

BPER:

**CONSOLIDATED INTERIM
REPORT ON OPERATIONS
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

2025

The present document is the English translation of the Italian Consolidated Interim Report on Operations, prepared for and used in Italy, and has been translated only for the convenience of international readers.

BPER Banca s.p.a.

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Register of Banks no. 4932

Parent Company of the BPER Banca s.p.a. Banking Group

Registered in the Register of Banking Groups with ABI code 5387.6

<http://www.bper.it> – <https://group.bper.it>

E-mail: servizio.clienti@gruppobper.it – Certified e-mail (PEC): bper@pec.gruppobper.it

Company belonging to the BPER Banca VAT Group, VAT no. 03830780361

Tax Code and Modena Companies Register no. 01153230360

C.C.I.A.A. Modena Chamber of Commerce 222528 Share capital Euro 2,121,637,109.40

Member of the Interbank Deposit Protection Fund and of the National Compensation Fund

Ordinary shares listed on the regulated Euronext Milan market

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DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY AT THE DATE OF APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM REPORT ON OPERATIONS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Board of Directors

Chair:	Fabio Cerchiai
Deputy chair:	Antonio Cabras
Chief Executive Officer:	Gianni Franco Papa
Directors:	Elena Beccalli Silvia Elisabetta Candini Maria Elena Cappello Matteo Cordero di Montezemolo Angela Maria Cossellu Gianfranco Farre Piercarlo Giuseppe Italo Gera Andrea Mascetti Monica Pilloni Stefano Rangone Fulvio Solari Elisa Valeriani

Board of Statutory Auditors

Chair:	Silvia Bocci (*)
Standing Auditors:	Michele Rutigliano Patrizia Tettamanzi
Alternate Auditors:	Sonia Peron Andrea Scianca

Manager responsible for preparing the Company's Financial Reports

Manager responsible for preparing the Company's Financial Reports: Giovanni Tincani (**)

Independent Auditors

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.

(*) Silvia Bocci was appointed as Chair of the Board of Statutory Auditors by the Shareholders' Meeting of 19 December 2024, replacing the Chair Angelo Mario Giudici, who tendered his resignation on 25 October 2024, effective from the appointment of his replacement by the Shareholders' Meeting and in any case, at the latest, from 1 January 2025.

(**) As of 1 May 2025, Giovanni Tincani will replace Marco Bonfatti, who is nearing pension age.

GROUP INTERIM REPORT ON OPERATIONS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025



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INTRODUCTION

In the first quarter of 2025, global economy continued on a trajectory of moderate expansion, with growth expectations being however revised downwards. The reasons are mostly traceable back to the events happening in the United States, where the trade policies adopted by the new government led by Donald Trump - characterised by a sweeping introduction of tariffs - increased the uncertainty of forecasts on the actual growth rate of the US economy. With regard to prices, inflationary trends showed, on average, signs of stabilisation, despite prices, in absolute terms, remaining high in many economies.

By analysing each area, in the first quarter, the Eurozone is expected to confirm the feeble growth observed in the prior periods. According to consensus estimates, in the January-March 2025 period, the Euro Area's GDP is expected to replicate the same marginal positive change observed in the previous quarter, namely +0.2% q/q. Manufacturing, still in contraction, continued to be the main reason for the slowdown of the economy in the area, while services confirmed their phase of moderate growth. With regard to Composite Purchase Manager Index (PMI) - the economic cycle leading indicator that summarises the trend in the manufacturing and services sector - in the quarter, the Euro area-wide index returned to growth territory, mainly on the back of an improvement in Germany's economic performance. In Germany, federal elections were held in February to renew the Parliament: the new Government coalition, led by the incoming chancellor Merz, made a sharp turn in public spending, approving a reform that eases the debt brake, the constitutional fiscal rule limiting debt level and structural deficit. This decision made it possible to increase spending for defence - in line with the Union-wide plan by the European Commission - but mostly to create a special fund for investments in infrastructure. With regard to inflation, consumer prices in the Eurozone confirmed a stabilisation trend in the headline component and, most importantly, a further slowdown in the core component: this component, which excludes the most volatile items, was up 2.4% y/y, reaching its lowest level in over three years in March. The inflationary context described above allowed the European Central Bank (ECB) to continue its expansionary monetary policy in line with the long-held expectations of investors : with two rate cuts, each for 25 bps, one in January and the second one in March, the ECB reiterated its trust in the disinflation process, which was described as "well on track".

Widening the view to the whole of Europe, in the United Kingdom, the Bank of England (BoE) cut interest rates by a quarter point in February, in line with the weakness shown by the British economy and the decrease in inflation observed towards the end of 2024. In March, however, the BoE chose to leave interest rates unchanged, due to inflation starting to accelerate again, and given the uncertainty triggered by the United States' trade tensions. In Switzerland, during its only quarterly meeting, the Swiss National Bank (SNB) cut rates by 25 bps, bringing the benchmark rate down to 0.25%.

As for Italy, according to the analysts' estimates, the economy is expected not to depart significantly from the trend of the Eurozone, thus registering a growth of 0.2% q/q over the period. Consumer prices stepped up during the quarter, which, however, brought inflation - previously well below the European average - back to levels close to those recorded in the entire Euro area. The trend inflation rate (EU-harmonised data), which was 1.4% in December 2024, settled at 2.1% in March 2025. In terms of economic activities, the PMI cycle leading indicator confirmed, for the manufacturing sector, the same contraction observed at the end of 2024; the index for the third sector, instead, showed an acceleration, remaining consistent with the growth phase in place.

In the United States, growth expectations have often been revised downwards, in line with the economic and trade policies implemented by the new Trump administration. According to consensus estimates, GDP in the first quarter is expected to rise by 1.1% q/q annualised, decelerating after the 2.4% q/q growth observed in the final three months of last year. The measures adopted by President Donald Trump, especially with regard to trade, have created a climate of uncertainty for both companies and consumers. The White House issued several measures on trade, culminating with "reciprocal tariffs" in early April, which will hit most of the goods entering the US at different rates for import from different countries (based on the level of bilateral trade deficit) and with a 25% tariff on cars, steel and aluminium imported to the US. In light of these and other measures (such as the measures to reduce the size of Public Administration), some fears have gradually resurfaced for a slowdown in the economy - as reflected in the performance of some cycle leading indicators - and for potential new pressures on prices. With regard to the latter issue, after an unexpected acceleration in January, headline inflation was back to a level in line with the second half of 2024, with a 2.4% y/y increase in March. The scenario described above has also been taken into consideration by the US Federal Reserve (Fed), which, after leaving interest rates unchanged in its January meeting, made the same decision in March, but reviewed growth expectations downwards and inflation expectations upwards. The Chair, Mr. Powell, underlined the need to act prudently in order to better understand the effects of US policies on the economic variables.

In the emerging economies domain, economic growth continued to be, on average, more dynamic than that of developed countries, on the back of economic activities that continued to expand, both in the manufacturing and in the service sector. Growth of the emerging countries was once again led by China, which benefited from the policies and measures introduced by local Authorities to support the economy. As regards the trend in inflation, the emerging world recorded an overall deceleration in prices, which allowed various central Banks to continue a process of monetary relaxation. However, there have been some rare exceptions, for example Brazil which - confirming a trend reversal starting as early as at the end of 2024 - in light of renewed inflationary pressures and more robust than expected economic growth, raised interest rates by a total of 200 basis points in the quarter.

With regard to financial markets, this particularly volatile quarter was marked by diverging trends in the main asset classes, which moved differently depending on the geographic areas of reference. While the operations of central Banks held no surprise, market trends were mainly influenced by two factors: the first decisions made by the new US administration, whose trade policies fuelled the expectations for a potential slowdown of the global economy, and the significant turn in public spending in Germany, where the future government coalition will have more flexibility to implement major investment plans for defence and infrastructure. The main stock markets recorded significantly different performances depending on the geographical area. The international index, MSCI AC World, closed the quarter with a slight decrease (-1.7% in dollars), as a result of a general weakness in the American stock markets, almost entirely offset by the strength of the stock markets of Europe. Wall Street was affected by the outflows in the tech sector, due to some corporate quarterlies not fully convincing the market. A further contributing factor was the sudden, unexpected competition from China that, declaring itself to be more efficient than the best-known US operators, raised some doubts on the leadership and profitability of this sector. Nasdaq, the US tech stock market, bore the brunt, with a loss of over 10% in the quarter. The mood in Europe is quite different, with several indices posting double-digit gains. The positivity associated with the expansionary fiscal policies promised by the new German government gave a boost to the Dax, Frankfurt's index, while the good performance of the banking sector favoured the performance of the Milan and Madrid stock markets. In Asia, Japan closed weakly, penalised by the appreciation of the Yen (especially compared to the dollar), while Hong Kong's index stood out positively, on the back of the surge in local tech equities. The stock index of emerging markets was also on an upturn, in the wake of the momentum of South American stock exchanges.

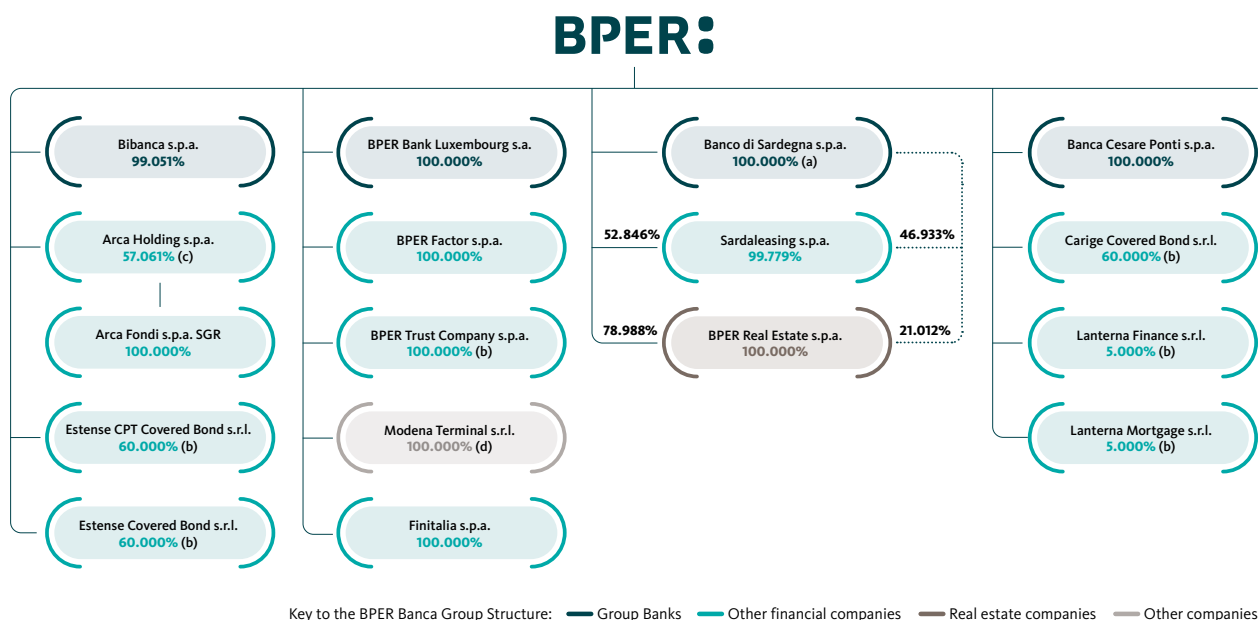
The performances of bond markets were likewise extremely varied, losing ground in Europe but gaining ground in the US. In Europe, German government bonds led the fall, as a result of the spending plan presented by future Chancellor Merz, which is expected to trigger an increase in government bond issuances and be a propelling force for the entire economy of the Euro area. Yields, sometimes with record movements, spiked especially in the longest stretches of the curves, while short-term bonds - more related to decisions by the Central Banks - closed relatively unchanged or even on a downturn. Interest rate curves rose quickly and homogeneously across all European countries, to the point that the spread between the yield of Italy's BTP and Germany's 10-year Bund remained essentially unchanged. In the US, a sharp drop was recorded in yields across all sections of the curve, as a consequence of the weakness of some macroeconomic data, that mitigated the least encouraging signs coming from inflation. The macro signals led to theorise a potential slowdown in US growth, and therefore a more expansionary monetary policy. The trend of spread-based bonds was positive.

In the currency domain, changes were mostly driven by the widening or narrowing of spreads between the interest rates of different macroareas. Following the rise of yields in the Eurozone, the Euro significantly strengthened against the US dollar, in line with a more expansionary expectation for the FED compared to previous assumptions. The uncertainty associated with the policies of the US administration also contributed to the weakness of the dollar. The Euro strengthened, albeit to a lesser extent, also against the pound sterling and the Swiss franc, while it remained stable against the Japanese yen. Despite leaving the cost of money unchanged pending the development of US commercial strategies, the Central Bank of Japan (BoJ) remained in favour of a restrictive monetary policy, also in light of an inflation rate that showed signs of acceleration during the quarter. Among the currencies of the Emerging countries, the negotiations for a ceasefire in Ukraine favoured the strong recovery of the Russian rouble, while internal political tensions penalised the Turkish lira.

The entire segment of commodities had a positive start to the year. Growth was driven by precious metals, with gold reaching all-time highs multiple times, closing at over \$3,000 per ounce. Industrial metals were positive drivers as well, against a backdrop in which some goods (aluminium and steel) were hit by US import tariffs, while others - especially copper - were threatened with similar measures. Oil recorded a non-material change in the quarter, but still showed a strong level of volatility. On the one hand, the price of crude oil benefited from the concern for a decrease in global offer, including as a consequence of the US threat of tariffs and/or sanctions on some oil-producing countries. On the other, it was penalised by potential repercussions on global growth and, thus, on global oil demand, deriving from trade tensions between the US and the rest of the world.

1. HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 BPER Banca Group structure as at 31 March 2025



(a) Equivalent to 99.484% of the entire Share Capital consisting of ordinary and preference shares.

(b) Subsidiaries consolidated under the equity method.

(c) Subsidiary company which is not included in the Banking Group since it does not contribute directly to its activities.

(d) BPER equity investment as at 31.03.2025 was reclassified under Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale.

St. Anna Gestione Golf Società Sportiva Dilettantistica s.r.l., a subsidiary of BPER Real Estate through St. Anna Golf s.r.l., was excluded from the scope of consolidation as it was considered non-significant.

The scope of consolidation also includes the following subsidiaries which are not included in the Banking Group, since they do not contribute directly to its activities. These companies are consolidated under the equity method.

Direct subsidiaries of the Parent Company:

- Adras s.p.a. (100%);
- Commerciale Piccapietra s.r.l. (100%).

Indirect subsidiaries of BPER Banca, through BPER Real Estate s.p.a.:

- Annia s.r.l. (100%);
- Sant'Anna Golf s.r.l. (100%).

1.2 The BPER Banca Group today

BPER Banca is the Parent Company of the BPER Group which, in addition to BPER, includes Banco di Sardegna, BPER Banca Private Cesare Ponti, Bibanca, multiple product factories and ancillary services undertakings.

With over 150 years of history (founded in 1867 as the Banca Popolare di Modena by the Società Operaia di Mutuo Soccorso), the Group today employs around 20 thousand people and operates 1,557 branches across Italy, serving approximately 5 million customers.

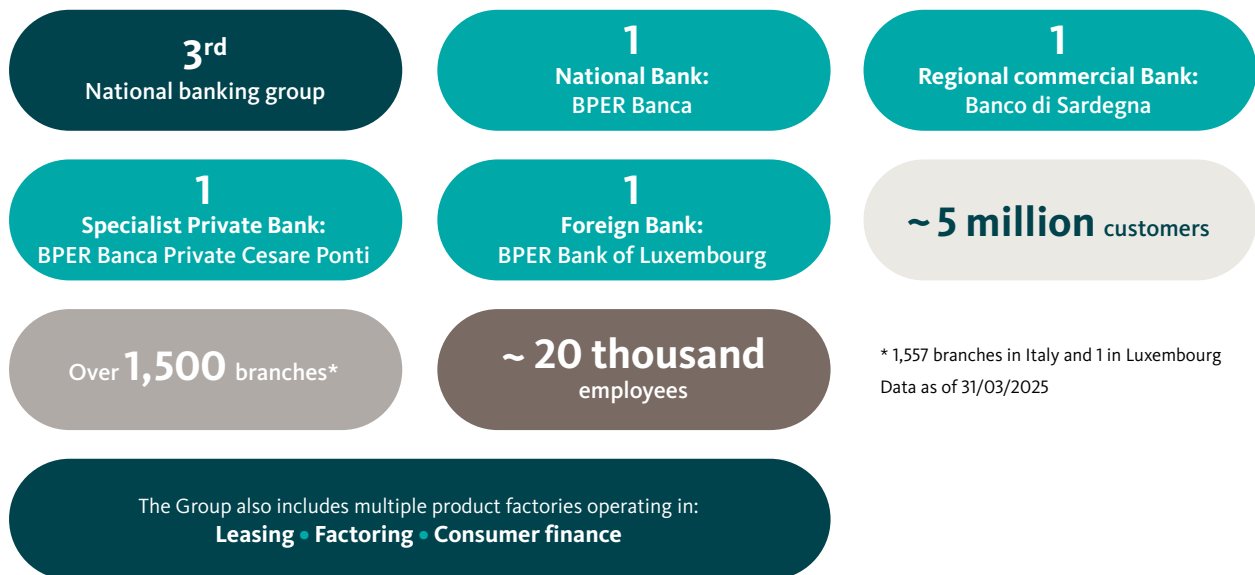
BPER Banca is the third largest commercial bank in Italy by number of customers, with over Euro 300 billion in total Assets under Management, and is among the leading banks in wealth management.

Through in-house product factories and major strategic partnerships, the Group operates across all key market segments – Retail, Corporate, Private & Wealth Management, Bancassurance, Leasing, Factoring, Consumer Credit, Payments – offering qualified services, products, and advice tailored to every type of financial need, including with a view to internationalisation.

A key part of the mission of the BPER Banca Group is to support individuals, businesses, communities and local areas in their growth, by also promoting innovative solutions and integrating all ESG components, in order to combine business development with social and environmental sustainability.

The BPER Banca’s distribution structure across the country is organised into 9 Regional Departments¹:

- West Lombardy with headquarters in Milan;
- East Lombardy – Triveneto Regional Department based in Brescia;
- West Emilia with headquarters in Modena;
- East Emilia – Romagna Regional Department based in Bologna;
- Liguria – Piedmont, based in Genoa;
- Marche – Abruzzo, based in Loreto;
- Lazio – Tuscany – Umbria, based in Rome;
- Campania – Puglia – Basilicata – Molise, based in Avellino;
- Calabria-Sicily with headquarters in Crotona.



1 Effective from 7 January 2025 following the “Organisational evolution and footprint” of BPER, BDS, and BCP.

Main banks and companies of the BPER Group²

Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.

Established in 1871 as a general partnership for currency exchange, Banca Cesare Ponti joined the BPER Banca Group in 2022. It acts as the Group's Investment Centre and private banking hub, with a business model focused on excellence, personalisation, and innovation. It has a strong presence throughout Italy with two main offices (Milan and Genoa), 112 Private Banking Centres, and a network of approximately 350 private bankers. As an Investment Centre, Banca Cesare Ponti manages assets covering all BPER Banca Group customer segments.

Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.

Banco di Sardegna has always been the leading bank on the island. It has a total of 271 branches (265 in Sardinia, in 241 municipalities) serving around 620 thousand customers. In addition to its sound financial position and the quality of its balance sheet, the Bank combines the strong sense of belonging of its employees, its constant closeness to the territory and its proactive listening, which allow it to be a benchmark for businesses and families and to promote a sustainable growth style based on values of simplicity, transparency, professionalism and efficiency.

Bibanca s.p.a.

A BPER Banca Group company specialising in consumer credit, it offers its services throughout the country through the branch network of the BPER Banca Group banks and that of its Agents. Today, Bibanca manages a stock of Euro 4.0 billion in loans. As part of BPER Banca Group's rationalisation and efficiency initiatives, on 27 January 2025, the partial and non-proportional demerger of Bibanca, already prepared during the previous year, became effective and, with it, the e-money business unit related to payment systems was transferred to BPER Banca.

BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.

BPER Bank Luxembourg is the Luxembourg subsidiary of the BPER Banca Group. It was established in 1996 and has dealt with the management of Private, Personal and "Corporate" customers since then. It also manages the treasury for retail and institutional customers and loans both locally and internationally, mainly for "Corporate" customers.

Arca Holding s.p.a. and Arca Fondi SGR s.p.a.

Arca Fondi SGR was established from the history and experience of Arca SGR s.p.a. (today Arca Holding s.p.a.), founded in October 1983. It is one of the main players in the field of asset management in Italy: around 50 placement agents operate with over 4,500 branches and financial advisers to guarantee the highest level of service and assistance to its customers.

BPER Factor s.p.a.

The predominant activity is the purchase of trade receivables and the disbursement of loans. The company operates predominantly on the national market, although it also has dealings with other European countries.

BPER Real Estate s.p.a.

Real estate companies whose business consists of the acquisition, disposal, administration, enhancement, management and leasing of real estate assets mainly for functional use by the BPER Group companies.

Finitalia s.p.a.

Finitalia is a company established in 1972 and operates in the consumer credit sector. It specialises in both financing premiums and any products and services related to insurance policies, through the issue of virtual revolving credit cards on a private circuit or by granting special purpose loans, and in financing by granting personal loans.

Sardaleasing s.p.a.

The company's purpose is the leasing of immovable assets (including buildings under construction), capital goods, registered personal property, nautical and energy assets as well as the granting of loans, provided that they are connected to leasing operations. The Company's customer target consists of professionals and businesses aiming at purchasing properties used in the business through finance leases.

Modena Terminal s.r.l.³

Since 1983, the company has been strongly committed to the provision of custody, storage, logistics and handling services for domestic, EU and foreign goods. Modena Terminal is authorised to operate under the General Warehouse system and may therefore issue deposit slips and pledge notes on the goods deposited.

² In the rest of the document, banks and companies belonging to the BPER Group are also referred to as "Banks and Companies".

³ As of 31 December 2024, the company was recognised under "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale".

1.3 Summary of results

As at 31 March 2025, the Parent Company's share of consolidated net profit amounted to Euro 442.9 million, down 3.14% compared to the first quarter of 2024 (Euro 457.3 million as at 31 March 2024).

"Net interest income" amounted to Euro 811.9 million, down 3.8% compared to 31 March 2024 as a result of the reduction in market interest rates which led to an decrease in both the commercial spread on the customer operations (loans and direct deposits) and the average yield of the portfolio of owned securities.

Net commission income amounted to Euro 541.1 million, up 8.5% compared to 31 March 2024 on the back of the increase of the contributions from Assets under Management (+18.7%) and from non-life Bancassurance commissions (+26.9%).

Net loans to customers amounted to Euro 89.6 billion (Euro 91.5 billion gross), essentially stable compared to the figure as at end 2024.

The disciplined approach to non-performing loan management has enabled the Bank to maintain high asset quality standards: the share of gross non-performing loans to customers (gross NPE ratio) is 2.61% (vs. 2.41% at the end of 2024), whereas the share of net non-performing loans to customers (net NPE ratio) is 1.22% (vs. 1.12% at the end of 2024). The cost of credit is 0.31% on an annualised basis (0.36% at the end of 2024).

The Bank's capital profile remains strong thanks to organic capital generation, which allowed the phased-in CET1 ratio as at 31 March 2025 to reach 15.81%. The liquidity position features regulatory ratios well above the minimum thresholds required, 166.4% (166.9% at end 2024).

For further details on the results achieved by the BPER Banca Group in the first quarter of 2025, please refer to the chapter "*The BPER Banca Group's results of operations*" in this Group Interim Report on Operations.

1.4 Performance ratios⁴

Financial ratios

Financial ratios	31.03.2025	2024 (*)
Structural ratios		
Net loans to customers/total assets	63.12%	64.11%
Net loans to customers/direct deposits from customers	76.29%	76.31%
Financial assets/total assets	21.64%	20.66%
Gross non-performing loans/gross loans to customers	2.61%	2.41%
Net non-performing loans/net loans to customers	1.22%	1.12%
Texas Ratio	18.97%	18.35%
Profitability ratios		
ROE	16.88%	15.81%
ROTE	19.19%	16.90%
ROA	1.29%	1.03%
Cost/Income Ratio	46.71%	50.64%
Cost of credit	0.08%	0.11%

(*) The comparative balance sheet ratios, together with ROE, ROTE and ROA, have been calculated on figures at 31 December 2024 as per the Consolidated Financial Report of the BPER Banca Group as at 31 December 2024, while income statement ratios have been calculated on figures at 31 March 2024.

The Texas ratio is calculated as total gross non-performing loans to customers on net tangible equity (Group and minority interests) plus impairment provisions for non-performing loans to customers.

ROE has been calculated as annualised net profit for the period only for the recurring component (amounting to Euro 1,796.3 million as at 31 March 2025) on the Group's average shareholders' equity not including net profit.

ROTE is calculated as annualised net profit for the period solely for the recurring component (amounting to Euro 1,796.3 million as at 31 March 2025) on the Group's average shareholders' equity i) including net profit for the period solely for the recurring component (amounting to Euro 1,796.3 million as at 31 March 2025) stripped of the portion allocated to dividends ii) excluding intangible assets and equity instruments.

ROA has been calculated as annualised net profit for the period including net profit pertaining to minority interests only for the recurring component (amounting to Euro 1,830.9 million as 31 March 2025) on total assets.

The Cost/income ratio is calculated on the basis of the reclassified income statement (operating costs/operating income). When calculated on the basis of the accounting schedules envisaged by the 8th update of Bank of Italy Circular no. 262, the cost/income ratio amounts to 46.24% (58.90% as at 31 March 2024).

The Cost of credit is calculated as the ratio between the items in the reclassified statement "Net impairment losses to financial assets at amortised cost – loans to customers" and "Loans b) loans to customers". The annualised cost of credit as at 31 March 2025 is 31 bps, down from 36 bps in 2024.

4 The information provided is consistent with the ESMA document of 5 October 2015 "Guidelines on Alternative performance measures", aimed at promoting the usefulness and transparency of Alternative Performance Measures included in prospectuses or regulated information. To construct ratios, reference was made to the balance sheet and income statement items of the reclassified statements providing an operational management view and commented on in the chapter "The BPER Banca Group's results of operations" of the present Report.

Prudential supervisory ratios

Prudential supervisory ratios	31.03.2025	2024 (*)
Own Funds (in thousands of Euro)		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	8,835,377	8,578,930
Total Own Funds	11,529,586	11,265,519
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	55,872,693	54,227,812
Capital ratios and liquidity ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1)	15.81%	15.82%
Tier 1 Ratio (T1 Ratio)	17.81%	17.88%
Total Capital Ratio (TC Ratio)	20.64%	20.77%
Leverage ratio	6.8%	6.6%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	166.4%	166.9%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	134.4%	137.7%

(*) The comparative ratios have been calculated on figures at 31 December 2024 as per the Consolidated Financial Report of the BPER Banca Group as at 31 December 2024.

The capital ratios as at 31 March 2025 are to be considered phased-in on the basis of the new prudential supervisory framework entered into force as of 1 January 2025 (Basel IV).

The Leverage Ratio has been calculated according to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR), as amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 62/2015.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND STRATEGIC TRANSACTIONS

2.1 “B:DYNAMIC | FULL VALUE 2027”

On 9 October 2024, BPER Banca’s Board of Directors approved the new 2024-2027 Business Plan of the BPER Banca Group “B:Dynamic | Full Value 2027”.

Considering the positioning of the BPER Banca Group, i.e. by maximising its standing as Italy’s third bank by number of customers (roughly 5 million, including approximately 4.3 million retail and around 700 thousand corporate customers) and third wealth management player⁵ in terms of Total Customer Financial Assets (roughly Euro 300 billion), with an extensive national presence, primarily concentrated in the more prosperous Italian regions and the flexibility and proximity to the customer of a well-distributed territorial network, the Plan was developed on the basis of three main pillars:

- “*Unleash our clients’ full-value*” with tailor-made products on BPER’s Retail and Private banking clients, leveraging the new wealth management set-up, as well as supporting its Corporate clients with tailor-made banking solutions through the new Corporate product factory;
- “*Capture our latent economies of scale*”, by increasing workforce productivity (through the new omni-channel service model and AI/GenAI enabled process optimization and automation), with up-skilling initiatives and the insourcing of key operational activities, while reducing administrative costs;
- “*Leverage our strong balance sheet*”, by improving and modernising credit risk and capital management.

The “*Bank’s complete modernisation*” will enable the flawless execution of these three strategic pillars through the following enablers:

- Technology, Security and Artificial Intelligence - The BPER Banca Group will continue investing on top of what has already been invested in recent years to be at the IT forefront, ensuring business growth and productivity enhancement;
- ESG and Sustainability commitment - In line with the Group’s modernization process, the integration of ESG factors into the BPER Banca Group’s business processes will continue in order to remain a leader in ESG;
- Organisation and People - The Business Plan comprises a number of actions: an up-skilling programme aimed at increasing the Group’s commercial fire power which will empower over 30% of the workforce; a cross-functional approach based on the full IT integration to enable the transformation the BPER Banca Group into a modern organization ready to capture new business opportunities; a new performance management model with meritocracy at the centre; and a new Incentive Plan fully aligned with the Business Plan targets.

As at 31 March 2025, all initiatives of the “B:Dynamic | Full Value 2027” Plan have been launched and their implementation continues as planned, in line with the Plan targets.

