined horizon. The particularity of sensitivity in the NII view, compared to the actuarial view of sensitivity, is the linearization of the impact of new operations. This measure is both tracked over a 12-month horizon and a full horizon.</p> <p><i>Results</i> Over the year 2024, the Mobilize F.S. group' consolidated Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity and NII (calculated as described above) remained below the limit set by the group at 70M€ (1) Consolidated Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity (EV) based on internal IRR perimeter, calculated as the sum of the absolute values of sensitivities to currency-adjusted shocks in all currencies amounted to 20.1M€ as of December end 2024, compared to €10.9M€ at the end of 2023. (2) Consolidated Interest Rate risk of the sensitivity to NII based on internal IRR perimeter, calculated as the sum of the absolute values of sensitivities to currency-adjusted shocks in all currencies amounted to 16.4M€ as of December end 2024, compared to 9.9M€ at the end of 2023.</p> <p>Breakdown by main currencies of the sensitivity to NII following a currency differentiated rise in rates (in kEUR) at December end 2024 in relative value:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="440 1151 1318 1337"> <thead> <tr> <th>Devise</th> <th>K€</th> <th>Devise</th> <th>K€</th> <th>Devise</th> <th>K€</th> <th>Devise</th> <th>K€</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ARS</td> <td>107</td> <td>CZK</td> <td>181</td> <td>HUF</td> <td>0</td> <td>SEK</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BRL</td> <td>1 199</td> <td>EUR</td> <td>-3 326</td> <td>KRW</td> <td>20</td> <td>RON</td> <td>503</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHF</td> <td>909</td> <td>DKK</td> <td>-84</td> <td>MAD</td> <td>172</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>COP</td> <td>-1 415</td> <td>GBP</td> <td>-3 915</td> <td>PLN</td> <td>-4 572</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>REGULATORY INDICATORS</p> <p><i>EVE result</i> Changes in Economic Value of Equity ("EVE") calculated according to EBA IRRBB Guidelines represent 6.15% of CET1 in the context of differentiated shocks per currency, below regulatory limits. The most binding scenario is the parallel up of the currency differentiated shock with an impact of €-370 m at December 2024 end against €-386 m in the previous year.</p> <p><i>NII result</i> In accordance with EBA/RTS/2022/10 guidelines, the sensitivity of the net interest margin published for regulatory purposes is calculated on a constant balance sheet, assuming an identical renewal (amount and duration) of assets and liabilities reaching maturity over a 12-month horizon. The most aggressive scenario is the downward translation scenario, with an NIM sensitivity of -€76.8m, representing a consumption of 1.27% of CET1. The indicator published in 2023 for regulatory purposes corresponds to the total consolidated internal NIM calculated on a run-off balance sheet basis, calculated on the basis of the consolidated regulatory banking perimeter. The two NII approach are not comparable as indicators are not based on the same balance sheet assumptions</p>	Devise	K€	Devise	K€	Devise	K€	Devise	K€	ARS	107	CZK	181	HUF	0	SEK	0	BRL	1 199	EUR	-3 326	KRW	20	RON	503	CHF	909	DKK	-84	MAD	172			COP	-1 415	GBP	-3 915	PLN	-4 572			<p>Article 448(1), point (d)</p>
Devise	K€	Devise	K€	Devise	K€	Devise	K€																																			
ARS	107	CZK	181	HUF	0	SEK	0																																			
BRL	1 199	EUR	-3 326	KRW	20	RON	503																																			
CHF	909	DKK	-84	MAD	172																																					
COP	-1 415	GBP	-3 915	PLN	-4 572																																					

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Any other relevant information regarding the IRRBB measures disclosed in template EU IRRBB1 (optional)	None	
Disclosure of the average and longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits	To calculate interest rate risk measurement indicators, deposits are modeled as successive fixed-rate liabilities with an initial maturity of 3 months. Longest repricing maturity is therefore 3 months while average repricing duration is approximately 1.5 month.	Article 448(1), point (g)

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EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

Supervisory shock scenarios (in K€)		a	b	c	d
		Changes of the economic value of equity		Change of the net interest income	
		<i>Current period 31/12/2024</i>	<i>Last period 31/12/2023</i>	<i>Current period 31/12/2024</i>	<i>Last period 31/12/2022</i>
1	Parallel up	-370 437	-386 487	38 391	9 982
2	Parallel down	211 391	211 081	-76 781	
3	Steeper	14 947	14 128		
4	Flattener	-96 910	-105 853		
5	Short rates up	-204 491	-217 682		
6	Short rates down	112 232	114 651		

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

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

9- LIQUIDITY RISK

EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management

Row number	Qualitative information - Free format	
(a)	Strategies and processes in the management of the liquidity risk, including policies on diversification in the sources and tenor of planned funding,	<p>The Liquidity Risk Management function is responsible to ensure liquidity risk is understood, monitored, and reported. The Mobilize F.S group's ILAAP and associated limits intend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the bank meets its regulatory liquidity ratio with an appropriate buffer • Ensure the bank funds its business with diversified sources of funding, • Ensure the bank maintains liabilities with adequate duration to support its business, • Ensure the bank liquidity reserve is sufficient to face various stress scenario assuming impaired access to market funding and stress deposit runoff during a certain period of time.
(b)	Structure and organisation of the liquidity risk management function (authority, statute, other arrangements).	<p>The Mobilize F.S group's liquidity risk management is under the responsibility of the Finance Division. Finance Division proposes liquidity indicators and associated limits, that are challenged by the CRO and its team, validated by the Group Financial Committee, reviewed by the Risk Committee before final approval by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Internal liquidity indicators are calculated by the Financial team, regulatory liquidity ratios are calculated by the Regulatory Reporting unit. Those liquidity indicators are controlled by the Financial Risk Control Unit (part of the Risk Control Division), reported monthly to the Financial Committee and quarterly (immediately if an alert threshold is breached) to the Board Risk Committee.</p>
(c)	A description of the degree of centralisation of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units	<p>RCI Banque SA acts as a Central Treasury center for group entities belonging to the « Central Funding Perimeter », that includes most of the European entities. Entities in this perimeter borrow the liabilities they need to support their business to the Central Treasury or deposit their liquidity surplus. RCI Banque S.A and Centrally Funded entities liquidity position is managed as a pool. There is no subsidiary-to-subsidiary lending or borrowing.</p> <p>Other entities are locally funded. Their liquidity position is managed by the local CFOs under the operational supervision of the Finance Division. Indicators used for liquidity monitoring are controlled by the Risk Control Unit.</p> <p>Every month, RCI Banque S.A. runs several liquidity stress scenarios. These can either focus on the centralized refinancing perimeter, including support for local refinancing entities, or take into account the entire consolidated perimeter.</p>
(d)	Scope and nature of liquidity risk reporting and measurement systems.	<p>Group Mobilize F.S. liquidity risk measurement system is based on two types of indicators. Business continuity indicators measure the time during which the bank can support its business in various stress scenarios while maintaining appropriate matching between asset and liabilities duration.</p> <p>Liquidity Reserve indicators measure the bank secured sources of funding that can be used to counter-balance outflows.</p> <p>Liquidity risk indicators are calculated on an aggregated basis for RCI Banque S.A and its subsidiaries and branches included in the « Central Refinancing perimeter » or on a stand-alone basis for « Locally Funded entities ».</p> <p>The bank also monitors funding concentration, asset encumbrance, as well as regulatory ratios LCR and NSFR.</p>
(e)	Policies for hedging and mitigating the liquidity risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants.	<p>The Mobilize F.S group main policies for mitigating liquidity risk use static and dynamic indicators.</p> <p>Static liquidity position, representing the difference between remaining liabilities and remaining assets on a given time bucket. It shall always be</p>

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		<p>positive, meaning that current assets in balance sheet are funded with liabilities with similar or higher duration.</p> <p>Dynamic liquidity indicators measure the time during which the bank would survive using its liquidity reserve to balance outflows generated by the partial of full non-renewal of market debt, stressed outflows on deposits. Dynamic liquidity indicators are bound by a set of limits and early warning indicators.</p>
(f)	An outline of the bank's contingency funding plans.	<p>The Mobilize F.S group's Liquidity Contingency Plan is part of its ILAAP. It includes contingency funding plans as well as business contingency plans. Contingency funding plan includes various options that can be broken down in two categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetizing components of the liquidity reserve, by drawing on committed credit lines, increasing central bank funding and selling financial assets - Raising liquidity from alternative funding sources, like securitizing a new portfolio or increasing the size of an existing securitization, launching a syndicated bank loan, issuing debt issuance not provided for in the financing plan the increase in deposit collection, or , deploying our deposit business in a new country in partnership with a deposit fintech to accelerate time to market.
(g)	An explanation of how stress testing is used.	The Mobilize F.S group's business continuity indicators are calculated under various stress scenarios. Scenarios with the highest probability are associated with limits. A reverse stress test completes those scenarios.
(h)	A declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of liquidity risk management arrangements of the institution providing assurance that the liquidity risk management systems put in place are adequate with regard to the institution's profile and strategy.	The board of directors of Mobilize F.S group has approved the group liquidity risk management framework and its associated procedures. It believes indicators monitored provide a good overview of the bank funding and liquidity risk and that associated limits are conservative and appropriate given the risk appetite for liquidity risk.
(i)	A concise liquidity risk statement approved by the management body succinctly describing the institution's overall liquidity risk profile associated with the business strategy. This statement shall include key ratios and figures (other than those already covered in the EU LIQ1 template under this ITS) providing external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the institution's management of liquidity risk, including how the liquidity risk profile of the institution interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body.	<p>The Mobilize F.S group 's funding and liquidity risk management is described in ILAAP procedures that are reviewed by the board risk committee and validated by the board of directors. ILAAP and associated limits, calibrated according to the risk appetite for liquidity risk, intend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the bank meets its regulatory liquidity ratio with an appropriate buffer • Ensure the bank funds its business with diversified sources of funding • Ensure the bank maintains liabilities with adequate duration to support its business • Ensure the bank liquidity reserve is sufficient to face various stress scenario (market-wide and idiosyncratic) assuming impaired access to market funding and stressed deposit runoff during a certain period of time.
	These ratios may include:	
	· Concentration limits on collateral pools and sources of funding (both products and counterparties)	As of 31/12/2024 the Mobilize F.S group's main sources of funds where deposits (49%), bonds (29%), secured funding (13%) and loans from commercial banks (5%).
	· Customised measurement tools or metrics that assess the structure of the bank's balance sheet or that project cash flows and future liquidity positions, taking into account off-balance sheet risks which are specific to that bank	The Mobilize F.S group manages liquidity on an aggregated basis for RCI Banque SA (acting as a Central Treasury Center) and the branches and subsidiaries entities included in the Central Funding Perimeter (most of European countries), and on a stand-alone basis for other entities. On the Central Funding perimeter, the €14,8bn Liquidity reserve allows the appetite for internal business continuity risk in each liquidity stress scenario. The business continuity indicators of entities undergoing local refinancing did not reach any alert thresholds as of 31/12/2024. All locally funded entities business continuity were above early warning indicators. In 2024, the Central Funding perimeter and our locally funded entities maintained positive liquidity gaps, demonstrating that assets were funded with longer dated liabilities. The bank has a strong mix of stable funding, highlighted by a NSFR at 126% and a high HQLA buffer (average LCR at 550 % on the 12 months ending 31/12/2024). Its low asset encumbrance at 17 % allows flexibility in funding options.
· Liquidity exposures and funding needs at the level of individual legal entities, foreign branches and subsidiaries, taking into account legal, regulatory and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity		
· Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items broken down into maturity buckets and the resultant liquidity gaps		

REGULATORY RATIOS AND CHARGES ON ASSETS

EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1

Qualitative information - Free format	
Explanations on the main drivers of the LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time	See Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) section below
Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time	See Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) section below
Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources	The Bank has a diversified funding structure made of deposits (49 % of financial indebtedness as of 31/12/2024 vs 51% as of 31/12/2023), bonds (29% as of 31/12/2024 vs 28% as of 31/12/2023), secured funding (13% as of 31/12/2024 vs 12% as of 31/12/2023) and commercial banks (5% as of 31/12/2024 vs 4% as of 31/12/2023). Since 2022, the cost of deposits has been lower than the cost of market financing. However, in 2023, the cut in central bank rates was not fully passed on to deposit rates, reducing the gap between the cost of deposits and the cost of market financing.
High-level description of the composition of the institution's liquidity buffer.	During the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2024, the Mobilize F.S group's HQLA liquidity buffer stood at € 6.5 billion in average. The share of HQLA in EUR represented 87.1% and mostly consisted of deposits with the European Central Bank. HQLA in GBP represented 11.3% (deposits with the Bank of England and UK Treasury Bills)
Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls	RCI Banque S.A. uses the Historical Look Back Approach ("HLBA") to measure cash outflows related to margin calls on derivatives. RCI's derivative exposures consist of interest rate swaps (mainly EUR and GBP) and foreign exchange or currency swaps. The liquidity requirement related to these derivatives transactions is limited and represents insignificant amounts (less than 100M€).
Currency mismatch in the LCR	EUR and GBP HQLA represent respectively 87.1% and 11.3% of total HQLA while GBP mix in Net Cash Outflows was 37.18%. As EUR is the reporting currency of our central treasury, we tend to hold our liquidity reserve exceeding the level required for LCR compliance in this currency.
Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that the institution considers relevant for its liquidity profile	NA

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

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

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

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

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

The bank's average HQLA during the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2024 was 6 467M€. It amounted to 5 571M€ on average during the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2023. They mainly consisted of deposits with the European Central Bank, the Bank of England and securities issued by governments or supnationals. On 31 December 2024, the average duration of the bond portfolio was below 1 year.

