COOPERATIVE BANK OF CHANIA

PILLAR 3

Disclosure Report 2025

Cooperative Bank of Chania

BoD approval 976/10.08.2026

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Introduction

Purpose, Scope and Regulatory Basis

The Cooperative Bank of Chania recognises the importance of transparent and comprehensive disclosures as an integral part of effective market discipline and sound risk management. The purpose of this Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is to provide stakeholders with meaningful information regarding the Bank’s risk profile, risk management framework, capital adequacy, liquidity position and overall approach to the identification, measurement and management of risks. The prudential framework applicable to credit institutions within the European Union is primarily established through Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Capital Requirements Regulation – CRR), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (CRR III), and Directive 2013/36/EU (Capital Requirements Directive – CRD), as amended. These requirements reflect the implementation of the international standards developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), aiming to enhance the resilience, stability and transparency of the banking sector. The regulatory framework comprises three complementary pillars that collectively underpin the soundness, resilience and stability of the banking sector:

- **Pillar 1 – Minimum capital requirements:** Defines the minimum regulatory capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk.
- **Pillar 2 – Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP):** Requires institutions to assess the adequacy of their capital and liquidity resources through the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP). These assessments are complemented by the supervisory review and evaluation performed by the competent authorities.
- **Pillar 3 – Market discipline:** Enhances transparency through a comprehensive set of disclosure requirements, enabling market participants to obtain information regarding an institution’s risk exposures, regulatory capital position, governance framework and risk management practices.

Scope and Applicable Regulatory Framework

This Pillar 3 Disclosure Report has been prepared in accordance with Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Capital Requirements Regulation – CRR), as amended, and the applicable Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on institutions’ public disclosures, including Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 and its subsequent amendments. The Cooperative Bank of Chania is authorised and classified as a Less Significant Institution (LSI) within the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). In accordance with the regulatory framework, prudential supervision is exercised by the Bank of Greece, acting as the National Competent Authority (NCA), under the oversight of the European Central Bank (ECB). The Bank prepares its Pillar 3 disclosures in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements, taking into consideration the principles of proportionality, materiality, confidentiality and proprietary information as set out in Articles 432 and 433 of the CRR. This report provides information on the Bank's risk profile, own funds, capital adequacy, risk-weighted exposure amounts, leverage ratio, liquidity position, risk management framework and remuneration practices as at 31 December 2025, where disclosure requirements or disclosure templates are considered not applicable to the Bank due to the nature, scale and complexity of its activities, or where the relevant information is deemed non-material in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework, appropriate explanations are provided.

Governance, Roles and Responsibilities

The preparation of the Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is conducted by the Risk Management Unit performed through cooperation between the relevant internal functions of the Bank, including Finance Division and other responsible units involved in regulatory reporting. The disclosures are subject to internal governance arrangements, controls and review procedures designed to ensure the accuracy, consistency and completeness of the published information. The Pillar 3 Disclosure Report is not subject to a mandatory external audit requirement. Quantitative information is presented in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated.

Declaration of the Management Body/Governance

The Pillar 3 Disclosure Report has been prepared in accordance with the Bank’s internal controls and disclosure processes and the applicable regulatory disclosure requirements, including Article 431(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. The Management Body confirms that the Report has been subject to the relevant internal review and governance procedures, including endorsement by the Board Risk Committee and subsequent approval by the Board of Directors on 10/08/2026, prior to its publication. The Management Body considers that the disclosures included in the Report provide a comprehensive and fair representation of the Bank’s risk profile, risk management framework and regulatory position.

1 Cooperative Bank of Chania

Deep roots, Shared Values, Sustainable future

Key Milestones

The Journey of Cooperative Bank of Chania I/II

The Evolution

1993 Foundation

The Credit Cooperative of Chania is established with a vision to support local development and cooperative values.

1995 Banking License

Licensed by the Bank of Greece and transformed into the Cooperative Bank of Chania.

2000s Expansion in Crete

Steady organic growth and strengthening of our local presence.

2012 Expansion in Attica

Strategic expansion in Attica and further strengthening of retail and business banking services.

Modern Cooperative Bank

Operating as an LSI under the SSM with a nationwide presence and a strong commitment to sustainable growth and our members.

Who we are

The Cooperative Bank of Chania is a well-established cooperative bank with a strong regional identity and nationwide footprint, committed to delivering reliable and sustainable financial solutions for households, professionals and businesses.

Regulatory Status

An LSI in the context of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), under the direct supervision of the Bank of Greece.