2.2 Other significant events during the first quarter of 2025

A summary of other significant events occurring in the first quarter of 2025 is reported below.

Transfer of payment services from Bibanca to the Parent Company

After obtaining the authorisation from the European Supervisory Authority on 27 January 2025, BPER Banca and its subsidiary, Bibanca, finalised the transfer of the e-money business to the Parent Company whereby giving legal effect to the Demerger Deed stipulated on 16 January 2025. The transfer of activities to a single entity allows the Group to align monitoring of the business and its pricing with market best practice, optimise relations with payment circuits and simplify the internal governance model.

Fitch upgrades BPER Banca’s outlook and affirms its long-term IDR at ‘BBB-’

On 20 January 2025, the international agency Fitch Ratings revised the outlook on BPER Banca’s long-term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to Positive from Stable and affirmed the Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) as Investment Grade at ‘BBB-’ and the Viability Rating (VR) was confirmed at ‘bbb-’.

⁵ Considering listed Retail & Commercial banks (data from last available reports and market presentations).

The Positive Outlook reflects Fitch Ratings' expectation that BPER's credit profile will benefit from the ongoing realisation of synergies from its enlarged and stabilised franchise after past acquisitions. This should sustainably enhance the Bank's earnings generation and resilience through larger business volumes and stronger contribution from fee-based wealth management and insurance activities. Fitch Ratings expects BPER to also benefit from more business opportunities and firmer growth prospects offered by Italy's improving operating environment.

Moody's affirms the deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings of BPER Banca with outlook remaining stable

On 12 February 2025, Moody's Ratings affirmed the deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings of BPER Banca s.p.a., with the outlook remaining stable.

The rating action was prompted by BPER Banca's announcement on 6 February 2025 that it had launched a voluntary public tender offer fully in shares for all the shares of Banca Popolare di Sondrio s.p.a.

BPER's "baa3" Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) and Adjusted BCA were also affirmed.

Acknowledging BPER's successful history of acquisitions, Moody's Ratings also considered the scale benefits, expected synergies and the complementary geography of both retail banking franchises, a higher emphasis on lending to small to mid-sized corporates, and several similar distribution agreements in asset management and insurance.

In addition, the rating agency's affirmation of BPER Banca's "baa3" BCA reflects the bank's strong asset quality, solid capital, improved profitability and a robust retail deposit base.

Moody's Ratings anticipates the combined entity, if the acquisition of Banca Popolare di Sondrio s.p.a. is finalised, to maintain its overall creditworthiness.

S&P affirms BPER Banca's "BBB-/A-3" long and short-term Counterparty Credit Ratings, with outlook remaining positive following offer on Banca Popolare di Sondrio

On 13 February 2025, S&P Global Ratings affirmed the Bank's "BBB-/A-3" long and short-term counterparty credit ratings, with the outlook remaining positive.

If effectively executed, the rating agency views the business combination positively given the strong strategic rationale for BPER, the geographic and business fit, and limited overlaps. Overall, the business combination will lead to a larger and more effective group with stronger market position as increasing digitalization and the need to enhance revenue diversification will require scale and continuous investments.

In S&P Global Ratings' view the impact on BPER's capitalization under current terms appears manageable. The agency believes that the acquisition of Banca Popolare di Sondrio will not materially affect BPER's asset quality in the years to come. Both banks have sound funding and liquidity positions.

2.3 Public voluntary exchange offer on all the ordinary shares of Banca Popolare di Sondrio

On 6 February 2025, the Board of Directors of BPER Banca ("Offeror") approved the launch of a voluntary public exchange offer (hereinafter the "Offer") on all ordinary shares of Banca Popolare di Sondrio s.p.a. ("BP Sondrio"). The decision was announced with a communication on the same date pursuant to Article 102 of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 ("Consolidated Law on Finance") and Article 37 of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971 of 14 May 1999 ("Issuers' Regulation").

The Offer, which is subject to the regulatory authorisations provided by applicable laws and regulations and to the fulfilment of the conditions of effectiveness expressly indicated, is aimed at acquiring at least a stake exceeding 50% of the share capital of BP Sondrio, which will allow the Offeror to exercise *de jure* control over BP Sondrio. In any case, the Offeror reserves the right to partially waive such condition, provided that the purchased stake, upon completion of the Offer, is higher than 35% of BP Sondrio's share capital (a stake which, taking into account the shareholding structure of the bank, shall allow BPER to exercise a dominant influence over BP Sondrio). Furthermore, in the event that, as a result of the shares tendered in the Offer or purchased outside the Offer, the Offeror will hold an overall shareholding exceeding 90% of BP Sondrio's share capital, BPER Banca hereby declares its intention not to restore a sufficient free float to ensure regular trading of the bank's shares.

The exchange ratio has been set at 1.450 newly issued shares of BPER for each existing BP Sondrio share. Assuming the official share prices of BPER Banca and BP Sondrio recorded on 5 February 2025, this exchange ratio implies an implicit offer price of Euro 9.527 per BP Sondrio share, a premium equal to 6.6% with respect to the official price of BP Sondrio shares recorded on 5 February 2025, and a premium of 10.3% over the last three months weighted average.

The strategic and industrial objectives of the Offer are to accelerate growth and maximise value creation for all stakeholders through the aggregation of two banks, which can be executed rapidly and effectively thanks to similar business models and shared values.

The Offer is expected to be completed in the second half of 2025, and full integration to be achieved by the end of 2025, subject to the regulatory approvals from the relevant authorities.

The completion of the Offer will allow full enhancement of the two groups' potentials, increasing the value creation and distribution and the achievement of important synergies without social costs whilst reducing the risk profile for all stakeholders.

In the Italian credit market, BP Sondrio stands out for its similarities with BPER Banca, particularly with respect to the history that has characterised the development of the two banks, the highly complementarity territorial presence, their market positioning and their highly similar business models, strongly oriented towards serving households and corporates in their respective territories, as well as regarding sustainable growth and environmental protection.

BPER Banca and BP Sondrio have long been operating in the same way in certain segments of their customer offerings, using not only similar business models, but also shared partnerships and product factories, in asset management (Arca Fondi SGR s.p.a.), bancassurance (Arca Vita s.p.a. and Arca Assicurazioni s.p.a.) and leasing (Alba Leasing s.p.a.).

The expected benefits of the transaction for all stakeholders are, in particular, the following:

- for BP Sondrio shareholders, the opportunity to receive – in addition to the above mentioned premium and pay-out – a significantly more liquid equity stock, with greater exposure to value creation and remuneration thanks to the achievement of synergies. Shareholders will also benefit from stronger business performance, a solid capital position, and a sound asset quality, as well as the Offeror's greater ability to generate revenues and profits as a result of improved growth and development opportunities;
- for BP Sondrio customers, the strengthening of customers support activities, especially with regard to small- and medium-sized enterprises and households, also through a broader and more articulated range of products and services, to be offered by a new banking group larger than the previous two and holding a leadership position in Italy;
- for the employees of both entities, the possibility to have a pathway for professional growth and development within the new banking group, with new opportunities for employment and generational change. The ability to attract top talent will increase and the resilience and competitiveness of the combined entity will certainly create more job security and stability;
- for local communities, the possibility for the new banking group, thanks to its greater financial strength, to ensure better support to the territories where the combined entity will be present;
- for the environment and ESG values, the possibility for the new banking group to increase its commitment to ESG investments to promote sustainable growth and to support its customers in reducing their exposure to climate and environmental risks, as well as in managing their green transition.

Upon completion of the transaction, the new banking group will continue its policy of high shareholder remuneration, maintain solid capital ratios and sound credit quality, with no one-off charges for shareholders. In this context, the following targets are expected to be achieved:

- an increase in earnings per share, with an expected net profit up to more than Euro 2 billion, including synergies, by 2027, and an expected RoTE close to 15%;
- the confirmation of the dividend distribution policy outlined in the "B:Dynamic | Full Value 2027" Business Plan, with a significant improvement in the pay-out for BP Sondrio shareholders;
- the maintenance of a solid risk profile thanks to (i) an above average asset quality versus the main peers in the Italian banking sector and (ii) a solid capital position (CET1 Ratio above 15%);
- the increase of investments directed to relevant territories and initiatives connected to ESG objectives, with the aim of achieving a transition to sustainable and inclusive growth, mitigating climate and environmental risks, and taking full advantage of the ESG strategy of excellence promoted by the Offeror.

The profitability of the banking group resulting from the transaction will benefit from significant run-rate revenue synergies, deriving from the increase in productivity per customer and per branch at levels aligned with those of the Offeror, also as a result of shared product factories and cross-selling opportunities in high value-added business segments (wealth management, bancassurance, and specialty finance), all this by leveraging the Offeror's effective distribution model. Run-rate cost synergies have also been estimated, as a result of economies of scale and improved operational efficiency that the Offeror already demonstrated to be able to implement in initiatives recently carried out in the integration of other banking networks; the realisation of such synergies will allow for an agile operational structure and will free up important resources for investments (including technology).

On 7 April 2025 BPER Banca purchased 1,550,000 BP Sondrio ordinary shares, representing approximately 0.34% of the Issuer's share capital. The purchase transactions were carried out by Equita SIM s.p.a.

On 18 April 2025, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers communicated its resolution, in acceptance of the proposal of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, not to exercise its special powers, pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 21 of 15 March 2012, converted, with amendments, by Law no. 56 of 11 May 2012, with reference to the voluntary public exchange offer launched by BPER Banca s.p.a. on all the ordinary shares of BP Sondrio, other than any treasury shares held directly by the Offeror.

2.4 Events after the reporting period as at 31 March 2025

S&P raised long-term and short issuer credit ratings to “BBB/A-2” from “BBB-/A-3” on BPER Banca. The outlook is stable.

On 18 April 2025, S&P Global Ratings raised BPER Banca's long-term and short issuer credit ratings to “BBB/A-2” from “BBB-/A-3” and the long-term Resolution Counterparty Rating to “BBB+” from “BBB”. The rating agency affirmed the “A-2” short-term Resolution Counterparty Rating. The outlook is stable. S&P Global Ratings revised up the Stand Alone Credit Profile to “bbb” from “bbb-”.

The upgrade primarily reflects reduced external risk for the sovereign debt and improved operating conditions in Italy. It also reflects S&P Global Ratings' view that BPER Banca's performance will remain resilient over the next two years, with the RAC comfortably above 7%. The stable outlook reflects the rating agency's opinion that BPER Banca will remain resilient over the next couple of years, maintaining good asset quality metrics while preserving its capitalisation.

3. SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION OF THE BPER BANCA GROUP

3.1 Composition of the Group as at 31 March 2025

The BPER Banca Group has been registered since 7 August 1992 with code no. 5387.6 in the Register of Banking Groups referred to in art. 64 of Legislative Decree 385 of 1 September 1993.

The following is a list of the Banks and Companies included in the scope of consolidation at 31 March 2025, distinguishing between Banks and Companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis and Banks and Companies, whether or not belonging to the Group, consolidated under the equity method.

The BPER Banca Group has decided to align the consolidation methodology used for accounting purposes with that required for prudential reporting purposes. This is discussed further in the Consolidated Explanatory Notes to this Consolidated Interim Report on Operations.

Reported below are the percentages held by the Group⁶ in each company, with further specific information provided, where necessary, by means of footnotes.

Banking Group companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis:

- BPER Banca s.p.a., based in Modena (Parent Company);
- BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a., based in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (100%);
- Banco di Sardegna s.p.a., based in Cagliari, which is held as follows: 100% of the ordinary shares and 96.563% of the preference shares, representing 99.484% of total capital;
- Bibanca s.p.a., based in Sassari (99.051%);
- BPER Real Estate, based in Modena, real estate company (100%)⁷;
- Modena Terminal s.r.l., based in Campogalliano (Modena), the activities of which are the storage of goods, the storage and ageing of cheeses and the cold storage of meat and perishable products (100%)⁸;
- BPER Factor s.p.a., based in Bologna, a factoring company (100%);
- Sardaleasing s.p.a., based in Sassari, leasing company (99.779%)⁹;
- Arca Holding s.p.a.¹⁰ based in Milan (57.061%);
- Arca Fondi SGR s.p.a. based in Milan, asset management company wholly owned by Arca Holding s.p.a.;
- Finitalia s.p.a. based in Milan, company that specialises in consumer lending (100%).
- Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a., based in Milan (100%).

Other subsidiaries consolidated under the equity method¹¹:

- Estense Covered Bond s.r.l. based in Conegliano (Treviso), a special purpose vehicle for the issue of Covered Bonds under art. 7 bis of Law 130/99 (60%);
- BPER Trust Company s.p.a., based in Modena, with the role of trustee for trusts established by customers, as well as providing advice on trust matters (100%);
- Estense CPT Covered Bond s.r.l., based in Conegliano (TV), a special purpose vehicle for the issue of Covered Bonds under art. 7 bis of Law 130/99 (60%);
- Carige Covered Bond s.r.l. based in Genoa, a special purpose vehicle for the issue of Covered Bonds under art. 7 bis of Law 130/99 (60%);
- Lanterna Finance s.r.l., based in Genoa, special purpose vehicle pursuant to Law no. 130/99 (5%);
- Lanterna Mortgage s.r.l., based in Genoa, special purpose vehicle pursuant to Law no. 130/99 (5%).

⁶ Unless otherwise specified, the percentage shown refers to the Parent Company.

⁷ Held by: the Parent Company (78.988%) and Banco di Sardegna s.p.a. (21.012%).

⁸ The shareholding since 31 December 2024 has been reclassified under "Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale".

⁹ Held by: the Parent Company (52.846%) and Banco di Sardegna s.p.a. (46.933%).

¹⁰ The company is not a member of the Banking Group.

¹¹ Following alignment of the scope of consolidation for accounting purposes with that used for supervisory purposes.

In addition to the above companies that belong to the Banking Group, the following direct and indirect subsidiaries are included in this cluster at 31 March 2025, even though they are not included in the Group since they do not contribute to its banking activities¹²:

- Adras s.p.a. (100%);
- St. Anna Golf s.r.l., wholly-owned by BPER Real Estate s.p.a.;
- Commerciale Piccapietra s.r.l. (100%);
- Annia s.r.l., wholly-owned by BPER Real Estate s.p.a.

St. Anna Gestione Golf Società Sportiva Dilettantistica s.r.l., a subsidiary of BPER Real Estate through St. Anna Golf s.r.l., was excluded from the scope of consolidation as it was considered non-significant.

Associated companies consolidated under the equity method:

- Cassa di Risparmio di Fossano s.p.a., based in Fossano (Cuneo) (23.077%);
- Cassa di Risparmio di Savigliano s.p.a., based in Savigliano (Cuneo) (31.006%);
- Alba Leasing s.p.a., based in Milan (33.498%);
- Resiban s.p.a., based in Modena (20%);
- Unione Fiduciaria s.p.a., based in Milan (24%);
- Sarda Factoring s.p.a., based in Cagliari (21.484%)¹³;
- Lanciano Fiera - Polo fieristico d'Abruzzo - consortium based in Lanciano (33.333%);
- Nuova Erzelli s.r.l., based in Genoa (40%);
- Gility s.r.l. SB, based in Milan (45.732%);
- Gardant Bridge Servicing s.p.a., with registered office in Rome, a company specialising in debt recovery (30%).

¹² Following alignment of the scope of consolidation for accounting purposes with that used for supervisory purposes.

¹³ Held by: Banco di Sardegna s.p.a. (13.401%) and the Parent Company (8.083%).

4. THE BPER BANCA GROUP'S RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

4.1 Balance sheet aggregates

The most important balance sheet aggregates and items at 31 March 2025 are presented below on a comparative basis with 31 December 2024, in thousands of Euro, indicating the changes between periods in absolute and percentage terms.

For greater clarity in the presentation of the results, the accounting schedules envisaged by the 8th update of Bank of Italy Circular no. 262/2005 are presented below on a reclassified basis; in particular:

- debt securities measured at amortised cost (under item 40 “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”) have been reclassified to item “Financial assets”;
- loans mandatorily measured at fair value (included in item 20 c) “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value”) have been reclassified to the item “Loans”;
- “Other assets” includes items 110 “Tax assets”, 120 “Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale” and 130 “Other assets”;
- “Other liabilities” includes items 60 “Tax liabilities”, 70 “Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale”, 80 “Other liabilities”, 90 “Employee termination indemnities” and 100 “Provisions for risks and charges”.

Assets

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Assets	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Cash and cash equivalents	7,664,753	7,887,900	(223,147)	-2.83
Financial assets	30,721,845	29,040,782	1,681,063	5.79
a) Financial assets held for trading	744,255	664,625	79,630	11.98
c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	782,157	812,239	(30,082)	-3.70
d) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,818,464	5,694,010	124,454	2.19
e) Debt securities measured at amortised cost	23,376,969	21,869,908	1,507,061	6.89
- banks	5,740,221	6,137,029	(396,808)	-6.47
- customers	17,636,748	15,732,879	1,903,869	12.10
Loans	91,003,585	91,806,382	(802,797)	-0.87
a) Loans to banks	1,213,462	1,544,202	(330,740)	-21.42
b) Loans to customers	89,598,880	90,136,389	(537,509)	-0.60
c) Loans mandatorily measured at fair value	191,243	125,791	65,452	52.03
Hedging derivatives	626,591	649,437	(22,846)	-3.52
Equity investments	307,727	302,494	5,233	1.73
Property, plant and equipment	2,489,375	2,502,191	(12,816)	-0.51
Intangible assets	702,681	710,763	(8,082)	-1.14
- of which: goodwill	170,018	170,018	-	-
Other assets	8,439,945	7,691,483	748,462	9.73
Total assets	141,956,502	140,591,432	1,365,070	0.97

Loans to customers

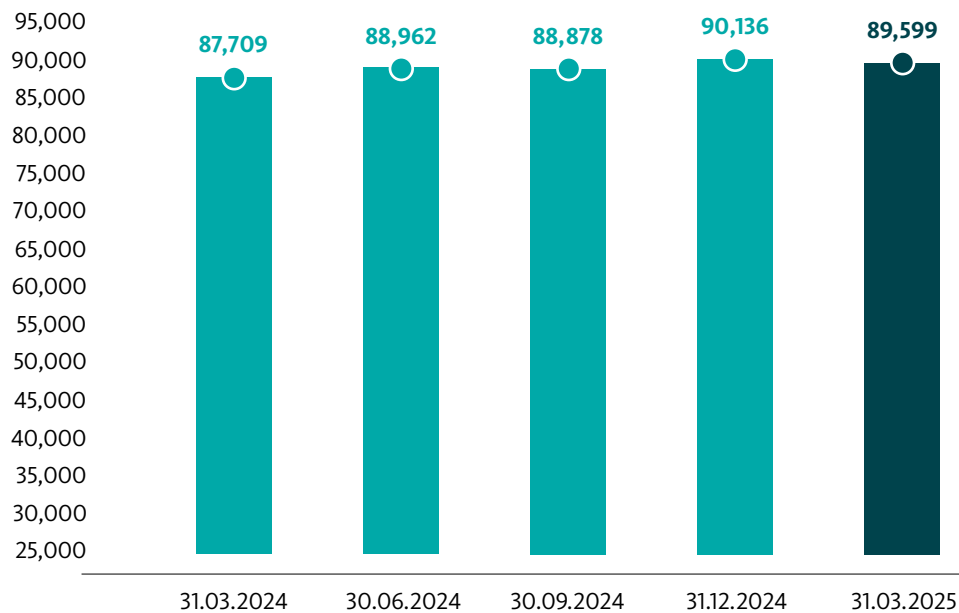
Net loans to customers are made up solely of the loans allocated to item 40 b) “Financial assets measured at amortised cost – loans to customers” in the assets section of the balance sheet.

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Current accounts	5,272,237	5,296,360	(24,123)	-0.46
Mortgage loans	62,267,753	62,408,291	(140,538)	-0.23
Leases and factoring	4,457,811	5,028,961	(571,150)	-11.36
Other transactions	17,601,079	17,402,777	198,302	1.14
Net loans to customers	89,598,880	90,136,389	(537,509)	-0.60

Loans to customers, net of adjustments, totalled Euro 89,598.9 million (Euro 90,136.4 million at 31 December 2024), down by Euro -537.5 million (-0.60%) compared to 31 December 2024. Among the various type of products, the decrease on mortgage loans was Euro -140.5 million (-0.23%), on leases and factoring transactions was Euro -571.2 million (-11.36%) and on current accounts for an amount of Euro -24.1 million (-0.46%) while other transactions increased for an amount of Euro 198.3 million (+1.14%).

NET LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

(amounts in millions)



(in thousands)

Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Gross non-performing exposures	2,387,255	2,211,934	175,321	7.93
Bad loans	578,135	516,523	61,612	11.93
Unlikely-To-Pay loans	1,689,070	1,572,971	116,099	7.38
Past due loans	120,050	122,440	(2,390)	-1.95
Gross performing exposures	89,100,222	89,747,423	(647,201)	-0.72
Total gross exposure	91,487,477	91,959,357	(471,880)	-0.51
Impairment losses on non-performing exposures	1,293,960	1,200,514	93,446	7.78
Bad loans	428,883	391,628	37,255	9.51
Unlikely-To-Pay loans	822,736	767,690	55,046	7.17
Past due loans	42,341	41,196	1,145	2.78
Impairment losses on performing exposures	594,637	622,454	(27,817)	-4.47
Total impairment losses	1,888,597	1,822,968	65,629	3.60
Net non-performing exposures	1,093,295	1,011,420	81,875	8.10
Bad loans	149,252	124,895	24,357	19.50
Unlikely-To-Pay loans	866,334	805,281	61,053	7.58
Past due loans	77,709	81,244	(3,535)	-4.35
Net performing exposures	88,505,585	89,124,969	(619,384)	-0.69
Total net exposure	89,598,880	90,136,389	(537,509)	-0.60

At 31 March 2025, the provisions relating to non-performing loans amount to Euro 1,294.0 million (Euro 1,200.5 million at 31 December 2024; +7.78%), for a coverage ratio of 54.20% (54.27% at 31 December 2024), while the provisions for performing loans amount to Euro 594.6 million (Euro 622.5 million at 31 December 2024; -4.47%) and give a coverage ratio of 0.67% (0.69% at 31 December 2024).

The total coverage ratio is 2.06%, up compared with the figure at 31 December 2024 (1.98%).

(in thousands)

Loans to customers	31.03.2025		31.12.2024		% Gross change	% Net change	% Coverage ratio
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	79,208,968	77,693,032	79,796,162	78,334,245	-0.74	-0.82	1.91
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	294,633	289,097	288,239	282,804	2.22	2.23	1.88
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	4,098,961	4,014,755	4,011,207	3,936,180	2.19	2.00	2.05
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	7,131,819	7,002,560	7,184,042	7,056,100	-0.73	-0.76	1.81
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	104,613	104,088	97,813	97,410	6.95	6.86	0.50
Total banks	90,838,994	89,103,532	91,377,463	89,706,739	-0.59	-0.67	1.91
6. Sardaleasing s.p.a.	2,884,010	2,765,443	2,979,839	2,862,012	-3.22	-3.37	4.11
7. BPER Factor s.p.a.	1,817,750	1,790,874	2,298,190	2,271,434	-20.91	-21.16	1.48
8. Finitalia s.p.a.	392,664	384,972	401,131	393,470	-2.11	-2.16	1.96
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	(4,445,941)	(4,445,941)	(5,097,266)	(5,097,266)	-12.78	-12.78	-
Balance sheet total	91,487,477	89,598,880	91,959,357	90,136,389	-0.51	-0.60	2.06

(in thousands)

Non-performing loans	31.03.2025		31.12.2024		% Gross change	% Net change	% Coverage ratio
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	1,947,756	907,096	1,803,060	837,448	8.03	8.32	53.43
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	8,128	3,030	8,091	3,023	0.46	0.23	62.72
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	106,416	45,782	96,054	44,795	10.79	2.20	56.98
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	144,129	71,462	137,429	67,970	4.88	5.14	50.42
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	496	310	489	310	1.43	0.00	37.50
Total banks	2,206,925	1,027,680	2,045,123	953,546	7.91	7.77	53.43
6. Sardaleasing s.p.a.	138,328	51,009	126,647	44,028	9.22	15.86	63.12
7. BPER Factor s.p.a.	35,756	12,663	33,990	11,916	5.20	6.27	64.58
8. Finitalia s.p.a.	6,246	1,943	6,174	1,930	1.17	0.67	68.89
Balance sheet total	2,387,255	1,093,295	2,211,934	1,011,420	7.93	8.10	54.20
Non-performing loans (balance sheet total)/ Loans to customers	2.61%	1.22%	2.41%	1.12%			

Net non-performing loans amount to Euro 1,093.3 million (+8.10% on 31 December 2024), equal to 1.22% of total net loans to customers (1.12% as at 31 December 2024), whereas, on a gross basis, the ratio of non-performing loans to loans to customers is 2.61% (2.41% at 31 December 2024).

The coverage of non-performing loans of 54.20% is substantially stable compared with 31 December 2024 (54.27%).

(in thousands)

Bad loans	31.03.2025		31.12.2024		% Gross change	% Net change	% Coverage ratio
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	431,913	123,143	379,935	99,036	13.68	24.34	71.49
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	855	14	849	9	0.71	55.56	98.36
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	25,965	1,845	23,300	5,011	11.44	-63.18	92.89
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	26,324	7,753	21,453	5,734	22.71	35.21	70.55
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	69	18	56	11	23.21	63.64	73.91
Total banks	485,126	132,773	425,593	109,801	13.99	20.92	72.63
6. Sardaleasing s.p.a.	68,519	13,687	68,301	13,067	0.32	4.74	80.02
7. BPER Factor s.p.a.	21,919	2,266	20,098	1,513	9.06	49.77	89.66
8. Finitalia s.p.a.	2,571	526	2,531	514	1.58	2.33	79.54
Balance sheet total	578,135	149,252	516,523	124,895	11.93	19.50	74.18
Bad loans (Balance sheet total)/Loans to customers	0.63%	0.17%	0.56%	0.14%			

Net bad loans amount to Euro 149.3 million (+19.50% as at 31 December 2024), accounting for 0.17% of total net loans to customers (0.14% as at 31 December 2024), whereas, on a gross basis, the ratio of bad loans to total loans to customers comes to 0.63% (0.56% as at 31 December 2024). The coverage of bad loans is 74.18%, down from 75.82% as at 31 December 2024.

(in thousands)

Unlikely-To-Pay loans	31.03.2025		31.12.2024		% Gross change	% Net change	% Coverage ratio
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	1,470,920	756,770	1,374,028	706,340	7.05	7.14	48.55
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	6,984	2,838	6,966	2,831	0.26	0.25	59.36
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	38,449	17,846	33,023	15,423	16.43	15.71	53.59
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	101,791	52,294	100,967	51,576	0.82	1.39	48.63
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	315	203	318	208	-0.94	-2.40	35.56
Total banks	1,618,459	829,951	1,515,302	776,378	6.81	6.90	48.72
6. Sardaleasing s.p.a.	62,732	32,971	49,527	25,234	26.66	30.66	47.44
7. BPER Factor s.p.a.	5,682	2,718	6,032	3,001	-5.80	-9.43	52.16
8. Finitalia s.p.a.	2,197	694	2,110	668	4.12	3.89	68.41
Balance sheet total	1,689,070	866,334	1,572,971	805,281	7.38	7.58	48.71
Unlikely to pay loans/Loans to customers	1.85%	0.97%	1.71%	0.89%			

Net unlikely-to-pay loans total Euro 866.3 million (+7.58% compared with 31 December 2024), representing 0.97% of total net loans to customers (0.89% as at 31 December 2024), while on a gross basis the ratio is 1.85% (1.71% as at 31 December 2024). The coverage of unlikely-to-pay loans has decreased to 48.71%, compared with 48.81% as at 31 December 2024.

(in thousands)

Past due loans	31.03.2025		31.12.2024		% Gross change	% Net change	% Coverage ratio
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	44,923	27,183	49,097	32,072	-8.50	-15.24	39.49
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	289	178	276	183	4.71	-2.73	38.41
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	42,002	26,091	39,731	24,361	5.72	7.10	37.88
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	16,014	11,415	15,009	10,660	6.70	7.08	28.72
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	112	89	115	91	-2.61	-2.20	20.54
Total banks	103,340	64,956	104,228	67,367	-0.85	-3.58	37.14
6. Sardaleasing s.p.a.	7,077	4,351	8,819	5,727	-19.75	-24.03	38.52
7. BPER Factor s.p.a.	8,155	7,679	7,860	7,402	3.75	3.74	5.84
8. Finitalia s.p.a.	1,478	723	1,533	748	-3.59	-3.34	51.08
Balance sheet total	120,050	77,709	122,440	81,244	-1.95	-4.35	35.27
Past due loans/Loans to customers	0.13%	0.09%	0.13%	0.09%			

The net amount of past due loans of Euro 77.7 million (-4.35% compared with 31 December 2024) represents 0.09% of total net loans to customers (0.09% as at 31 December 2024), whereas on a gross basis the ratio of past due loans to total loans to customers is 0.13% (0.13% as at 31 December 2024). The coverage of past due loans is 35.27% (33.65% as at 31 December 2024).