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In addition, the group 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 31 December 2024, EUR and GBP denominated HQLA represented on average 87.1% and 11.3% of total HQLA respectively. The weight of EUR denominated HQLA increase compared to the averages of the 12-month period ending on December 2023, which were 83.6% for EUR and 13.9% for GBP.

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

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

The average LCR over the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2024 came at 550%, compared to 448% on average over the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2023.

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EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

In millions of euros		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU la	Quarter ending on	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	30/09/2024	31/12/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	30/09/2024	31/12/2024
EU lb	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
	HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS								
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					5 498	5 857	6 233	6 467
	CASH - OUTFLOWS								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	18 706	18 760	18 652	18 769	1 999	2 010	2 004	2 020
3	<i>Stable deposits</i>								
4	<i>Less stable deposits</i>	18 690	18 739	18 629	18 747	1 982	1 989	1 981	1 998
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	1 164	1 238	1 210	1 226	901	956	915	945
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks								
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	639	671	676	644	375	389	381	362
8	Unsecured debt	526	567	534	582	526	567	534	582
9	Secured wholesale funding					27	14	4	
10	Additional requirements	784	806	786	789	361	372	369	380
11	<i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	317	327	325	335	317	327	325	335
12	<i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	2	2	3	4	2	2	3	4
13	<i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	465	477	459	449	42	43	42	41
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1 212	1 285	1 321	1 417	607	668	690	760
15	Other contingent funding obligations	3 567	3 339	3 144	3 028	433	368	350	343
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					4 328	4 388	4 332	4 449
	CASH - INFLOWS								
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)								
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	4 732	4 823	4 833	4 894	2 848	2 891	2 884	2 897
19	Other cash inflows	489	492	492	464	488	490	490	462
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	5 221	5 315	5 325	5 358	3 336	3 381	3 374	3 359
EU-20a	<i>Fully exempt inflows</i>								
EU-20b	<i>Inflows Subject to 90% Cap</i>								
EU-20c	<i>Inflows Subject to 75% Cap</i>	5 221	5 315	5 325	5 358	3 336	3 381	3 374	3 359
	TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE								
21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					5 498	5 857	6 233	6 467
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					1 235	1 235	1 199	1 239
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					464,74%	498,88%	549,98%	550,48%

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Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

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

The Group's NSFR at the end of December 2024 is 126%, compared to 128% at the end of December 2023. 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		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value e
		No maturity a	< 6 months b	6 months to < 1 year c	> 1 year d	
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	6 567			1 605	8 173
2	<i>Own funds</i>	6 567			1 605	8 173
3	<i>Other capital instruments</i>					
4	Retail deposits		22 172	2 710	5 643	28 036
5	<i>Stable deposits</i>					
6	<i>Less stable deposits</i>		22 172	2 710	5 643	28 036
7	Wholesale funding:		7 239	3 592	19 750	21 747
8	<i>Operational deposits</i>					
9	<i>Other wholesale funding</i>		7 239	3 592	19 750	21 747
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:	90	1 481	261	1 347	1 477
12	<i>NSFR derivative liabilities</i>	90				
13	<i>All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories</i>		1 481	261	1 347	1 477
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					59 433
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					4
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17	Performing loans and securities:		21 082	10 658	28 802	41 608
18	<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut</i>					
19	<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions</i>		1 550	15	185	347
20	<i>Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which :</i>		19 418	10 627	28 366	40 945
21	<i>With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk</i>					
22	<i>Performing residential mortgages, of which:</i>					
23	<i>With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk</i>					
24	<i>Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products</i>		114	16	251	316
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		2 539	116	4 225	5 325
27	<i>Physical traded commodities</i>					
28	<i>Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs</i>					
29	<i>NSFR derivative assets</i>					
30	<i>NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted</i>		322			16
31	<i>All other assets not included in the above categories</i>		2 217	116	4 225	5 308
32	Off-balance sheet items		2 924	62	190	164
33	Total RSF					47 100
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					126,18%

(Un) encumbered assets

EU AE4 - Accompanying narrative information

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

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

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

- Assets sold to securitization vehicles when the said assets have not been derecognized by the company. The assets underlying self-subscribed securitizations are not considered encumbered, unless the securities are used as security or to guarantee another transaction in any manner (financing in its dealings with the central bank for instance),
- The collateral designed to reduce the counterparty risk on derivatives registered in a clearing house or bilaterally negotiated,
- Secured financing.

Disclosure on encumbered and unencumbered assets in the following three tables is calculated in accordance with regulation 2021/637. Reported figures are the median values of quarterly data on a rolling basis over the previous twelve months. Over the period ending on 31 December 2024, the median amount of assets encumbered in the form of disposals to a securitization vehicle or guarantee given is 11,666M€, making up 17% of total assets.

EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets

In millions of euros		Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
		010	030	040	050	060	080	090	100
010	Assets of the disclosing institution	11 666				58 516	5 227		
030	Equity instruments	41		41		2		2	
040	Debt securities					364	261	364	261
050	<i>ow: covered bonds</i>								
060	<i>ow: securitisations</i>								
070	<i>ow: issued by general governments</i>					193	107	193	107
080	<i>ow: issued by financial corporations</i>					78	73	78	73
090	<i>ow: issued by non-financial corporations</i>								
120	Other assets	11 623				58 128	4 983		

Median of the amounts at the end of each quarter

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EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued

In millions of euros		FV of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		FV of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	
		010	030	040	060
130	Collateral received by the disclosing institution			841	
140	Loans on demand			804	
150	Equity instruments				
160	Debt securities				
170	<i>ow: covered bonds</i>				
180	<i>ow: securitisations</i>				
190	<i>ow: issued by general governments</i>				
200	<i>ow: issued by financial corporations</i>				
210	<i>ow: issued by non-financial corporations</i>				
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand				
230	Other collateral received			30	
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations				
241	Own covered bonds and securitisations issued and not yet pledged				
250	Total assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued	11 666			

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

Median of the amounts at the end of each quarter

EU AE3 - Sources of encumbrance

In millions of euros		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisation encumbered
		010	030
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	7 870	11 666

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

10- OPERATIONAL AND NON-COMPLIANCE RISKS

EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information - Free format	
Points (a), (b), (c) and(d) of Article 435(1) CRR	(a)	Disclosure of the risk management objectives and policies	-strategies and processes: 2-1 Risk governance policy – Risk appetite framework -structure and organisation of risk management function for operational risk: Part 2-2Organization of risk control -risk measurements and control : Part 10-2 Measurement of operational risks and monitoring process and Part 10-3 Exposure to the risk and calculation -operational risk reporting: Part 10-2 Measurement of operational risks and monitoring process -policies for hedging and mitigating operational risk: Part 10-4 Insurance of operational risks
Article 446 CRR	(b)	Disclosure of the approaches for the assessment of minimum own funds requirements	Part 10-3 Exposure to the risk and calculation Part 1-1 Exposure by exposure class
Article 446 CRR	(c)	Description of the AMA methodology approach used <i>(if applicable)</i>	N/A
Article 454 CRR	(d)	Disclose the use of insurance for risk mitigation in the Advanced Measurement Approach <i>(if applicable)</i>	N/A

1 - OPERATIONAL AND NON-COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

- banking and financial transactionsregulations,
- regulations and standards in matters of law, tax andaccounting,
- anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism laws,
- anti-corruption and unethical conduct laws,
- regulatory framework regarding bank recovery and resolution (BRRD).

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

LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL RISKS

Risk factors

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

Management principles and processes

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

CONDUCT RISK

Risk factors

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

Management principles and systems

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

TAX RISKS

Risk factors

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

Management principles and processes

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

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

RISKS RELATING TO MONEY LAUNDERING AND FINANCING TERRORISM

Risk factors

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

Management principles and systems

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

IT RISKS

Risk factors

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

Management principles and processes

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

These risks are managed and controlled in particular by:

- the integration of IT risk management into the overall Mobilize F.S risk management system at all levels of the company, in accordance with best practices and the guidelines of the EBA (European Banking Authority) and the ACPR, and the new European DORA regulation on digital operational resilience in financial institutions.;
- the degree of protection of the IT system across the Group;
- everyday control, oversight and management of the Group's "Information Management Policy";

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- awareness-raising initiatives and training in digital security and operational resilience for all staff (e-learning, communications, etc.);
- actions, support and checks performed by the RCI IT Risk, Standards, Compliance and Security Department, which are based on a network of IT Security Officers in every DSI subsidiary, and also on a network of internal auditors;
- a Group IT security policy, incorporating the regulatory requirements (banking, GDPR / personal data, etc.), an overall management approach and ongoing adapting of IT security;
- a policy of the most demanding intrusion and surveillance tests, covering both external risks (examples: websites, mobile applications) and internal risks;
- a Disaster Recovery Plan in place and regular tests of the plan, including the issue of cyber-risks including cyber-risks and crisis management (Emergency and Business Continuity Plan);
- a device and the animation and training on IS risks and processes of method correspondents, business lines and IT managers, rolled-out throughout the group and contributing to controls on the efficiency and compliance of IT processes and systems;
- a group process for managing and registering outsourced services and all associated IT services and suppliers, including the various dimensions linked to these risks (governance, security, etc.);
- a complete IS process control system covering all IS risks for the entire scope of RCI's IS (internal and outsourced),
- continuous reinforcement of robustness, based on regulatory and technological watch, among other factors

Focus on IT security

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION RELATED RISKS

Risk factors

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

Management principles and systems

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

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

REPUTATIONAL RISKS

Risk factors

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

Management principles and processes

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

2 - MEASUREMENT OF OPERATIONAL RISKS AND MONITORING PROCESS

Dedicated local and Group committees in particular the Group's internal control committees, including the Operational Risks Committee and the Ethics and Compliance Committee convene every quarter and monitor changes in the mapping and its assessment, the indicators, the alerts and the related action plans.

3 - EXPOSURE TO THE RISK AND CALCULATION OF REQUIREMENTS

Operational risk is treated with the standard method.

The capital requirement calculation is based on restated average net banking income observed over the last 3 years and gross of other operating charges, broken down into two business segments (retail banking and commercial banking), the regulatory coefficients of which are 12% and 15% respectively. The retail banking business line includes loans to individuals and to SMEs that match the definition given in Article 123 of the CRR. The commercial banking business line includes all other Mobilize F.S. group activities.