Cooperative Model

Owned by members and driven by mutual trust and long-term commitment

Mission

To empower the local economy and create value for communities

Vision

To remain a trusted responsible and customer-centric financial institution

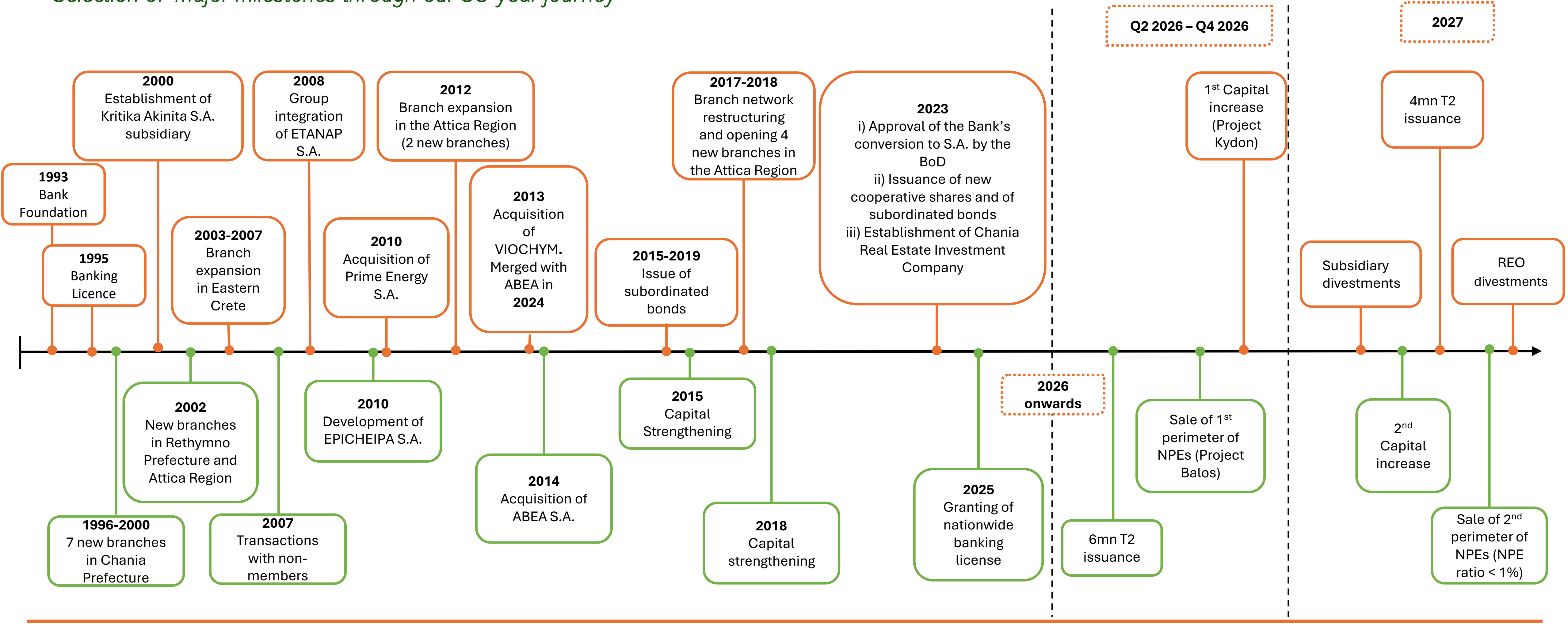
Region presence

- 15 Branches in Crete
- 8 Branches in Attica

Key Milestones

The Journey of Cooperative Bank of Chania II/II

Selection of major milestones through our 35-year journey



The Chania Bank Group

Delivering banking, financial and real estate services through an integrated group structure

Cooperative Bank of Chania
Parent Company

Prudential Consolidation (CRR)

Financial Sector entities included in the scope of prudential consolidation for regulatory capital purposes.

Kritika Akinita S.A.

Financial Sector Entity

Ownership 74,46%
(Owns 40% of EPIHEIPA S.A.)

Activity
Real Estate Management and development

Entity type*
Non-Financial Corporate

Consolidated Scope
Prudential (CRR)

Chania REIC (AEAPP)

(Single Member company)

Financial Sector Entity

Ownership 100%

Activity
Real Estate Investment Company
(Develops and manage properties)

Entity type*
Non-Financial Corporate

Consolidated Scope
Prudential (CRR)

Accounting Consolidation (IFRS)

All controlled entities included in the consolidation of the financial statements under IFRS.