The breakdown of loans to non-financial corporates is reported below by the respective ATECO codes of economic activity:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Distribution of loans	31.03.2025	%
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,008,688	1.13
B. Mining and quarrying	82,397	0.09
C. Manufacturing	12,321,712	13.73
D. Provision of electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning	1,228,448	1.37
E. Provision of water, sewerage, waste management and rehabilitation	814,323	0.91
F. Construction	2,569,990	2.87
G. Wholesaling and retailing, car and motorcycle repairs	6,656,485	7.43
H. Transport and storage	1,574,264	1.76
I. Hotel and restaurants	1,523,850	1.70
J. Information and communication	841,702	0.94
K. Financial and insurance activities	60,963	0.07
L. Real estate	3,311,819	3.70
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,989,074	3.34
N. Rentals, travel agencies, business support services	1,176,210	1.31
O. Public Administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	-
P. Education	43,373	0.05
Q. Health and welfare	475,912	0.53
R. Arts, sport and entertainment	194,575	0.22
S. Other services	822,104	0.92
Total loans to non-financial corporates	37,695,889	42.07
Individuals and other not included above	43,481,364	48.53
Financial companies	5,266,802	5.88
Insurance	103,624	0.12
Governments and other public entities	3,051,201	3.40
Total loans	89,598,880	100.00

Financial assets and equity investments

Among financial assets, debt securities measured at amortised cost solely consist of bonds allocated to items 40 a) and b) “Financial assets measured at amortised cost – loans to banks and loans to customers” in the assets section of the balance sheet.

	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,526,412	1,476,864	49,548	3.35
- of which derivatives	597,779	575,695	22,084	3.84
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,818,464	5,694,010	124,454	2.19
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	23,376,969	21,869,908	1,507,061	6.89
a) banks	5,740,221	6,137,029	(396,808)	-6.47
b) customers	17,636,748	15,732,879	1,903,869	12.10
Total financial assets	30,721,845	29,040,782	1,681,063	5.79

Financial assets amount to Euro 30,721.8 million, including Euro 28,701.8 million of debt securities (93.42% of the total). Of these, Euro 18,777.0 million relates to sovereign States and Central Banks (+14.81% compared with 31 December 2024) and Euro 7,002.2 million to Banks (down 6.59% on 31 December 2024).

Equity instruments come to Euro 676.9 million (2.20% of total), inclusive of Euro 653.2 million of stable equity investments classified in the FVOCI portfolio, Euro 11.9 million in securities held for trading (FVTPL) and Euro 11.8 million in other equity instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL.

“Financial assets held for trading” include derivatives for an amount of Euro 597.8 million, up 3.84% from 31 December 2024 and consist of interest rate, currency and commodity derivatives traded with customers, derivatives relating to securitisation transactions, and forward currency trading (with customers and/or used in the management of the foreign exchange position).

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Financial assets	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	28,385,726	26,732,907	1,652,819	6.18
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	306,322	231,950	74,372	32.06
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	7	19,561	(19,554)	-99.96
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	1,651,885	1,664,500	(12,615)	-0.76
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	203,595	207,648	(4,053)	-1.95
Total banks	30,547,535	28,856,566	1,690,969	5.86
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	174,310	184,216	(9,906)	-5.38
Total	30,721,845	29,040,782	1,681,063	5.79

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Equity investments	307,727	302,494	5,233	1.73
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>	9,166	9,048	118	1.30
<i>of which associates</i>	298,561	293,446	5,115	1.74

Following alignment of the scope of consolidation for accounting purposes with that used for prudential reporting purposes, as discussed in detail in the Explanatory Notes, this item comprises significant investments (non-Group companies subject to significant influence, usually being investments in which the equity interest is greater than or equal to 20%), subsidiaries that are not part of the Banking Group since they do not contribute to its banking activities, and Group companies not meeting the requirements of art. 19 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 that are measured under the equity method. The increase in the equity investments balance is attributable to adjustments to shareholders' equity value during the period.

Intangible assets

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Intangible assets	702,681	710,763	(8,082)	-1.14
<i>of which goodwill</i>	170,018	170,018	-	-

Among "Intangible assets", goodwill for an amount of Euro 170.0 million is allocated to the CGU Arca Holding and has remained unchanged with respect to 31 December 2024.

Interbank and liquidity position

The values of loans to banks only include the component of "Loans" allocated to item 40 a) "Financial assets measured at amortised cost – loans to banks" and "Current accounts and demand deposits" allocated to item 10 "Cash and cash equivalents" in the assets section of the balance sheet.

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Net interbank position	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
A. Loans to banks	8,199,812	8,607,189	(407,377)	-4.73
- Loans	1,213,462	1,544,202	(330,740)	-21.42
1. Current accounts and deposits	28,360	35,802	(7,442)	-20.79
2. Repurchase agreements	49,608	343,404	(293,796)	-85.55
3. Compulsory reserve	950,128	1,013,730	(63,602)	-6.27
4. Other	185,366	151,266	34,100	22.54
- Current accounts and demand deposits	6,986,350	7,062,987	(76,637)	-1.09
1. with Central Banks	6,549,192	6,654,183	(104,991)	-1.58
2. with Banks	437,158	408,804	28,354	6.94
B. Due to banks	4,571,591	5,047,675	(476,084)	-9.43
Total (A-B)	3,628,221	3,559,514	68,707	1.93

The net interbank position as at 31 March 2025 improved by Euro 68.7 million compared to 31 December 2024. As at 31 March 2025, a decrease was observed in "overnight" deposits with Central Banks, totalling Euro 6,549.2 million (-1.58% as compared to 31 December 2024), in addition to repos with customers (assets) which were down by Euro 293.8 million (-85.55%). As against these decreases, the negative change in amounts due to banks is otherwise higher than and equal to Euro -476.1 million (-9.43%) thus accounting for an improved total net position.

Operations with the ECB

As at 31 March 2025, the BPER Banca Group has no operations in place with the ECB.

Counterbalancing Capacity

Counterbalancing Capacity	Guarantee value	Encumbered portion	Unencumbered portion
Eligible securities and loans	29,122	5,754	23,368
- of which Securities and loans transferred to the Pooling Account	5,972	-	5,972

As at 31 March 2025, the Central Treasury held significant resources relating to securities eligible for refinancing at the European Central Bank of an overall amount, net of margin calls, of Euro 29,122 million (Euro 27,500 million at 31 December 2024). The unencumbered portion amounts to Euro 23,368 million (Euro 23,111 million at 31 December 2024). Of the amount held in the Treasury, as at 31 March 2025, a total of Euro 5,972 million, not refinanced and hence entirely available, is attributable to the Pooling account (as at 31 December 2024, securities eligible for refinancing totalling Euro 5,546 million were held in the Pooling Account, entirely available).

Liabilities and shareholders' equity

Liabilities and shareholders' equity	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Due to banks	4,571,591	5,047,675	(476,084)	-9.43
Direct deposits	117,438,084	118,117,555	(679,471)	-0.58
a) Due to customers	103,807,867	104,250,319	(442,452)	-0.42
b) Debt securities issued	10,629,476	11,155,186	(525,710)	-4.71
c) Financial liabilities designated at fair value	3,000,741	2,712,050	288,691	10.64
Financial liabilities held for trading	209,329	224,294	(14,965)	-6.67
Hedging activities	98,531	144,481	(45,950)	-31.80
a) Hedging derivatives	168,571	226,324	(57,753)	-25.52
b) Change in value of macro-hedged financial liabilities (+/-)	(70,040)	(81,843)	11,803	-14.42
Other liabilities	7,643,984	5,493,147	2,150,837	39.15
Minority interests	219,328	210,413	8,915	4.24
Shareholders' equity pertaining to the Parent Company	11,775,655	11,353,867	421,788	3.71
a) Valuation reserves	230,944	216,411	14,533	6.72
b) Reserves	6,651,614	5,285,033	1,366,581	25.86
c) Equity instruments	1,115,596	1,115,596	-	-
d) Share premium reserve	1,244,633	1,244,576	57	-
e) Share capital	2,121,637	2,121,637	-	-
f) Treasury shares	(31,695)	(32,035)	340	-1.06
g) Profit (Loss) for the period	442,926	1,402,649	(959,723)	-68.42
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	141,956,502	140,591,432	1,365,070	0.97

Deposits

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Current accounts and demand deposits	90,725,411	93,722,900	(2,997,489)	-3.20
Time deposits	1,819,206	2,078,811	(259,605)	-12.49
Repurchase agreements	4,529,320	1,825,110	2,704,210	148.17
Lease liabilities	407,426	402,257	5,169	1.28
Other liabilities	6,326,504	6,221,241	105,263	1.69
Bonds	9,585,319	9,890,105	(304,786)	-3.08
- subscribed for by institutional customers	9,052,614	9,350,143	(297,529)	-3.18
- subscribed for by ordinary customers	532,705	539,962	(7,257)	-1.34
Certificates	3,000,741	2,712,050	288,691	10.64
Certificates of deposit	1,044,157	1,265,081	(220,924)	-17.46
Direct deposits from customers	117,438,084	118,117,555	(679,471)	-0.58
Indirect deposits (off-balance sheet figure)	161,774,124	164,921,324	(3,147,200)	-1.91
- of which under management	72,051,774	71,457,668	594,106	0.83
- of which under custody	89,722,350	93,463,656	(3,741,306)	-4.00
Customer funds under custody	279,212,208	283,038,879	(3,826,671)	-1.35
Deposits from banks	4,571,591	5,047,675	(476,084)	-9.43
Funds under custody and management	283,783,799	288,086,554	(4,302,755)	-1.49

Direct deposits from customers of Euro 117,438.1 million are in line with the amount as at 31 December 2024 (-0.58%). Among the various technical forms, the main items to record a negative balance change were: current accounts and demand deposits, with Euro -2,997.5 million (-3.20%), bonds for an amount of Euro -304.8 million (-3.08%) mainly because some transactions with institutional counterparties came to maturity, time deposits were down by Euro -259.6 million (-12.49%), and certificates of deposit for Euro -220.9 million (-17.46%). By contrast, as at 31 March 2025 repurchase agreements increased by Euro 2,704.2 million (148.17%), certificates by Euro 288.7 million (+10.64%) and other liabilities by Euro 105.3 million (+1.69%). Indirect customer deposits, marked to market, amounted to Euro 161,774.1 million, down by Euro -3,147.2 million (-1.91%) compared to 31 December 2024.

Total funds under custody and management by the Group, including deposits from banks (Euro 4,571.6 million) amount to Euro 283,783.8 million.

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Direct deposits	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	103,494,818	103,707,279	(212,461)	-0.20
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	282,848	277,136	5,712	2.06
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	125	265,488	(265,363)	-99.95
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	11,991,702	12,106,776	(115,074)	-0.95
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	1,768,755	1,901,951	(133,196)	-7.00
Total banks	117,538,248	118,258,630	(720,382)	-0.61
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	(100,164)	(141,075)	40,911	-29.00
Total	117,438,084	118,117,555	(679,471)	-0.58

Direct deposits include subordinated liabilities:

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Non-convertible subordinated liabilities	1,459,909	1,476,697	(16,788)	-1.14
Total Subordinated liabilities	1,459,909	1,476,697	(16,788)	-1.14

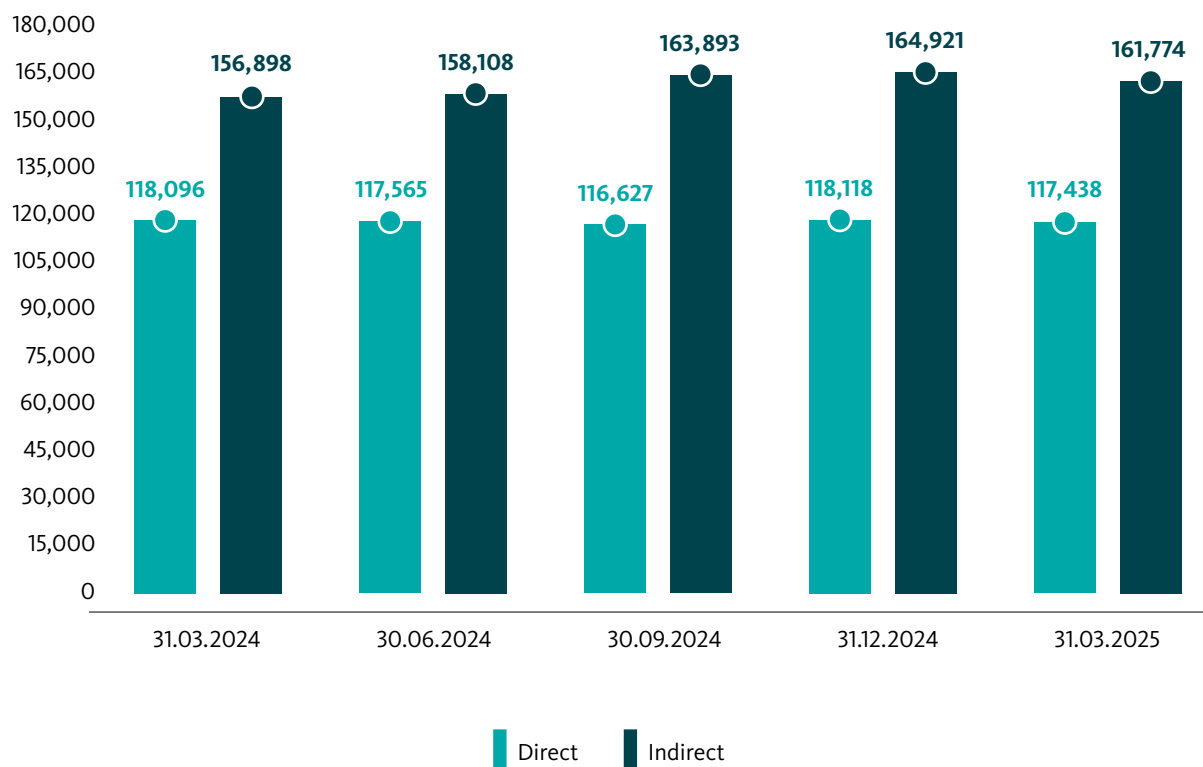
Subordinated loans outstanding, with a book value of Euro 1,459.9 million, have decreased by -1.14% compared with 31 December 2024. As was the case as at 31 December 2024, there are no convertible subordinated liabilities at 31 March 2025.

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Indirect deposits	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	111,290,757	115,751,127	(4,460,370)	-3.85
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	677,733	674,939	2,794	0.41
3. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	6,721,218	6,517,375	203,843	3.13
4. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	27,471,248	26,856,555	614,693	2.29
Total banks	146,160,956	149,799,996	(3,639,040)	-2.43
5. Arca Fondi SGR s.p.a.	43,314,578	42,291,975	1,022,603	2.42
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	(27,701,410)	(27,170,647)	(530,763)	1.95
Total	161,774,124	164,921,324	(3,147,200)	-1.91

The chart shows the dynamics of direct and indirect deposits in the last five quarters:

DEPOSITS

(amounts in millions)



Indirect deposits reported above do not include the amount arising from placement of insurance policies.

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Bancassurance	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Insurance premiums portfolio	21,555,157	21,309,995	245,162	1.15
- of which life	21,174,440	21,006,225	168,215	0.80
- of which non-life	380,717	303,770	76,947	25.33

If life insurance premiums are added to indirect deposits under management, the total comes to Euro 93,226.2 million, which accounts for 50.96% of the overall total of indirect deposits (assets under custody and assets under management) and life insurance premiums (Euro 182,948.6 million).

Shareholders' equity

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Shareholders' equity pertaining to the Parent Company	11,775,655	11,353,867	421,788	3.71
- of which profit (loss) for the period	442,926	1,402,649	(959,723)	-68.42
- of which shareholders' equity excluding profit (loss) for the period	11,332,729	9,951,218	1,381,511	13.88

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Items	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Minority interests	219,328	210,413	8,915	4.24
- of which profit (loss) for the period pertaining to minority interests	8,529	35,861	(27,332)	-76.22
- of which shareholders' equity pertaining to minority interests excluding their share of profit (loss) for the period	210,799	174,552	36,247	20.77

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Shareholders' equity	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	10,531,614	9,352,751	1,178,863	12.60
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	84,415	77,245	7,170	9.28
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	360,039	328,694	31,345	9.54
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	1,213,740	975,041	238,699	24.48
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	210,592	153,566	57,026	37.13
Total banks	12,400,400	10,887,297	1,513,103	13.90
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	(856,872)	(761,527)	(95,345)	12.52
Total	11,543,528	10,125,770	1,417,758	14.00
Profit (Loss) for the period pertaining to the Parent Company	442,926	1,402,649	(959,723)	-68.42
Profit (loss) for the period pertaining to minority interests	8,529	35,861	(27,332)	-76.22
Total shareholders' equity	11,994,983	11,564,280	430,703	3.72

This figure is made up of liability items 120, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190 and 200.

4.2 Own funds and capital ratios

The harmonised rules for banks and investment companies contained in Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR) and in the 2013/36/EU Directive (CRD IV) approved on 26 June 2013 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union the next day, entered into force on 1 January 2014.

These rules were later amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council ("CRR2") and Directive 2019/878/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (CRDV) of 20 May 2019, published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 7 June 2019.

On 19 June 2024, Regulation (EU) 1623/2024 (CRR 3) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 575/2013 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union as regards requirements for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, operational risk, market risk and the output floor; Directive (EU) 2024/1619 (CRD VI) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024 amending Capital Requirements Directive 2013/36/EU was also published in the Official Journal of the European Union as regards supervisory powers, sanctions, third-country branches, and environmental, social and governance risks.

Subject to certain exceptions, the CRR3 Regulation has applied since 1 January 2025.

This regulatory framework, which is the only set of rules that seeks to harmonise prudential regulations of the Member States of the European Community, was made applicable in Italy by the Bank of Italy's Circular 285, published on 17 December 2013 and subsequent updates.

The scope of consolidation for accounting purposes is the same as that used for prudential reporting purposes: companies excluded are treated in the same way as the Banks and Companies subject to significant influence and consolidated under the equity method.

As at 31 March 2025, the BPER Banca Group has internal models in use for measuring the capital requirements relating to the credit risk represented by both business and retail customers. The scope includes BPER Banca, Banco di Sardegna and Bibanca¹⁴.

For the year 2025, the Bank of Italy identified the BPER Banca Group as other systemically important institution (hereinafter also "O-SII") authorised to operate in Italy, which is required to maintain an O-SII capital buffer of 0.25% from 1 January 2025.

On 3 December 2024, after completing the annual SREP prudential review and evaluation process, the BPER Banca received notification from the ECB of the latest prudential requirements to be met on a consolidated basis pursuant to art. 16 of Regulation (EU) 1024/2013.

Based on the outcome of the SREP assessment conducted in 2024 with reference date 31 December 2023 and any other relevant information received thereafter, the ECB has established that, with effect from 1 January 2025, BPER shall maintain a minimum consolidated capital ratio in terms of Common Equity Tier 1 of 8.93%, consisting of the sum of the minimum regulatory Pillar 1 requirement of 4.5%, the additional Pillar 2 requirement of 1.27%¹⁵ and the Combined Buffer Requirement of 3.16%¹⁶, while the minimum Total Own Funds Requirement ("Total Capital Ratio") shall be 13.41%.

¹⁴ It does not include non-renewed former Carige Group exposures.

¹⁵ The Pillar 2 additional own funds requirement is 2.25% to be held in the form of 56.25% of CET1 capital and 75% of Tier 1 capital, as a minimum.

¹⁶ The Combined Buffer Requirement is made up of the Capital Conservation Buffer (2.50%), the O-SII Buffer (0.25%) and the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (0.04% as at 30 September 2024) and the Systemic Risk Buffer (0.37%).

Capital requirements to be met by 31 March 2025 are listed below:

- Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio: of 8.92%, being the sum of Pillar 1 minimum regulatory requirement pursuant to art. 92 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (4.50%), plus the additional Pillar 2 requirement in accordance with art. 16 of Regulation (EU) 1024/2013 (P2R component of 1.27%¹⁷), plus the combined buffer requirement in accordance with art. 129-131 of Directive 2013/36/EU as transposed into national law (3.15%¹⁸);
- Tier 1 Ratio: of 10.84%, being the sum of the minimum requirement pursuant to art. 92 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (6.00%), plus the additional Pillar 2 requirement in accordance with art. 16 of Regulation (EU) 1024/2013 (P2R component of 1.69%¹⁹), plus the combined buffer requirement in accordance with art. 129-131 of Directive 2013/36/EU as transposed into national law (3.15%);
- Total Capital Ratio: of 13.40%, being the sum of the minimum requirement pursuant to art. 92 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (8.00%), plus the additional Pillar 2 requirement in accordance with art. 16 of Regulation (EU) 1024/2013 (P2R component of 2.25%), plus the combined buffer requirement in accordance with art. 129-131 of Directive 2013/36/EU as transposed into national law (3.15%).

In accordance with regulations for the prudential supervision of banks, failure to comply with the CET1 Ratio and Total Capital Ratio minimum requirements would lead to limitations on the distribution of earnings and the need to adopt a plan for the conservation of capital.

The amount of available equity (Phased-in CET1) as at 31 March 2025 is quantified at Euro 3,851 million (roughly 690 bps of CET1).

With regard to the above, the CET1 amount was calculated by including the portion of the profit for the period that can be allocated to equity, amounting to Euro 130.2 million, as determined in accordance with the process envisaged in art. 3 of ECB Decision (EU) 656/2015 dated 4 February 2015 and art. 26, para. 2 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR) for its inclusion.

The following table shows the BPER Banca Group's capital ratios and the minimum capital adequacy requirements for regulatory purposes as at 31 March 2025.

	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes	% Change
Common Equity Tier 1 capital - CET1	8,835,377	8,578,930	256,447	2.99
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	1,115,253	1,115,906	(653)	-0.06
Tier 1 capital (Tier 1)	9,950,630	9,694,836	255,794	2.64
Tier 2 capital (Tier 2 - T2)	1,578,956	1,570,683	8,273	0.53
Total Own Funds	11,529,586	11,265,519	264,067	2.34
Total Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	55,872,693	54,227,812	1,644,881	3.03
CET1 Ratio (CET1/RWA)	15.81%	15.82%	-1 bps	
Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1/RWA)	17.81%	17.88%	-7 bps	
Total Capital Ratio (Total Own Funds/RWA)	20.64%	20.77%	-13 bps	
RWA/Total assets	39.36%	38.57%	+79 bps	

The capital ratios are as follows:

- Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio of 15.81% (15.82% as at 31 December 2024);
- Tier 1 Ratio of 17.81% (17.88% as at 31 December 2024);
- Total Capital Ratio of 20.64% (20.77% as at 31 December 2024).

Capital ratios as at 31 March 2025 are to be considered as phased-in under the new prudential supervisory regulations entered into force on 1 January 2025 (Basel IV).

17 The additional Pillar 2 requirement communicated by the ECB to BPER on 03 December 2024 in the Final SREP Letter was 2.25%, to be held in the form of 56.25% of CET1 capital as a minimum.

18 The Combined Buffer Requirement is made up of the Capital Conservation Buffer (2.50%), the O-SII Buffer (0.25%) and the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (0.0573% as at 31 March 2025) and the Systemic Risk Buffer (0.3411% as at 31 March 2025).

19 The additional Pillar 2 requirement communicated by the ECB to BPER on 3 December 2024 in the Final SREP Letter was 2.25%, to be held in the form of 75% of Tier 1 capital as a minimum.

Note that the BPER Banca Group uses different methods for calculating risk-weighted assets, which are summarised below:

- credit risk: for exposures to corporate and retail customers of the Group legal entities represented by BPER Banca, Banco di Sardegna and Bibanca, credit risk is measured using the AIRB approach, except for exposures to Large Corporates for which the FIRB methodology is applied. For Banks and other Companies that are not in the scope of validation and for other risk assets not included in the validated models, the standardised approach has been maintained. The standardised approach is also used for exposures from the former Carige Group;
- credit adjustment risk - the standardised approach is used with no eligible hedges;
- market risk - the standardised approach is used for assessing market risk (general and specific risk on equities, general risk on debt securities and positioning risk for units in investment funds) to determine the related separate and consolidated capital requirement;
- operational risk: operational risk measurement uses the BIC (Business Indicator Component).

4.3 Reconciliation of consolidated net profit/shareholders' equity

Consolidated net profit for the period pertaining to the parent company comprises, on a shareholding basis, the sum of profits (losses) as at 31 March 2025 of the following Banks and Companies of the Group included in the line-by-line scope of consolidation.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Reconciliation of consolidated profit (loss) for the period	31.03.2025
BPER Banca s.p.a.	358,139
Other Group companies:	94,240
<i>Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.</i>	41,307
<i>Bibanca s.p.a.</i>	13,419
<i>BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.</i>	828
<i>Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.</i>	21,887
<i>Arca Holding s.p.a. (consolidated figure)</i>	10,776
<i>Sardaleasing s.p.a.</i>	1,921
<i>BPER Factor s.p.a.</i>	3,084
<i>Finitalia s.p.a.</i>	2,115
<i>BPER Real Estate s.p.a.</i>	(448)
<i>Modena Terminal s.r.l.</i>	(649)
Total profit (loss) of the Group	452,379
<i>Consolidation adjustments</i>	(9,453)
Consolidated profit (loss) for the period	442,926

As required by current regulations, the following is presented with regard to the position at 31 March 2025:

Reconciliation of the shareholders' equity and results of the Parent Company with the related consolidated amounts

	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
	Increase (decrease)	
	Profit (Loss) for the period	Shareholders' equity
AMOUNTS RELATING TO THE PARENT COMPANY	358,139	10,889,753
DIFFERENCES between the shareholders' equity of companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis (net of minority interests) and the book value of the related equity investments held by their parent companies	79,492	820,736
DIVIDENDS collected from companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis or measured under the equity method	-	-
DIFFERENCE between the interest in shareholders' equity (including results for the period) and the book value of companies measured under the equity method.	5,295	65,166
Profit (Loss) for the period and shareholders' equity pertaining to the Parent Company as at 31.03.2025	442,926	11,775,655
Profit (Loss) for the period and shareholders' equity pertaining to Minority interests	8,529	219,328
Consolidated Profit (Loss) for the period and shareholders' equity as at 31.03.2025	451,455	11,994,983
Consolidated Profit (Loss) for the period as at 31.03.2024	466,252	
Consolidated shareholders' equity as at 31.12.2024		11,564,280

4.4 Income statement aggregates

Summary data from the Consolidated Income Statement as at 31 March 2025 is presented below in thousands of Euro, appropriately compared with the amounts at 31 March 2024 and highlighting the changes in absolute and percentage terms.

The accounting schedules envisaged by the 8th update of Bank of Italy Circular no. 262/2005 are presented below on a reclassified basis. The principal reclassifications relate to the following items:

- “*Net commission income*” includes in placement fees for Certificates, allocated to item 110 “*Net income on other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss*” of the accounting statement (Euro 8.7 million as at 31 March 2025 and Euro 5.7 million as at 31 March 2024);
- “*Net income from financial activities*” includes items 80, 90, 100 and 110 of the accounting statement, net of the Certificates placement fees under the item above;
- the item “*Gains (losses) of equity investments measured under the equity method*” includes the Parent Company’s share of any gains (losses) of equity investments consolidated under the equity method, allocated to item 250 “*Gains (Losses) of equity investments*” in the accounting statement;
- indirect tax recoveries, allocated for accounting purposes to item 230 “*Other operating expense/income*”, have been reclassified as a reduction in the related costs under “*Other administrative expenses*” (Euro 75.2 million as at 31 March 2025 and Euro 74.4 million as at 31 March 2024);
- recoveries of costs of appraisals for new loans, allocated for accounting purposes to item 230 “*Other operating expense/income*”, have been reclassified as a reduction in the related costs under “*Other administrative expenses*” (Euro 4.5 million as at 31 March 2025 and Euro 3.8 million as at 31 March 2024);
- the item “*Staff costs*” includes costs relating to staff training and refund of expenses against receipts, allocated to item 190 b) “*Other administrative expenses*” in the accounting statement (Euro 4.3 million as at 31 March 2025 and Euro 4.3 million as at 31 March 2024);
- “*Net adjustments to property, plant, equipment and intangible assets*” include items 210 and 220 of the accounting schedule;
- gross effects from the use of provisions for risks and charges set aside in prior periods (former “*Other operating expenses/ Reversal of provisions for risks and charges*”) were directly offset within the same item (item not present as at 31 March 2025 and Euro 17 million as at 31 March 2024);
- the item “*Gains (Losses) on investments*” includes items 250, 260, 270 and 280 of the accounting statement, net of the Parent Company’s share of any gains (losses) of equity investments consolidated under the equity method, reclassified as a separate item;
- “*Contributions to systemic funds*” have been shown separately from the specific accounting technical forms to give a better and clearer representation, as well as to leave the “*Other administrative expenses*” as a better reflection of the trend in the Group’s operating costs. In particular, as at 31 March 2025 there is no amount for the item representing the component allocated for accounting purposes to “*Other administrative expenses*”, while as at 31 March 2024 the item amounted to the Euro 111.8 million mandatory contribution to the DGS (Deposit Guarantee Scheme).

It should also be noted that the Reclassified Income Statement as at 31 March 2024 reflects the additional reclassification already adopted in the accounting statement with regard to ‘charges for payment services provided’ that were reclassified from “*Other administrative expenses*” to “*Net commission income*” (Euro 7.9 million as at 31 March 2024).