EU OR1 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

In Millions of euros		Relevant indicator			Own funds requirements	Risk weighted exposure amount
		Year-3	Year-2	Last year		
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)					
2	Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA) / alternative standardised (ASA) approaches	2 097	1 977	2 360	286	3 576
3	Subject to TSA:	2 097	1 977	2 360		
4	Subject to ASA:					
5	Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA					

4 - INSURANCE OF OPERATIONAL RISKS

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND BUSINESS INTERRUPTION

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

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

THIRD-PARTY LIABILITY

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

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

- one contract covers the third-party liability after delivery and/or errors and omissions liability of the Diac S.A. and Diac Location S.A. subsidiaries, more particularly concerning long-term rental and car fleet management services;

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

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

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

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

The program covers the following two areas:

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

CYBER INSURANCE

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

11- ESG RISKS

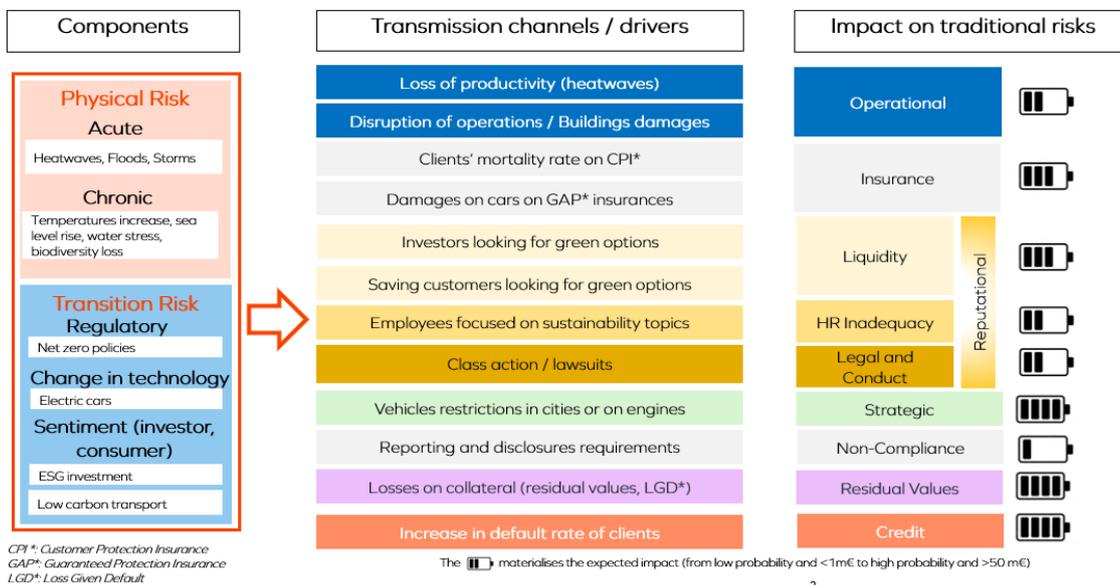
Environmental, Social and Governance ESG risks correspond to the effects that may be caused by climate related and environmental events, social and societal changes as well as governance failures in the operation and conduct of the Group's activities but also for Mobilize F.S. group counterparties. ESG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

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

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

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

Climate and environmental risks impacting traditional risks



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

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

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

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

The Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) includes 4 indicators monitored quarterly by the Risk Committee of Mobilize F.S. group Board of Directors:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Low-emission vehicles (battery electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles) represent 8.2% of all active contracts
- GHG emissions reach 182 gCO2/km on average (well to wheel) decreasing by -2,9% vs. December 2022. Definitions, assumptions used and methodological evolutions are detailed in the note accompanying the quantitative models.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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Mobilize F.S. group has a solid governance in the consideration of ethical rules and compliance through anti-money laundering, conflict of interest management, professional whistleblowing devices. The prevention of internal social risks is also the subject of a dedicated device led by the Group Human Resources Department with the support of the Sustainability team. Several trainings and awareness-raising events have been set up and specific performance indicators are monitored.

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

Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk in accordance with 449a CRR)

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

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	against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes	taking ESG factors into account. Given the current distribution of assets by sector of activity, it has not been deemed necessary at this stage to introduce limits or thresholds on these indicators.
(c)	Current investment activities and (future) investment targets towards environmental objectives and EU Taxonomy-aligned activities	<p>Through its financing activities for electric or hybrid vehicles and charging stations, the Mobilize F.S. Group contributes to the transition towards decarbonized mobility, thus participating in the goal of mitigating climate change.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. Group contributes to extending the lifecycle of vehicles by offering financing for used vehicles with services and buyback commitments (second and third life offer), relying on remarketing tools and expertise in estimating residual values.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. Group has conducted a preliminary study on the exposure of its operational buildings (offices and data centers) to climatic and environmental hazards. Several sites have been identified as potentially at risk, and more in-depth complementary studies could be conducted to understand the challenges of adapting to climate and environmental changes.</p>
(d)	Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks	<p>Since 2022, Mobilize F.S. group developed its approach to analyze the environmental policies of its <u>corporate clients</u> present in sectors with high Climate and Environmental risks. This analysis is currently based on data published by these same counterparties and on their ESG ratings by non-financial rating agencies where they exist.</p> <p>With car <u>dealer customers</u>:</p> <p>(i) Mobilize F.S. group verifies annually, during the review of the financial limits, that the financed assets of dealer customers are insured against physical risks.</p> <p>(ii) Mobilize F.S. group has set up, during the Know Your Customer (KYC) process, an exchange on the physical C&E hazards suffered, in particular concerning the impacts of climate related events on stocks, showrooms or on the activity in general.</p> <p>By offering targeted offers, Mobilize F.S. group encourages its customers to switch to electric vehicles in order to accelerate their transition effort.</p> <p>With « Corporate » customers :</p> <p>As part of the acceptance process of companies with revenues of 50M€ or more, Mobilize F.S. group set up ESG criteria based on counterparties' NACE code sectors by identifying sectors the more exposed to climate and environnement risks.</p> <p>This sector exposure score is based on an ESG study by a rating agency, using 5 categories rated from 'low' to 'very high': - Carbon transition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical climate risks - Water resource management - Waste and pollution - Natural capital (environmental impacts) <p>This assessment leads to two scores: one for the transition risk and the other for the physical risks.</p> <p>For counterparties from sectors identified as the most exposed, on one of the two scores, an ESG analysis is required in the acceptance process. This analysis includes taking into account ESG rating, ESG policies and objectives defined by the counterparties, etc.</p> <p>By proposing targeted offers, Mobilize F.S. group incentivizes its customers to shift to electric vehicles in order to accelerate their transition efforts.</p>

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	Governance	
(e)	Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels	<p>The members of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the Mobilize F.S. Group have been trained on current and potential C&E risks within the group.</p> <p>Regarding the general governance framework of the Mobilize F.S. Group: (i) The Risk Management Department is responsible for identifying, measuring, and managing C&E risks affecting its business model. (ii) The Sustainable Development team within the Marketing and Strategy Department of the Mobilize F.S. Group is responsible for identifying, measuring, and managing the impacts that the Mobilize F.S. Group's business model has on climatic and environmental elements.</p> <p>Regarding the operational management of C&E projects, responsibilities are shared among several departments or divisions: Risk, Sustainability, Marketing, Internal Control, and Credit are frequently involved.</p> <p>The C&E risk steering committee, which includes all members of the Executive Committee, is systematically informed of the progress of action plans related to C&E risks, ensures compliance with risk indicators, and ensures the integration of C&E risks into operational processes.</p> <p>In 2022, the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors approved the inclusion of 4 C&E indicators in the RAF of the Mobilize F.S. Group, as well as their limits and alert thresholds.</p> <p>In 2023, the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors approved the decarbonization trajectory of the Mobilize F.S. Group, and the Board of Directors approved the environmental strategy, including the levers for reducing financed CO2 emissions.</p> <p>In 2024, the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors approved minor modifications to the thresholds of the risk appetite framework. The Board of Directors approved the new ESG strategy.</p>
(f)	Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organizational structure both within business lines and internal control functions	<p>The RAF of the Mobilize F.S. Group contains one indicator regarding the reduction of financed Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. The Mobilize F.S. Group has committed to achieving the Net Zero target by 2050, in line with Renault Group's objectives. A trajectory for reducing financed emissions (downstream Scope 3) by 2030, including intermediate targets, was approved by the Board of Directors in 2023. The Mobilize F.S. Group will measure any discrepancies in emission reductions against the set ambitions.</p> <p>The reduction of financed emissions is itself linked to a second objective, also included in the RAF, namely the group's intervention rate on electric vehicles compared to thermal vehicles. This objective allows for monitoring the commercial performance of electric vehicles.</p> <p>The three lines of defense (LoD) of the Mobilize F.S. Group are involved in managing C&E risks. Responsibilities have been clearly defined and assigned among the various departments, including risk pilots, internal control, and internal audit.</p> <p>The internal audit department conducted an initial independent review of the governance and C&E risk management framework at the end of 2022. A new review was conducted in 2024, leading to the implementation of some corrective actions.</p>

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(g)	Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels	<p>The roles of Mobilize F.S. group committees in the management of C&E factors and risks have been defined as well as the relationships between the different committees. The C&E Risk Steering Committee is held during the same meeting as the Sustainability Committee, thus making it possible to deal with the same participants on the double materiality of these issues. C&E risk topics are also presented for information or validation to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S groups 3 lines of defense (LoD) are involved in C&E risk management. Responsibilities have been clearly defined and assigned between the different departments, including risk owners, risks control department, internal control and internal audit.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. group has started training its employees with the “Climate Fresk” workshops and will deploy this training for all countries (https://fresqueduclimat.org/). In 2023, 7 employees were trained to become “climate fresk facilitators” and thus roll out this training in different countries (UK, France, Italy and the Netherlands). In 2024, 122 employees were made aware of climates issues trough the climate fresk</p>
(h)	Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk	<p>The four RAF indicators are integrated into the Risk Dashboard and presented quarterly to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. These same indicators are also presented to the C&E Risk Steering Committee, accompanied by additional analyses.</p> <p>The performance of the Mobilize F.S. Group on electric vehicles (intervention rate) is presented at least quarterly to the Executive Committee.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. Group has developed an ESG dashboard for internal reporting purposes, containing several ESG KPIs.</p>
(i)	Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution’s environmental risk-related objectives	<p>After a phase of implementation and monitoring of the indicators throughout 2022, the Mobilize F.S. Group has included a dedicated C&E objective in the variable compensation scheme since January 1, 2023. This objective was extended to a larger population of employees in 2024 (corresponding to all executives of the Mobilize F.S. Group).</p>
	Risk Management	
(j)	Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks in the risk framework	<p>Mobilize F.S. groups Risk Department carried out a materiality analysis of the physical and transition climate-related risks impacts on “classic” banking risks (credit, market, insurance, operational, strategic, compliance, liquidity, etc.) in the short, medium and long term. This analysis will be updated annually.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. group RAF has 4 C&E indicators. 3 indicators are currently based on the annual activity while the 4th C&E indicator, based on the reduction of financed greenhouse gas emissions, enables to project the activity and its transformations by 2030.</p>
(k)	Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based	<p>The Mobilize F.S. Group uses the definitions of physical and transition C&E risks drafted by the ECB.</p> <p>Due to the assessed materiality of C&E risks, they have been identified as critical risks by the Mobilize F.S. Group and are monitored at the Board of Directors level.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. Group has taken into account the results of the ECB 2022 climate stress tests and the ACPR 2020 stress tests. Additionally, macroeconomic data from the IMF and the World Bank are used in the stress tests and quantitative studies of the Mobilize F.S. Group. Furthermore, scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) are used to stress test portfolios for individual clients in the five main countries of operation of the Mobilize F.S. Group.</p>

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		<p>Finally, the group has also developed its own methodologies, listed below and presented in more detail in question (n):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A qualitative risk analysis: (A) • Quantitative analyses: (B) (B bis) (G) • Sensitivity analyses, for example on credit risks: (C) (D) (E) (F) (H) (H bis) • A sectoral C&E risk score according to an internal methodology, based on sectoral studies: (D)
(I)	<p>Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels</p>	<p>The group conducted a materiality analysis of climate risks across all banking risks (A) by interviewing risk managers.</p> <p>Additionally, various quantitative and sensitivity analyses were conducted on credit risks (B) (B bis) (C) (D) (E), market risks (F), strategic risks (G), and operational risks (H) (H bis).</p> <p>These complementary studies helped to support the qualitative materiality analysis, identify, and more precisely measure the different activities and portfolios exposed to physical and transition climate risks. The methodologies of the analyses (A) to (H bis) are detailed in response (n).</p> <p>Thus, regarding credit risks, the Mobilize F.S. Group conducted: (i) On the retail portfolio: a historical analysis of the impact of physical C&E risks on the default rate (B) and a second quantitative analysis of the impact of physical and transition C&E risks using NGFS scenarios up to 2050 (C). (ii) On the corporate portfolio, including SMEs: a sensitivity analysis to physical and transition C&E risks using ECB 2022 and ACPR 2020 scenarios and relying on a C&E score from an extra-financial rating agency (D). This same analysis allowed for the study of sectoral concentration C&E risk. (iii) On collateral recovery: a sensitivity study evaluated the C&E risk of devaluation of financed assets (E).</p> <p>These analyses distinguished between physical and transition C&E risks, and the methodologies are detailed in response (n) below.</p> <p>Additionally, the Mobilize F.S. Group has integrated the consideration of the environmental policies of analyzed companies and the ESG ratings from Sustainalytics into its acceptance policy for corporate clients in the KYC process. This information is included in the decision tree applied to this clientele.</p> <p>Regarding market risks, limited to the management of the liquidity reserve, a sensitivity study was conducted by setting a stress equivalent to a climate or environmental crisis applied to corporate and sovereign issuers held at the end of the year (F).</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. Group has implemented the monitoring of the C&E rating of corporate issuers based on external data with non-binding objectives for the purchase of issuer securities. The liquidity reserve management guidelines regarding C&E information, in addition to traditional information, are as follows: (i) those with the highest C&E ratings will be prioritized for purchase, (ii) a concentration limit on average C&E ratings is established, (iii) those with poor C&E ratings are excluded from purchases, and (iv) a limit on those not rated in C&E is also established.</p> <p>Regarding strategic risks, the Mobilize F.S. Group conducted a study on the impact of low emission zones (G), focusing on the group's five main countries of operation in Europe.</p> <p>Regarding operational risks, two complementary studies identified the Mobilize F.S. Group's operational sites exposed to physical C&E risks across the 36 countries of operation (H), as well as the operational sites and their backup sites specifically exposed to flooding in the six main countries of operation (H bis).</p> <p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, particularly for corporate clients, partners, and suppliers, the Mobilize F.S. Group uses an external</p>