ABEA –BIOXYM

Non-Financial Corporate

Ownership 71,97%

Activity
Food Processing and Manufacturing

Entity type
Non-Financial Corporate

Consolidated Scope
Accounting (IFRS only)

Prime Energy

Non-Financial Corporate

Ownership 100%

Activity
Renewable Energy Investments

Entity type
Non-Financial Corporate

Consolidated Scope
Accounting (IFRS only)

The Chania Bank Group Structure

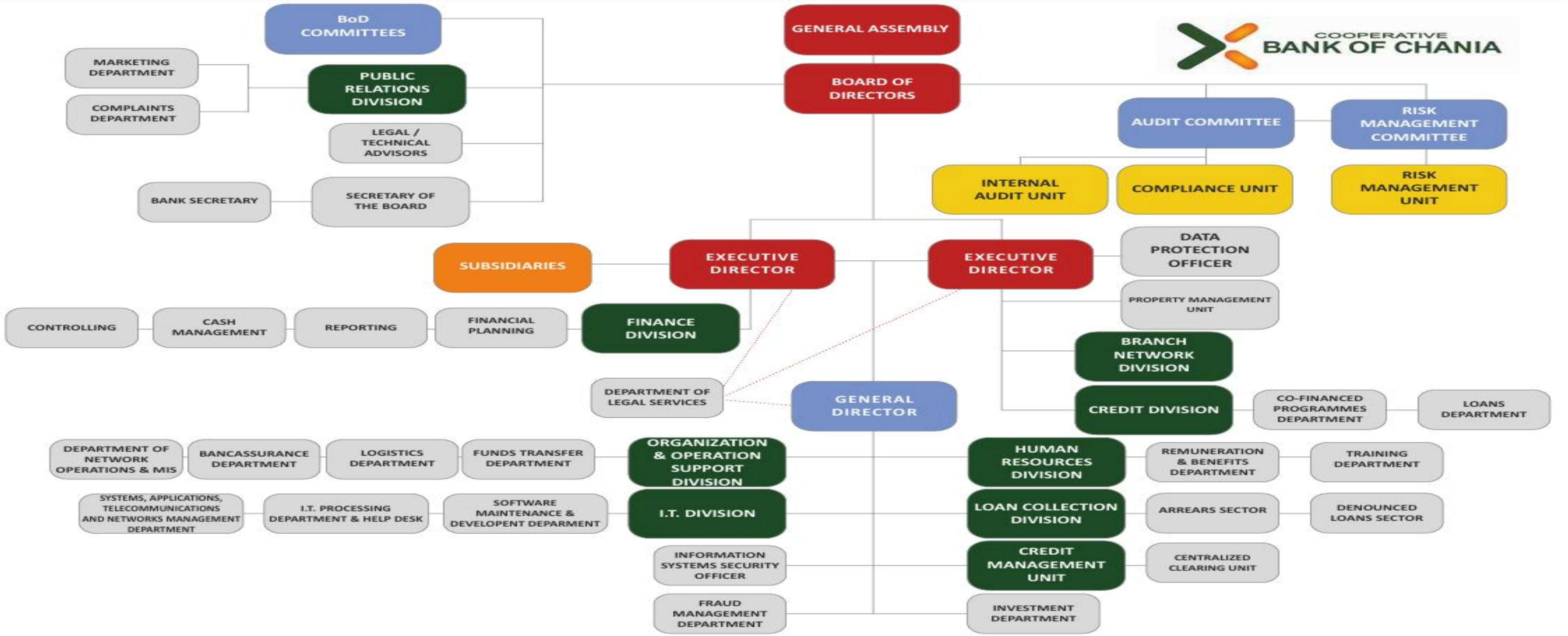
The Cooperative Bank of Chania operates through an integrated Group structure comprising the parent institution (Bank) and specialised subsidiaries active in real estate, energy and commercial activities.

All four entities are reflected within the Group's accounting scope under IFRS. Kritika Akinita S.A. and Chania REIC are included in the prudential scope of consolidation under the CRR. ABEA–BIOCHYM and Prime Energy are excluded from prudential consolidation but remain within the accounting scope under IFRS, where they are accounted for using the equity method.

For prudential consolidation purposes, the company is classified as a Financial Sector Entity under the CRR.

Governance Structure

Organizational Structure of the Cooperative Bank of Chania



Business Model & Value Creation

A relationship based cooperative bank creating sustainable value for the members, customers and the community where it operates.

CORE PRODUCTS & SERVICES

Retail Banking
Deposit accounts, credit/debit cards, personal banking solutions and bancassurance products offered through strategic insurance partnerships.

SME & Business Banking
Financing working capital and fixed-asset investment solutions for SMEs and other businesses.

Mortgage Lending
Home loans and real estate financing for individuals.

Payment Services
Modern secure and digital payment solutions.

Treasury Operations
Liquidity management and investment activities.

Financial Guarantee Programmes
Through its partnerships, the Bank provides guaranteed financing solutions for businesses and supports households through targeted housing and energy-efficiency programs.

Resourses

- Retail Deposits
- Bonds and Equity
- People and Expertise
- Technology and data

Members
>28.000 members actively participate in the Cooperative model

Customers
Individuals, SMEs and SBs, trusts the bank for their financial needs.