Consolidated reclassified income statement

(in thousands)

Items	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Changes	% Change
Net interest income	811,876	843,620	(31,744)	-3.76
Net commission income	541,116	498,723	42,393	8.50
Dividends	3,290	4,882	(1,592)	-32.61
Gains (losses) of equity investments measured under the equity method	5,296	(4,118)	9,414	-228.61
Net income from financial activities	18,789	13,968	4,821	34.51
Other operating expense/income	48,490	4,099	44,391	--
Operating income	1,428,857	1,361,174	67,683	4.97
Staff costs	(414,052)	(437,692)	23,640	-5.40
Other administrative expenses	(179,639)	(188,567)	8,928	-4.73
Net adjustments to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(73,731)	(63,044)	(10,687)	16.95
Operating costs	(667,422)	(689,303)	21,881	-3.17
Net operating income	761,435	671,871	89,564	13.33
Net impairment losses to financial assets at amortised cost	(68,119)	(92,223)	24,104	-26.14
- loans to customers	(70,509)	(94,977)	24,468	-25.76
- other financial assets	2,390	2,754	(364)	-13.22
Net impairment losses to financial assets at fair value	(175)	(1,049)	874	-83.32
Gains (Losses) from contractual modifications without derecognition	(2,667)	(184)	(2,483)	--
Net impairment losses for credit risk	(70,961)	(93,456)	22,495	-24.07
Net provisions for risks and charges	(16,872)	(4,659)	(12,213)	262.14
Gains (Losses) on investments	213	149,347	(149,134)	-99.86
Profit (Loss) from current operations	673,815	723,103	(49,288)	-6.82
Contributions to systemic funds	-	(111,822)	111,822	-100.00
Profit (Loss) before tax	673,815	611,281	62,534	10.23
Income taxes for the period	(222,360)	(145,029)	(77,331)	53.32
Profit (Loss) for the period	451,455	466,252	(14,797)	-3.17
Profit (Loss) for the period pertaining to minority interests	(8,529)	(8,976)	447	-4.98
Profit (Loss) for the period pertaining to the Parent Company	442,926	457,276	(14,350)	-3.14

Consolidated reclassified income statement by quarter

(in thousands)

Items	1st quarter 2025	1st quarter 2024	2nd quarter 2024	3rd quarter 2024	4th quarter 2024
Net interest income	811,876	843,620	838,852	840,753	853,651
Net commission income	541,116	498,723	516,015	487,942	555,755
Dividends	3,290	4,882	32,211	3,303	1,425
Gains (losses) of equity investments measured under the equity method	5,296	(4,118)	2,847	3,997	(15,087)
Net income from financial activities	18,789	13,968	(3,675)	(6,846)	10,052
Other operating expense/income	48,490	4,099	10,626	41,871	39,771
Operating income	1,428,857	1,361,174	1,396,876	1,371,020	1,445,567
Staff costs	(414,052)	(437,692)	(622,465)	(395,674)	(459,669)
Other administrative expenses	(179,639)	(188,567)	(188,699)	(179,061)	(227,824)
Net adjustments to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(73,731)	(63,044)	(69,206)	(73,569)	(128,772)
Operating costs	(667,422)	(689,303)	(880,370)	(648,304)	(816,265)
Net operating income	761,435	671,871	516,506	722,716	629,302
Net impairment losses to financial assets at amortised cost	(68,119)	(92,223)	(82,224)	(78,378)	(78,933)
- loans to customers	(70,509)	(94,977)	(85,887)	(78,808)	(63,172)
- other financial assets	2,390	2,754	3,663	430	(15,761)
Net impairment losses to financial assets at fair value	(175)	(1,049)	1,005	(324)	159
Gains (Losses) from contractual modifications without derecognition	(2,667)	(184)	(471)	(397)	(269)
Net impairment losses for credit risk	(70,961)	(93,456)	(81,690)	(79,099)	(79,043)
Net provisions for risks and charges	(16,872)	(4,659)	(6,346)	(20,003)	(44,645)
Gains (Losses) on investments	213	149,347	1,980	1,059	(118,176)
Profit (Loss) from current operations	673,815	723,103	430,450	624,673	387,438
Contributions to systemic funds	-	(111,822)	2,258	(10)	(2,110)
Profit (Loss) before tax	673,815	611,281	432,708	624,663	385,328
Income taxes for the period	(222,360)	(145,029)	(157,783)	(199,892)	(112,766)
Profit (Loss) for the period	451,455	466,252	274,925	424,771	272,562
Profit (Loss) for the period pertaining to minority interests	(8,529)	(8,976)	(8,029)	(11,908)	(6,948)
Profit (Loss) for the period pertaining to the Parent Company	442,926	457,276	266,896	412,863	265,614

Net interest income

“Net interest income” amounts to Euro 811.9 million, which is lower than the comparative figure (Euro 843.6 million at 31 March 2024). The negative change was mostly impacted by falling market interest rates which led both to a decrease in the commercial spread on customer operations (loans and direct deposits) and to a contraction in the average yield of the portfolio of owned securities.

In addition to recalling the dynamics of loans and interest-bearing deposits, highlighted in paragraph 4.1 “Balance sheet aggregates”, an indication of the trend in average lending/funding rates is given below for a better understanding of the trend in interest rates for loans and deposits:

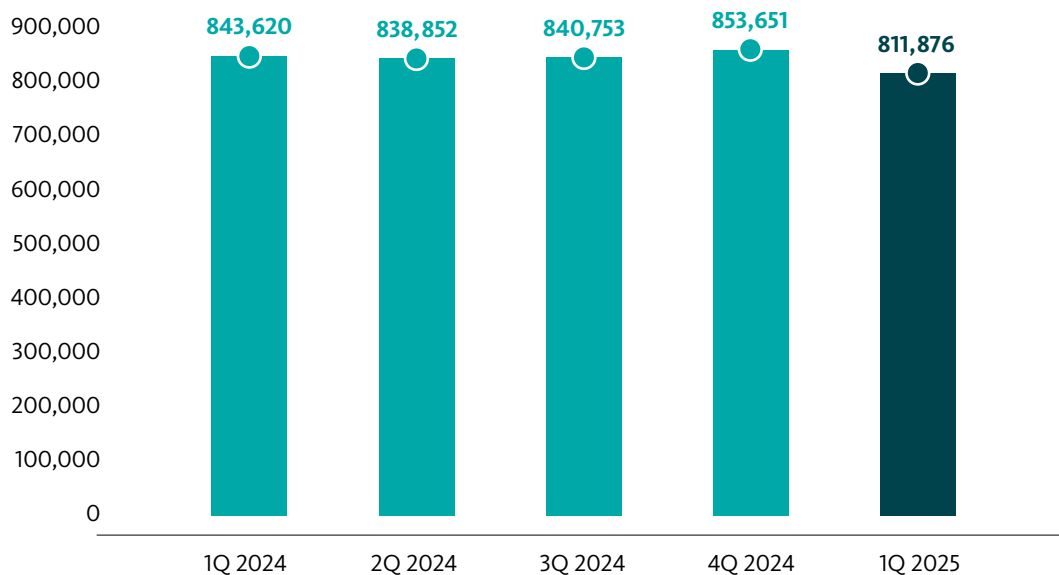
- the average interest rate for the period, based on the Group lending rates to customers was 4.13%, down by 51 bps compared with the average rate in the first quarter of last year (4.64%);
- the average yield on the securities portfolio is 2.49%, down by 24 bps compared to 31 March 2024 (2.73%);
- the average cost of direct deposits from customers was 0.87%, down by 37 bps compared to the first quarter of last year (1.24%);
- the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities was 1.05% (vs. 1.45% as at 31 March 2024);
- the spread between loan and deposit rates of Group customer accounts is 3.25% (3.40% as at 31 March 2024);
- the overall gap between the average annual rate of return on interest-bearing assets and the average annual cost of interest-bearing liabilities amounts to 2.58%, down by 2.70% compared to 31 March 2024.

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Net interest income	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Changes	% Change
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	652,048	693,713	(41,665)	-6.01
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	2,746	2,870	(124)	-4.32
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	38,934	30,830	8,104	26.29
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	75,407	77,507	(2,100)	-2.71
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	9,788	2,926	6,862	234.52
Total banks	778,923	807,846	(28,923)	-3.58
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	32,953	35,774	(2,821)	-7.89
Total	811,876	843,620	(31,744)	-3.76

Regarding the quarterly trend in Net Interest Income, illustrated in the following chart, the first quarter of 2025 recorded a 4.9% decrease compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 due to the negative impact of fewer days in the quarter (Euro -16.5 million) and lower interest paid on deposits held with the ECB (non-commercial component), although this was mitigated by resilient commercial dynamics (Euro -1.4 million compared to the fourth quarter of 2024).

NET INTEREST INCOME

(amounts in thousands)



Net commission income

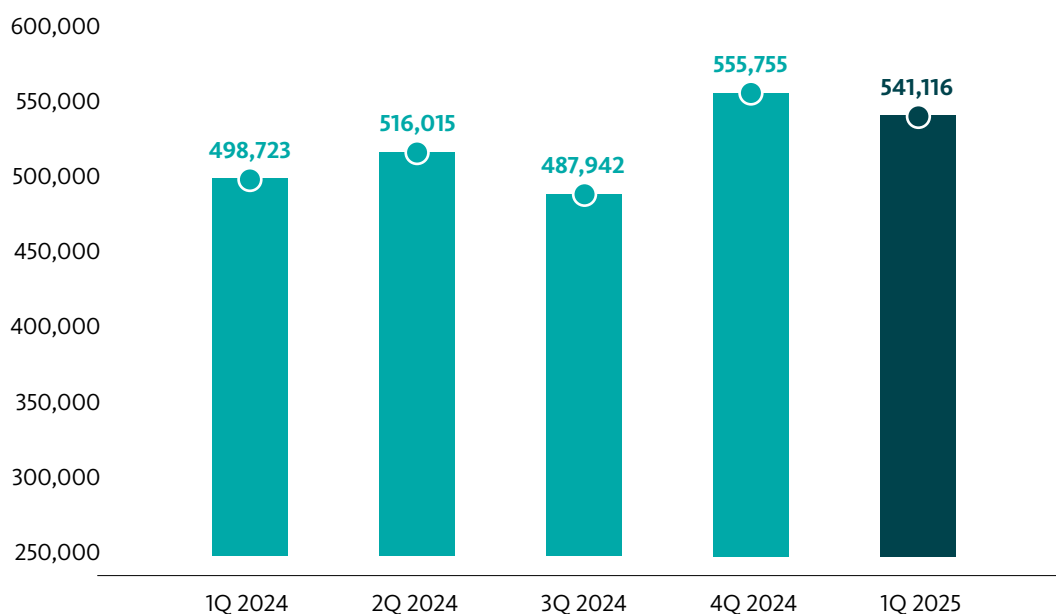
Net commission income, amounting to Euro 541.1 million, was up (+8.50%) compared to 31 March 2024, with commissions on investment services amounting to Euro 240.1 million (+14.3%), bancassurance commissions on non-life insurance portfolio at Euro 26.4 million (+26.9%) and commissions on traditional banking totalling Euro 274.6 million (+2.5%).

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Net commission income	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Changes	% Change
Trading in currency/financial instruments	4,410	4,158	252	6.06
Investment Services	240,145	210,166	29,979	14.26
Bancassurance non-life	26,352	20,758	5,594	26.95
Collection and payment services	160,593	160,711	(118)	-0.07
Loans and guarantees	91,414	79,996	11,418	14.27
Other commissions	18,202	22,934	(4,732)	-20.63
Total net commission income	541,116	498,723	42,393	8.50

Compared to the quarterly trend in Net commission income shown in the chart, net commissions were up 3.1% in the first quarter of 2025 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, (excluding additional commissions awarded on the achievement of commercial targets in the fourth quarter of 2024), confirming the positive result of the commercial efforts made.

NET COMMISSIONS

(amounts in thousands)



Net income from financial activities

Net income from financial activities (including dividends of Euro 3.3 million) amounted to a positive Euro 22.1 million (Euro 18.8 million as at 31 March 2024) broken down as follows.

	(in thousands)			
Net income from financial activities (including dividends)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Changes	% Change
Dividends	3,290	4,882	(1,592)	-32.61
Trading activities	11,991	11,261	730	6.48
Hedging activities	(707)	602	(1,309)	-217.44
Proceeds from disposals	8,470	15,759	(7,289)	-46.25
- of which securities	6,486	15,829	(9,343)	-59.02
- of which loans	951	(72)	1,023	--
- of which repurchase of financial liabilities	1,033	2	1,031	--
Other financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value	14,378	8,517	5,861	68.82
Certificates	(15,343)	(22,171)	6,828	-30.80
Total	22,079	18,850	3,229	17.13

Other operating expense/income

The item "Other operating expense/income", totalled Euro 48.5 million (Euro 4.1 million at 31 March 2024).

As a result of the dynamics illustrated above, "Operating income" amounted to Euro 1,428.9 million (+4.97% compared to the same period of the previous year).

Operating costs

“Operating costs” amounted to Euro 667.4 million, down 3.17% on the first three months of 2024 (Euro 689.3 million as at 31 March 2024).

The main components of operating costs are reported below.

“Staff costs” totalled Euro 414.1 million, down on the previous year (-5.40%), and mainly include the adjustment of the cost of the workforce optimisation manoeuvre complementing the agreement signed on 23 December 2023 based on the actual number of applications for the early retirement plan (Euro 25.7 million).

“Other administrative expenses” amounted to Euro 179.6 million, down 4.7% compared to 31 March 2024 (Euro 188.6 million).

“Net adjustments to property, plant, equipment and intangible assets” totalled Euro 73.7 million (Euro 63.0 million at 31 March 2024).

Amortisation and depreciation of assets owned amounted to Euro 54.6 million (Euro 41.9 million as at 31 March 2024); net write-downs on assets owned amounted to Euro 0.3 million (Euro 0.4 million at 31 March 2024).

The depreciation of rights of use related to leased assets amounted to Euro 19.8 million (Euro 21.3 million at 31 March 2024), while net write-backs were recognised for an amount of Euro 1 million (Euro 0.5 million at 31 March 2024).

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Operating costs	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Changes	% Change
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	553,174	584,435	(31,261)	-5.35
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	2,129	1,698	431	25.38
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	12,014	14,484	(2,470)	-17.05
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	59,682	59,054	628	1.06
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	32,699	18,464	14,235	77.10
Total banks	659,698	678,135	(18,437)	-2.72
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	7,724	11,168	(3,444)	-30.84
Total	667,422	689,303	(21,881)	-3.17

Net operating income therefore amounts to Euro 761.4 million (Euro 671.9 million at 31 March 2024).

Net impairment losses for credit risk

“Net impairment losses for credit risk” amounted to Euro 71.0 million (Euro 93.5 million in the first three months of 2024), relating primarily to net impairment losses on loans to customers measured at amortised cost, equal to Euro 70.5 million (Euro 95.0 million as at 31 March 2024); details on loans to customers are provided in the table below.

<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Net impairment losses for credit risk on loans to customers	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Changes	% Change
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	56,159	70,009	(13,850)	-19.78
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	101	(118)	219	-185.59
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	10,300	9,475	825	8.71
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	393	11,155	(10,762)	-96.48
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	109	151	(42)	-27.81
Total banks	67,062	90,672	(23,610)	-26.04
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	3,447	4,305	(858)	-19.93
Total	70,509	94,977	(24,468)	-25.76

The overall cost of credit at 31 March 2025, calculated only on loans to customers, amounted to 8 bps, the equivalent of 31 bps on an annualised basis; the cost of credit at 31 March 2024 was 11 bps, while the effective cost at 31 December 2024 was 36 bps.

Most of the various components of the cost of credit as at 31 March 2025, are attributable to the non-performing portfolio (Euro 94.5 million as at 31 March 2025, down on Euro 111.2 million as at 31 March 2024) as a result of an increase in the expected loss from the workout scenario, while the cost component referring to the disposal scenario is down in the first quarter of 2025 (as a result of the periodic update of disposal plans). Expected losses on the performing portfolio, following the improvement in the quality of the performing loan portfolio (reduction of the Stage 2 portfolio) and the overall reduction in performing exposures, led to a release of provisions for approximately Euro 26.4 million (Euro 19.0 million as at 31 March 2024).

Net provisions for risks and charges

“Net provisions for risks and charges” total Euro 16.9 million (Euro 4.7 million at 31 March 2024) and are broken down as follows:

- net impairment adjustments on guarantees and commitments for an amount of Euro 4.1 million (net write-backs for Euro 2.0 million at 31 March 2024) mainly due to regulatory adjustments on revocable commitments under Basel IV (Euro 5.0 million);
- “Other provisions for risks and charges” amount to Euro 12.8 million (Euro 6.7 million at 31 March 2024).

Gains (Losses) on investments

This item shows a positive balance of Euro 0.2 million (it was Euro 149.3 million at 31 March 2024, mainly traceable to the capital gain of Euro 150.1 million resulting from the transfer of control of Bridge Servicing to Gardant).

Contributions to systemic funds

As at 31 March 2025 there is no amount for the item, while as at 31 March 2024 the item amounted to the Euro 111.8 million mandatory contribution to the DGS (Deposit Guarantee Scheme) estimated for 2024.

Net profit

“Profit before tax” amounted to Euro 673.8 million (Euro 611.3 million at 31 March 2024).

“Income taxes for the period” amounted to Euro 222.4 million.

Net profit after tax amounted to Euro 451.5 million (Euro 466.3 million at 31 March 2024). The profit pertaining to minority interests totalled Euro 8.5 million (Euro 9.0 million at 31 March 2024). The profit pertaining to the Parent Company amounted to Euro 442.9 million (Euro 457.3 million at 31 March 2024).

	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Net profit	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Changes	% Change
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	358,139	377,711	(19,572)	-5.18
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	828	2,272	(1,444)	-63.56
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	13,548	13,887	(339)	-2.44
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	41,521	30,978	10,543	34.03
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	21,887	9,882	12,005	121.48
Total banks	435,923	434,730	1,193	0.27
Other companies and consolidation adjustments	7,003	22,546	(15,543)	-68.94
Total	442,926	457,276	(14,350)	-3.14

4.5 Employees

Employees	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	16,360	16,525	(165)
2. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	36	37	(1)
3. Bibanca s.p.a.	177	225	(48)
4. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	1,765	1,802	(37)
5. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	549	578	(29)
Total banks	18,887	19,167	(280)
Subsidiaries consolidated line-by-line	344	341	3
Balance sheet total	19,231	19,508	(277)

Figures refer to the point-in-time number of employees at 31 March 2025. The number does not include leaves of absence (21 resources). The Group's headcount at 31 March 2025 includes 269 employees seconded with Group companies (289 at 31 December 2024).

4.6 Geographical organisation

Branches	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	Changes
1. BPER Banca s.p.a.	1,284	1,285	(1)
2. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	271	271	-
3. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	2	2	-
Total Italian banks	1,557	1,558	(1)
4. BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a.	1	1	-
Total	1,558	1,559	(1)

Please refer to the "Attachments" section of this Consolidated Interim Report on Operations for details of the BPER Banca Group's footprint throughout the country. 112 Private Banking Centres, now part of Banca Cesare Ponti, add to the branch network.

5. OTHER INFORMATION

5.1 Treasury shares

On 17 January 2025, an application was submitted to the ECB requesting authorisation to purchase and dispose of treasury shares, in order to guarantee payment of instalments due in 2026 in relation to both the 2025 short-term incentive plan (“2025 MBO”) and previous instalments of existing short- and long-term incentive plans, as well as other remuneration components payable via financial instruments (e.g. severance, retention bonuses).

The BPER Banca Group obtained authorisation from the ECB on 11 April 2025.

During the reporting period, treasury shares were also granted free of charge to employees, in line with the provisions of the Remuneration Policies (e.g. for short-term and long-term incentive and/or severance schemes).

No quotas or shares in Group companies are held through trust companies or other third parties.

The carrying amount of the Group’s interest in the treasury shares held by consolidated companies, classified as a deduction from shareholders’ equity item 180, is Euro 31,695 thousand, of which Euro 31,689 thousand relates to BPER Banca shares held by the Parent Company.

Shares of BPER Banca s.p.a.	Number of shares	Total par value
Total as at 31.03.2025	6,047,625	31,689,493
Total as at 31.12.2024	6,112,499	32,029,433

There are also 62,269 shares relating to -and held by- Bibanca s.p.a., for a total of Euro 6 thousand.

5.2 BPER Banca share price performance

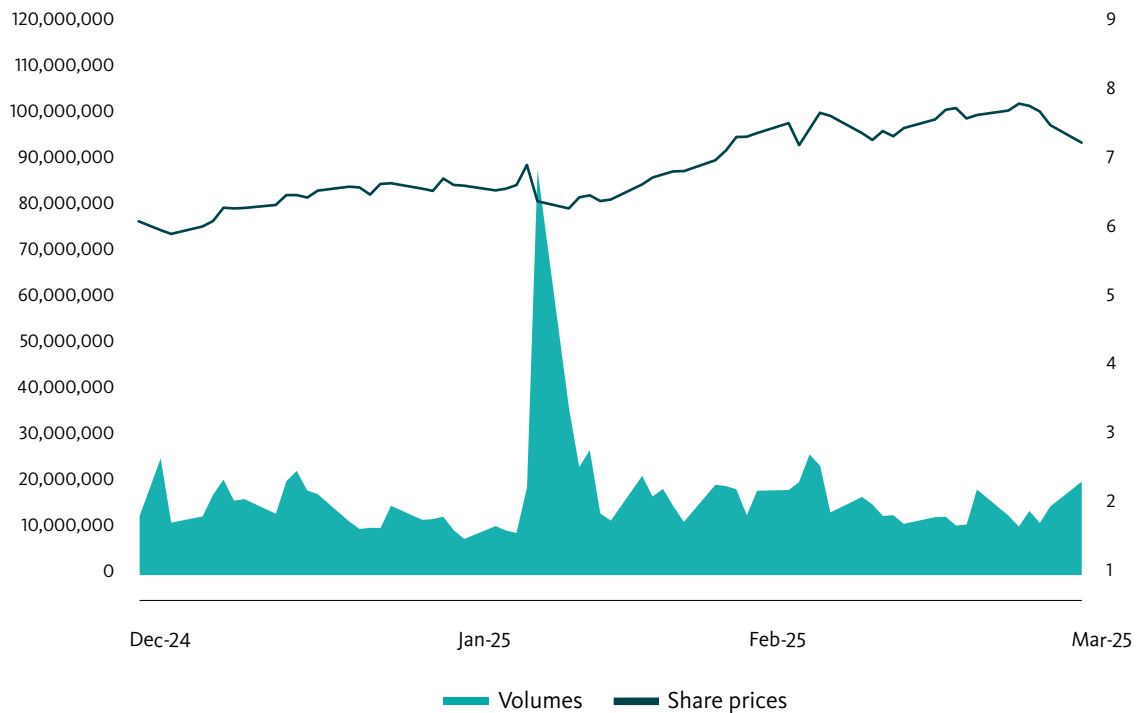
In the first months of 2025, financial markets were characterised by a gradual increase in volatility. In particular, since mid-January, stock indices have declined in Japan and the United States due to falling prices in the automotive and technology sectors and among companies most exposed to international trade in terms of turnover.

In the United States, the US S&P500 index fell by -4.6% in the first quarter; while the Euro Stoxx 50 has gone up +7.2% in Europe. In Italy, the financial sector was one of the best performers, with the Italian FTSE MIB stock index up +11.3% over the period, and the FTSE Italia All-Share Banks Index posting a performance growth of +24.8%.

In this context, the official price of the BPER Banca stock has recorded a positive change since the beginning of this year (+17.5%), from Euro 6.13 at the end of 2024 to Euro 7.21 at 31 March 2025.

The trading volumes of BPER Banca shares have stabilised at a daily average of about Euro 17 million shares traded on a daily basis since the beginning of the year.

BPER SHARE PRICE AND VOLUMES



5.3 Ratings as at 31 March 2025

Financial ratings

The rating assigned to a bank is an assessment of its trustworthiness and, more specifically, its ability to repay a loan over a given period of time. It is therefore a summary assessment of its credit risk profile, summarising the available quantitative and qualitative information.

Fitch Ratings

On 20 January 2025, Fitch Ratings revised the outlook on BPER Banca’s long-term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to Positive from Stable. The Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) was additionally affirmed as Investment Grade at ‘BBB-’ and the Viability Rating (VR) was confirmed at ‘bbb-’.

International Rating Agency	Latest review date	Long Term	Short Term	Outlook	Viability Rating	Subordinated debt	Senior Preferred debt	Senior non-preferred debt	LT Deposits
Fitch Ratings	20.01.2025	BBB -	F3	Positive	bbb-	BB	BBB -	BB+	BBB

Key:

Short Term (Issuer Default Rating): Debt repayment capacity in the short term (less than 13 months) (F1: best rating – D: default).

Long Term (Issuer Default Rating): Ability to meet financial commitments in a timely manner regardless of the maturity of the individual bonds. This rating is an indicator of the issuer’s probability of default (AAA: best rating – D: default).

Viability Rating: Evaluation of the bank’s intrinsic financial strength, seen on the assumption that it cannot rely on extraordinary forms of external support (aaa: best rating – f: default).

Long Term Deposit: Ability to repay deposits in local currency in the long term (original maturity equal to or greater than 1 year) (AAA: best rating – D: default).

Subordinated debt: Opinion on the issuer’s ability to honour subordinated debt. Fitch adds “+” or “-” to report the relative position with respect to the category.

Senior Preferred Debt: this is a measurement of the probability of default of Senior Preferred bonds expressed on a scale from AAA to D.

Senior Non-Preferred Debt: this is a measurement of the probability of default of Senior Non-Preferred bonds expressed on a scale from AAA to D.

Outlook: indicates the possible future evolution of the rating, which can be “positive”, “stable” or “negative”.

S&P Global

On 13 February 2025, following the offer on Banca Popolare di Sondrio, S&P Global Ratings affirmed the Bank's "BBB-/A-3" long and short-term counterparty credit ratings, with the outlook remaining positive.

International Rating Agency	Latest review date	Stand Alone Credit Profile	Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating	Short-Term Issuer Credit Rating	Long-Term Resolution Counterparty Rating	Short-Term Resolution Counterparty Rating	Outlook
S&P Global	13.02.2025	BBB -	BBB -	A-3	BBB	A-2	Positive

Key:

Stand alone credit profile: measures the stand-alone creditworthiness of a company based on the analysis of its financial fundamentals. It is expressed on a scale from AAA to D.

Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating: this is a measurement of the probability of default and expresses the bank's capacity to repay medium/long-term financial obligations. It is expressed on a scale from AAA to D.

Short-Term Issuer Credit Rating: measures the capacity of the rated organisation to repay its short-term financial obligations. The assessment scale comprises six levels (A-1; A-2; A-3; B, C and D).

Long-term Resolution Counterparty Rating: reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the bank's creditworthiness with respect to the timely fulfilment of certain medium- to long-term financial liabilities that may be protected as part of a possible resolution process (bail-in). It is expressed on a scale from AAA to CC.

Short-term Resolution Counterparty Rating: reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the bank's creditworthiness with respect to the timely fulfilment of certain short-term financial liabilities that may be protected as part of a possible resolution process (bail-in). The measurement scale comprises six levels from A-1 (the best) to SD and D (the worst).

Outlook: indicates a forward-looking assessment on the possible evolution of the long-term rating assigned in a future period, usually within two years. Any changes in economic and financial conditions are taken into account when the outlook is determined.

On 18 April 2025, BPER Banca announced that S&P Global Ratings had raised the Bank's long-term and short issuer credit ratings to "BBB/A-2" from "BBB-/A-3" and the long-term Resolution Counterparty Rating to "BBB+" from "BBB". The rating agency affirmed the "A-2" short-term Resolution Counterparty Rating. The outlook is stable. S&P Global Ratings revised up the Stand Alone Credit Profile to "bbb" from "bbb-".

The upgrade primarily reflects reduced external risk for the sovereign and improved operating conditions in Italy. It also reflects S&P Global Ratings' view that BPER Banca's performance will remain resilient over the next two years, with the RAC comfortably above 7%. The stable outlook reflects the rating agency's opinion that BPER Banca will remain resilient over the next couple of years, maintaining good asset quality metrics while preserving its capitalisation.

International Rating Agency	Stand Alone Credit Profile	Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating	Short-Term Issuer Credit Rating	Long-Term Resolution Counterparty Rating	Short-Term Resolution Counterparty Rating	Outlook
S&P Global	BBB	BBB	A-2	BBB+	A-2	Stable

Moody's

On 12 February 2025, Moody's affirmed the deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings of BPER Banca s.p.a., with the outlook remaining stable.

The "baa3" Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) and Adjusted BCA were also affirmed.

The rating action was prompted by BPER's announcement on 6 February 2025 that it had launched a voluntary public tender offer fully in shares for all the shares of Banca Popolare di Sondrio s.p.a. In particular, the rating agency's affirmation of BPER's "baa3" BCA reflects the bank's strong asset quality, solid capital, improved profitability and a robust retail deposit base.

International Rating Agency	Latest review date	Short Term Deposit	Long Term Deposit	Outlook (Long Term Deposit)	Long Term Issuer	Outlook (Long Term Issuer)	Baseline Credit Assessment ("BCA")	Subordinated debt
Moody's	12.02.2025	P-2	Baa1	Stable	Baa3	Stable	baa3	Ba1

Key:

Short Term Deposit: Ability to repay deposits in local currency in the short term (original maturity equal to or less than 13 months) (Prime-1: highest quality – Not Prime: not classifiable among the Prime categories).

Long Term Deposit: Ability to repay deposits in local currency in the long term (original maturity equal to or greater than 1 year) (Aaa: best rating – C: default).

Outlook: indicates the possible future evolution of the rating, which can be "positive", "stable", "negative" or "developing".

Long Term Issuer: Opinion on the issuer's ability to honour senior debt and bonds (Aaa: best rating – C: default).

Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA): The BCA is not a rating but an opinion on the intrinsic financial strength of the bank in the absence of external support (aaa: best rating – c: default).