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		<p>compliance analysis tool (Moody's Compliance Catalyst solution), providing access to LexisNexis and Orbis databases on: (i) any environmental convictions of the counterparty and (ii) negative media reports that may cover environmental issues.</p>
(m)	<p>Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks</p>	<p>The mitigation of C&E risks on credit risks by the Mobilize F.S. Group is specific depending on the portfolio considered:</p> <p>(i) On the SME and Corporate portfolio: the Mobilize F.S. Group is minimally exposed to sectors sensitive to C&E risks. However, the group monitors sectoral exposures.</p> <p>(ii) On the dealer portfolio: the Mobilize F.S. Group has not observed a geographical overrepresentation in areas with physical C&E risks.</p> <p>(iii) On the retail portfolio: the Mobilize F.S. Group has not observed an overrepresentation of the client portfolio in geographical areas with physical C&E risks and has not observed any historical correlation between client default rates and past climatic events (flooding).</p> <p>Strategic C&E risks are mitigated by the Mobilize F.S. Group by developing new offers and transitioning its business model towards decarbonized mobility.</p> <p>Market C&E risks on the liquidity reserve are mitigated by a reduced reserve, composed mainly of sovereign bonds. Management guidelines based on available C&E information on corporate bonds have also been implemented.</p>
(n)	<p>Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks</p>	<p>(A) In order to define the impact of physical and transition climate risks on banking risks, Mobilize F.S. group carried out a <u>materiality analysis</u> with its various collaborators: the risk director, risk category managers, internal experts on specific topics and external analysis. Respondents described and assessed the transmission links between C&E risks and banking risks before and after mitigation actions, as well as the frequency and financial intensity of these risks. The results were then calibrated, harmonized and nuanced by the Chief Risk Officer and the Climate Risk Officer. Gross and residual risks could thus be estimated and classified by level of financial impact. The results were then shared with Mobilize F.S. group risk managers.</p> <p>(B) Mobilize F.S. group studied the possible correlation between the physical climatic risks of floods and the default rate between 2010 and 2016 of its <u>individual clients</u>, based on French data on natural disaster regimes (GASPAR database). It was first necessary to reconcile the different types of flooding and their frequency with the address of Mobilize F.S private customers and then study the default rate of customers by geographical areas up to 12 months after the occurrence of physical events. The results are presented in question (o).</p> <p>(B bis) The Think Hazard tool was used for Mobilize F.S groups 5 largest countries of activity to quantify physical C&E risks on the retail <u>individuals portfolio</u>. Think Hazard produces a physical C&E risk evaluation by region, evaluation translated into a score which was then linked to the portfolio via th' clients' zip code. This has then allowed classification of credit exposures by level of C&E physical risks.</p> <p>(C) Mobilize F.S. group also quantified the impact of C&E factors on <u>credit risk retail individuals portfolio</u> using a second methodology. Mobilize F.S. group applied NGFS Network for Greening the Financial System scenarios to quantify the potential impacts of C&E risks on the evolution of the default rate. The study focused on Mobilize F.S. groups top 5 countries of activity: France, Italy, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom. The impact of C&E risks on Expected Losses (EL) was estimated by comparing the average default rate with a scenario of high physical and transition risks over 2023-2030 compared to the historical evolution of the default rate since 2008.</p>

		<p>(D) Mobilize F.S. group quantified the impact of C&E risks on <u>non-financial corporate portfolio credit risks, including SMEs</u>. The evaluation of the exposure to physical and transition risks by sectors from an extra-financial rating agency were used to represent Mobilize F.S group C&E risk exposures and thus calculate the C&E risk of concentration on the corporate portfolio. The scores obtained from the assessments by sector have been converted into a probability of default impact, calibrating these impacts based on the extreme results of the climate stress tests, ACPR 2020 and ECB 2022.</p> <p>(E) The group Mobilize F.S. also conducted a sensitivity analysis to quantify the additional losses for C&E motive when <u>recovering collateral</u>: the financed car. An extreme scenario on a stress of Loss Given Default (LGD), was applied . An average based on a significant drops in sales of on electric motors and on combustion engines was applied on all the car models</p> <p>(F) On the <u>market risks of the liquidity reserve</u>: Mobilize F.S. group has implemented a bi-annual stress test on sovereign and corporate issuers. The quantitative level of stress applied was set to a climate or environmental crisis.</p> <p>(G) The group carried out a <u>business strategy study</u> on the impact of Low Emission Zones (LEZ) on its 5 main countries of activities in Europe according to 3 scenarios by 2030: (i) "Business as Usual" with implementation of LEZ according to announced schedules; (ii) "1.5°C Sufficiency" with the implementation of more proactive LEZ schedules and a reduction in vehicle sales; (iii) Scenario of extremely rapid implementation of LEZ (within 1 or 2 years). On each scenario, the annual sales of new cars, the share of electric vehicles among these sales, the use of the car and the schedules for the implementation of LEZ and their level of restriction were simulated. Finally, the annual evolution of the vehicle fleet (in size and composition) was modeled on the 5 countries with several assumptions on the lifespan of a car in the Mobilize F.S group portfolio, on the decrease in sales of diesel vehicles and on the increase in the weight of the electric vehicle.</p> <p>(H) Mobilize F.S. group carried out a study to quantify physical C&E risks in the <u>36 countries of activity of the group</u>. The analysis quantified the financial impacts on sites considering the following event: (i) rising waters, (ii) overflow and submersion flooding, (iii) temperatures requiring air conditioning, (iv) heat wave (above 35°C rendering air conditioning ineffective), (v) water stress and (vi) cyclones. The time horizon considered is 2050 for floods by submersion, 2030 for others. All events consider the RCP8.5 scenario.</p> <p>(H bis) Mobilize F.S. group carried out a <u>flood risk study of the main sites of activity and fallback sites</u>. The flood risk was chosen because it is the most significant physical risk for Mobilize F.S. group. The study focused on (i) the distance between the primary site and the fallback site and their proximity to a river (or equivalent); (ii) identification of sites within a flood danger zone (source: WRI Aqueduc flood risk -: https://www.wri.org/data/aqueduc-floods-hazard-maps), using a pessimistic approach to a millennial flood in 2080; (iii) the measurement of the difference in altitude between Mobilize F.S. group sites and the nearest river. The objective was to determine whether the primary sites are at risk of flooding and whether the fallback site would also be flooded during the same event.</p>
(o)	Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity profile	<p>(A) The materiality analysis highlighted that the main risks for the Mobilize F.S. Group are (i) credit risks, (ii) residual value risks, and (iii) strategic risks, all induced by physical and transition C&E risks. The transmission of climate risks to these banking risks is described in response (r). The conclusions of the materiality analysis are based on qualitative exchanges with experts and associated quantifications. Indeed, credit risks, residual value risks, and strategic risks have the highest criticality ratings (with a significant estimated financial impact and high probability of occurrence).</p> <p>(B) Following the historical analysis of the impact of floods conducted on the retail portfolio of the Mobilize F.S. Group, it was found that the 12-month default rate is not correlated with the occurrence of physical events. Thus, the historical default</p>

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		<p>rate of clients affected by floods fluctuates around the default rate of clients not affected by floods. This analysis is based on historical data that does not predict future events due to climate change. The group remains vigilant on this subject and has therefore conducted a complementary study (C) presented below.</p> <p>(B bis) The geographical study with the Think Hazard tool on the retail portfolio concluded that the retail portfolio is geographically diversified and minimally exposed to physical C&E risks for the six main countries of operation of the Mobilize F.S. Group. Outstandings on customers resident in highly exposed regions are practically nil.</p> <p>(C) The quantitative study of climate and environmental (C&E) impacts on the credit risks of the retail portfolio illustrated these impacts on the portfolios of the five main countries of operation by 2030 (see Question (n), (C) for the detailed methodology). The financial impacts (expected losses), related to the evolution of default rates according to the two scenarios studied, are limited.</p> <p>(D) Following the quantitative analysis on the corporate financing portfolio, the Mobilize F.S. Group identified the sectors most exposed to physical and transition C&E risks. The quantitative analysis illustrated the impact of C&E risks on the non-financial corporate portfolio of the Mobilize F.S. Group. Thanks to the diversification of its portfolio and the low concentration of exposures in sectors highly exposed to C&E risks, the expected losses related to the default rate of corporate clients are limited in the short and medium term.</p> <p>(E) The sensitivity analysis on the <u>deterioration of the value of collateral</u> made it possible to calculate an LGD stressed by a C&E scenario. Mobilize F.S. has integrated this quantitative C&E impact into the materiality analysis of C&E risks on credit risks.</p> <p>(F) The climate and environmental stress applied to the liquidity reserve showed low exposure results, mainly due to a reduced reserve composed primarily of sovereign bonds.</p> <p>(G) The <u>business strategy study</u> made it possible to understand the impact of the implementation of LEZ on the obsolescence of Mobilize F.S. group financed vehicle fleet. The size and composition of Mobilize F.S.' groups French car fleet and the potential impacts on the cars sale drops in the 5 main countries of activity, could thus be estimated by 2030 according to the 3 scenarios.</p> <p>(H) The quantification of <u>physical C&E risks at sites in the 36 Mobilize F.S. group countries</u> identified the buildings most exposed to each event. In particular, flooding poses a threat to several sites.</p> <p>(H bis) The results of the <u>flood risk geographical analysis</u> show, with a good level of confidence, that Mobilize F.S group primary and fallback sites on its 5 main countries of activity and Brazil would not be flooded at the same time. The study also identified Mobilize F.S. group sites most exposed to flooding.</p>
(p)	Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects	<p>To support the identification, measurement, and management processes associated with question (l) and the tools presented in question (n), the Mobilize F.S. Group collects, stores, and uses the following data points:</p> <p>(1) Greenhouse gas emissions of financed cars. The Mobilize F.S. Group collects, at the time of financing, the type of engine (electric vehicle, hybrid, diesel, gasoline), the brand, the model, the year of construction, and the country of sale. With this information, the Mobilize F.S. Group looks up the vehicle's emissions in (i) a Renault</p>

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		<p>Group database for vehicles built by its parent company, and in (ii) the European Environment Agency database, which provides emission estimates for vehicles from other brands.</p> <p>(2) The sector of activity. This data is collected at the time of financing by each country and then reported to the headquarters. This data is used in the sensitivity and corporate concentration analysis (D) and during the granting phase.</p> <p>(3) The postal code. This data is provided for the main countries of operation of the Mobilize F.S. Group. It is currently not centrally available for some countries of operation (Romania, Morocco, Colombia). Action plans are underway to collect information from the missing countries.</p>
(q)	Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits	<p>Mobilize F.S. group does not finance projects of companies operating in sectors highly exposed to transition C&E risks but finances vehicles that meet increasingly stringent environmental criteria. Thus, the RAF of C&E risks has been defined according to the business model defined appropriately accordingly to guide its commercial activity and better manage its C&E risks, and provides alert thresholds when:</p> <p>(i) the support for sales of electric vehicles is lower than the rest of the range, (ii) the average financed emissions of the vehicles in the portfolio are not falling at a rate consistent with Net Zero 2050 objective.</p> <p>The limits in place on RAF indicators have been set according to the Renault group's objectives, compared to peers and with regard to historical values of the indicators. The limits are approved by the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The management of environmental risk thresholds and limits in the RAF is no different from the management of other types of risk and in this sense, follows Mobilize F.S. group's risk governance policy. Thus, for each of the 4 RAF C&E risk indicators, definitions, adequate values, alert thresholds (1) and limits (2) have been set.</p> <p>(1) <u>Crossing the alert threshold</u> for one of the C&E risk indicators triggers (i) notification to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors and (ii) the preparation of an action plan in order to prevent the limit from being reached.</p> <p>(2) <u>Crossing the limit</u> leads to the implementation of the action plan to reduce the risk and therefore all below the limit.</p>
(r)	Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework	<p>Physical C&E risks can have significant impacts for Mobilize F.S. group, especially on:</p> <p>(a) <u>Credit risk</u>: Impairment of the creditworthiness and/or value of borrowers' assets that are affected by the direct impact of natural (e.g. floods) or indirect (e.g. sectorial losses due to drought)</p> <p>(b) <u>Operational risk</u>: Business interruption or disruption and loss of efficiency due to multiple factors, including unavailability of offices, employees or computer network</p> <p>(c) <u>Insurance risk</u>: (i) Increased payment of death and disability insurance guarantees due to increased mortality rates; (ii) Higher frequency of spread insurance payments due to unpredictable weather events (e.g. floods)</p> <p>(d) <u>Liquidity risk</u>: Significant and negative effect on liquidity buffers due to high demand for precautionary liquidity following a severe natural disaster (e.g. withdrawals from savings to recover from floods)</p> <p>Transition C&E risks can have a strong impact on Mobilize F.S. group, especially on:</p> <p>(a) <u>Strategy risk</u>: Loss of volumes due to new regulations on car use (e.g. restrictions on access to cities)</p> <p>(b) <u>Credit risk</u>: Increase in defaults by companies operating in sectors negatively impacted by climate related and environmental factors and with no possibility to adapt their business model.</p> <p>(c) <u>Liquidity risk</u>: (i) Loss of deposits from customers seeking more sustainable</p>