Subordinated debt: Opinion on the issuer's ability to honour subordinated debt. Moody's adds 1, 2, and 3 to each generic class; 3 indicates that the issuer is positioned in the lower part of the category (Aaa: best rating – C: default).

Senior Non-Preferred Debt: this is a measurement of the probability of default of Senior Non-Preferred bonds expressed on a scale from Aaa to C (Aaa: best rating – C: default).

DBRS Morningstar

On 4 November 2024, DBRS revised the Bank's Long-Term Rating on Deposits to Positive from Stable. The trend change follows the rating action on Italy announced by Morningstar DBRS on 25 October 2024, which confirmed the Long-Term Foreign and Local Currency – Issuer Ratings at BBB (high), changing Trends from Stable to Positive. BPER's Issuer Ratings and Intrinsic Assessment (IA) are unaffected by this credit rating action.

International Rating Agency	Latest review date	Long-Term Issuer Rating	Short-Term Issuer Rating	Long-Term Senior Debt	Short-Term Debt	Long-Term Deposits	Short-Term Deposits	Senior Non-Preferred Debt	Subordinated Debt	Outlook
DBRS Morningstar	04.11.2024	BBB	R-2 (high)	BBB	R-2 (high)	BBB (high)	R-1 (low)	BBB (low)	BB (high)	Positive

Key:

Short-Term Issuer Rating: measures the capacity of the rated organisation to repay its short-term financial obligations. The measurement scale comprises six levels (R-1; R-2; R-3; R-4; R-5 and D).

Long-Term Issuer Rating: This is a measurement of the probability of default and expresses the bank's capacity to repay medium/long-term financial obligations. It is expressed on a scale from AAA to D.

Long-Term Deposits: this is a measurement that expresses the vulnerability to default of uninsured medium/long-term deposits. It is expressed on a similar scale to the one used for the long-term rating (from AAA to D).

Short-Term Deposits: this is a measurement that expresses the vulnerability to default of uninsured short-term deposits. It is expressed on a similar scale to the one used for the short-term rating (R-1; R-2; R-3; R-4; R-5 and D).

Long-term Senior Debt: this is a measurement of the probability of default of Senior Preferred bonds expressed on a scale from AAA to D.

Short-term Debt: this is a measurement of the probability of default of short-term bonds expressed on a scale from R-1 to D.

Senior Non-Preferred Debt: this is a measurement of the probability of default of Non-Senior Preferred bonds expressed on a scale from AAA to D.

Subordinated Debt: this is a measurement of the probability of default of Subordinated Tier 2 bonds expressed on a scale from AAA to D.

Trend: indicates a forward-looking assessment on the possible evolution of the long-term rating assigned over a period of 1-2 years.

5.4 Disclosure of exposures to sovereign debt held by listed companies

As required by CONSOB Communication DEM/11070007 of 5 August 2011 (and in the letter sent to listed Banking Issuers dated 31 October 2018), details are provided below about the holdings of bonds issued by Central and Local Governments and by Government entities, as well as about the loans granted to them.

Debt securities

Issuer	Rating	Cat.	Nominal value	Book Value	Fair Value	OCI Reserves	%
Governments^(*):			18,528,128	18,441,480	17,886,532	(26,510)	98.21%
Italy	BBB		13,389,281	13,560,173	13,294,565	(14,917)	72.22%
		FVTPLT	80,994	81,276	81,276	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	2,213,030	2,245,037	2,245,037	(14,917)	
		AC	11,095,257	11,233,860	10,968,252	#	
Spain	A-		1,031,900	1,031,075	979,137	(1,056)	5.49%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	61,000	56,821	56,821	(1,056)	
		AC	970,900	974,254	922,316	#	
U.S.A.	AA+		890,000	812,136	695,033	-	4.33%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	-	-	-	-	
		AC	890,000	812,136	695,033	#	
Germany	AAA		824,501	768,176	698,553	(4,682)	4.09%
		FVTPLT	1	2	2	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	160,000	155,229	155,229	(4,682)	
		AC	664,500	612,945	543,322	#	
European Union	AAA		732,863	693,907	675,164	(69)	3.70%
		FVTPLT	2,563	2,393	2,393	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	105,100	104,589	104,589	(69)	
		AC	625,200	586,925	568,182	#	
France	AA-		570,724	584,210	579,650	(1,426)	3.11%
		FVTPLT	724	216	216	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	50,000	48,913	48,913	(1,426)	
		AC	520,000	535,081	530,521	#	
European Stability Fund	AA-		299,000	278,854	272,511	(2,248)	1.49%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	95,000	84,310	84,310	(2,248)	
		AC	204,000	194,544	188,201	#	

(cont.)

Issuer	Rating	Cat.	Nominal value	Book Value	Fair Value	OCI Reserves	%
Belgium	AA-		246,400	226,915	219,519	-	1.21%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	-	-	-	-	
		AC	246,400	226,915	219,519	#	
Other	-		543,459	486,034	472,400	(2,112)	2.59%
		FVTPLT	1,460	509	509	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	29,000	26,534	26,534	(2,112)	
		AC	512,999	458,991	445,357	#	
Other public entities:			365,824	335,527	321,269	(2,655)	1.79%
France	-		331,400	302,254	287,806	(2,605)	1.61%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	52,000	46,462	46,462	(2,605)	
		AC	279,400	255,792	241,344	#	
Italy	-		14,400	13,742	13,932	-	0.07%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	-	-	-	-	
		AC	14,400	13,742	13,932	#	
Other	-		20,024	19,531	19,531	(50)	0.10%
		FVTPLT	24	10	10	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	20,000	19,521	19,521	(50)	
		AC	-	-	-	#	
Total as at 31.03.2025			18,893,952	18,777,007	18,207,801	(29,165)	100.00%

(*) The individual percentages, calculated on book value, shown in the above table may not agree with the total because of roundings. Figures are expressed in thousands of Euro. The ratings indicated are those of Fitch Ratings at 31 March 2025.

Loans

Issuer	Rating	Cat.	Nominal value	Book Value	Fair value	OCI Reserves	%
Governments (*):			2,341,240	2,341,240	2,446,778	-	76.73%
Italy	BBB+		2,341,240	2,341,240	2,446,778	-	76.73%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	-	-	-	-	
		AC	2,341,240	2,341,240	2,446,778	#	
Other public entities:			709,961	709,961	734,075	-	23.27%
Italy	-		708,533	708,533	732,647	-	23.22%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	-	-	-	-	
		AC	708,533	708,533	732,647	#	
Algeria	-		1,428	1,428	1,428	-	0.05%
		FVTPLT	-	-	-	#	
		FVO	-	-	-	#	
		FVTPLM	-	-	-	#	
		FVOCI	-	-	-	-	
		AC	1,428	1,428	1,428	#	
Total loans as at 31.03.2025			3,051,201	3,051,201	3,180,853	-	100.00%

(*) The individual percentages, calculated on book value, shown in the above table may not agree with the total because of roundings. Figures are expressed in thousands of Euro. The ratings indicated are those of Scope Ratings as at 31 March 2025.

Based on their book value, repayment of these exposures is broken down as follows:

	on demand	up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Debt securities	9,000	599,828	4,187,607	13,980,572	18,777,007
Loans	227,934	211,003	61,562	2,550,702	3,051,201
Total	236,934	810,831	4,249,169	16,531,274	21,828,208

Control over the risks inherent in the portfolio is maintained by the directors who monitor the effects on profitability, liquidity and the Group's capital base, also through sensitivity analyses. No critical elements have been identified on the basis of these analyses.

5.5 Contributions to systemic funds

The Single Resolution Board communicated that no ordinary contribution will be required for the Single Resolution Fund in 2025 as was the case in 2024, since the capital base of the Fund as at 31 December 2024 is above the minimum level of 1% of the covered deposits as at that same date.

The period of mandatory contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Scheme ended in 2024. As at 31 March 2024, the estimated contribution for 2024 was extraordinarily set aside for an amount of Euro 111.8 million.

5.6 Inspections and audits

Note that the disclosure provided below is for information purposes only with regards to the checks carried out as part of the ordinary supervisory activity to which the BPER Banca Group is subject, as it operates in a highly regulated sector. As indicated in the Explanatory Notes to this Consolidated Interim Report on Operations, the Directors are of the opinion that the observations that emerged in the various inspection areas, for which the Group always prepares suitable action plans to implement the Supervisory Authority's recommendations as quickly as possible, will entail significant impacts in terms of income, assets and cash flows of the BPER Banca Group.

Information is provided below on the main inspections performed on the BPER Banca Group, by the Supervisory Authority for which an event occurred during the first quarter of 2025. For matters not otherwise specified herein, please refer to the Group's Integrated Report and Consolidated Financial Report of the BPER Banca Group as at 31 December 2024.

European Central bank – ECB

Inspection (2023)

From 20 March 2023 to 16 June 2023, BPER Banca was subject to an on-site inspection regarding the business model and profitability, with the objective of reviewing the corporate governance and strategy management process. On 13 October 2023, the Final Report was received regarding the outcomes of the inspection and the relevant findings. The Final Follow up Letter summarising the findings and their recommendations and deadlines was received on 9 April 2024. In response to the recommendations made, on 9 May 2024 BPER submitted an Action Plan containing the remedial actions that are being implemented as at the date of approval of the Interim Report.

Inspections (2024)

From 17 June 2024 to 13 September 2024, BPER was subject to an on-site inspection on IT risk, aimed at assessing IT governance, IT operational management and data quality management. On 3 January 2025, the Final Report was received.

From 4 November 2024 to 3 April 2025, BPER Banca was subject to an on-site inspection on credit and counterparty risk with the aim of assessing compliance with and the implementation of the IFRS9 accounting standard, as well as carrying out a Credit Quality Review on selected portfolios and assessing the credit risk processes. The Bank is waiting to learn the decisions of the Supervisory Authority.

From 21 October 2024 to 17 January 2025, BPER Banca was subject to an on-site Internal Model Investigation (IMI) with the objective of evaluating internal credit risk models. The Bank is waiting to learn the decisions of the Supervisory Authority.

These inspections are part of the 2024 Supervisory Examination Programme (SEP) set by the ECB for the BPER Banca Group.

CONSOB - the Italian Securities and Exchange Commission

Inspection (2025)

On 20 January 2025, CONSOB launched an inspection on investment services and product governance as a follow-up to the inspection carried out in 2020 on the same areas of analysis.

Single Resolution Board – SRB

Inspection (2025)

From 10 March to 28 March 2025, BPER was the subject of an on-site inspection on the Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL), Liability Data Reporting (LDR) and bail-in operations. The Bank is waiting to learn the decisions of the Supervisory Authority.

5.7 Application of MiFID

No regulations impacting MiFID II were issued in the first quarter of the year. With regard to the monitoring of regulations concerning the provision of investment services, the following should be noted:

- with reference to the reports published by ESMA in 2024 on marketing communications and greenwashing, corporate regulations on the preparation and circulation of advertisements is being updated;
- with regard to the Instructions of the Bank of Italy, COVIP (Pension Funds Supervisory Authority), IVASS (Institute for Insurance Supervision) and the MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance) “for the exercise of enhanced controls on the authorised intermediaries to counter the financing of companies producing anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions and sub-munitions”, in February the BPER Banca Group adopted controls to implement these instructions (e.g. public lists, procedure blocks on issuers included in the list) and updated its Policy on armaments. The process regulations are still being prepared;
- with regard to CONSOB’s Warning Notice no. 1/2024 on the adjustment of obligations concerning “sustainable finance” in the provision of investment services, published on 25 July 2024, the Bank received a request for data and information from the Authority on 20 January 2025, prompting it to provide, *inter alia*, the outcome of the Bank’s gap analysis on the findings included in the aforementioned warning notice. The Bank provided feedback on 6 March 2025, identifying a general alignment with the good practices outlined in the Notice and communicating some of the interventions planned for the upcoming months, with a time schedule ending on 31 December 2025, concerning:
 - adjustments to the documents on sustainability transparency, pursuant to the SFDR Regulation;
 - assessments of the update to the disclosure of information to customers during the profiling stage in order to best represent the meaning of the concepts used in the questions of the MiFID questionnaire to identify the sustainability preferences of the customers;
 - review of the functioning of the “ESG control” on the adequacy test in case of joint accounts in order to consider, as sustainability preferences of the joint accounts, the most “ambitious” preferences of the joint holders.

At the moment, the Bank, in line with market practices, is not planning any intervention on the control of ESG market targets, in terms of granularity of the control and negative outcome.

With specific reference to sustainability topics, on 11 February 2025 CONSOB issued a new Warning Notice on the inclusion of ESG factors in the decision-making process of investment funds (UCITs) and on disclosure transparency at product level by the relationship managers. The recommendations in the new Warning Notice on disclosure obligations at product level must also be taken into consideration by intermediaries other than the relationship managers that provide portfolio management services: the Group started analyses to guide the improvement actions mainly concerning the content of the *ex-ante* disclosure documents (Annex II) and *ex-post* reports (Annex IV) of the ESG portfolio management lines under art. 8 of the SFDR.

On 20 January 2025, CONSOB launched a new inspection on the Parent Company to assess the efficiency of the new procedural arrangements implemented by BPER Banca following the corrective actions on product governance and adequacy assessment, required by the Authorities following the inspection carried out between 2020 and 2021. The inspection focus is on 2024 and is still underway.

5.8 Corporate events involving the Parent Company BPER Banca

Shareholders’ Meeting of 18 April 2025

At its meeting on 6 February 2025, BPER Banca’s Board of Directors, with a notice published on the same date, called the Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting of BPER Banca s.p.a. for 18 April 2025.

Later, on 12 March 2025, the Board of Directors of the Bank also resolved upon calling the ordinary shareholders’ meeting for 18 April 2025 to discuss and resolve upon the following agenda:

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

- Proposal for vesting the Board of Directors, pursuant to art. 2443 of the Italian Civil Code, with the power, to be exercised by 31 December 2025, to increase the share capital in one or more tranches, in divisible form, with the exclusion of the pre-emption right pursuant to art. 2441, paragraph 4, first indent, of the Italian Civil Code, and with the issuance of a maximum number of 657,409,377 ordinary shares, with no par value, with regular dividend entitlement and the same characteristics as the shares outstanding, whose issuance price will be determined by the Board of Directors in line with the provisions of the law, to be paid by contribution in kind to service a voluntary public exchange offer over all the shares of Banca Popolare di Sondrio s.p.a., with subsequent amendments to art. 5 of the Articles of Association; related and ensuing resolutions²⁰.

²⁰ On 14 April 2025, at CONSOB’s request, additional information required by art. 114, para. 5 of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 (Consolidated Law on Finance) was made available to the public at the registered office.

ORDINARY SESSION

- 2024 Financial Report:
 - a) Approval of the Separate Financial Report as at 31 December 2024; presentation of the Reports of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Independent Auditors, as well as of the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024, containing the 2024 Consolidated Sustainability Statement;
 - b) Allocation of profit for financial year 2024 and dividend payout.
- Remuneration:
 - a) Report on Remuneration Policy and Compensation Paid, comprising:
 - a1) remuneration policies of the BPER Banca s.p.a. Group for 2025 (binding resolution);
 - a2) compensation paid in 2024 (non-binding resolution).
 - b) 2025 MBO incentive plan based on financial instruments pursuant to art. 114-bis of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998;
 - c) 2025-2027 Long-Term Incentive (LTI) plan based on financial instruments pursuant to art. 114-bis of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998;
 - d) Authorisation to purchase and dispose of treasury shares to service current and future remuneration systems based on financial instruments in compliance with the Remuneration policies.

In relation to the manner in which the above-mentioned Meeting is held, the Company has decided to make use of the option to establish that the parties entitled to attend the Shareholders' Meeting and vote may participate exclusively via the Designated Representative (Computershare s.p.a.) pursuant to art. 135-undecies of Legislative Decree no. 58/1998.

Exclusively through the Designated Representative, a total of 1,490 Shareholders with voting rights attended the Shareholders' Meeting representing a total of 883,778,998 ordinary shares, equal to 62.166846% of the share capital. The dividend will be paid as of 21 May 2025 (payment date), with date of detachment of coupon (ex-date) on Monday, 19 May 2025 and date of entitlement to payment under art. 83-terdecies of the Consolidated Law on Finance (record date) on Tuesday, 20 May 2025.

The ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' meeting, in one call, chaired by Fabio Cerchiai, passed the following resolutions:

- 2024 Separate Financial Report approved, along with the proposal for the allocation of profit and the proposed distribution of a cash dividend of Euro 0.60 per share for each of the 1,421,624,324 ordinary shares representing the share capital, for a maximum total amount of Euro 852,974,594.40 (net of those which will be held in the portfolio on the ex-date, on which no dividend will be paid);
- Section I and II of the 2025 Report on Remuneration Policy and compensation paid approved, respectively with a binding and non-binding resolution;
- 2025 MBO Incentive Plan based on financial instruments approved, pursuant to art. 114-bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance, as described in the relevant Information Document;
- 2025-2027 Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan based on financial instruments approved, pursuant to art. 114-bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance, as described in the relevant Information Document;
- purchase and disposal of up to 3,000,000 BPER Banca s.p.a. ordinary shares approved (not exceeding a total value of approximately Euro 18 million), with no par value, to service the 2025 MBO incentive scheme and any prior shares in existing short- and long-term incentive plans, as well as any other compensation to be paid through financial instruments in implementation of the Remuneration Policies in force at any given time on the terms and conditions specified in the Explanatory Report of the Board of Directors to the Shareholders' Meeting;
- power granted to the Board of Directors, pursuant to art. 2443 of the Italian Civil Code, to be exercised by 31 December 2025, to increase the share capital in one or more tranches, in divisible form, with the exclusion of the pre-emption right pursuant to art. 2441, paragraph 4, first indent, of the Italian Civil Code for a total maximum amount of Euro 981,120,051.74, in addition to a share premium, by issuing a maximum of 657,409,377 ordinary shares of the Company, with no par value, with regular dividend entitlement and the same characteristics as the ordinary shares outstanding at the issue date, whose issuance price will be determined by the Board of Directors in line with the provisions of the law, to be paid by contribution in kind to service the voluntary Public Exchange Offer over all the shares of Banca Popolare di Sondrio s.p.a., with subsequent amendments to art. 5 of the Articles of Association, in line with the proposal contained in the Explanatory Report of the Board of Directors to the Shareholders' Meeting; The effectiveness of this resolution remains subject to obtaining the assessment measure concerning the aforementioned amendments to the Articles of Association from the competent Supervisory Authorities, pursuant to art. 56 of the Consolidated Law on Banking.

6. OUTLOOK FOR OPERATIONS

6.1 Outlook for operations

With regard to the macroeconomic context, sentiment indicators showed signs of slowdown in the first months of the year, particularly in the United States, where businesses and consumers were affected by uncertainty about the economic outlook. On 2 April, the US administration announced global reciprocal tariffs on almost all imports, with particularly high increases for countries with a trade surplus with the United States, including China, the European Union, Japan and the economies of Southeast Asia. The announcement of new tariffs sparked a rapid and sharp correction on international financial markets: share prices recorded heavy losses, especially in those sectors most exposed to world trade. A partial three-month suspension of 'reciprocal tariffs' was announced on 9 April. On 11 April, the Trump administration announced tariff exemptions for smartphones, computers, routers and semiconductor manufacturing equipment. According to the OECD Economic Outlook of March 2025²¹, Global GDP growth is projected to expand by 3.1% in 2025, with a slowdown from the previous year, namely a downward growth revision from the December 2024 outlook. Significant differences persist in GDP dynamics across major advanced economies: GDP growth is projected to slow to 2.2% in the United States (from its faster pace in 2024), remain close to 5% in China and subdued in the Euro area. The ECB's macroeconomic projections of March 2025 suggest that euro-area GDP continued to rise moderately in the early months of the year, buoyed by ongoing growth in consumption, against weak investment in capital goods. According to the ECB staff projections²², after a 0.9% growth in 2025, Euro area GDP growth is expected to strengthen to 1.2% in 2026 and to 1.3% in 2027. Compared with the December 2024 projections, the outlook for GDP growth has been revised down by a total of 0.4 percentage points for 2025 and 2026. The downward revision mainly reflects the carry-over from weaker outturns for investment and exports. Inflation has instead been revised upward to 2.3% in 2025 and 1.9% in 2026, with a slight 2% increase in 2027. In its January, March and April meetings, the Governing Council of the ECB lowered its interest rate on deposits with the European Central Bank further, by 50 basis points in total, bringing it to 2.25%. Rate cuts, by 175 bps since the start of the monetary easing cycle, are being passed through to the cost of lending, in line with historical patterns.

According to the Bank of Italy's estimates, Italy's GDP posted modest growth in the early months of 2025, in turn driven by consumption, which in turn was helped by stable employment and by rising wages. However, investment in capital goods remained weak, in part due to low levels of capacity utilisation and to still tight credit conditions. Economic activity was supported by services and manufacturing improved slightly. In construction, the impetus provided by the gradual completion of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) projects offset the decline in the residential sector, which followed the phasing out of incentives for energy-efficient building renovations. According to the Bank of Italy's projections²³, which include an initial assessment of the impact of the US tariffs, Italy's GDP will grow by 0.6% this year, 0.8% in 2026, and 0.7% in 2027.

Modena, 7 May 2025

The Board of Directors
The Chair
Fabio Cerchiai

²¹ OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report, March 2025.

²² ECB – Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections for the Euro area countries, March 2025.

²³ Bank of Italy - Economic Bulletin no. 2, 11 April 2025.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

(in thousands)

Assets	31.03.2025	31.12.2024
10. Cash and cash equivalents	7,664,753	7,887,900
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,717,655	1,602,655
a) financial assets held for trading	744,255	664,625
c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	973,400	938,030
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,818,464	5,694,010
40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	114,189,311	113,550,499
a) loans to banks	6,953,683	7,681,231
b) loans to customers	107,235,628	105,869,268
50. Hedging derivatives	626,591	649,437
70. Equity investments	307,727	302,494
90. Property, plant and equipment	2,489,375	2,502,191
100. Intangible assets	702,681	710,763
- of which: goodwill	170,018	170,018
110. Tax assets	1,564,517	1,776,893
a) current	288,601	392,729
b) deferred	1,275,916	1,384,164
120. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	36,106	41,020
130. Other assets	6,839,322	5,873,570
Total assets	141,956,502	140,591,432

(in thousands)

Liabilities and shareholders' equity	31.03.2025	31.12.2024
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	119,008,934	120,453,180
a) due to banks	4,571,591	5,047,675
b) due to customers	103,807,867	104,250,319
c) debt securities issued	10,629,476	11,155,186
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	209,329	224,294
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	3,000,741	2,712,050
40. Hedging derivatives	168,571	226,324
50. Change in value of macro-hedged financial liabilities (+/-)	(70,040)	(81,843)
60. Tax liabilities	169,060	72,289
a) current	112,725	15,184
b) deferred	56,335	57,105
70. Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	5,125	5,067
80. Other liabilities	5,944,898	3,801,815
90. Employee termination indemnities	114,369	124,929
100. Provisions for risks and charges	1,410,532	1,489,047
a) commitments and guarantees granted	108,985	104,906
b) pension and similar obligations	111,588	115,916
c) other provisions for risks and charges	1,189,959	1,268,225
120. Valuation reserves	230,944	216,411
140. Equity instruments	1,115,596	1,115,596
150. Reserves	6,651,614	5,285,033
160. Share premium reserve	1,244,633	1,244,576
170. Share capital	2,121,637	2,121,637
180. Treasury shares (-)	(31,695)	(32,035)
190. Minority interests (+/-)	219,328	210,413
200. Profit (Loss) for the period (+/-)	442,926	1,402,649
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	141,956,502	140,591,432

Consolidated Income Statement as at 31 March 2025

		(in thousands)	
Items		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
10.	Interest and similar income	1,127,816	1,289,186
	of which: interest income calculated using the effective interest method	1,059,939	1,217,430
20.	Interest and similar expense	(315,940)	(445,566)
30.	Net interest income	811,876	843,620
40.	Commission income	598,449	549,881
50.	Commission expense	(66,068)	(56,892)
60.	Net commission income	532,381	492,989
70.	Dividends and similar income	3,290	4,882
80.	Net income from trading activities	76,595	17,193
90.	Net income from hedging activities	(707)	602
100.	Gains (Losses) on disposal or repurchase of:	8,470	15,759
	a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,889	12,967
	b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,548	2,790
	c) financial liabilities	1,033	2
110.	Net income on other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(56,834)	(13,852)
	a) financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value	(70,840)	(22,343)
	b) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	14,006	8,491
120.	Net interest and other banking income	1,375,071	1,361,193
130.	Net impairment losses/write-backs for credit risk relating to:	(68,294)	(93,272)
	a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	(68,119)	(92,223)
	b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(175)	(1,049)
140.	Gains (losses) from contractual modifications without derecognition	(2,667)	(184)
150.	Net income from financial activities	1,304,110	1,267,737
180.	Net income from financial and insurance activities	1,304,110	1,267,737
190.	Administrative expenses:	(673,392)	(816,327)
	a) staff costs	(409,725)	(433,392)
	b) other administrative expenses	(263,667)	(382,935)
200.	Net provisions for risks and charges	(16,872)	12,341
	a) commitments and guarantees granted	(4,079)	19,026
	b) other net provisions	(12,793)	(6,685)
210.	Net adjustments/write-backs to property, plant and equipment	(39,987)	(39,824)
220.	Net adjustments/write-backs on intangible assets	(33,744)	(23,220)
230.	Other operating expense/income	128,191	65,345
240.	Operating costs	(635,804)	(801,685)
250.	Gains (Losses) of equity investments	5,125	146,142
260.	Valuation differences on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured at fair value	141	43
280.	Gains (Losses) on disposal of investments	243	(956)
290.	Profit (Loss) from current operations before tax	673,815	611,281
300.	Income taxes on current operations for the period	(222,360)	(145,029)
310.	Profit (Loss) from current operations after tax	451,455	466,252
330.	Profit (Loss) for the period	451,455	466,252
340.	Profit (Loss) for the period pertaining to minority interests	(8,529)	(8,976)
350.	Profit (Loss) for the period pertaining to the Parent Company	442,926	457,276

Income statement items as at 31 March 2024 were re-stated following reclassification of some cost/income components. More specifically, following this reclassification, commission expense included Euro 7.9 million worth of charges for payment services provided (previously classified under Other Administrative Expenses) and Other operating income included Euro 3.8 million worth of recoveries of costs for services ancillary to lending (previously classified as Commission income).

	Earnings per share (Euro) 31.03.2025	Earnings per share (Euro) 31.03.2024
Basic EPS	0.313	0.323
Diluted EPS	0.306	0.315

Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

(in thousands)

Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
10.	Profit (Loss) for the period	451,455	466,252
	Other comprehensive income, after tax, that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
20.	Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,125	1,765
30.	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own creditworthiness)	3,672	(3,514)
40.	Hedge of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(276)	(796)
50.	Property, plant and equipment	(54)	(45)
70.	Defined benefit plans	3,500	1,848
90.	Share of the valuation reserves of equity investments carried at equity	41	209
	Other comprehensive income, after tax, that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
130.	Cash flow hedges	(865)	312
150.	Financial assets (no equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,267	4,124
200.	Total other comprehensive income after tax	14,410	3,903
210.	Other comprehensive income (Items 10+200)	465,865	470,155
220.	Consolidated other comprehensive income pertaining to minority interests	8,393	8,990
230.	Consolidated other comprehensive income pertaining to the Parent Company	457,472	461,165

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity as at 31 March 2025

(in thousands)

	Balance as at 31.12.2024	Changes in opening balances	Balance as at 1.1.2025	Allocation of prior year results		Changes during the period								Shareholders' equity as at 31.03.2025		
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Changes in reserves	Transactions on shareholders' equity						Other comprehensive income as at 31.03.2025	Group	Minority interests	
							Issue of new shares	Purchase of treasury shares	Extraordinary distribution of dividends	Changes in equity instruments	Derivatives on treasury shares	Stock options				Changes in participatory interests
Share capital:	2,145,552	-	2,145,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	2,121,637	24,039
a) ordinary shares	2,145,552	-	2,145,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	2,121,637	24,039
b) other shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium reserve	1,246,347	-	1,246,347	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	1,244,633	2,005
Reserves:	5,431,001	-	5,431,001	1,438,510	-	(35,378)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(539)	-	6,651,614	181,980
a) from profits	4,760,291	-	4,760,291	1,438,510	-	(35,378)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(539)	-	5,981,375	181,509
b) other	670,710	-	670,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670,239	471
Valuation reserves	219,309	-	219,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,410	230,944	2,775
Equity instruments	1,115,596	-	1,115,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,596	-
Treasury shares	(32,035)	-	(32,035)	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,695)	-
Profit (Loss) for the period	1,438,510	-	1,438,510	(1,438,510)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451,455	442,926	8,529
Group shareholders' equity	11,353,867	-	11,353,867	-	-	(36,005)	397	-	-	-	-	-	(76)	457,472	11,775,655	-
Minority interests	210,413	-	210,413	-	-	-	627	-	-	-	-	-	(105)	8,393	-	219,328

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity as at 31 March 2024

(in thousands)

	Balance as at 31.12.2023	Changes in opening balances	Balance as at 1.1.2024	Allocation of prior year results		Changes during the period								Shareholders' equity as at 31.03.2024		
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Changes in reserves	Transactions on shareholders' equity						Other comprehensive income as at 31.03.2024	Group	Minority interests	
							Issue of new shares	Purchase of treasury shares	Extraordinary distribution of dividends	Changes in equity instruments	Derivatives on treasury shares	Stock options				Changes in participatory interests
Share capital:	2,128,442	-	2,128,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	2,104,316	24,110
a) ordinary shares	2,128,442	-	2,128,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	2,104,316	24,110
b) other shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium reserve	1,238,607	-	1,238,607	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	1,236,519	2,070
Reserves:	4,344,688	-	4,344,688	1,551,769	-	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5,726,620	170,286
a) from profits	3,673,978	-	3,673,978	1,551,769	-	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5,056,398	169,798
b) other	670,710	-	670,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670,222	488
Valuation reserves	154,221	-	154,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,903	155,293	2,831
Equity instruments	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	495,249	-	-	-	-	-	645,249	-
Treasury shares	(2,250)	-	(2,250)	-	-	-	131	(9,607)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,726)	-
Profit (Loss) for the period	1,551,769	-	1,551,769	(1,551,769)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466,252	457,276	8,976
Group shareholders' equity	9,366,149	-	9,366,149	-	-	416	125	(9,607)	-	495,249	-	-	50	461,165	10,313,547	-
Minority interests	199,328	-	199,328	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	(72)	8,990	-	208,273

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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Key to abbreviations in tables:

FV: Fair value

FV* = fair value calculated excluding value adjustments due to changes in the credit rating of the issuer since date of issuance.

NV: Nominal or notional value

BV: Book value

L1: Fair value hierarchy – Level 1

L2: Fair value hierarchy – Level 2

L3: Fair value hierarchy – Level 3

X: not applicable

FORM AND CONTENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM REPORT ON OPERATIONS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Introduction

The Consolidated Interim Report on Operations as at 31 March 2025 (hereinafter “the Report”) of the BPER Banca Group has been prepared on a voluntary basis, following changes to the Consolidated Law on Finance introduced by Legislative Decree no. 25 of 15 February 2016, which followed European Directive 2013/50/EU (Transparency II): by replacing the content of paragraph 5 of article 154-ter, it cancelled the need for quarterly reports to be prepared by issuers with Italy as their member state of origin, granting Consob the power to request the publication of periodic financial information in addition to half-yearly and annual reports.

The BPER Banca Group chose, as a policy regarding additional periodic financial information, to publish such information on a voluntary basis as at 31 March and 30 September of each financial year in the form of Interim Reports on Operations approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company.

The choice made by the BPER Banca Group was therefore based on continuity in the preparation and publication of periodic financial reporting²⁴.

1. Declaration of compliance with international accounting standards

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), endorsed by the European Commission, as provided by EU Regulation no. 1606 dated 19 July 2002, and currently in force, including the related interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Reference is also made, where necessary, to the “Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting” and to the documents prepared by the Italian Accounting Body (OIC) and the Italian Banking Association (ABI).

In the absence of a standard or interpretation specifically applicable to a particular transaction, the Parent Company makes use of the professional opinion of its own staff, in particular the Financial and Supervisory Reporting Department, to develop rules for accounting recognition that make it possible to provide a reliable disclosure and to ensure that the Financial Report gives a true and fair view of the financial position, result of operations and cash flows of the Group, reflecting the economic substance of the transaction and its key aspects.

In formulating these accounting rules, reference is made as far as possible to International Accounting Standards and interpretations dealing with similar or comparable matters.

As part of its guidance and coordination activity, the Parent Company requires the other Group Banks and Companies to apply the Group’s own accounting recognition rules, in the right circumstances.

As required by IAS 8, the following table shows the new international accounting standards or amendments to standards already in force, with the related Approval Regulations, whose application is mandatory from 2025 and whose adoption had no substantial effect on the balance sheet and income statement.

24 The following announcement was made to the market on 27 January 2025: “BPER Banca has chosen voluntarily to continue publishing additional periodic financial information with respect to the half-yearly and annual financial report, with reference to 31 March and 30 September of each financial year, including the information provided in art. 154-ter paragraph 5 letter a) and b) of Legislative Decree no. 58/1998 “Consolidated law on financial intermediation” (i.e. the data contained in the former interim financial reports), ensuring consistency and fairness as well as comparability with the corresponding data contained in the press releases and financial reports previously disclosed to the public”.

EC Approval Regulation	Title	In force from years beginning
2862/2024	Commission Regulation (EU) no. 2024/2862 of 12 November 2024 adopting IAS 21 The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates was published in the Official Journal of the European Union L Series on 13 November 2024. Amendments to IAS 21 specify when a currency is exchangeable into another and, when it is not, how a company determines the exchange rate to apply, and the disclosures a company is to provide when a currency is not exchangeable.	1 January 2025

In the first quarter of 2025, no Regulations concerning new international accounting standards or involving amendments to standards already in force, whose application is mandatory from 1 January 2026 or later date, were published.

The documents for which, at the date of these Consolidated Interim Report on Operations, the competent bodies of the European Union have not yet completed the endorsement process necessary for the adoption of said amendments, are reported below.

- On 18 December 2024, the IASB published a document called “Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”. The amendment aims to help companies better report the financial effects of structured contracts such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and in particular, it:
 - clarifies the application of the “own-use requirement”;
 - allows for the use of these contracts as hedging instruments under hedge accounting;
 - introduces new disclosure requirements for such instruments.

The amendment will be effective from 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The directors are currently assessing the possible effects of the introduction of this amendment on the Group’s Consolidated Financial Report.

- On 18 July 2024, the IASB issued a narrow-scope amendment called “Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11”. The document includes clarifications, simplifications and changes for the purpose of improving the consistency of accounting standards IFRS 1, 7, 9, 10 and IAS 7. The amendment will be effective from 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The directors do not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a significant impact on the Group’s Consolidated Financial Report.
- On 30 May 2024, the IASB published a document called “Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”. In particular, the amendments aim at:
 - clarifying the classification of financial assets with variable returns associated with environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives and the criteria to be used for the assessment of the SPPI test;
 - determining that the date of settlement of a liability using an electronic payment system is the same as the date in which the liability is extinguished. However, an entity is permitted to adopt an accounting policy to make it possible to derecognise, before the settlement date, a financial liability that will be settled with cash when specified criteria are met.

With these amendments, IASB also introduced further disclosure requirements about investments in capital instruments designated as FVOCI.

The amendments will apply as of the financial reports starting from 1 January 2026. The directors are currently assessing the possible effects of the introduction of this amendment on the Group’s Consolidated Financial Report.

- On 9 May 2024, the IASB published a document entitled “IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures”. The new principle introduces reduced disclosure requirements with respect to other IAS/IFRS standards. An entity is only permitted to apply IFRS 19 when:
 - it is a subsidiary;
 - it did not issue any debt or equity instruments for trading in a public market and it is not in the process of issuing such instruments;
 - its parent company produces a Consolidated Financial Report that complies with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The new standard will be effective from 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted.

The directors do not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a significant impact on the Group’s Consolidated Financial Report.

- On 9 April 2024, the IASB published a document entitled “IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”, which will replace IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard aims to improve the presentation of the main Financial Statements and introduces significant amendments to the income statement. In particular, the new standard requires entities to:
 - classify income and expenses under three new categories (operating, investing and financing), in addition to the income taxes and discontinued operations categories, already included in the income statement;
 - present two new sub-totals, operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes (i.e. EBIT).

The new standard also:

- requires more information on management-defined performance measures;
- adding new principles for grouping (aggregation and disaggregation) of information; and,
- introduces changes to the statement of cash flows, notably: requiring companies to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for reporting cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method; and removing some classification options for currently existing items (for example, dividends and interest paid, dividends and interest received).

The new standard will be effective from 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted. The directors are currently assessing the possible effects of the introduction of this amendment on the Group's Consolidated Financial Report.

In any case, this document does not constitute "interim financial reporting" as intended by International Accounting Standard IAS 34.

2. Basis of preparation

In terms of the schedules presented and its technical form, the Consolidated Interim Report on Operations has been prepared on the basis of the Bank of Italy's Circular no. 262/2005, as amended (most recently by the 8th amendment dated 17 November 2022, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023) – issued in implementation of art. 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005 – and the additional instructions provided in separate communications²⁵. During preparation, account has been taken of the interpretative and support documents for the application of the accounting standards, issued by the Italian and European regulatory and supervisory bodies and by the standard setters, to the extent applicable²⁶. In particular, the most recent ones provided guidelines for better management of "Uncertainties in the use of accounting estimates", better highlighted in the next paragraph dedicated to the topic.

Where not already included in the documents mentioned above, Italian laws on the Financial Statements of companies²⁷ and the Italian Civil Code have been taken into consideration.

The Consolidated Interim Report on Operations consists of the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and the Explanatory Notes. The Report is accompanied by the Directors' interim Report on Group operations.

The currency used in the Report is the Euro. Figures are expressed in thousands of Euro²⁸.

The general criteria underlying the preparation of this Consolidated Interim Report on Operations are presented below:

- *Going Concern*²⁹ assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet transactions are measured in the context of continuity over time.
- *Accrual Basis of Accounting*: costs and revenues are recognised on the accrual basis, regardless of when they are settled.
- *Materiality and Aggregation*: each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items that are dissimilar in terms of their nature or use are only aggregated if they are individually immaterial.
- *Offsetting*: assets and liabilities, income and expenses are not offset unless required or permitted by a standard or an interpretation, or by the Bank of Italy's regulations for the preparation of Financial Statements.
- *Frequency of disclosures*: information must be prepared annually or more frequently; if an entity changes its accounting reference date, the reason must be indicated together with the fact that the information provided is not comparable.
- *Comparative Information*: comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the Financial Statements, unless required otherwise by a standard or an interpretation.
- *Consistency of Presentation*: the presentation and classification of items is maintained over time to ensure that information is comparable, unless specified otherwise in new accounting standards or their interpretations, or unless a change is required to improve the meaningfulness and reliability of the amounts reported. The nature of changes in account presentation or classification is described, together with the related reasons; where possible, the new criterion is applied on a retroactive basis.

25 These include the indications contained in communication of 14 March 2023 (repealing previous communications of 15 December 2020 and 21 December 2021) with provisions concerning the impacts of Covid-19 and the measures to support the economy and amendments to IAS/IFRS.

26 Reference is made, inter alia, to: ESMA's public statements of 24 October 2024, 25 October 2023, 28 October 2022 and 29 October 2021 concerning the "European Common Enforcement Priorities for Annual Financial Reports", ESMA's public statement of 13 May 2022 "Implications of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on half-yearly financial reports".

27 In particular, Legislative Decree 136 of 18 August 2015 - Implementation of Directive 2013/34/EU relating to Separate Financial Reports, Consolidated Financial Reports and related documents of certain types of companies, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC, for the part relating to the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of banks and other financial institutions, as well as the publication of the accounting documents of branches, established in a Member State, of credit institutions and financial institutions with registered offices outside that Member State, which repeals and replaces Legislative Decree 87 of 27 January 1992.

28 As regards roundings, reference has been made to the instructions given in Bank of Italy's Circular 262/2005 and subsequent updates, entering the amount due to rounding in "Other assets/Other liabilities" in the balance sheet and "Other operating expense/income" in the income statement.

29 Please refer to the paragraph below, dedicated to the going concern principle, for more information on the assessment generally conducted.

Uncertainties in the use of estimates

The preparation of this Consolidated Interim Report on Operations requires recourse to estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts recorded in the Balance Sheet and the Income Statement, as well as the information about contingent assets and liabilities. The development of such estimates involves the use of available information and the adoption of subjective assessments, partly based on historical experience, in order to make reasonable assumptions for the recognition of operating events. By their nature, the estimates and assumptions used may change from period to period and, accordingly, it may be that the actual amounts recorded in the Financial Report in subsequent periods are significantly different as a consequence of changes in the subjective assessments made.

The principal situations in which management is required to make subjective assessments include:

- quantification of the losses arising from the impairment of loans and, in general, other financial assets;
- determination of the fair value of financial instruments, in particular, the use of measurement models to determine the fair value of financial instruments that are not listed in active markets and those that are not routinely measured at fair value;
- determination of the fair value of owned properties;
- quantification of the provisions for employee benefits and the provisions for risks and charges;
- estimates and assumptions about the recoverability of deferred tax assets;
- measurement of goodwill and other intangible assets.

Also with reference to the IASB document dated 27 March 2020³⁰, the usual measurement models adopted by the BPER Banca Group (in particular, the models used to estimate the ECL and determine the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) within the framework of IFRS 9 impairment) can be supplemented, also on a recurring basis, for example through the application of “post-model adjustments” in relation to the ECL estimate, or through “collective assessments”³¹ supplementing the analytical staging rules, if the information needed for their implementation is not characterised by the “reasonableness and sustainability” requirements needed to fully incorporate the effects of some relevant events for quantifying credit risk, but still not managed by the econometric models used to determine the risk parameters.

Given that this situation continued also in the first quarter of 2025, as a result of the events mentioned later in paragraph “*Method for determining the extent of impairment - Risks and uncertainties inherent in the current macroeconomic environment - Management Overlays applied in the assessment of credit risk*” as causes of uncertainty, the valuations as at 31 March 2025 were also carried out by applying Management Overlays, it being understood that these were also consistent with the indications of the IAS/IFRS standards.

Going Concern³²

In preparing the Consolidated Interim Report on Operations as at 31 March 2025, the Directors considered the going-concern assumption to be appropriate because they did not find any uncertainties related to events or circumstances that, individually or collectively, could give rise to doubts about the business ability to continue operating. This assessment took account of the capitalisation of the Group, which has significant buffer capital with respect to the minimum requirement established by the European Central Bank, as well as the liquidity position and related buffer with respect to the regulatory threshold, and the likely outlook for operations despite the uncertainties linked to the current macroeconomic context.

Inspections and audits

Directors believe that the observations arising from the various inspection areas to which the BPER Banca Group was subject will not have a significant impact on the income, balance sheet and cash flows of the BPER Banca Group. Nevertheless, in all cases, suitable action plans are prepared by the Group in order to ensure a timely response to the recommendations made by the Supervisory Authorities³³.

30 IASB 27 March 2020: “IFRS 9 and Covid-19 – Accounting for expected credit losses applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in the light of the current uncertainty resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic”.

31 Reference is made to IFRS 9 §§ B.5.5.4-B5.5.9 and the “EBA Guidelines on credit institutions’ credit risk management practices and accounting for expected credit losses” (EBA/GL/2017/06) of 20 September 2017.

32 As required by document No. 2 issued with joint signature by the Bank of Italy, CONSOB and ISVAP (now IVASS) on 6 February 2009.

33 For the update of events occurred in the first quarter of 2025 in relation to the inspection areas in which the BPER Banca Group has been involved, please refer to paragraph “Inspections and audits” of the Interim Report on Group Operations.

3. Scope of consolidation and methodology

The consolidation criteria and methodology are described in Part A of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Current regulations require the scope of consolidation to be managed on two levels:

- the accounting scope of consolidation governed by IFRS 10³⁴ “Consolidated Financial Statements”, IAS 27 “Separate Financial Statements”, IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” and, if required by the circumstances, IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”, IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities” (all adopted by Regulation (EU) 1254/2012, effective from 1 January 2014, and subsequent amendments) and IFRS 3 “Business Combinations” (adopted by Regulation (EU) 495/2009, effective from 1 July 2009, and subsequent amendments);
- the prudential scope of consolidation governed by Regulation (EU) 575/2013 and subsequent updates, in which art. 19 indicates the entities to be excluded from the prudential consolidation.

The above regulations contribute to determining the scope of consolidation, as well as the methodologies to be used for consolidation.

International accounting standards require subsidiaries to be consolidated on a line-by-line basis, while jointly controlled entities and non-controlling interests in which the Group exercises significant influence are consolidated under the equity method.

Art. 19, para. 1 of the CRR³⁵ excludes from the scope of line-by-line consolidation all financial entities and operating companies, including members of the Banking Group, whose total assets and off-balance sheet amounts are less than the lower of the following two amounts:

- Euro 10 million;
- 1% of the total assets and off-balance sheet amounts of the parent company or the entity that holds the equity investment.

The BPER Banca Group has decided to adopt the methodology required for the purposes of prudential supervision also for producing financial information, thus standardising the two consolidation perimeters (‘for accounting purposes’ and ‘for prudential purposes’).

This decision was needed to rationalise, simplify and streamline the production of consolidated information for supervisory and financial reporting purposes. Its effects on the latter are negligible. In terms of areas affected, the Income Statement summarises in Profit (loss) from equity investments the not significant dynamics otherwise reported line by line; in the assets and liabilities, the balance sheet figures otherwise reported line by line are summarised under the item ‘Equity investments’, with no impact on the profit and loss result for the period and on the Group’s shareholders’ equity.

The following companies are included in the Banking Group but, as at 31 March 2025, they do not satisfy the requirements of art. 19, para. 1 of the CRR:

- Estense Covered Bond s.r.l.;
- BPER Trust Company s.p.a.;
- Estense CPT Covered Bond s.r.l.;
- Carige Covered Bond s.r.l.;
- Lanterna Finance s.r.l.;
- Lanterna Mortgage s.r.l.

The other subsidiaries that are not included in the Banking Group, since their activities do not contribute to its banking operations, are:

- Adras s.p.a.;
- Annia s.r.l.;
- St. Anna Golf s.r.l.;
- Commerciale Piccapietra s.r.l.

As at 31 March 2025, the above companies are consolidated under the equity method.

St. Anna Gestione Golf Società Sportiva Dilettantistica s.r.l., a subsidiary of BPER Real Estate through St. Anna Golf s.r.l., was likewise excluded from the scope of consolidation as it was considered non-significant.

³⁴ IFRS 10 §B86 in relation to consolidation procedures.

³⁵ Regulation (EU) 575/2013 and subsequent amendments.

No changes to the scope of consolidation have been made compared to 31 December 2024.

For more details on the transactions, please refer to the chapter “*Significant events and strategic transactions*” in the Interim Report on Operations of this Report.

3.1. Equity investments in wholly owned subsidiaries

3.1.1 Equity investments within the Group consolidated line-by-line

Company name	Operational head office	Registered head office	Type of relationship (1)	Share capital in Euro	Nature of holding		% Available votes (2)
					Parent company	% holding	
1. Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.	Sassari	Cagliari	1	155,247,762	BPER Banca	99.484	100.000
2. Bibanca s.p.a.	Sassari	Sassari	1	74,458,607	BPER Banca	99.051	
3. BPER Bank Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	1	30,667,500	BPER Banca	100.000	
4. Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	Milan	Milan	1	64,000,000	BPER Banca	100.000	
5. BPER Real Estate s.p.a.	Modena	Modena	1	191,830,824	BPER Banca	78.988	
					B. Sard.	21.012	
6. Sardaleasing s.p.a.	Milan/Bologna	Sassari	1	184,122,460	BPER Banca	52.846	
					B. Sard.	46.933	
7. Modena Terminal s.r.l. (*)	Campogalliano	Campogalliano	1	8,000,000	BPER Banca	100.000	
8. BPER Factor s.p.a.	Bologna	Bologna	1	54,590,910	BPER Banca	100.000	
9. Arca Holding s.p.a. (**)	Milan	Milan	1	50,000,000	BPER Banca	57.061	
10. Arca Fondi SGR s.p.a.	Milan	Milan	1	50,000,000	Arca Holding	100.000	
11. Finitalia s.p.a.	Milan	Milan	1	15,376,285	BPER Banca	100.000	

(*) the shareholding in Modena Terminal as of 31 December 2024 was reclassified under “Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale”.

(**) Company not included in the banking Group.

The “% Available votes” column is only used if the actual share of votes exercisable at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting is different from the interest held in the company’s share capital.

The figure for share capital is provided as extra information as required by CONSOB Communication DEM/6064293 dated 28 July 2006.

Key (1) Type of relationship: 1 Majority of voting rights at the ordinary shareholders’ meeting; (2) Availability of voting rights at ordinary shareholders’ meeting, distinguishing between actual and potential.

3.1.2 Equity investments within the Group consolidated under the equity method

Company name	Operational head office	Registered head office	Type of relationship (1)	Share capital in Euro	Nature of holding		% Available votes (2)
					Parent company	% holding	
A. Subsidiaries that are not included in the Banking Group							
1. Adras s.p.a.	Milan	Milan	1	1,954,535	BPER Banca	100.000	
2. Annia s.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	100,000	BPER Real Estate	100.000	
3. Sant’Anna Golf s.r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	1	50,000	BPER Real Estate	100.000	
4. Commerciale Piccapietra s.r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	1	500,000	BPER Banca	100.000	
B. Subsidiaries that are included in the Banking Group but do not satisfy the requirements of art. 19, para. 1 of the CRR							
5. Estense Covered Bond s.r.l.	Conegliano	Conegliano	1	10,000	BPER Banca	60.000	
6. BPER Trust Company s.p.a.	Modena	Modena	1	500,000	BPER Banca	100.000	
7. Estense CPT Covered Bond s.r.l.	Conegliano	Conegliano	1	10,000	BPER Banca	60.000	
8. Carige Covered Bond s.r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	1	10,000	BPER Banca	60.000	
9. Lanterna Finance s.r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	4	10,000	BPER Banca	5.000	
10. Lanterna Mortgage s.r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	4	10,000	BPER Banca	5.000	

The “% Available votes” column is only used if the actual share of votes exercisable at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting is different from the interest held in the company’s share capital.

The figure for share capital is provided as extra information as required by CONSOB Communication DEM/6064293 dated 28 July 2006.

Key (1) Type of relationship: 1 Majority of votes at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting; 4 Other forms of control. (2) Voting rights at ordinary shareholders’ meeting, distinguishing between actual and potential.

3.2. Significant assessments and assumptions made when determining the scope of consolidation

As regards the companies included in the scope of consolidation, no facts or circumstances emerged during the reporting period, as envisaged in IFRS 10, that might change the assessments made regarding the possession of control, joint control or significant influence.

3.3. Significant restrictions

Among the Banks and Companies included in the BPER Banca Group's scope of consolidation, there are no significant restrictions as foreseen by IFRS 12 § 13.

3.4. Other information

Line-by-line consolidation of the Group Banks and Companies is based on the Financial Reports prepared and approved by the individual subsidiaries as at 31 March 2025. These Financial Reports have been prepared in accordance with IAS/IFRS by the individual banks and financial companies subject to Bank of Italy supervision. All the other Italian Group companies and BPER Bank Luxembourg s.a. included in the scope of consolidation and subject to the application of national accounting principles, prepare their Financial Reports under the international accounting standards (a.k.a. the "Consolidation Reporting Package") used for consolidation purposes.

The value of Group subsidiaries carried at equity was measured on the basis of their accounting data as prepared and approved in application of IAS/IFRS as at 31 March 2025.

For the other equity investments consolidated under the equity method, reference is made to the latest available accounting information in accordance with IAS 28.

3.5. Equity investments in jointly-controlled companies and associates

3.5.1 Equity investments: information on shareholdings

Company name	Registered head office	Operational head office	Type of relationship	Currency	Share capital	Nature of holding		% Available votes
						Parent company	% holding	
A. Companies subject to joint control								
1 Gility s.r.l. Benefit Corporation	Milan	Milan	7	eur	54,666	BPER Banca	45.732	
B. Companies subject to significant influence								
1 Alba Leasing s.p.a.	Milan	Milan	8	eur	357,953,058	BPER Banca	33.498	
2 Cassa di Risparmio di Fossano s.p.a.	Fossano	Fossano	8	eur	31,200,000	BPER Banca	23.077	
3 Cassa di Risparmio di Savigliano s.p.a.	Savigliano	Savigliano	8	eur	38,011,495	BPER Banca	31.006	
4 Gardant Bridge Servicing s.p.a.	Rome	Rome	8	eur	150,000	BPER Banca	30.000	
5 Lanciano Fiera - Polo Fieristico d'Abruzzo Consorzio	Lanciano	Lanciano	8	eur	250,000	BPER Banca	33.333	
6 Nuova Erzelli s.r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	8	eur	20,000	BPER Banca	40.000	
7 Resiban s.p.a.	Modena	Modena	8	eur	165,000	BPER Banca	20.000	
8 Sarda Factoring s.p.a.	Cagliari	Cagliari	8	eur	9,027,079	B. Sard. BPER Banca	13.401 8.083	
9 Unione Fiduciaria s.p.a.	Milan	Milan	8	eur	5,940,000	BPER Banca	24.000	

The figure for share capital is provided as extra information as required by CONSOB Communication DEM/6064293 dated 28 July 2006.

The "% Available votes" column is only used if the actual share of votes exercisable at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting is different from the interest held in the company's share capital.

Key - Type of relationship: 7 = joint control; 8 = associated company

4. Events after the reporting period

This Consolidated Interim Report on Operations as at 31 March 2025 was approved on 7 May 2025 by BPER Banca's Board of Directors, which authorised its publication.

Information about the events that took place after the reporting date of this Report, if any, is presented and described in the section of the Directors' Report on Group operations entitled "Significant events and strategic transactions", to which reference should be made for details.

5. Other aspects

Risks and uncertainties inherent in the current macroeconomic environment - Management Overlays applied in the assessment of credit risk

The persistent uncertainty in the general and sectoral macroeconomic scenario, mainly due to the geopolitical tensions caused before by the armed conflicts in Russia-Ukraine and in the Middle East, and the recent US trade policies on tariffs, accompanied by measures to combat climate risk with unpredictable effects on the economic and production system, have led the BPER Banca Group to maintain constant control and continuous monitoring in particular of credit risk and its assessment for treatment in the Financial Statements.

In this regard, in the first quarter of 2025 the Parent Company carried out dedicated analyses³⁶, aimed at identifying the best method of intervention on the credit risk measurement and forecasting systems, later aligning them with the prevailing context and trying to avoid being excessively pro-cyclical in the definition of collective provisions, as indicated by the Regulators (among others especially ESMA and the ECB).

The following is a summary of the changes made to the assessment of the Expected Credit Loss of the Loan portfolio in relation to the Management Overlays applied as at 31 March 2025 and their impact on the period then ended.

<i>(Figures in Euro millions)</i>			
Top-down adjustments	Add-on 31.03.2025	Add-on 31.12.2024	P&L impact 1Q2025
Multi-scenario ECL "expert" correction - macroeconomic scenario weights	(77.7)	(88.3)	10.6
High-risk economic sectors (particularly energy-intensive and exposed to Russia risk)	(150.5)	(144.5)	(6.0)
Collective Staging "Emilia-Romagna flooding"	-	(4.30)	4.3
Total	(228.2)	(237.1)	8.9

As of 4Q24, with a view to bringing forward some methodological advancements in the models, with the main change being the forward-looking projections (satellite models) on the "Financial Companies" and "Retail Customers" segments, provisioning add-ons have been quantified which, as at 31 March 2025, led to a Euro 43.1 million increase in ECL.

A +20% correction factor was maintained to the LGD parameter to also reflect, under IFRS 9, the changes already applied under the AIRB following the 2021 inspection and the related actions required by the ECB, which led to an increase of Euro 92.1 million in ECL.

Implementation of the global minimum tax rules for multinational and domestic groups under Pillar 2 and related amendments to IAS 12 on income taxes

In 2013, as part of the BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) Project, a complex process to reform international tax standards was launched at the initiative of the OECD and G20 countries which includes, among others, the Pillar 2 project, with the aim of ensuring a level playing field for companies worldwide, preventing a race to the bottom in corporate tax rates and promoting efficient investment and localisation decisions for business activities. This competitive equality would be achieved by applying a system of suitable common rules to ensure that the transnational group pays an effective tax rate of no less than 15% (OECD agreed rate) in each jurisdiction in which it is established.

The Pillar 2 system of rules developed at international level on the basis of the OECD technical guidance was implemented at EU and single market level with Directive No. 2022/2523/EU, adopted by the Council of the European Union on 14 December 2022 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 328/2022 of 22 December 2022, which also extended the scope of application to national Groups of EU countries.

The European provisions were then implemented in Italy by Legislative Decree no. 209 of 27 December 2023, published in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic No. 301 General Series of 28 December 2023 (the "Decree").

In particular, the Decree establishes a taxation additional to the ordinary income taxes (the Top-Up Tax) which consists of a minimum supplementary tax (IIR) payable by the Italian-based parent company of multinational or national groups in relation to companies belonging to the group subject to an effective tax rate of less than 15% and a domestic minimum tax (so-called QDMTT) applied by companies belonging to a multinational or national group located in Italy subject to low taxation, until the minimum effective rate of 15% is reached.

The purpose of this second tax is to allow supplementary tax to be levied in the country where a low level of taxation has occurred, thus avoiding that all tax is levied in the country of location of the direct or indirect parent company.

³⁶ For the description of the "Method for determining the extent of impairment" please refer to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

The subjective scope of application of the new taxes is limited to companies belonging to multinational and domestic groups with annual revenues of Euro 750 million or more, resulting from the Consolidated Financial Report of the parent company in at least two of the four financial years preceding the financial year under consideration.

The provisions of the Decree apply with respect to financial years beginning on or after 31 December 2023 (1 January 2024 for entities whose financial year coincides with the calendar year).

In view of the imminent entry into force of the new Pillar 2 tax provisions in some jurisdictions, the IASB, responding to stakeholders' concerns about the potential implications of applying the new tax provisions in some jurisdictions, approved a number of amendments to IAS 12 on income taxes on 23 May 2023. In particular, the amendments to the standard introduce a temporary mandatory exception to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the minimum additional tax introduced with the implementation of the Pillar 2 regulations and some specific disclosure requirements both for periods when the Pillar 2 legislation is in force or substantially in force but not yet effective, and for periods when the regulations will be effective. These disclosure requirements can be applied as from annual Financial Reports beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Specifically, an entity is asked to:

- disclose that it has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar 2 income taxes;
- disclose separately its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar 2 income taxes;
- in periods in which Pillar 2 legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, an entity shall disclose known or reasonably estimable information that helps users of the Financial Report understand the entity's exposure to Pillar 2 income taxes arising from that legislation.