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	<p>opportunities resulting in increased financing costs; (ii) Investors withdraw their funds to encourage green investments if Mobilize F.S. group does not offer such products</p> <p>(d) <u>Reputational risk</u>: higher borrowing rate or volume drops due to Mobilize F.S. groupe ESG rating lower than other banks</p> <p>(e) <u>Risk of Human Resources inadequation</u>: Recruitment difficulties or strong resignation of people seeking to work in a sustainable company</p> <p>(f) <u>Legal and conduct risk</u>: Class actions, including in connection with the use of an internal combustion engine:</p> <p>(g) Residual value risk: Decrease in residual values of cars with the implementation of new regulations and technological advancements.</p> <p>Regarding <u>market risks</u>: as these activities are limited for Mobilize F.S. group, the risks are mainly based on the management of the liquidity reserve. Mainly composed of Central Bank deposits, sovereign or corporate bonds, the risk of market volatility due to physical and transitional ESG factors and risks was considered low.</p>
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Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR

	Business strategy and processes	
(a)	Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning	<p>The integration of social risks into financing and investment activities is realized through Mobilize F.S. group's Third-party Integrity Management (TIM) anti-corruption process, including the consideration of possible convictions of counterparties on social grounds, as well as the counterparty's reputation, which may be impacted by media events on social topics.</p> <p>In 2023, workshops were held on mapping social risk mapping with ESG risk mapping. This work contributed to enriching the HR risk map. On the elements relating to human capital, it was decided to broaden the risk of inadequacy of human resources to add the human capital component. This enhancement was made in 2024 in the risk mapping .</p> <p>In terms of internal social practices, Mobilize F.S. group deploys 2 areas of intervention (Mobilize F.S. group resources are its own employees):</p> <p>(1) <u>Diversity & Inclusion</u>: Gender equality has been particularly developed through several ongoing complementary programs:</p> <p>(i) "Zero discrimination",</p> <p>(ii) "0% gender pay gap in 2025" with Renault Group, where we have achieved 0.1% at the end of 2024 (internal definition where the gap is measured by hierarchical level)</p> <p>(iii) "40% or above women among managers and directors by 2024" where we have achieved 37% at the end of 2024. This initiative is continued with the goal maintained at 40% to realize and strengthen diverse working environment including the monitoring of the male/female ratio in the Management Committees and Executive Committees of 6 countries of activity: France, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, Germany, Brazil.</p> <p>Employee surveys in which Diversity & Inclusion topics are included are deployed, and the results are presented to Mobilize F.S. group's Executive Committee. The Group Human Resources Division also organizes awareness-raising events and monitors these topics with each country HR Director.</p> <p>The main focus of actions are on the "Gender Equality" for several years since 2023 we began to put a new focus on "Disability" topics.</p> <p>We are integrated in the Renault Group Disability Global Policy launched in 2023. As a first action, implementation of internal disability declaration process has been taken, followed by deployment of dedicated indicators to track the progress of the policy and to track the data, in which Mobilize F.S. France is leading the way (Training of HRBPs, Appointment of Disability correspondents in each worksite, Awareness raising events, E-learnings, Strong internal communications).</p>

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		<p>(2) <u>Safety & Care</u>: Mobilize F.S. group pays strong attention to Quality of Life at Work topics. Based on employee surveys, action plans are launched in all countries of activities. Mobilize F.S. group obtained the “Great Place to Work” label in 6 countries of activity in 2024: Brazil, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Argentina, Colombia.</p> <p>In additional “OneHealth” programme for the employees’ global health care has been collectively introduced with Renault Group, which aims to give everyone access to the same tools, wherever they are in the world</p> <p>It is based around a number of key missions: to provide high-quality health cover, to offer professional medical check-ups and monitoring, to encourage everyone to take action for their own health and to provide support in the most complex personal situations.</p> <p>It will be gradually rolled out in all our countries, where it has been deployed to 9 MFS countries in 2024; Spain, Morocco, Brazil, France, UK, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. group applies its duty of vigilance to its suppliers, by requesting, as part of the contracting process, several social verifications through an approved certifier. The requested checks relate to the fight against illegal work and are imposed by the French Labour Code. They relate in particular to (i) social declarations and the payment of social security contributions and contributions, (ii) the registration of the supplier, (iii) the nominative list of foreign employees, assigned to the execution of the contract, employed by the contracting party and subject to the work permit.</p> <p>Additionally, the procedures of the Mobilize F.S. Group require suppliers to complete a Supplier CSR Questionnaire covering, among other things, (i) certifications and labels obtained (ISO or equivalent, LUCIE, Bcorp, etc.), (ii) the publication of a CSR report, (iii) the presence of performance indicators and the setting of objectives, (iv) contribution to sustainable development and engagement themes.</p>
(b)	Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes	<p>In 2023, the Mobilize F.S. Group integrated an ESG assessment into the acceptance process for corporate counterparties, including the social risk component through external ESG ratings and by considering social objectives and policies.</p> <p>Regarding its internal social strategy, Mobilize F.S. group has set itself several objectives and monitors them with defined indicators:</p> <p>(1) <u>Diversity & Inclusion</u>: Mobilize F.S. has set itself 2 long-term objectives: "0% gender pay gap in 2025" where we have well achieved 0.1% at the end of 2024 and "40% or above women among managers and directors by 2024" where we have achieved 37% at the end of 2024 and which continues to maintain the goal at 40%. See answer (a) for details.</p> <p>(2) <u>Safety & Care</u>: Mobilize F.S. group obtained the “Great Place to Work” label in 2024 in 6 countries of activity: Brazil, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Argentina and Colombia.</p> <p>In additional “OneHealth” programme for the employees’ global health care has been collectively introduced with Renault Group, which aims to give everyone access to the same tools, wherever they are in the world. It will be gradually rolled out in all our countries, where it has been deployed to the 9 MFS countries in 2024; Spain, Morocco, Brazil, France, UK, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine.</p>
(c)	Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities	<p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process for counterparties, analysts have access to information on any social convictions.</p> <p>In the corporate acceptance process, analysts consider the social risks of counterparties through external ESG ratings as well as the policies implemented and the social objectives highlighted by the counterparties.</p>
	Gouvernance	
(d)	Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the	As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process for counterparties, the analyst has access to information on any social convictions. The TIM process is led by the Compliance Department and the involved Departments: Finance, Credit, Procurement, Insurance & Services. The analysis helps identify the level of risk and the level of vigilance required for the file. See Governance question (c).

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	objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to: (i) Activities towards the community and society (ii) Employee relationships and labour standards (iii) Customer protection and product responsibility (iv) Human rights	The Credit Committee, led by the Credit Department and also including the Risk Management Department and the Sales and Operations Department, approves financing files for corporate counterparties according to its level of delegation. The presented files include an analysis related to ESG criteria, including the social policies and objectives of the counterparties. The opinion of the Sustainability Department may be requested.
(e)	Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body	<p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, the Mobilize F.S. Group uses the external Compliance Catalyst solution from Moody's to access information on any social convictions.</p> <p>The Committee "Engagements", led by the Credit Department and also including the Risk Management Department and the Sales and Operations Department, approves financing files for corporate counterparties according to its level of delegation. The presented files include an analysis related to ESG criteria, including the social policies and objectives of the counterparties. The opinion of the Sustainability Department may be requested.</p> <p>For Mobilize F.S. Group employees (at headquarters and in entities) and third parties (e.g., former employees, suppliers), a professional alert system has been implemented within the Mobilize F.S. Group. This system, maintained and managed by the Group Compliance Department, complies with the provisions of the Sapin 2 law and the Wasserman law. Additionally, the Renault Group holds ISO 37001 certification.</p>
(f)	Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk	<p>Regarding internal operational social risks, Mobilize F.S. Group monitors gender equality indicators calculated by Human Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Gender pay gap; calculated by country and for the Mobilize F.S. Group; quarterly (ii) Proportion of women in local management committees; calculated by country quarterly (iii) Proportion of women among new hires; calculated for the Headquarters and for the Mobilize F.S. Group quarterly (iv) Proportion of women among managers and directors; calculated for the Headquarters and for the Mobilize F.S. Group quarterly (v) Proportion of women among "Key Talents"; calculated for the Mobilize F.S. Group annually. <p>These indicators are presented quarterly to the Executive Committee of the Mobilize F.S. Group via the Group Human Resources Committee. They are also presented to Renault Group, with whom targets are defined for the specific activity of the Mobilize F.S. Group.</p> <p>The ESG dashboard, deployed in 2023 and revised in 2024, includes indicators related to internal social risks covering the following themes: proportion of women among managers and gender pay gap</p>
(g)	Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's social risk-related objectives	Mobilize F.S. group remuneration does not depend on elements relating to social risks.
	Risk Management	
(h)	Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based	<p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, particularly for its corporate clients, partners, and suppliers, the Mobilize F.S. Group uses an external compliance analysis tool (Moody's Compliance Catalyst solution) that provides access to LexisNexis and Orbis databases on: (i) any social-related convictions of the counterparty and (ii) negative media reports that may cover social issues.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. Group adopts a structured approach to incorporate social criteria in the corporate credit granting process. This approach is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integration of the ESG rating of financed counterparties, a rating established by an independent extra-financial rating agency. This rating, which includes a detailed assessment of social criteria, measures the social performance of counterparties by considering their practices in terms of working conditions and respect for human

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

Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governance risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR

	Governance	
(a)	<p>Institution's integration in their governance arrangements governance performance of the counterparty, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics</p>	<p>The integration of governance risks into financing and investment activities is present through:</p> <p>(1) the Know Your Customer (KYC) process which feeds into AML-CFT Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing analyses and sanctions for all clients-natural and legal persons. Mobilize F.S. group employees are trained in the AML-CFT.</p> <p>(2) and the Third-party Integrity Management TIM anti-corruption process required by the French law named "Sapin 2" in particular, which is carried out only on the most significant customers-legal entities and dealers. This same type of analysis is carried out for suppliers, banks, insurance partners with slight differences according to the specificities of third parties. As part of this TIM analysis, a local or central function of Mobilize F.S. group may request External Due Diligence on a counterparty which will then always be initiated by the Group Compliance Department with Renault Group.</p> <p>These 2 processes make it possible to determine a level of risk, leading to an appropriate decision-making process and a level of vigilance to be brought to the counterparty. They are carried out at the beginning of the relationship with the counterparty and then during the business relationship according to a frequency defined in the procedures and according to the level of vigilance determined.</p> <p>The responsibilities for verifying these elements of governance risks of counterparties, including retail and corporate clients, are distributed among the different business lines concerned, both at group level and at local level. Depending on the level of vigilance, the opinion and/or validation of the local and/or central compliance function is required. The Chief Compliance Officer CCO has veto power over third parties at high risk of corruption.</p> <p>Finally, Mobilize F.S. group has internal processes to:</p> <p>(1) manage professional whistleblowing relating to illegal behaviour or contrary to the Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics. After an initial verification of the alert, a thorough investigation is conducted to establish the veracity and basis of the allegations and to gather evidence. At the end of the investigation, recommendations for corrective measures are issued where appropriate.</p> <p>(2) manage conflicts of interest between Mobilize F.S. group employees and its counterparts, in several stages:</p> <p>(i) <u>identification</u> potential conflicts of interest according to several criteria such as the frequency of relationship with the counterparty, the position of the employee in the hierarchy of Mobilize F.S. group, and his personal, professional or extra-professional links with the counterparty,</p> <p>(ii) <u>declaration</u> of the conflict of interest by the employee spontaneously or annually (for managers in particular), and commitment statement (for new employees and employees in charge of loans</p> <p>(iii) <u>processing</u>: spontaneous and annual declarations are analyzed and remedial actions are put in place, for example limiting the employee's participation in the business relationship process with the counterparty,</p> <p>(iv) <u>monitoring the implementation of remedial measures and periodically assessing their effectiveness</u></p> <p>(v) <u>recording</u> of conflicts of interest detected.</p> <p>The committees:</p> <p>Steering of the Compliance risks within Mobilize F.S. Group is monitored by the following bodies:</p> <p>The Ethics, Compliance and Internal Control Committee at the Group level, attended by all members of the Executive Committee of RCIBS, defines and validates the Group policy in Compliance matters, examines group projects relating to Compliance and supervises any observed shortfalls and the corresponding remedial plans. It is in particular responsible for supervising the risk of corruption and unethical conduct, risk of money laundering & the financing of terrorism and the risk of internal/external fraud (other than credit-related fraud).</p>