In order to meet the disclosure objective, the entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar 2 income taxes at the end of the reporting period. This information does not have to reflect all the specific requirements of the Pillar 2 legislation and can be provided in the form of an indicative range. To the extent information is not known or reasonably estimable, an entity shall instead disclose a statement to that effect and disclose information about the progress in assessing its exposure.

In subjective terms, BPER Banca Group meets the quantitative requirement of the new Pillar 2 regulation and is therefore potentially impacted by it; for this reason, it is constantly monitoring the progress of regulations in Italy and Luxembourg, where it currently operates.

The exposure to Pillar 2 income taxes for the BPER Banca Group companies essentially derives from the effective tax rate, which is calculated separately for each financial year and for each country of operation. This rate is equal to the ratio of the country's adjusted relevant taxes to the country's relevant net income.

To limit the administrative and compliance expenses for multinational groups and fiscal administrations, called upon to respectively apply and monitor the correct application of the global minimum tax rule during the initial period (for periods starting before 31 December 2026 and ending not after 30 June 2028), operators that meet specific requirements are given the possibility to use 'transitional safe harbours' based on data mostly deriving from the Country-by-Country Report. With regard to Italy, the implementing provisions of the aforementioned transitional safe harbours are set out in the Ministerial Decree of 20 May 2024, published in the Official Journal of 28 May 2024, issued pursuant to art. 39, paragraph 3, of Italian Legislative Decree n. 209 of 23 December 2023 which, in line with the common approach, completed the regulatory framework on global minimum tax rules.

On the basis of the estimates and data available to date, the BPER Banca Group proves to meet the requirements to access the transitional safe harbours and, thus, is not subject to the obligation to pay the minimum additional tax via the Income Inclusion Rule (IIR) or the Qualified domestic Top-Up Tax (QDMTT). For this reason, no Pillar 2 current taxes were recognised in the Interim Report on Operations as at 31 March 2025, nor have any deferred tax assets and liabilities been recognised with reference to the regulation in question, in compliance with the temporary exception on this matter provided for by IAS 12.

The BPER Banca Group is in any case proceeding with the necessary activities to enable it to equip itself with the organisational and procedural structures required to exactly determine the effective tax rate in full compliance with the GloBE rules and to manage any higher taxes should they be due, as well as to be able to promptly implement all the new requirements introduced by the Pillar 2 regulation.

Domestic tax group election

BPER Banca has exercised the option as the consolidating company together with its subsidiaries listed in the table below for the “domestic tax consolidation” regime, governed by Articles 117-129 of the Consolidated Income Tax Act and introduced by Legislative Decree No. 344/2003 and subsequent amendments.

Domestic tax consolidation consists of a scheme, applicable on an optional binding basis for three years, by individual companies connected by a relationship of control pursuant to article 117 of the Consolidated Income Tax Act, whereby, for the consolidating company or entity, a single IRES tax base (taxable income or tax loss) is determined for the group of companies calculated as the algebraic sum of the tax base of the individual companies adhering to this scheme, as emerges from their respective tax returns. As at 31 December 2024, the option expired for Banco di Sardegna s.p.a., BPER Trust Company s.p.a. and BPER Real Estate s.p.a.; however it is expected that the option will be renewed for the three-year period 2025-2027 when the consolidating company submits its tax return, for the 2024 tax period to be submitted in 2025.

Consolidated companies	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Banca Cesare Ponti s.p.a.	x	x	x		
Bibanca s.p.a.		x	x	x	
Banco di Sardegna s.p.a.			x	x	x
BPER Factor s.p.a.	x	x	x		
Sardaleasing s.p.a.		x	x	x	
BPER Trust Company s.p.a.			x	x	x
BPER Real Estate s.p.a.			x	x	x
Finitalia s.p.a.	x	x	x		
Arca Fondi SGR s.p.a.	x	x	x		
Arca Holding s.p.a.	x	x	x		

Criteria for recognition in the Financial Statements

For the methods used in the recognition, classification, measurement and derecognition of income statement items, reference is made to the criteria applied for preparation of the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents

Item 10

1.1 Cash and cash equivalents: breakdown

	Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.12.2024
a) Cash	678,403	824,913
b) Current accounts and on demand deposits with Central Banks	6,549,192	6,654,183
c) Current accounts and on demand deposits with banks	437,158	408,804
Total	7,664,753	7,887,900

The balance of the item as at 31 March 2025 includes, as envisaged in the 8th update of Bank of Italy Circular no. 262/2005, all on demand loans to banks and central banks in the technical forms of deposits and current accounts, having the nature of cash and cash equivalents pursuant to IAS 7, despite continuing to respect the criteria for the recognition, measurement and derecognition of income statement items of the category "Assets at amortised cost". On demand deposits with banks are notably down following financial transactions carried out in 2024.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Item 20

2.1 Financial assets held for trading: breakdown by product

Description/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025			Total 31.12.2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
A. On-balance-sheet assets						
1. Debt securities	118,648	15,552	10	76,946	8,961	11
1.1 Structured securities	-	1,635	-	-	1,622	-
1.2 Other debt securities	118,648	13,917	10	76,946	7,339	11
2. Equity instruments	11,028	866	52	2,191	769	52
3. UCITS units	320	-	-	-	-	-
4. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	129,996	16,418	62	79,137	9,730	63
B. Derivative instruments						
1. Financial derivatives	2	593,090	4,687	2	569,699	5,994
1.1 trading	2	200,954	4,687	2	569,699	5,994
1.2 connected with the fair value option	-	392,136	-	-	-	-
1.3 other	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 connected with the fair value option	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	2	593,090	4,687	2	569,699	5,994
Total (A+B)	129,998	609,508	4,749	79,139	579,429	6,057

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Key: L1 = Level 1, L2 = Level 2, L3 = Level 3

2.5 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: breakdown by product

Description/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025			Total 31.12.2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Debt securities	-	-	25,289	-	-	29,159
1.1 Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	-	-	25,289	-	-	29,159
2. Equity instruments	-	-	11,830	2,401	-	11,703
3. UCITS units	258,342	-	486,696	271,005	-	497,971
4. Loans	-	161,047	30,196	-	95,518	30,273
4.1 Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Other	-	161,047	30,196	-	95,518	30,273
Total	258,342	161,047	554,011	273,406	95,518	569,106

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Key: L1 = Level 1, L2 = Level 2, L3 = Level 3

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Item 30

3.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown by product

Description/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025			Total 31.12.2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Debt securities	5,004,262	161,049	-	4,812,861	230,227	-
1.1 Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	5,004,262	161,049	-	4,812,861	230,227	-
2. Equity instruments	13,853	3,960	635,340	13,673	3,905	633,344
3. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,018,115	165,009	635,340	4,826,534	234,132	633,344

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024 in chapter "Techniques for the determination of fair value".

Key: L1 = Level 1, L2 = Level 2, L3 = Level 3

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Item 40

4.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by product of loans to banks

Type of transaction/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025						Total 31.12.2024					
	Book Value			Fair value			Book Value			Fair value		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	L1	L2	L3
A. Loans to Central Banks	950,128	-	-	-	-	950,128	1,013,730	-	-	-	-	1,013,730
1. Time deposits	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
2. Compulsory reserve	950,128	-	-	X	X	X	1,013,730	-	-	X	X	X
3. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
4. Other	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
B. Loans to banks	6,003,555	-	-	5,356,124	217,842	263,334	6,667,501	-	-	5,720,905	224,489	530,472
1. Loans	263,334	-	-	-	-	263,334	530,472	-	-	-	-	530,472
1.1. Current accounts	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.2. Time deposits	28,360	-	-	X	X	X	35,802	-	-	X	X	X
1.3. Other loans:	234,974	-	-	X	X	X	494,670	-	-	X	X	X
- Repurchase agreements	49,608	-	-	X	X	X	343,404	-	-	X	X	X
- Finance leases	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
- Other	185,366	-	-	X	X	X	151,266	-	-	X	X	X
2. Debt securities	5,740,221	-	-	5,356,124	217,842	-	6,137,029	-	-	5,720,905	224,489	-
2.1 Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other debt securities	5,740,221	-	-	5,356,124	217,842	-	6,137,029	-	-	5,720,905	224,489	-
Total	6,953,683	-	-	5,356,124	217,842	1,213,462	7,681,231	-	-	5,720,905	224,489	1,544,202

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Key: L1 = Level 1, L2 = Level 2, L3 = Level 3

4.2 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by product of loans to customers

Type of transaction/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025						Total 31.12.2024					
	Book Value			Fair value			Book Value			Fair value		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	L1	L2	L3
1. Loans	88,197,100	993,690	408,090	-	-	92,504,724	88,796,001	911,192	429,196	-	-	94,033,938
1.1. Current accounts	5,141,486	100,037	30,714	X	X	X	5,174,967	86,697	34,696	X	X	X
1.2. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.3. Mortgage loans	61,292,308	654,145	321,300	X	X	X	61,477,627	596,538	334,126	X	X	X
1.4. Credit cards, personal loans and assignments of one-fifth of salary	5,166,503	52,575	7,601	X	X	X	5,190,175	50,880	8,104	X	X	X
1.5. Finance leases	2,623,968	39,409	13,106	X	X	X	2,718,807	33,390	13,530	X	X	X
1.6. Factoring	1,768,840	12,488	-	X	X	X	2,251,538	11,696	-	X	X	X
1.7. Other loans	12,203,995	135,036	35,369	X	X	X	11,982,887	131,991	38,740	X	X	X
2. Debt securities	17,290,919	345,829	-	16,091,350	319,265	622,460	15,377,572	355,307	-	14,218,410	217,791	694,340
2.1. Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. Other debt securities	17,290,919	345,829	-	16,091,350	319,265	622,460	15,377,572	355,307	-	14,218,410	217,791	694,340
Total	105,488,019	1,339,519	408,090	16,091,350	319,265	93,127,184	104,173,573	1,266,499	429,196	14,218,410	217,791	94,728,278

The sub-item "Other loans", limited to the performing component (inclusive of Stage 1 and 2 equal to Euro 12,204 million, as well as the portion of POCI assets classified in Stage 2, equal to Euro 26 million), is composed as follows: Euro 7,230 million of short-term bullet loans (-0.11% on December 2024), Euro 2,532 million of advances on invoices and bills subject to collection (-3.14% on December 2024), Euro 1,378 million of import/export advances, (+6.66% on December 2024), Euro 29 million of credit assignment (-39.58% on December 2024) and Euro 1,601 million of other miscellaneous entries (29.87% on December 2024).

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Key: L1 = Level 1, L2 = Level 2, L3 = Level 3

Intangible assets

Item 100

10.1 Intangible assets: breakdown by asset type

Description/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025		Total 31.12.2024	
	Finite useful life	Indefinite useful life	Finite useful life	Indefinite useful life
A.1 Goodwill	X	170,018	X	170,018
A.1.1 pertaining to group	X	170,018	X	170,018
A.1.2 pertaining to minority interests	X	-	X	-
A.2 Other intangible assets	532,663	-	540,745	-
of which Software	529,959	-	537,634	-
A.2.1 Assets measured at cost	532,663	-	540,745	-
a) intangible assets generated internally	-	-	-	-
b) other assets	532,663	-	540,745	-
A.2.2 Assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	-
a) intangible assets generated internally	-	-	-	-
b) other assets	-	-	-	-
Total	532,663	170,018	540,745	170,018

Goodwill for an amount of Euro 170.0 million, is allocated to the CGU Arca Holding and has remained unchanged with respect to 31 December 2024.

“Other intangible assets” mainly comprise application software measured at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over a period, not exceeding five years, that depends on the degree of obsolescence involved.

Other information

Information on goodwill

With respect to business combinations, accounting standard IFRS 3 requires the recognition of any intangible assets and goodwill arising from the transaction; goodwill, in particular, is measured as the difference between:

- the consideration transferred, measured in accordance with IFRS 3, which generally requires fair value at the acquisition date, and other items also indicated in the relevant accounting standard; and
- the net value of the amounts at the acquisition date of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed measured in accordance with IFRS 3.

Also as part of international accounting standards, IAS 36 requires the identification of “Cash Generating Units” (CGUs) and allocation of goodwill to those that will benefit from the effects deriving from the business combination; a CGU is the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

According to IAS 36, an impairment test, i.e. the verification of an asset’s recoverable amount, is performed by comparing the carrying amount of the CGU with its recoverable value, where “recoverable value” means the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is determined in a way that is consistent with the method used to determine its recoverable value. Generally speaking, the impairment loss shall be recognised immediately in profit or loss.

In accordance with IAS 36, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill, are not amortised, but must be tested for impairment at least annually (or in any case whenever there is evidence of impairment) to verify the actual recoverability of the recorded value. The annual verification can be carried out at any time during the reference year, provided that it is conducted in the same period in all years. In this context, the BPER Banca Group carries out an annual impairment test at the time the year-end Financial Report is prepared, whereas when interim reports are prepared, a check is performed to verify whether there are any signs of impairment; in this case, if the check has a positive outcome, an impairment test is carried out.

As regards the goodwill recognised in the Consolidated Interim Report on Operations as at 31 March 2025, various internal and external aspects of the CGU were analysed in order to highlight any elements of concern (or trigger events) that would require the impairment test to be updated with respect to the one carried out at the closure of the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

From the analyses carried out, the following emerged:

- an overall reduction of 19 bps in the cost of capital compared to the estimate of 31 December 2024, 10.29% as compared to the previous 10.48%, with a positive effect on the estimate of value in use, without prejudice to all the other assessment parameters. The downward trend is attributable to the reduction of 3 bps in the risk free rate compared to the end-of-2024 figure, calculated in a consistent approach as the average yield on 10-year Italian government bonds estimated over a one-year observation period (1.20 as compared to 1.23 as at the end of 2024). The Market Risk Premium (MRP) value, assumed as another parameter to calculate the estimated cost of equity on the basis of the Capital Asset Pricing Model formula, remained unchanged. The updated cost of equity as at 31 March 2025 was below the maximum levels identified during the impairment test as at 31 December 2024 for the individual CGUs to which goodwill (17.85%) is allocated, or that rate for which the value in use of the CGU is equal to its book value, without prejudice to all other valuation parameters;
- with reference to certain selected and examined indicators, the most updated macroeconomic and sector scenario shows that forecasts for the coming period have changed slightly compared to those made at the end of 2024. More specifically, in the period analysed, GDP growth on average remained almost unchanged, the unemployment rate was more favourable, especially in 2025, while the 3M Euribor should settle at lower levels in 2025, in line with previous forecasts for the other years. On the other hand, inflation is expected to rise more sharply in 2025, while remaining in line with previous expectations for the following years. Finally, asset management in the period considered will be marked by a smaller annual change than previously expected, with a net overall effect of only -1.1% on total assets at the end of 2028. In this context, the economic and financial forecasts of the CGU already used for the verification carried out on 31 December 2024 were not reviewed and are therefore the only ones available and approved by the Board of Directors of the subsidiary. In the last period, the issue of import tariffs and related international tensions has arisen, threatening supply chains and the balance that had been established over the years. To date, it is still difficult to predict the medium- to long-term impact that this situation will have on the economic system and, in particular, on the asset management segment. The volatility that has affected the stock market, characterised by sudden, significant downwards and upwards adjustments, may also represent an opportunity for companies operating in asset management, with a consequent increase in profitability in the short term. Finally, it should be noted that the impairment test carried out at the end of 2024 revealed a significant margin for deterioration of the normalised flow underlying the Terminal Value (-70%), as well as of profits until 2029 and of the normalised flow estimate (-39%) before an impairment loss condition emerge;
- the empirical analysis carried out on a sample of listed companies operating in the asset management segment shows an overall positive sentiment from investors for companies active in this sector, particularly Italian companies, until the end of March 2025. The analysis shows growing market capitalisation in shares with equity multiples, including goodwill and other intangible assets, well above 1x for almost all the entities analysed.

In light of the information provided in the previous paragraphs, and in line with the international accounting standards, the Group did not deem it necessary to perform a full impairment test update when the Consolidated Interim Report on Operations as at 31 March 2025 was prepared, given the absence of trigger events.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale and related liabilities

Asset item 120 and liability item 70

12.1 Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale: breakdown by assets

	Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.12.2024
A. Assets held for sale		
A.1 Financial assets	-	-
A.2 Equity investments	-	-
A.3 Property, plant and equipment	33,405	38,861
of which: arising from the enforcement of guarantees received	1,597	1,778
A.4 Intangible assets	33	33
A.5 Other non-current assets	2,668	2,126
Total A	36,106	41,020
of which measured at cost	6,994	5,775
of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 3	29,112	35,245
B. Discontinued operations		
B.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets held for trading	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-
B.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
B.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-
B.4 Equity investments	-	-
B.5 Property, plant and equipment	-	-
of which: arising from the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-
B.6 Intangible assets	-	-
B.7 Other assets	-	-
Total B	-	-
of which measured at cost	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-
C. Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale		
C.1 Due to banks/customers	102	110
C.2 Securities	-	-
C.3 Other liabilities	5,023	4,957
Total C	5,125	5,067
of which measured at cost	5,125	5,067
of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-
D. Liabilities associated with discontinued operations		
D.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	-
D.2 Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-
D.3 Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-
D.4 Provisions	-	-
D.5 Other liabilities	-	-
Total D	-	-
of which measured at cost	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-

LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Item 10

1.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by product of due to banks

Type of transaction/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025				Total 31.12.2024			
	BV	Fair Value			BV	Fair Value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Due to Central Banks	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2. Due to banks	4,571,591	X	X	X	5,047,675	X	X	X
2.1 Current accounts and demand deposits	171,245	X	X	X	146,542	X	X	X
2.2 Time deposits	934	X	X	X	934	X	X	X
2.3 Loans	3,440,718	X	X	X	4,056,116	X	X	X
2.3.1 Repurchase agreements	3,079,982	X	X	X	3,695,586	X	X	X
2.3.2 Other	360,736	X	X	X	360,530	X	X	X
2.4 Payables for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.5 Lease liabilities	10,024	X	X	X	10,816	X	X	X
2.6 Other liabilities	948,670	X	X	X	833,267	X	X	X
Total	4,571,591	-	-	4,571,591	5,047,675	-	-	5,047,675

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Fair value is assumed to be the same as the carrying amount since they are sight or short-term transactions, mainly at floating rates.

Key: BV = Book value; L1 = Level 1; L2 = Level 2; L3 = Level 3

1.2 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by product of due to customers

Type of transaction/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025				Total 31.12.2024			
	BV	Fair Value			BV	Fair Value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Current accounts and demand deposits	90,725,411	X	X	X	93,722,900	X	X	X
2. Time deposits	1,819,206	X	X	X	2,078,811	X	X	X
3. Loans	9,962,055	X	X	X	7,052,840	X	X	X
3.1 Repurchase agreements	4,529,320	X	X	X	1,825,110	X	X	X
3.2 Other	5,432,735	X	X	X	5,227,730	X	X	X
4. Payables for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
5. Lease liabilities	407,426	X	X	X	402,257	X	X	X
6. Other liabilities	893,769	X	X	X	993,511	X	X	X
Total	103,807,867	-	-	103,807,867	104,250,319	-	-	104,250,319

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Fair value is assumed to be the same as the carrying amount since they are sight or short-term transactions, mainly at floating rates.

Key: BV = Book value; L1 = Level 1; L2 = Level 2; L3 = Level 3

1.3 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown, by product, of securities issued

Type of transaction/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025				Total 31.12.2024			
	BV	Fair Value			BV	Fair Value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
A. Securities								
1. bonds	9,585,319	7,269,948	2,404,705	-	9,890,105	6,831,554	3,152,197	-
1.1 structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 other	9,585,319	7,269,948	2,404,705	-	9,890,105	6,831,554	3,152,197	-
2. other securities	1,044,157	-	-	1,044,157	1,265,081	-	-	1,265,081
2.1 structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 other	1,044,157	-	-	1,044,157	1,265,081	-	-	1,265,081
Total	10,629,476	7,269,948	2,404,705	1,044,157	11,155,186	6,831,554	3,152,197	1,265,081

“Bonds” include Euro 1,460 million of subordinated debt, none of which are convertible into shares.

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Key: BV = Book value; L1 = Level 1; L2 = Level 2; L3 = Level 3

Financial liabilities held for trading

Item 20

2.1 Financial liabilities held for trading: breakdown by product

Type of transaction/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025					Total 31.12.2024				
	NV	Fair Value			Fair Value *	NV	Fair Value			Fair Value *
		L1	L2	L3			L1	L2	L3	
A. On-balance-sheet liabilities										
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to customers	994	1,015	-	-	1,015	3	94	-	-	94
3. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.1 Bonds	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.1.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.1.2 Other bonds	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2 Other securities	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2.2 Other	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Total A	994	1,015	-	-	1,015	3	94	-	-	94
B. Derivative instruments										
1. Financial derivatives	X	-	204,179	4,135	X	X	-	219,866	4,334	X
1.1 Trading	X	-	181,338	4,135	X	X	-	219,866	4,334	X
1.2 Connected with the fair value option	X	-	22,841	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
1.3 Other	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2. Credit derivatives	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.1 Trading	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.2 Connected with the fair value option	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.3 Other	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
Total B	X	-	204,179	4,135	X	X	-	219,866	4,334	X
Total (A+B)	X	1,015	204,179	4,135	X	X	94	219,866	4,334	X

An explanation of the fair value hierarchy used for classification was given in Part A.4 of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report as at 31 December 2024.

Key: VN = Nominal Value or Notional Value; L1 = Level 1; L2 = Level 2; L3 = Level 3; Fair value* = fair value calculated excluding value adjustments due to changes in the creditworthiness of the issuer since the issue date.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value

Item 30

3.1 Financial liabilities designated at fair value: breakdown by product

Type of transaction/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025					Total 31.12.2024				
	NV	Fair value			Fair value *	NV	Fair value			Fair value *
		L1	L2	L3			L1	L2	L3	
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
1.2 Other	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
of which:										
- commitments to disburse funds	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- financial guarantees granted	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
2.2 Other	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
of which:										
- commitments to disburse funds	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- financial guarantees granted	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Debt securities	2,915,118	-	3,000,741	-	3,042,058	2,654,092	-	2,712,050	-	2,757,390
3.1 Structured	2,915,118	-	3,000,741	-	X	2,654,092	-	2,712,050	-	X
3.2 Other	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Total	2,915,118	-	3,000,741	-	3,042,058	2,654,092	-	2,712,050	-	2,757,390

The item includes capital protection certificates (structured debt securities). Classification into this category derives primarily from the reconciliation of these liabilities to the portfolios managed by the in-house Capital Markets unit, which, according to the Group's policies and in consideration of the objectives pursued and reported performance obtained, are measured at fair value. In addition, this classification makes it possible to pursue a "natural hedge" of derivatives entered into in order to "balance" the risks assumed with derivatives embedded in issued liabilities (derivatives that were classified as "trading" when recognised).

Key: VN = Nominal Value; L1 = Level 1; L2 = Level 2; L3 = Level 3; Fair value* = fair value calculated excluding value adjustments due to changes in the creditworthiness of the issuer since the issue date.

INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Interest

Items 10 and 20

1.1 Interest and similar income: breakdown

Items/Technical forms	Debt securities	Loans	Other transactions	Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.03.2024
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:	1,683	10	303	1,996	2,893
1.1 Financial assets held for trading	805	-	-	805	246
1.2 Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	7
1.3 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	878	10	303	1,191	2,640
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	27,810	-	X	27,810	25,758
3. Financial assets measured at amortised cost:	108,006	891,852	X	999,858	1,115,997
3.1 Loans to banks	17,903	60,635	X	78,538	125,041
3.2 Loans to customers	90,103	831,217	X	921,320	990,956
4. Hedging derivatives	X	X	32,460	32,460	75,747
5. Other assets	X	X	65,692	65,692	68,791
6. Financial Liabilities	X	X	X	-	-
Total	137,499	891,862	98,455	1,127,816	1,289,186
of which: interest income on impaired financial assets	-	20,944	-	20,944	21,440
of which: interest income on finance lease	X	31,840	X	31,840	43,790

1.3 Interest and similar expense: breakdown

Items/Technical forms	Loans	Debt Securities	Other transactions	Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.03.2024
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	203,413	95,704	X	299,117	401,809
1.1 Due to central banks	-	X	X	-	9,760
1.2 Due to banks	48,480	X	X	48,480	71,858
1.3 Due to customers	154,933	X	X	154,933	204,071
1.4 Debt securities issued	X	95,704	X	95,704	116,120
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	24	-	-	24	1
3. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other liabilities and provisions	X	X	348	348	194
5. Hedging derivatives	X	X	16,040	16,040	43,558
6. Financial assets	X	X	X	411	4
Total	203,437	95,704	16,388	315,940	445,566
of which: interest expense on lease liabilities	4,821	X	X	4,821	3,354

Commissions

Items 40 and 50

2.1 Commission income: breakdown

Type of service/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.03.2024
a) Financial instruments	105,695	87,747
1. Placement of securities	83,641	67,515
1.1 Through underwriting and/or on a firm commitment basis	-	-
1.2 Without a firm commitment basis	83,641	67,515
2. Reception, transmission and execution of orders on behalf of customers	8,512	7,608
2.1 Reception and transmission of orders for one or more financial instruments	8,512	7,608
2.2. Execution of orders on behalf of customers	-	-
3. Other commission income related to activities connected to financial instruments	13,542	12,624
of which: dealing on own account	847	843
of which: individual portfolio management	12,586	11,667
b) Corporate Finance	794	1,041
1. Mergers and acquisitions advisory	-	80
2. Treasury services	-	-
3. Other commission income related to corporate finance services	794	961
c) Investment advice	519	450
d) Clearing and settlement	-	-
e) Collective portfolio management	121,349	103,291
f) Custody and administration	4,842	9,720
1. Depository bank	-	-
2. Other commission income related to custody and administration services	4,842	9,720
g) Central administrative services for collective portfolio management	-	-
h) Fiduciary services	-	-
i) Payment services	182,518	180,396
1. Current accounts	88,442	91,567
2. Credit cards	24,192	18,368
3. Debit cards and other payment cards	25,948	23,150
4. Bank transfers and other payment orders	32,983	33,996
5. Other commission income related to payment services	10,953	13,315
j) Distribution of third-party services	66,758	61,874
1. Collective portfolio management	8	135
2. Insurance products	60,343	52,434
3. Other products	6,407	9,305
of which: individual portfolio management	1,428	1,575
k) Structured finance	17,201	7,869
l) Securitisation servicing	35	30
m) Commitments to disburse funds	-	-
n) Financial guarantees granted	12,285	12,825
of which: credit derivatives	-	-
o) Financing transactions	62,820	60,359
of which: factoring transactions	4,301	4,278
p) Currency dealing	3,994	3,833
q) Commodities	-	-
r) Other commission income	19,639	20,446
of which: management of multilateral trading facilities	-	-
of which: management of organised trading facilities	-	-
Total	598,449	549,881

2.2 Commission expense: breakdown

Type of services/Amounts	Total	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
a) Financial instruments	449	543
of which: trading in financial instruments	431	518
of which: placement of financial instruments	-	-
of which: individual portfolio management	18	25
- Own portfolios	18	25
- Third party portfolios	-	-
b) Clearing and settlement	-	-
c) Collective portfolio management	32,451	27,000
1. Own portfolios	32,451	27,000
2. Third party portfolios	-	-
d) Custody and administration	1,566	1,267
e) Collection and payment services	21,925	18,306
of which: credit cards, debit cards and other payment cards	19,200	15,667
f) Securitisation servicing	-	-
g) Commitments to receive funds	-	-
h) Financial guarantees received	892	1,057
of which: credit derivatives	-	-
i) "Out-of-branch" offer of financial instruments, products and services	3,789	2,225
j) Currency dealing	-	-
k) Other commission expense	4,996	6,494
Total	66,068	56,892

Dividends and similar income

Item 70

3.1 Dividends and similar income: breakdown

Items/Income	Total		Total	
	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	Dividends	Similar income	Dividends	Similar income
A. Financial assets held for trading	22	-	168	-
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	3,225	-	4,678
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	43	-	36	-
D. Equity investments	-	-	-	-
Total	65	3,225	204	4,678

Net income from trading activities

Item 80

4.1 Net income from trading activities: breakdown

Transactions/Income items	Capital gains (A)	Profits on trading (B)	Capital losses (C)	Losses on trading (D)	Net Result [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets held for trading	887	1,672	(1,314)	(751)	494
1.1 Debt securities	385	717	(699)	(435)	(32)
1.2 Equity instruments	499	903	(615)	(302)	485
1.3 UCITS units	3	52	-	(14)	41
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Other	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Debts	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Other	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial assets and liabilities: exchange differences	X	X	X	X	18,977
4. Derivative instruments	112,228	116,036	(51,581)	(108,297)	57,124
4.1 Financial derivatives:	112,228	116,036	(51,581)	(108,297)	57,124
- on debt securities and interest rates	31,233	73,162	(31,450)	(69,411)	3,534
- on equities and stock indexes	74,868	32,908	(14,297)	(28,981)	64,498
- on currency and gold	X	X	X	X	(11,262)
- other	6,127	9,966	(5,834)	(9,905)	354
4.2 Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: natural hedges connected with the fair value option</i>	X	X	X	X	-
Total	113,115	117,708	(52,895)	(109,048)	76,595

The item includes capital gains from valuation relating to the operational hedging of Certificates, for a total amount of Euro 64.6 million.

Net income from hedging activities

Item 90

5.1 Net income from hedging activities: breakdown

Income items/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.03.2024
A. Income from:		
A.1 Fair value hedges	110,622	58,200
A.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	21,496	8,876
A.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	17,923	54,882
A.4 Cash-flow hedging derivatives	-	49
A.5 Foreign currency assets and liabilities	-	-
Total income from hedging activity (A)	150,041	122,007
B. Charges from:		
B.1 Fair value hedges	41,058	62,451
B.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	93,420	54,538
B.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	16,270	4,374
B.4 Cash-flow hedging derivatives	-	42
B.5 Foreign currency assets and liabilities	-	-
Total charges from hedging activity (B)	150,748	121,405
C. Net income from hedging activities (A-B)	(707)	602
of which: result of hedging on net positions	-	-

Gains (Losses) on disposal or repurchase

Item 100

6.1 Gains (Losses) on disposal or repurchase: breakdown

Items/Income items	Total 31.03.2025			Total 31.03.2024		
	Gains	Losses	Net result	Gains	Losses	Net result
Financial assets						
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	5,998	(1,109)	4,889	13,670	(703)	12,967
1.1 Loans to banks	30	-	30	2,218	(622)	1,596
1.2 Loans to customers	5,968	(1,109)	4,859	11,452	(81)	11,371
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,059	(511)	2,548	5,080	(2,290)	2,790
2.1 Debt securities	3,059	(511)	2,548	5,080	(2,290)	2,790
2.2 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets (A)	9,057	(1,620)	7,437	18,750	(2,993)	15,757
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities issued	1,070	(37)	1,033	2	-	2
Total liabilities (B)	1,070	(37)	1,033	2	-	2

The net result relating to "Financial assets" mainly refers to the disposal of debt securities classified in the HTC and HTC&S portfolios (Euro 6.5 million).

Net income on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Item 110

7.1 Net change in value of other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: breakdown of financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value

Transactions/Income items	Capital gains (A)	Gains on disposal (B)	Capital losses (C)	Losses on disposal (D)	Net Result [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets	51	-	(44)	(7)	-
1.1 Debt securities	51	-	(44)	(7)	-
1.2 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial Liabilities	31,507	1,169	(66,339)	(37,177)	(70,840)
2.1 Debt securities issued	31,507	1,169	(66,339)	(37,177)	(70,840)
2.2 Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-
3. Foreign currency financial assets and liabilities: exchange differences	X	X	X	X	-
Total	31,558	1,169	(66,383)	(37,184)	(70,840)

The results shown on Securities in Issue refer to the Certificates issued and are attributable to the change in fair value attributable to interest rate risk, to the change in fair value of the derivative component embedded in the instruments issued (which is similarly recognised with an entry of opposite sign in item 80 "Net income from trading activities" against the valuation of derivatives entered into on the market to balance the bank's position).

7.2 Net change in value of other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: breakdown of other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value

Transactions/Income items	Capital gains (A)	Gains on disposal (B)	Capital losses (C)	Losses on disposal (D)	Net Result [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets	11,608	20,692	(18,202)	-	14,098
1.1 Debt securities	18	19,543	(1,321)	-	18,240
1.2 Equity instruments	127	-	-	-	127
1.3 UCITS units	11,347	1,149	(16,881)	-	(4,385)
1.4 Loans	116	-	-	-	116
2. Foreign currency financial assets: exchange differences	X	X	X	X	(92)
Total	11,608	20,692	(18,202)	-	14,006

Net impairment losses/write-backs for credit risk

Item 130

8.1 Net impairment losses for credit risk relating to financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown

Transactions/Income items	Impairment losses (1)								Write-backs (2)				Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.03.2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Purchased or originated credit impaired		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired				
			Write-offs	Other	Write-offs	Other								
A. Loans to banks	(54)	-	-	-	-	-	73	2,661	-	-	2,680	(195)		
- Loans	(52)	-	-	-	-	-	69	2,661	-	-	2,678	(301)		
- Debt securities	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	106		
B. Loans to customers	(15,118)	(2,693)	(1,206)	(199,586)	(362)	(19,180)	4,115	42,027	102,329	18,875	(70,799)	(92,028)		
- Loans	(14,463)	(2,693)	(1,206)	(199,586)	(362)	(19,180)	4,110	41,667	102,329	18,875	(70,509)	(94,977)		
- Debt securities	(655)	-	-	-	-	-	5	360	-	-	(290)	2,949		
Total	(15,172)	(2,693)	(1,206)	(199,586)	(362)	(19,180)	4,188	44,688	102,329	18,875	(68,119)	(92,223)		

8.2 Net impairment losses for credit risk relating to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown

Transactions/Income items	Impairment losses (1)								Write-backs (2)				Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.03.2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Purchased or originated credit impaired		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired				
			Write-offs	Other	Write-offs	Other								
A. Debt securities	(105)	(90)	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	(175)	(1,049)		
B. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
- to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
- to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	(105)	(90)	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	(175)	(1,049)		

Administrative expenses

Item 190

12.1 Staff costs: breakdown

Type of costs/Amounts	Total 31.03.2025	Total 31.03.2024
1) Employees	403,370	422,912
a) wages and salaries	288,559	305,813
b) social security charges	74,987	77,232
c) termination indemnities	16,859	16,861
d) pension expenses	149	153
e) provision for employee termination indemnities	916	1,127
f) provision for pension and similar commitments:	789	762
- defined contribution plan	-	-
- defined benefit plans	789	762
g) payments to external supplementary pension funds:	10,479	10,405
- defined contribution plan	10,479	10,405
- defined benefit plans	-	-
h) costs from share-based payments	351	1,562
i) other personnel benefits	10,281	8,997
2) Other not-retired employees	3,267	7,829
3) Directors and Statutory Auditors	2,919	2,476
4) Retired employees	169	175
Total	409,725	433,392

12.5 Other administrative expenses: breakdown

Items	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Indirect taxes and duties	84,294	84,455
Stamp duty	70,838	71,276
Other indirect taxes with right of recourse	5,360	4,078
Municipal property tax	5,186	5,475
Other	2,910	3,626
Other costs	179,373	298,480
Maintenance and repairs	23,297	24,286
Rental expense	5,820	5,385
Post office, telephone and telegraph	6,107	7,764
Data transmission fees and use of databases	15,460	13,694
Advertising	6,243	10,142
Consulting and other professional services	43,785	47,552
Lease of IT hardware and software	23,478	20,481
Insurance	7,692	6,830
Cleaning of office premises	2,492	2,331
Printing and stationery	2,353	2,595
Energy and fuel	9,007	11,059
Transport	3,549	3,699
Staff training and expense refunds	4,327	4,300
Information and surveys	2,217	3,566
Security	2,767	3,082
Administrative services	3,758	4,353
Use of external data gathering and processing services	4,719	3,316
Membership fees	2,931	2,288
Condominium expenses	3,822	3,105
Contributions to systemic funds	-	111,822
Sundry other	5,549	6,830
Total	263,667	382,935

The comparative item "Contributions to systemic funds" refers to the regular 2024 contribution to the DGS (Deposit Guarantee Scheme).

Other operating expense (income)

Item 230

16.1 Other operating expense: breakdown

Description/Amounts	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Loss from loss data collection	3,619	2,885
Amortisation of leasehold improvement expenditure	848	902
Other expense	16,719	43,368
Total	21,186	47,155

16.2 Other operating income: breakdown

Description/Amounts	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Rental income	2,434	3,156
Recovery of taxes	75,181	74,447
Income from Loss data collection	9,577	4,197
Fast-track facility fee	2,969	1,840
Other income	59,216	28,860
Total	149,377	112,500

INFORMATION ON RISKS AND RELATED HEDGING POLICIES

Risks faced by the Banking Group

It should be noted that, in compliance with the prudential regulations intended to strengthen the ability of banks to absorb shocks deriving from economic and financial tensions, the BPER Banca Group monitors capital adequacy, the exposure to risks and the general characteristics of the related management and control systems, in order to facilitate market discipline.

The document “Public Disclosure - Pillar 3” as at 31 March 2025, prepared pursuant to the requirements of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 (CRR) and subsequent updates, illustrates the key metrics used by the BPER Banca Group (own funds, capital requirements, financial leverage and liquidity coverage ratio) as required by art. 447 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013, as later amended.

The disclosure at 31 March 2025 is published on the same date as or as soon as possible after the Consolidated Interim Report on Operations is published on the Parent Company’s website <https://group.bper.it>

Risks of consolidation accounting

Quantitative information

A. Credit quality

A.1 Non-performing and performing credit exposures: amounts, adjustments, changes and economic distribution

A.1.1 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio classification and credit quality (book values)

Portfolios/quality	Bad loans	Unlikely-To-Pay loans	Non-performing past due exposures	Performing past due exposures	Other performing exposures	Total
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	149,252	1,212,163	77,709	765,670	111,984,517	114,189,311
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	5,165,311	5,165,311
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	216,532	216,532
5. Financial assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31.03.2025	149,252	1,212,163	77,709	765,670	117,366,360	119,571,154
Total 31.12.2024	124,895	1,160,588	81,244	725,128	116,656,682	118,748,537

A.1.2 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio classification and credit quality (gross and net values)

Portfolios/quality	Non-performing				Performing			Total (net exposure)
	Gross exposure	Total impairment provisions	Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (*)	Gross exposure	Total impairment provisions	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,743,243	1,304,119	1,439,124	36,071	113,373,730	623,543	112,750,187	114,189,311
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	5,167,338	2,027	5,165,311	5,165,311
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	X	X	216,532	216,532
5. Financial assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31.03.2025	2,743,243	1,304,119	1,439,124	36,071	118,541,068	625,570	118,132,030	119,571,154
Total 31.12.2024	2,577,655	1,210,928	1,366,727	38,972	117,882,160	655,300	117,381,810	118,748,537

(*) Amount to be shown for information purposes

Portfolios/quality	Low credit quality assets		Other assets
	Cumulated capital losses	Net exposure	Net exposure
1. Financial assets held for trading	-	337	731,652
2. Hedging derivatives	-	-	626,591
Total 31.03.2025	-	337	1,358,243
Total 31.12.2024	-	83	1,310,967

Risks of prudential consolidation

1.1 Credit risk

The BPER Banca Group's organisation provides for centralisation of the credit risk control function at the Parent Company.

Qualitative Information

1. General aspects

During the first quarter of 2025, the Italian economy followed a trend of modest growth. On the basis of preliminary estimates, GDP was mainly supported by domestic consumption, which benefited from a slight increase in wages and the steady performance of the labour market.

As concerns domestic demand, the contribution of investments was mixed, with a positive contribution from non-residential construction offsetting the decline in production investments.

Despite the uncertainties of the international context resulting from the application of the American protectionist trade policy, exports showed a positive trend in the first few months of 2025, possibly due to trade being brought forward ahead of the application of tariffs on a wide range of products.

At the same time, industrial production grew in most sectors, with positive effects on qualitative indicators such as customer confidence, which nevertheless remains low. The services sector also benefited from a slight recovery, which was more pronounced in the tourism segment.

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices increased as compared to the last quarter of 2024 and settled at 2.1%³⁷ as at March 2025 (1.4% as at December 2024), primarily due to the increase of energy and food prices.

The European Central Bank's continued its expansionary policy, with further cuts to the benchmark interest rates. Nonetheless, loans to businesses remain weak with a still negative trend (-2.1% in February 2025), mainly driven by the decline in lending to smaller businesses and to the manufacturing and construction sectors. Loans to households have started to grow again.

The impairment rates for banking assets are still at very contained levels. The portion of performing loans for which banks have recognised a significant increase in credit risk remains limited.

Based on the trend in fundamentals and the characteristics of the macroeconomic context, a 0.6%³⁸ growth in GDP is forecast for 2025, while a greater 0.8% expansion of GDP is expected for 2026: such projections have been revised downwards on account of the incorporation of the tariffs effects on the economy; foreign demand will continue to expand, albeit at a slower pace.

Credit Policy Objectives

In pursuing its overall credit policy objectives and to support customers that are most exposed to the effects of significant events such as the conflicts in Ukraine and in the Middle East and higher interest rates, which have characterised the economic context over the past few years, as well as to potential external shocks such as higher tariffs, a forward-looking approach was adopted with the aim of:

- incorporating sectoral and micro-sectoral forecasts;
- evaluating the resilience of companies through forward-looking estimates of company Financial Reports;
- extending portfolio segmentation to the various branches of the economy in order to intercept dissimilar micro-sector dynamics within the same business areas;
- introducing assessments of climate-related, environmental and sustainability risks, with particular reference to counterparties highly exposed to transition risks also depending on whether they belong to high-emission intensity sectors;
- providing for the development of green financing and technological innovation, transversal to all sectors of the economy and intended to ensure greater competitiveness for the companies concerned;
- continuing to finance consumer households in the various technical forms (home mortgages, personal loans, etc.).

³⁷ Bank of Italy - Economic Bulletin No. 2 - 2025

³⁸ Bank of Italy, Macroeconomic projections for the Italian economy, April 2025

Quantitative information

A. Credit quality

A.1.4 Prudential consolidation - On- and off-balance sheet credit exposures to banks: gross and net values

Type of exposure/amount	Gross exposure				Total impairment provisions				Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (*)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired			
A. ON-BALANCE SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES											
A.1. ON DEMAND	6,987,352	6,987,352	-	-	-	1,002	1,002	-	-	6,986,350	-
a) Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
b) Performing	6,987,352	6,987,352	-	X	-	1,002	1,002	-	X	6,986,350	-
A.2 OTHER	8,237,592	7,739,880	465,271	-	-	21,950	1,768	20,182	-	8,215,642	-
a) Bad loans	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
b) Unlikely to pay loans	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
c) Non-performing past due exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
d) Performing past due exposures	22,739	2,810	19,929	X	-	19,808	3	19,805	X	2,931	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
e) Other performing exposures	8,214,853	7,737,070	445,342	X	-	2,142	1,765	377	X	8,212,711	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
TOTAL (A)	15,224,944	14,727,232	465,271	-	-	22,952	2,770	20,182	-	15,201,992	-
B. OFF-BALANCE SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES											
a) Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
b) Performing	2,779,291	1,599,048	26,504	X	-	946	944	2	X	2,778,345	-
TOTAL (B)	2,779,291	1,599,048	26,504	-	-	946	944	2	-	2,778,345	-
TOTAL (A+B)	18,004,235	16,326,280	491,775	-	-	23,898	3,714	20,184	-	17,980,337	-

(*) Amount to be shown for information purposes

A.1.5 Prudential consolidation - On- and off-balance sheet credit exposures to customers: gross and net values

Type of exposure/amount	Gross exposure					Total impairment provisions				Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (*)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired			
A. ON-BALANCE SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Bad loans	578,135	X	-	486,685	91,450	428,883	X	-	355,008	73,875	149,252	36,071
- of which: forborne exposures	92,731	X	-	77,129	15,602	67,380	X	-	55,735	11,645	25,351	2,711
b) Unlikely to pay loans	2,045,058	X	-	1,830,390	214,668	832,895	X	-	699,232	133,663	1,212,163	-
- of which: forborne exposures	534,289	X	-	418,323	115,966	271,142	X	-	200,681	70,461	263,147	-
c) Non-performing past due exposures	120,050	X	-	118,209	1,841	42,341	X	-	41,524	817	77,709	-
- of which: forborne exposures	312	X	-	272	40	103	X	-	87	16	209	-
d) Performing past due exposures	809,949	313,904	483,513	X	12,532	47,210	1,986	44,276	X	948	762,739	-
- of which: forborne exposures	45,419	-	43,037	X	2,382	4,102	-	3,979	X	123	41,317	-
e) Other performing exposures	109,844,269	102,295,179	6,917,838	X	312,951	556,410	229,804	310,556	X	16,050	109,287,859	-
- of which: forborne exposures	847,246	-	767,324	X	79,922	57,593	-	49,597	X	7,996	789,653	-
TOTAL (A)	113,397,461	102,609,083	7,401,351	2,435,284	633,442	1,907,739	231,790	354,832	1,095,764	225,353	111,489,722	36,071
B. OFF-BALANCE SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Non-performing	368,383	X	-	368,383	-	54,460	X	-	54,460	-	313,923	-
b) Performing	41,043,664	38,506,493	2,440,915	X	-	53,579	41,188	12,391	X	-	40,990,085	-
TOTAL (B)	41,412,047	38,506,493	2,440,915	368,383	-	108,039	41,188	12,391	54,460	-	41,304,008	-
TOTAL (A+B)	154,809,508	141,115,576	9,842,266	2,803,667	633,442	2,015,778	272,978	367,223	1,150,224	225,353	152,793,730	36,071

(*) Amount to be shown for information purposes

The loans measured at amortised cost, that constitute new liquidity granted through public guarantee mechanisms issued in response to the Covid-19 pandemic are reported below, when the stage of risk in which the exposures are found at the date of this disclosure is different from the stage in which the exposures were classified at the start of the period.

	Gross exposure					Total impairment provisions				Exposure Net	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired		
A. Bad loans	113,535	-	-	110,644	2,891	54,762	-	-	53,255	1,507	58,773
B. Unlikely to pay loans	160,707	-	-	156,595	4,112	37,159	-	-	35,681	1,478	123,548
C. Non-performing past due exposures	4,803	-	-	4,778	25	246	-	-	245	1	4,557
D. Performing loans	39,879	11,096	28,424	-	359	320	20	299	-	1	39,559
E. Other performing loans	2,812,053	2,400,168	406,707	-	5,178	3,555	1,130	2,403	-	22	2,808,498
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	3,130,977	2,411,264	435,131	272,017	12,565	96,042	1,150	2,702	89,181	3,009	3,034,935

A.1.7 Prudential consolidation – On-balance sheet credit exposures to customers: change in gross non-performing exposures

Reasons/Category	Bad loans	Unlikely-To-Pay loans	Non-performing past due exposures
A. Opening balance (gross amount)	516,523	1,938,692	122,440
- of which: sold but not derecognised	-	-	-
B. Increases	109,886	359,307	51,049
B.1 inflows from performing exposures	1,498	255,348	40,793
B.2 inflows from purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	-	-	-
B.3 transfers from other non-performing exposures	71,075	29,159	254
B.4 contractual modifications without derecognition	-	-	-
B.5 other increases	37,313	74,800	10,002
C. Decreases	48,274	252,941	53,439
C.1 outflows to performing exposures	240	13,376	7,269
C.2 write-offs	14,353	9,207	7
C.3 recoveries	32,484	132,382	16,018
C.4 sales proceeds	600	5,003	-
C.5 losses on disposals	-	-	-
C.6 transfers to other categories of non performing exposures	70	70,302	30,116
C.7 contractual modifications without derecognition	-	-	-
C.8 other decreases	527	22,671	29
D. Closing balance (gross amounts)	578,135	2,045,058	120,050
- of which: sold but not derecognised	-	-	-

A.1.9 Prudential Consolidation - On-balance sheet non-performing credit exposures to customers: change in total impairment provisions

Reasons/Category	Bad loans		Unlikely-To-Pay loans		Non-performing past due exposures	
	Total	of which: forborne exposures	Total	of which: forborne exposures	Total	of which: forborne exposures
A. Opening balance: total impairment provisions	391,628	-	778,104	-	41,196	-
- of which: sold but not derecognised	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Increases	99,829	-	175,757	-	17,315	-
B.1 impairment losses on purchased or originated impaired financial assets	-	X	-	X	-	X
B.2 other value adjustments	53,513	-	153,023	-	15,860	-
B.3 losses on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 transfers from other non-performing exposures	30,192	-	10,024	-	208	-
B.5 contractual modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 other increases	16,124	-	12,710	-	1,247	-
C. Decreases	62,574	-	120,966	-	16,170	-
C.1 write-backs from assessments	34,182	-	39,827	-	4,115	-
C.2 write-backs from recoveries	11,392	-	28,832	-	1,336	-
C.3 gains on disposal	516	-	435	-	-	-
C.4 write-offs	14,353	-	9,207	-	7	-
C.5 transfers to other categories of non performing exposures	48	-	30,018	-	10,358	-
C.6 contractual modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 other decreases	2,083	-	12,647	-	354	-
D. Closing balance: total impairment provisions	428,883	-	832,895	-	42,341	-
- of which: sold but not derecognised	-	-	-	-	-	-

INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Consolidated shareholders' equity

Qualitative Information

Equity management and its continuous monitoring in terms of size and quality compared with the risks assumed is an activity that the BPER Banca Group carries on constantly to ensure an adequate level of capitalisation in compliance with the prudential rules.

As Parent Company, BPER Banca performs the role of coordination and guidance of Group banks and companies, coordinating the management of capital in each individual entity and providing appropriate guidelines.

By means of active capital management, a suitable combination of different capitalisation instruments and continuous monitoring, the Parent Company has managed to combine projects for capital growth and optimisation that have enabled the Group to maintain a strong capital profile.

The size of the Group's consolidated capital resources and those of the individual Group companies are verified and periodically brought to the attention of Top Management and of the Corporate Bodies. The capital position is monitored within the RAF (Risk Appetite Framework) and further examined during the meetings of the managerial Risk Committee, the Board Control and Risk Committee, and the Board of Directors through periodic reports related to capital situations and in impact simulations related to most significant transactions.

The capital management and planning activities are aimed at governing and improving the current and prospective financial strength of the Group. such as conservative pay-out policies, strategic finance operations (capital increases, convertible loans, subordinated bonds) and levers connected to the containment of risks, such as insurance coverage, management of loans as a function of counterparty risk, technical form and guarantees assumed.

The Parent Company is subject to the capital adequacy requirements established by the Basel Committee, in accordance with the rules defined by EU Regulation 575/2013 (CRR). In regulatory terms, BPER Banca, Banco di Sardegna and Bibanca were authorised from 30 June 2016 to use the AIRB approach for measuring credit risk for the Corporate and Retail segments. Authorisation later extended to former Cassa di Risparmio di Bra credit exposures (starting from the Supervisory Reporting of March 2019) and to the credit exposures acquired through the business units deriving from Intesa Sanpaolo (starting from Supervisory Reporting as at 31 December 2021). Furthermore, following the Final decision of the latest Internal Model Investigation and subsequent Follow-Up letter from the ECB, starting from the Supervisory Reports as at 31 March 2023, the calculation of the credit risk capital requirements using the AIRB method was extended to former Cassa di Risparmio di Saluzzo and former UBI Banca credit exposures, and starting from the Supervisory Reports as at 30 June 2023 to former Unipol Banca exposures. Other BPER Banca Group companies apply the Standardised Approach (SA) for the measurement of credit risk while, at the same time, continuing preparations to extend the use of advanced methodologies to other Group entities whose IT systems have already been aligned through a specific gradual extension plan.

Quantitative information

B.1 Consolidated Shareholders' equity: breakdown by business type

Items	Prudential consolidation	Insurance companies	Other companies	Consolidation adjustments and eliminations	Total
1. Share capital	2,973,970	-	-	(828,294)	2,145,676
2. Share premium reserve	1,560,847	-	-	(314,209)	1,246,638
3. Reserves	8,022,894	-	-	(1,189,300)	6,833,594
4. Equity instruments	1,115,596	-	-	-	1,115,596
5. (Treasury shares)	(31,695)	-	-	-	(31,695)
6. Valuation reserves:	222,742	-	-	10,977	233,719
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	185,127	-	-	1,025	186,152
- Hedging of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(9,150)	-	-	(110)	(9,260)
- Financial assets (no equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(88,961)	-	-	3,008	(85,953)
- Property, plant and equipment	139,825	-	-	-	139,825
- Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Foreign investment hedges	-	-	-	-	-
- Cash flow hedges	(852)	-	-	-	(852)
- Hedging instruments [non-designated elements]	-	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-
- Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (variation due to changes in creditworthiness)	(40,621)	-	-	-	(40,621)
- Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	(142,244)	-	-	-	(142,244)
- Share of valuation reserves of equity investments valued at equity	-	-	-	7,054	7,054
- Financial revenues or costs relating to insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-	-
- Financial revenues or costs relating to outwards reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-
- Special revaluation laws	179,618	-	-	-	179,618
7. Profit (Loss) for the period (+/-) of group and minority interests	460,840	-	-	(9,385)	451,455
Total	14,325,194	-	-	(2,330,211)	11,994,983

Own funds and capital adequacy ratios

The disclosures about own funds and capital adequacy are provided in the document entitled “Public Disclosure as at 31 March 2025 – Pillar 3”, prepared in accordance with the regulatory framework consisting of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 (the Capital Requirements Regulation or CRR) as later amended.

The disclosure is published on the same date as -or as soon as possible after- the Consolidated Interim Report on Operations as at 31 March 2025 on the website of the Parent Company <https://group.bper.it>.

ATTACHMENTS



GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANISATION OF THE GROUP

Details	BPER Banca	Banco di Sardegna	Banca Cesare Ponti	31.03.2025	31.12.2024
Emilia - Romagna	239	-	-	239	239
Bologna	46			46	46
Ferrara	25			25	25
Forlì – Cesena	22			22	22
Modena	56			56	56
Parma	23			23	23
Piacenza	4			4	4
Ravenna	23			23	23
Reggio Emilia	28			28	28
Rimini	12			12	12
Abruzzo	59	-	-	59	59
Chieti	25			25	25
L'Aquila	22			22	22
Pescara	6			6	6
Teramo	6			6	6
Basilicata	25	-	-	25	25
Matera	12			12	12
Potenza	13			13	13
Calabria	48	-	-	48	48
Catanzaro	9			9	9
Cosenza	18			18	18
Crotone	6			6	6
Reggio Calabria	12			12	12
Vibo Valentia	3			3	3
Campania	79	-	-	79	79
Avellino	14			14	14
Benevento	4			4	4
Caserta	8			8	8
Naples	30			30	30
Salerno	23			23	23
Friuli Venezia G.	2	-	-	2	2
Pordenone	1			1	1
Trieste	1			1	1
Lazio	72	3	-	75	75
Frosinone	6			6	6
Latina	10			10	10
Rieti	5			5	5
Rome	45	3		48	48
Viterbo	6			6	6
Liguria	108	1	1	110	110
Genoa	59	1	1	61	61
Imperia	14			14	14
La Spezia	10			10	10
Savona	25			25	25
Lombardy	264	1	1	266	266
Bergamo	53			53	53
Brescia	72			72	72
Como	10			10	10
Cremona	5			5	5
Lecco	1			1	1
Lodi	3			3	3
Mantua	10			10	10

(continued)

Details	BPER Banca	Banco di Sardegna	Banca Cesare Ponti	31.03.2025	31.12.2024
Milan	26	1	1	28	28
Monza Brianza	11			11	11
Pavia	24			24	24
Varese	49			49	49
Marche	82	-	-	82	82
Ancona	26			26	26
Ascoli Piceno	7			7	7
Fermo	9			9	9
Macerata	19			19	19
Pesaro-Urbino	21			21	21
Molise	6	-	-	6	6
Campobasso	4			4	4
Isernia	2			2	2
Piedmont	73	-	-	73	73
Alessandria	13			13	13
Asti	3			3	3
Biella	1			1	1
Cuneo	20			20	20
Novara	5			5	5
Turin	26			26	26
Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	3			3	3
Vercelli	2			2	2
Apulia	51	-	-	51	51
Bari	12			12	12
Barletta-Andria-Trani	7			7	7
Brindisi	6			6	6
Foggia	13			13	13
Lecce	5			5	5
Taranto	8			8	8
Sardinia	-	265	-	265	265
Cagliari		24		24	24
Nuoro		56		56	56
Oristano		35		35	35
Sassari		78		78	78
South Sardinia		72		72	72
Sicily	43	-	-	43	43
Agrigento	5			5	5
Catania	8			8	8
Enna	2			2	2
Messina	7			7	7
Palermo	12			12	12
Ragusa	2			2	2
Siracusa	3			3	3
Trapani	4			4	4
Tuscany	67	1	-	68	69
Arezzo	12			12	12
Florence	16			16	16
Grosseto	3			3	3
Livorno	4	1		5	5
Lucca	11			11	11
Massa e Carrara	12			12	12
Pisa	3			3	3
Pistoia	3			3	3
Prato	1			1	2
Siena	2			2	2
Aosta Valley	1	-	-	1	1
Aosta	1			1	1

(continued)

Details	BPER Banca	Banco di Sardegna	Banca Cesare Ponti	31.03.2025	31.12.2024
Trentino-Alto Adige	3	-	-	3	3
Trento	3			3	3
Umbria	17	-	-	17	17
Perugia	14			14	14
Terni	3			3	3
Veneto	45	-	-	45	45
Belluno	2			2	2
Padua	11			11	11
Rovigo	5			5	5
Treviso	1			1	1
Venice	12			12	12
Verona	11			11	11
Vicenza	3			3	3
Total 31.03.2025	1,284	271	2	1,557	
Total 31.12.2024	1,285	271	2		1,558
Changes to the Group's geographical organisation during the period					(1)

Total branches of the Group



DECLARATION OF THE MANAGER RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL REPORTS

Declaration of the Manager responsible for preparing the company's financial reports

The Manager responsible for preparing the company's financial reports Giovanni Tincani, certifies, pursuant to para. 2 of art. 154-bis of Decree 58/1998 (Consolidated Financial Law) that the accounting information contained in this Consolidated interim report on operations as at 31 March 2025, agrees with the underlying accounting entries, records and documentation.

Modena, 7 May 2025

Signed by
Giovanni Tincani

The Manager responsible for preparing the
company's financial reports