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		<p>The Risks Committee of the Board of Directors supervises critical non-compliance risks of Mobilize F.S. Group, such as the risk of money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the personal data protection risk, the customer protection risk, and risks associated with prudential regulations in banking matters.</p> <p>Third party risk Committee that, through Procurement department and following TIM analysis, takes the decision to keep or stop a relationship with a third party rated “low risk” (Green flag”) or in medium risk (“Orange flag”). In case of a risk rated “high” (“Red flag”), an opinion/arbitration from Group Risk Director and/or from Group Compliance Director is required.</p> <p>The professional alert processing committee is chaired by the Group Compliance Director and has the main missions of processing and instructing professional alerts, establishing facts, evaluating damages suffered and the responsibility of actors, recommending corrective actions (internally or externally), ensuring the implementation of any sanctions decided, acting in strict compliance with confidentiality obligations in the processing of files and the protection of whistleblowers in line with applicable regulations, validating the closure of alerts in the system. This closure is formalized in the Committee’s report.</p> <p>New product/product committee analyzes compliance risks upstream of the launch of each new product, project, activity or process, in order to define an adequate device in compliance with regulatory expectations. Members of the Executive Committee participate in the final phase of the committee.</p>
(b)	Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body's role in non-financial reporting	The Mobilize F.S. Group takes governance elements into account in its corporate credit granting process through the integration of the ESG rating of financed counterparties, conducted by an independent extra-financial rating agency, and through analyses of the ESG policies and objectives presented by the counterparties.
(c)	Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including: (i) Ethical considerations (ii) Strategy and risk management (iii) Inclusiveness (iv) Transparency (v) Management of conflict of interest (vi) Internal communication on critical concerns	<p>The Mobilize F.S. Group evaluates and selects its counterparties (see question (a) for the scope) based on:</p> <p>i) Compliance with ethical rules and regulatory obligations: The Mobilize F.S. Group systematically applies its Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML-CTF) processes (including sanctions) as well as its anti-corruption Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, which relies on analyses conducted by the Mobilize F.S. Group or an independent external provider. These processes aim to identify potential risks of corruption, fraud, money laundering, terrorism financing, or other unethical offenses, as well as risks associated with international sanctions programs. The TIM and KYC processes also include identifying any convictions and evaluating the counterparty's reputation, particularly in the media, which can be impacted by the third party's ESG practices or factors. The TIM analysis is conducted at the group level or locally by the relevant departments according to their scope and counterparties (suppliers/service providers, insurance and banking partners, dealers).</p> <p>iv) Transparency: As part of the KYC/AML-CTF and TIM processes, the Mobilize F.S. Group systematically searches for beneficial owners, meaning any individual who directly or indirectly owns more than 25% of the capital or voting rights, as well as anyone exercising control over the management or administrative bodies of the analyzed counterparty. The Mobilize F.S. Group also investigates the ownership structure and any Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) among the beneficial owners and company executives.</p> <p>v) Conflict of interest management: The Mobilize F.S. Group has internal processes to manage its own conflicts of interest with its counterparties (see response (a) for more details).</p> <p>In the corporate credit granting process, the strategies of companies, particularly their transition strategies, as well as the ESG policies and objectives highlighted by the counterparties, are taken into account. The acceptance process also considers the inclusivity policies of counterparties by analyzing their policies aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion, efforts to foster equal opportunities, and ensuring fair and inclusive governance.</p>
	Risk Management	
(d)	Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties considering:	<p>Operationally:</p> <p>(1) The KYC process collects various information, including those allowing AML-CTF analyses, asset freezes, and embargo sanctions. The business sector, its geographical location, and the</p>

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<p>(i) Ethical considerations (ii) Strategy and risk management (iii) Inclusiveness (iv) Transparency (v) Management of conflict of interest (vi) Internal communication on critical concerns</p>	<p>nature of transactions with the client are studied to determine the risk level. Beneficial owners and any person exercising control over the management or administrative bodies, for a corporate client, are also identified.</p> <p>(2) The TIM process occurs in several phases, considering the different integrity criteria defined in the procedures, aiming to assess the third party's integrity level. The Mobilize F.S. Group uses several tools systematically to identify the risks of its counterparties, including: the classification of corruption risks by country where the Mobilize F.S. Group operates and by business sector established by the Renault Group; a corruption risk scoring system based on the type of counterparty analyzed; an external compliance tool providing access to information on any convictions, among other ESG factors, such as Moody's Compliance Catalyst. Finally, the TIM procedures define a decision tree according to the counterparty's risk level.</p> <p>As part of the corporate acceptance process, the Mobilize F.S. Group sets thresholds based on the ESG rating. Counterparties with insufficient ESG ratings are subject to additional analyses of their ESG policies and objectives. An escalation process at the country level and the Group's Headquarters has been established for cases that do not meet the required ESG criteria and require arbitration.</p>
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Introduction to quantitative tables

Scope

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

Maturity

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

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

Sector/Exposure	Gross carrying amount (M€ EMB)				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (M€ EMB)				GHG financed emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tone of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (scope 1) Green 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
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j						
Exposure towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change*	20 713	14	2 033	729	327	-253	-25	-149	2 505 845	2 505 845	0%	20 672	41	0	0	1,0
B- Retailers, hotels and FinTech	92	0	5	6	3	-3	0	-2	21932	21932	0%	91	1	0	0	2,0
B- Mining and extraction	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 212	2 212	0%	9	0	0	0	2,0
B-EE- Electricity and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	2,0
B-EE- Electricity of waste production and nuclear core	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	185	0%	1	0	0	0	2,0
B-EE- Mining of coal and lignite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0%	1	0	0	0	2,0
B-EE- Other mining and quarrying	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1 659	1 659	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
B-EE- Mining support services activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0%	1	0	0	0	2,0
C- Manufacturing	1 019	1	70	98	29	-24	-2	-10	152 174	152 174	0%	1 015	4	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of food products	164	0	0	0	0	-5	-2	-2	2 259	2 259	0%	163	1	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of beverages	85	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 631	2 631	0%	85	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	0%	0	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of textiles	24	0	1	1	1	-1	0	0	3 866	3 866	0%	24	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of wearing apparel	82	0	1	1	1	-1	0	0	2 425	2 425	0%	82	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of leather and related products	2	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	1 060	1 060	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of wood and its products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacturing of articles of straw and rattan	26	0	2	2	1	-1	0	0	6 325	6 325	0%	26	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of pulp, paper and cardboard	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 224	1 224	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Printing and reproduction activities related to printing	27	0	2	1	1	-1	0	0	3 851	3 851	0%	27	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	354	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Production of chemicals	27	1	2	6	1	-1	0	0	4 396	4 396	0%	27	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of basic metal products	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	578	578	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of other metal products	23	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	4 445	4 445	0%	23	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products	20	0	2	1	1	-1	0	0	5 026	5 026	0%	20	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of basic metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 240	1 240	0%	0	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	150	0	0	2	2	-1	0	0	22 758	22 758	0%	150	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of transport, electrical and optical products	22	0	2	1	1	-1	0	0	2 842	2 842	0%	22	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of electrical equipment	24	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3 657	3 657	0%	24	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	25	0	2	2	2	-1	0	0	11 222	11 222	0%	25	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of metal structures, buildings and metal structures	182	0	1	52	2	-1	0	0	10 164	10 164	0%	182	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of other transport equipment	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 514	1 514	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Manufacturing of furniture	22	0	2	2	2	-1	0	0	5 691	5 691	0%	22	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Other manufacturing	26	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	5 652	5 652	0%	26	0	0	0	2,0
C-EE- Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	120	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	27 960	27 960	0%	120	0	0	0	2,0
D- Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	101	12	12	7	0	14	0	0	10 404	10 404	0%	101	0	0	0	2,0
ISS-EE- Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	85	11	12	7	0	15	0	0	3 866	3 866	0%	85	0	0	0	2,0
ISS-EE- Production of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	2,0
ISS-EE- Production of gas, distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	259	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
ISS-EE- Steam and hot water supply	40	0	2	0	0	-1	0	0	6 854	6 854	0%	40	0	0	0	2,0
E- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	58	0	0	2	2	-2	0	-1	10 469	10 469	0%	58	0	0	0	2,0
F- Construction	1 570	0	99	163	53	-45	-7	-29	351 334	351 334	0%	1 560	10	0	0	2,0
F-EE- Construction of buildings	229	0	11	20	8	-8	-1	-6	52 649	52 649	0%	226	2	0	0	2,0
F-EE- Civil engineering	164	0	22	24	1	-5	0	0	45 265	45 265	0%	164	0	0	0	2,0
F-EE- Specialised construction activities	1 187	0	25	119	24	-21	-6	-16	253 420	253 420	0%	1 180	7	0	0	2,0
G- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16 972	0	1 743	354	172	-141	-12	-34	1 766 116	1 766 116	0%	16 952	20	0	0	1,0
H- Transportation and storage	535	0	46	74	33	-16	-3	-13	121 846	121 846	0%	532	3	0	0	2,0
H-EE- Road transport and transport equipment	227	0	16	42	27	-13	-2	-10	63 262	63 262	0%	225	2	0	0	2,0
H-EE- Air transport	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	450	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
H-EE- Sea transport	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	0%	2	0	0	0	2,0
H-EE- Warehousing and support activities for transportation	172	0	0	29	26	-2	0	-2	29 495	29 495	0%	172	0	0	0	2,0
H-EE- Postal and courier activities	24	0	1	2	2	-1	0	0	2 596	2 596	0%	24	0	0	0	2,0
I- Accommodation and food service activities	191	0	23	16	8	-6	-1	-1	34 496	34 496	0%	189	2	0	0	2,0
L- Real estate activities	164	0	22	11	10	-8	0	-6	23 863	23 863	0%	165	1	0	0	2,0
Exposure towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	3 915	0	352	465	132	-108	-9	-64	770 977	770 977	0%	3 878	37	0	0	2,0
K- Financial and insurance activities	29	0	22	24	2	-1	0	-1	33 788	33 788	0%	29	0	0	0	2,0
Exposure to other sectors (BRCG under J, M, U)	3 876	0	331	431	130	-107	-9	-63	737 189	737 189	0%	3 829	37	0	0	2,0
TOTAL	24 628	14	2 384	1 194	459	-241	-34	-213	3 276 822	3 276 822	0%	24 550	78	0	0	1,0

* In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2015/1013 on specific minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks - Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation

Methodology linked to financed emissions calculations

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

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

Financed emissions are reported using the PCAF methodology, section 5.6 Motor Vehicle Loans. Financed emissions consist of the greenhouse gas emissions of financed vehicles in the portfolio, based on an average annual mileage, focusing on the usage phase. All types of contracts (credit or leasing) are treated according to the same methodology.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	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)
1	Automotive	Automotive	24 628	gCO2 / km Share of PHEV BEV and FCEV	2024-194 2024-8,3%	-83,0% -87,1%	2027: 155 gCO2 / km 2027: 15% 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 at the end of December 2023 do not include FCEV, as these vehicles are not financed by Mobilize F.S group.

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

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

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

	a	b	c	d	e
	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
1	0,6	0,002%	0,3	2,0	1

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

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

Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	a	b	Gross carrying amount (MIn EUR)													
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events											Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
			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	of which Stage 2 exposures		Of which non-performing exposures	
			<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity									
c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o				
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92	74	1	0	0	2,0	20	6	49	5	3	-3	0	-2		
2 B - Mining and quarrying	9	9	0	0	0	2,0	2	1	6	1	0	0	0	0		
3 C - Manufacturing	1 019	687	4	0	0	2,0	134	66	491	96	17	-13	-2	-9		
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	101	53	0	0	0	1,0	3	1	49	7	0	-1	0	0		
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	58	49	0	0	0	2,0	16	3	30	2	1	-1	0	-1		
6 F - Construction	1 570	1 295	9	0	0	2,0	274	149	881	153	47	-39	-7	-27		
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16 972	13 972	8	0	0	0,0	3 420	2 138	8 422	319	146	-85	-6	-53		
8 H - Transportation and storage	535	441	2	0	0	1,0	113	40	290	69	32	-15	-3	-11		
9 L - Real estate activities	166	116	1	0	0	2,0	18	13	86	10	8	-6	0	-6		
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property																
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
12 Repossessed collaterals																
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)																

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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

Template 6. Summary of GAR KPIs

December 2024	KPI			% coverage (over total assets)*
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)	
GAR ¹ stock	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	59.1%
GAR ¹ flow	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	70.8%

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

⁽¹⁾ GAR: Green Asset Ratio

December 2023	KPI			% coverage (over total assets)*
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)	
GAR stock	5.7%	0.0%	5.7%	50.3%
GAR flow				

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

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 December 2024.

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.

For the calculation of KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures, Mobilize Financial Services Group has no assets under management. Financial guarantees to companies subject to NFRD disclosure obligations represent €94 million as of the end of December compared to a balance sheet of over €73,000 million. To date, the eligibility and alignment of these off-balance sheet commitments have not been assessed due to their low materiality. Other off-balance sheet exposures are excluded from the calculation.

Total Covered Assets

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

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

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

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.

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 (gCO₂e/km). 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 December 2024.

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

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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.

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.

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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.

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.

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

As of December 2024

Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR												
Disclosure reference date (Dec24)												
Million EUR	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						TOTAL (CCM + 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 transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HIT eligible for GAR calculation	48 407	43 241	4 736	4 736	285	0	43 241	4 736	4 736	285	0
2	Financial corporations	318	192	31	31	2	0	192	31	31	2	0
3	Credit institutions	192	192	31	31	2	0	192	31	31	2	0
4	Loans and advances	192	192	31	31	2	0	192	31	31	2	0
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Other financial corporations	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	of which investment firms	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including UoP	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	13 236	12 270	1468	1468	37	0	12 270	1468	1468	37	0
21	Loans and advances	13 234	12 270	1468	1468	37	0	12 270	1468	1468	37	0
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Equity instruments	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Households	34 793	30 779	3 237	3 237	187	0	30 779	3 237	3 237	187	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans	34 793	30 779	3 237	3 237	187	0	30 779	3 237	3 237	187	0
28	Local governments financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local governments financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	TOTAL GAR ASSETS	48 407	43 241	4 736	4 736	285	0	43 241	4 736	4 736	285	0
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)												
33	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	7 417										
34	Loans and advances	7 417										
35	Debt securities	0										
36	Equity instruments	0										
37	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	3 557										
38	Loans and advances	3 557										
39	Debt securities	0										
40	Equity instruments	0										
41	Derivatives	207										
42	On demand interbank loans	1 367										
43	Cash and cash-related assets	0										
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	5 395										
45	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	66 343										
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR												
46	Sovereigns	346										
47	Central banks exposure	5 786										
48	Trading book	25										
49	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	6 156										
50	TOTAL ASSETS	73 105										

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As of December 2023

Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Disclosure reference date (Dec23)															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						TOTAL (CCM + 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 specialized lending						Of which specialized lending									
		Of which transitional						Of which transitional/adaptation									
		Of which enabling						Of which enabling									
Million EUR		Total gross carrying amount															
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																	
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HIT eligible for GAR calculation	43 560	32 835	3 436	3 436	222	0		32 835	3 436	3 436	222	0				
2	Financial corporations	265	150	27	27	2	0	150	27	27	2	0					
3	Credit institutions	150	150	27	27	2	0	150	27	27	2	0					
4	Loans and advances	150	150	27	27	2	0	150	27	27	2	0					
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
6	Equity instruments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
7	Other financial corporations	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
8	of which investment firms	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
10	Debt securities, including UoP	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
11	Equity instruments	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
17	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
19	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	11 162	10 132	364	364	44	0	10 132	364	364	44	0					
21	Loans and advances	11 160	10 132	364	364	44	0	10 132	364	364	44	0					
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
23	Equity instruments	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
24	Households	32 133	22 554	2 445	2 445	177	0	22 554	2 445	2 445	177	0					
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
26	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
27	of which motor vehicle loans	32 133	22 554	2 445	2 445	177	0	22 554	2 445	2 445	177	0					
28	Local governments financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
30	Other local governments financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
32	TOTAL GAR ASSETS	43 560	32 835	3 436	3 436	222	0	32 835	3 436	3 436	222	0					
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the																	
33	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	7 508															
34	Loans and advances	7 508															
35	Debt securities	0															
36	Equity instruments	0															
37	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	3 092															
38	Loans and advances	3 092															
39	Debt securities	0															
40	Equity instruments	0															
41	Derivatives	225															
42	On demand interbank loans	1 413															
43	Cash and cash-related assets	0															
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	4 400															
45	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	60 198															
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR																	
46	Sovereigns	281															
47	Central banks exposure	4 838															
48	Trading book	27															
49	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	5 146															
50	TOTAL ASSETS	65 344															

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Template 8: GAR (%)

Stock as of December 2024

Template 8 - GAR (%)

	a	b	c	d	e	k	l	m	n	o	p
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on stock										
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					Proportion of total assets covered
	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 specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/a daptation	Of which enabling				
1 GAR	64,6%	7,1%	7,1%	0,4%	0,0%	64,6%	7,1%	7,1%	0,4%	0,0%	59,1%
2 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	89,3%	9,8%	9,8%	0,6%	0,0%	89,3%	9,8%	9,8%	0,6%	0,0%	59,1%
3 Financial corporations	60,5%	9,7%	9,7%	0,5%	0,0%	60,5%	9,7%	9,7%	0,5%	0,0%	0,3%
4 Credit institutions	100,0%	16,0%	16,0%	0,8%	0,0%	100,0%	16,0%	16,0%	0,8%	0,0%	0,3%
5 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%
6 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%
7 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%
8 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%
9 Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure	92,3%	11,0%	11,0%	0,7%	0,0%	92,3%	11,0%	11,0%	0,7%	0,0%	16,8%
10 Households	88,5%	9,3%	9,3%	0,5%	0,0%	88,5%	9,3%	9,3%	0,5%	0,0%	42,1%
11 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%
12 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%
13 of which motor vehicle loans	88,5%	9,3%	9,3%	0,5%	0,0%	88,5%	9,3%	9,3%	0,5%	0,0%	42,1%
14 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%
15 Housing financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
16 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%
17 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%

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Stock as of December 2023

Template 8 - GAR (%)

	a	b	c	d	e	k	l	m	n	o	p											
												Disclosure reference date T-1: KPIs on stock										
												Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
												Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					
Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable																	
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)																						
			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling												
1 GAR	54,5%	5,7%	5,7%	0,4%	0,0%	54,5%	5,7%	5,7%	0,4%	0,0%	50,3%											
2 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	75,4%	7,9%	7,9%	0,5%	0,0%	75,4%	7,9%	7,9%	0,5%	0,0%	50,3%											
3 Financial corporations	56,6%	10,1%	10,1%	0,6%	0,0%	56,6%	10,1%	10,1%	0,6%	0,0%	0,2%											
4 Credit institutions	99,6%	17,8%	17,8%	1,1%	0,0%	99,6%	17,8%	17,8%	1,1%	0,0%	0,2%											
5 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%											
6 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%											
7 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%											
8 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%											
9 Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	90,8%	8,6%	8,6%	0,4%	0,0%	90,8%	8,6%	8,6%	0,4%	0,0%	15,5%											
10 Households	70,2%	7,6%	7,6%	0,6%	0,0%	70,2%	7,6%	7,6%	0,6%	0,0%	34,5%											
11 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%											
12 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%											
13 of which motor vehicle loans	70,2%	7,6%	7,6%	0,6%	0,0%	70,2%	7,6%	7,6%	0,6%	0,0%	34,5%											
14 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%											
15 Housing financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%											
16 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%											
17 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 December 2024

Template 8 - GAR (%)

		a	b	c	d	e	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on flows										
		Atténuation du changement climatique (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of total assets covered
		Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1	GAR	73,0%	7,7%	7,7%	0,4%	0,0%	73,0%	7,7%	7,7%	0,4%	0,0%	70,8%
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	96,1%	10,1%	10,1%	0,5%	0,0%	96,1%	10,1%	10,1%	0,5%	0,0%	70,8%
3	Financial corporations	74,8%	12,0%	12,0%	0,2%	0,0%	74,8%	12,0%	12,0%	0,2%	0,0%	0,1%
4	Credit institutions	100,0%	16,1%	16,1%	0,3%	0,0%	100,0%	16,1%	16,1%	0,3%	0,0%	0,1%
5	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%
6	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%
7	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%
8	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%
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	91,5%	11,3%	11,3%	0,7%	0,0%	91,5%	11,3%	11,3%	0,7%	0,0%	30,9%
10	Households	100,0%	9,0%	9,0%	0,4%	0,0%	100,0%	9,0%	9,0%	0,4%	0,0%	39,9%
11	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%
12	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%
13	of which motor vehicle loans	100,0%	9,0%	9,0%	0,4%	0,0%	100,0%	9,0%	9,0%	0,4%	0,0%	39,9%
14	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%
15	Housing financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
16	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%
17	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 contracts) of Mobilize F.S. group recorded in 2024 and still active in portfolio in December 2024.

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 December 31, 2024.

Template 9 – Mitigating actions: BTAR		Disclosure reference date T										
Template 9.1 – Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of BTAR		a	b	c	d	e	f	l	m	n	o	p
Million EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	
			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/a adaptation	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/a adaptation	Of which enabling	
1	Total GAR Assets	48 407	43 241	4 736	4 736	285	0	43 241	4 736	4 736	285	0
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) but included in the numerator and denominator of the BTAR												
2	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	7 417	7 359	709	709	58	0	7 359	709	709	58	0
3	Loans and advances	7 417	7 359	709	709	58	0	7 359	709	709	58	0
4	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	3 557	3 427	295	295	14	0	3 427	295	295	14	0
9	Loans and advances	3 557	3 427	295	295	14	0	3 427	295	295	14	0
10	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	TOTAL BTAR ASSETS	59 380	54 026	5 739	5 739	357	0	54 026	5 739	5 739	357	0
Assets excluded from the numerator of BTAR (covered in the denominator)												
13	Derivatives	207										
14	On demand interbank loans	1 367										
15	Cash and cash-related assets	0										
16	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	5 995										
17	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR	66 949										
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for BTAR calculation												
18	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	6 156										
19	TOTAL ASSETS	73 105										

Stock as of December 31, 2023

Template 9 – Mitigating actions: BTAR		Disclosure reference date (Dec23)										
Template 9.1 – Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of BTAR		a	b	c	d	e	f	l	m	n	o	p
Million EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	
			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/a adaptation	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/a adaptation	Of which enabling	
1	Total GAR Assets	43 560	32 835	3 436	3 436	222	0	32 835	3 436	3 436	222	0
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) but included in the numerator and denominator of the BTAR												
2	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	7 508	7 434	810	810	73	0	7 434	810	810	73	0
3	Loans and advances	7 508	7 434	810	810	73	0	7 434	810	810	73	0
4	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	3 092	2 972	203	203	9	0	2 972	203	203	9	0
9	Loans and advances	3 092	2 972	203	203	9	0	2 972	203	203	9	0
10	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	TOTAL BTAR ASSETS	54 160	43 242	4 449	4 449	304	0	43 242	4 449	4 449	304	0
Assets excluded from the numerator of BTAR (covered in the denominator)												
13	Derivatives	225										
14	On demand interbank loans	1 413										
15	Cash and cash-related assets	0										
16	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	4 400										
17	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR	60 198										
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for BTAR calculation												
18	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	5 146										
19	TOTAL ASSETS	65 344										

RISKS - PILLAR III

Model 9.2 – BTAR (%)

Stock as of December 31, 2024.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	m	n	o	p
		Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on stock (Dec24)												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)							
%(compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of total assets covered	
		Of which environmentally sustainable						Of which environmentally sustainable						
		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling					
1	BTAR	55,7%	9,1%	9,1%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	9,1%	9,1%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	73,9%
2	GAR	64,6%	7,1%	7,1%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	7,1%	7,1%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	59,1%
3	EU Non-financial corporations not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	99,2%	9,6%	9,6%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	9,6%	9,6%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10,1%
4	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%
5	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%
5	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	96,3%	8,3%	8,3%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	8,3%	8,3%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	4,7%

Stock as of December 31, 2023.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	m	n	o	p
		Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on stock (Dec23)												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)							
%(compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of total assets covered	
		Of which environmentally sustainable						Of which environmentally sustainable						
		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling					
1	BTAR	48,2%	7,6%	7,6%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	7,6%	7,6%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	66,2%
2	GAR	54,5%	5,7%	5,7%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	5,7%	5,7%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,3%
3	EU Non-financial corporations not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	99,0%	10,8%	10,8%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10,8%	10,8%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	11,4%
4	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%
5	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%
5	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	96,1%	6,6%	6,6%	0,3%	0,0%	0,0%	6,6%	6,6%	0,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	4,5%

Flow as of December 31, 2024.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	m	n	o	p
		Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on flows (Dec24)												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)							
%(compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets	Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of total new assets covered	
		Of which environmentally sustainable						Of which environmentally sustainable						
		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling					
1	BTAR	60,9%	9,6%	9,6%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	60,9%	9,6%	9,6%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	89,4%
2	GAR	73,0%	7,7%	7,7%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	73,0%	7,7%	7,7%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	70,8%
3	EU Non-financial corporations not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	99,8%	8,1%	8,1%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	99,8%	8,1%	8,1%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	9,8%
4	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%
5	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%
5	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	99,2%	9,0%	9,0%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	99,2%	9,0%	9,0%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	8,8%

Model 9.3 – Summary Table.

	KPI (Dec24)			% coverage (relative to total assets)
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Total (CCM + CCA)	
BTAR stock	9,1%	0,0%	9,1%	73,9%
BTAR flow	9,6%	0,0%	9,6%	89,4%

	KPI(Dec23)			% coverage (relative to total assets)
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Total (CCM + CCA)	
BTAR stock	7,6%	0,0%	7,6%	66,2%
BTAR flow				

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".

12- OTHER RISKS

1 - RESIDUAL VALUES RISK

RISK FACTORS

Residual value (RV) is the estimated value of the vehicle at the end of the leasing contract. Nevertheless, there are risks of unexpected used car market development, due to offer saturation, occurrence of an economic crisis, political decisions and other factors that could lead to a residual value loss, with a resale price lower than the initial RV.

In the environment Mobilize F.S. Group, there several kinds of risk bearer:

- The Mobilize F.S. Group through its subsidiaries - this is known as direct risk. This risk exists in the context of long-term leasing offers where MFS does not have a trade-in commitment from a third party (manufacturer or dealer network). MFS's strategy of developing operational leasing has led the Group to gradually assume this risk in this line of business.
- The Manufacturer (mainly in France or when vehicles are launched in all or some of the Mobilize F.S. Group's subsidiaries). It should be noted that since November 2024 in France, proposals for long-term leasing (LLD) contracts for key account customers are now made in MFS Risk. All business customers will gradually move to MFS risk.
- The dealer network, which, as part of MFS leasing offers, can propose a trade-in commitment to the customer, or as part of operating leases, can give a trade-in commitment to MFS.

The development of long-term leasing therefore leads to a partial transfer of the so-called 'indirect' residual value risk to direct MFS risk.

We are therefore witnessing the finalization of the Direct Risk Implementation Program for Long-Term Rental activities, even though the transition of Long-Term Rentals to Individuals under MFS Risk will occur later.

Moreover, Long-Term Leasing allows to develop a cycle of several lives of the vehicle within Mobilize F.S. group ecosystem and more particularly on the electric vehicle market. Indeed, as Mobilize F.S. group remains the owner, the vehicle can be re-leased in a second and third life and allow to keep maintenance or repair products and other services.

The increase in MFS's Residual Value Risk exposure stems from the acquisition of Mobility Concept/MeinAuto in Germany and Select Lease by Mobilize in the UK. Mobility Concept/MeinAuto is now the Mobilize subsidiary with the highest residual value risk, even though the United Kingdom still has the highest direct country exposure, due to the PCP product. The start-up of Operational Leasing activities in France and Germany will not yet be significant at the end of 2024 in terms of overall Residual Value risk exposure.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES

The Used car market development, the range of products, the pricing of manufacturers and the remarketing channels are closely monitored, enabling us to improve the accuracy of residual value setting and to take action to support residual values. This actively contributes to optimizing risk management.

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

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

(in millions of euros)	Residual value exposure					Residual Value Provision				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Corporate segment:	852	360	476	330	227	45	24	11	6	9
France	56	53	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	182	128	385	267	179	32	22	4	3	6
Rest of the World	614	179	91	63	46	14	2	8	4	3
Retail segment:	3 732	2 996	2 030	1 780	1 583	70	50	45	41	36
France	16	18	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2 848	2 855	2 017	1 778	1 583	68	50	45	41	36
Rest of the World	868	123	11	0	-	3	0	0	-	-
Total	4 583	3 356	2 506	2 110	1 810	116	74	56	47	45

*credit lease contracts

RISKS - PILLAR III

Voluntary termination risk

In the UK and in Ireland, based on a specific regulation allowing the customer to stop his financing under certain conditions, Mobilize F.S. Group faces a risk on "voluntary termination". The provision covers the potential gap between the net book value when the voluntary termination occurs and the resale value. The table below indicates for unsold vehicles the level of net book value and provisions.

(in millions of euros)									
Total net book value					Voluntary termination provision				
2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
37	18	10	4	4	20	35	67	63	53

Residual values risk not carried by the Mobilize F.S group

(in millions of euros)	Residual Value Exposure				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Corporate and Retail segments :					
Commitments received from the Renault Groupe	3 558	3 139	3 503	4 407	4 331
Commitments Received from others (Dealers and Customers)	17 192	14 588	10 974	10 256	8 767
Total	20 750	17 727	14 477	14 663	13 098

N.B.: A methodological change has been introduced in 2023, with a new automated data source. Exposures for 2019 to 2022 have been recalculated using this method.

Split vehicles EV / ICE at end 2024

(in millions of euros)	Residual value exposure			Residual Value Provision		
	EV	ICE	Total	EV	ICE	Total
Residual Value risk not assumed by the Mobilize FS group	482	4 101	4 583	63	54	117
Residual Value risk assumed by the Mobilize FS group	2 578	18 172	20 750	12	7	18
Total	3 060	22 273	25 333	74	61	135

The share of electric vehicles in the MFS portfolio in terms of residual value risk exposure is 12% but represents 54% of the provision, thus demonstrating the risk inherent in the volatility of the electric vehicle market. MFS is particularly sensitive to monitoring this percentage and regularly compares it with the penetration rate of electric vehicles in the manufacturer's sales.

2 - INSURANCE RISK

The main risks for insurance intermediation activity are the risk of a defective partnership not identified, the non-compliance of the products distribution and the failure to match offers to consumer needs.

For insurance and reinsurance activities of Mobilize F.S Group's insurance companies, the main risks are linked to the subscription, the technical balance of the products (claims increase, early redemptions, lack of provisioning ...) and the investment policy (liquidity risk, counterparty risk ...).

These risks are managed, followed and steered in Solvency II regulatory framework. They are subject to a yearly ORSA report (Own Risk and Solvency Assessment).

The group makes a strict selection of contracts and has underwriting guides.

3 - RISKS RELATING TO COMMERCIAL DEPLOYMENT

The Mobilize F.S group operates in the personal and businesses car finance and services sector. Consequently, there is a risk of sectorial concentration inherent in the group's business which is managed by the diversification of brands financed, and products and services deployed.

Additionally, in a changing environment, the Mobilize F.S group strives to adapt its strategy to new demand and new market trends in line with new mobilities.

The group conducts business internationally and the geographic choices of the group's sites are determined in accordance with its growth strategy as well as in support of manufacturers. As a result, the Mobilize F.S group can be subject, in all areas in which it operates, to a risk of geographic concentration, local economic and financial instability, and changes in government, social and central bank policies. One or more of these factors can have an unfavorable effect on the Group's future results, as exposure to the risk of geographic concentration is partly mitigated by its presence on various markets.

In a complex economic environment, the group puts in place systems and procedures that meet statutory and regulatory obligations corresponding to its banking status, and that enable it to comprehensively apprehend all the risks associated with its activities and sites, by strengthening its management and control processes.

4 - RISK RELATING TO SHARES

The Mobilize F.S group's exposure from shares not held for transactional purposes represent equity securities of entities owned but not consolidated, valued at fair value through P&L as well as entities accounted for using the equity method within the regulatory scope of consolidation. These are weighted at 100% and at 250% if they are financial sector entities.

EU INS1 — Insurance participations

		Exposure value a	Risk exposure amount b
1	Own fund instruments held in insurance or re-insurance undertakings or insurance holding company not deducted from own funds	315	788

CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE

CRD IV	Purpose	Consistency
Article 90	Public disclosure of return on assets	Introduction
CRR	Purpose	Consistency
Article 431	Disclosure requirements and policies	Introduction
Article 432	Non-material, proprietary or confidential information	Introduction
Article 433	Frequency and scope of disclosures	Introduction
Article 435	Disclosure of risk management objectives and policies	
1a		Part 2-1
1b		Part 2-2
1c		Part 2-1+3
1d		Part 4-2+7 + 5 + 10-4
1e		Part 2-1
1f		Part 2-3
2a-d		Part 2-1+2
2e		Part 2-1+2+3
Article 436	Disclosure of the scope of application	Part 3-1+3
Article 437	Disclosure of own funds	Part 3-3
Article 437a	Disclosure of own funds and eligible liabilities	Part 3-2
Article 438	Disclosure of own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts	
a		Part 3-5
b		Part 1-1
c		Part 3-5
d		Part 3-5
e		NA
f-g		Part 11-5
h		Part 4-5-g
Article 439	Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	Part 4-8
Article 440	Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers	Part 3-2
Article 441	Disclosure of indicators of global systemic importance	Part 3-2
Article 442	Disclosure of exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	Part 4-1
Article 443	Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets	Part 9
Article 444	Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach	Part 4-6
Article 445	Disclosure of exposure to market risk	Part 7
Article 446	Disclosure of operational risk management	Part 10-1+2+3
Article 447	Disclosure of key metrics	Part 1-1
Article 448	Disclosure of exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book	Part 8
Article 449	Exposure to securitization positions	Part 7
Article 449a	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Part 2-3 Part 11
Article 450	Disclosure of remuneration policy	Part 2-5

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Article 451	Disclosure of the leverage ratio	
1a-c		Part 3-6
1d-e		Part 3-7
Article 451a	Disclosure of liquidity requirements	Part 9
Article 452	Disclosure of the use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	
a		Part 4-5
b.		Part 4-5g
c		Part 4-5 (a+g+h)
d-f		Part 4-5 (a+c+d+e+f)
g-h		Part 4-5 (d)
Article 453	Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	Part 4-1+7
Article 454	Disclosure of the use of the Advanced Measurement Approaches to operational risk	NA Advanced Measurement Approaches not used
Article 455	Use of Internal Market Risk Models	NA internal models not used
Article 492	Disclosure of own funds	Part 3-3

TABLES

PART	REF	Title
1-1	EU KM1	Key metrics template
2-1	EU OVA	Institution risk management approach
2-1	EU OVB	Disclosure on governance arrangements
2-2		Positions held by the members of the Board of Directors
2-5	EU REMA	Remuneration policy
2-5	EU REM1	Remuneration awarded for the financial year
2-5	EU REM2	Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)
2-5	EU REM3	Deferred remuneration
2-5	EU REM4	Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year
2-5	EU REM5	Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)
3-1	EU LI1	Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories
3-1	EU LI2	Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements
3-1	EU LI3	Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)
3-1	EU LIA	Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts
3-1	EU LIB	Other qualitative information on the scope of application
3-2	EU CCYB1	Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer
3-2	EU CCYB2	Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer
3-3	EU CCA	Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments
3-3	EU CC1	Composition of regulatory own funds
3-3	EU PV1	Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)
3-4	EU OV1	Overview of total risk exposure amount
3-5	EU OVC	ICAAP information
3-6	EU LR1-LRSum	Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures
3-6	EU LR2- LRCom	Leverage ratio common disclosure
3-6	EU LR3-LRSpI	Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)
3-6	EU LRA	Disclosure of LR qualitative information
4	EU CRA	General qualitative information about credit risk
4	EU CRB	Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

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4-1	EU CR1	Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions
4-1	EU CR2	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances
4-1	EU CR2a	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries
4-1	EU CQ1	Credit quality of forborne exposures
4-1	EU CQ2	Quality of forbearance
4-1	EU CQ3	Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days
4-1	EU CQ4	Quality of non-performing exposures by geography
4-1	EU CQ5	Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry
4-1	EU CQ6	Collateral valuation - loans and advances
4-1	EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes
4-1	EU CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown
4-5	EU CRE	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach
4-5-c	EU CR6	IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range
4-5-c	EU CR6-A	Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches
4-5-d		Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method and average PD by country
4-5-d		History of default rates per class
4-5-d		The Consumer PD model for Germany end December 2017
4-5-d	EU CR9	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)
4-5-d	EU CR9-1	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)
4-5-e		Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method and average LGD by country
4-5-g	EU CR8	RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach
4-6	EU CRD	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model
4-6	EU CR4	Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects
4-6	EU CR5	Standardised approach
4-7	EU CRC	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques
4-7	EU CR3	CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques
4-7	EU CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques
4-7	EU CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques
4-8	EU CCRA	Qualitative disclosure related to CCR
4-8	EU CCR1	Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach
4-8	EU CCR3	Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

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4-8	EU CCR4	IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale
4-8	EU CCR5	Composition of collateral for CCR exposures
4-8	EU CCR6	Credit derivatives exposures
4-8	EU CCR7	RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM
4-8	EU CCR8	IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale
5	EU CCR2	Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk
6	EU SECA	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures
6	EU SEC1	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book
6	EU SEC5	Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments
7	EU MRA	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk
7	EU MR1	Market risk under the standardised approach
8	EU IRRBBA	Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities
8	EU IRRBB1	Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities
9	EU LIQA	Liquidity risk management
9	EU LIQB	Qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1
9	EU LIQ1	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)
9	EU LIQ2	Net Stable Funding Ratio
9	EU AE4	Accompanying narrative information
9	EU AE1	Encumbered and unencumbered assets
9	EU AE2	Collateral received and own debt securities issued
9	EU AE3	Sources of encumbrance
10	EU ORA	Qualitative information on operational risk
10-3	EU OR1	Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts
11	Table 1	Qualitative information on Environmental risk in accordance with 449a CRR
11	Table 2	Qualitative information on Social risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR
11	Table 3	Qualitative information on Governance risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR
11	Template 1	Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity
11	Template 3	Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics
11	Template 4	Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms
11	Template 5	Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

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11	Template 6	Summary of GAR KPIs
11	Template 7	Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR
11	Template 8	GAR (%)
12-1		Breakdown of residual values risk carried by the Mobilize F.S group
12-1		Voluntary termination risk
12-1		Residual values risk not carried by the Mobilize F.S group
12-1		Split vehicles EV / ICE at end 2024
12-4	EU INS1	Insurance participations