Financial Outcome
Generate Sustainable Income, strengthening capital and ensuring financial resilience.

Risk Management and Governance
Prudent Risk management, strong governance and compliance.

Value Created

- Sustainable Growth
- Strong Relationships
- Local Impact
- Shared Prosperity

ACTIVITIES & PARTNERSHIPS

Institutional Partnerships
- FEBEA
- Development Organization of Crete
- EFEPAE

Hellenic Development Bank
- TEPIX III Loan Fund
- TEPIX III Guarantee Fund
- Innovation Guarantee Fund
- Micro Agri- Fund

European Investment Fund
- EaSI Microfinance
- InvestEU SME Competitivness
- RRF Greece Sustainability

Household Support & Energy- Efficiency Programs
- Exoikonomo (*Ministry of Environment and Energy*)
- Spiti Mou II & Anavathmizo to Spiti Mou (*Recovery and Resilience Facility*)

BUSINESS MODEL

Corporate Heritage
Rooted on corporate values with a strong commitment to the members.

Regional Focus
Deep Local Presence in Crete and Attica, close to the communities the bank operates.

Relationship Banking
Long-term relationship built on trust, understanding and personal service.

Sustainable Growth
Balanced growth strategy creating long-term value for all stakeholders.

Risk Managment
Strong Risk culture, robust processes and prudent decision-making.

Strategic considerations in 2026

The Management Body has approved its strategy for 2026 within the context of a restructuring process, paving the way for future expansion.

Following ECB's Guidelines concerning the coverage of legacy NPEs held by LSIs, Bank of Greece published the relevant Executive Committee Act ("ECA") 252/2/19.12.2025 mandating the Bank to prudentially resolve the issue of high NPEs stock. Since then, the Bank has maintained regular communication with the Bank of Greece, providing ongoing updates on the identification of the required capital and the actions being undertaken to ensure compliance with the minimum capital adequacy requirements, which have increased for 2026 pursuant to BoG's Credit and Insurance Committee 569/5/24.04.2026 (SREP process).

In parallel, as part of its balance sheet clean-up, the Bank is implementing an NPE resolution project with the support of a consulting firm. The objective of this project (Balos) is the partial disposal of non-performing loans during 2026 (approximately €65 million in terms of GBV), in response to the BoG's requirement for a significant reduction in non-performing exposures, followed by an almost complete resolution of the remaining NPEs during 2027 (an additional approximately €200 million in GBV). This is expected to substantially eliminate the need for supervisory provisioning requirements relating to NPEs. These actions will be accompanied by significant divestments from subsidiaries and associates, as well as further divestments from other assets, primarily REOs of approximately €30 million.

These measures are intended to address the capital impact arising from backstop regulation and ensure compliance with all minimum capital adequacy ratios under the aforementioned ECA/CIC.

Strategic Pillars

Capital Increase

- Strategic investor entry
- Capital increase ~ 50mn in 2026 (Project Kydon)
- Capital increase ~ 15mn in 2027

NPE reduction

- Project Balos outright sale (**2026**) of 65mn GBV
- Remaining NPEs outright sale (**2027**) of estimated 200mn GBV
- NPE management vis-à-vis BAU operations

Participations Divestment

- Sale of ETANAP
- Sale of the two commercial subsidiaries (PRIME & ABEA)
- Sale of REIC

REO Divestment

- Sale of REOs in Banks' Balance Sheet
- Sale of REOs in subsidiary's KRHTIKA AKINITA SA Balance Sheet

Chapter Overview

A cooperative banking institution with deep roots, expanding nationwide and creating a sustainable value for its members, customers and communities.

Profile

The Cooperative Bank of Chania is one of the Greece's Leading cooperative financial institution, established in 1995.
It operates as a Less Significant Institutions (LSI) within the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), under the direct supervision of the Bank of Greece.
Headquarted in Chania, Crete, the Bank provides a comprehensive range of banking and financial services to households, professionals and small and medium-sized enterprises, with a strong focus on relationship-based banking.

Network & Expansion

As of 31 December 2025, the bank operates a network of 23 branches and employed approximately 237 people.
It serves a large number of customers and members across Crete and Attica.
At the end of 2025, the Bank obtained a nationwide banking licence, marking a significant strategic milestone that enables the Bank to provide banking services throughout Greece and further supports its long-term growth strategy.

Group Structure

The Group comprises the Cooperative Bank of Chania as the parent institution and a diversified portfolio of subsidiaries and participating companies. Through its wider corporate structure, the Group complements its core banking activities with real estate management and development, as well as commercial activities in energy sectors and in traditional Cretan enterprises, including ABEA-BIOCHYM. This structure reflects the Group's philosophy of supporting businesses with strong local roots, preserving their heritage and contributing to the sustainable development of the Cretan economy.

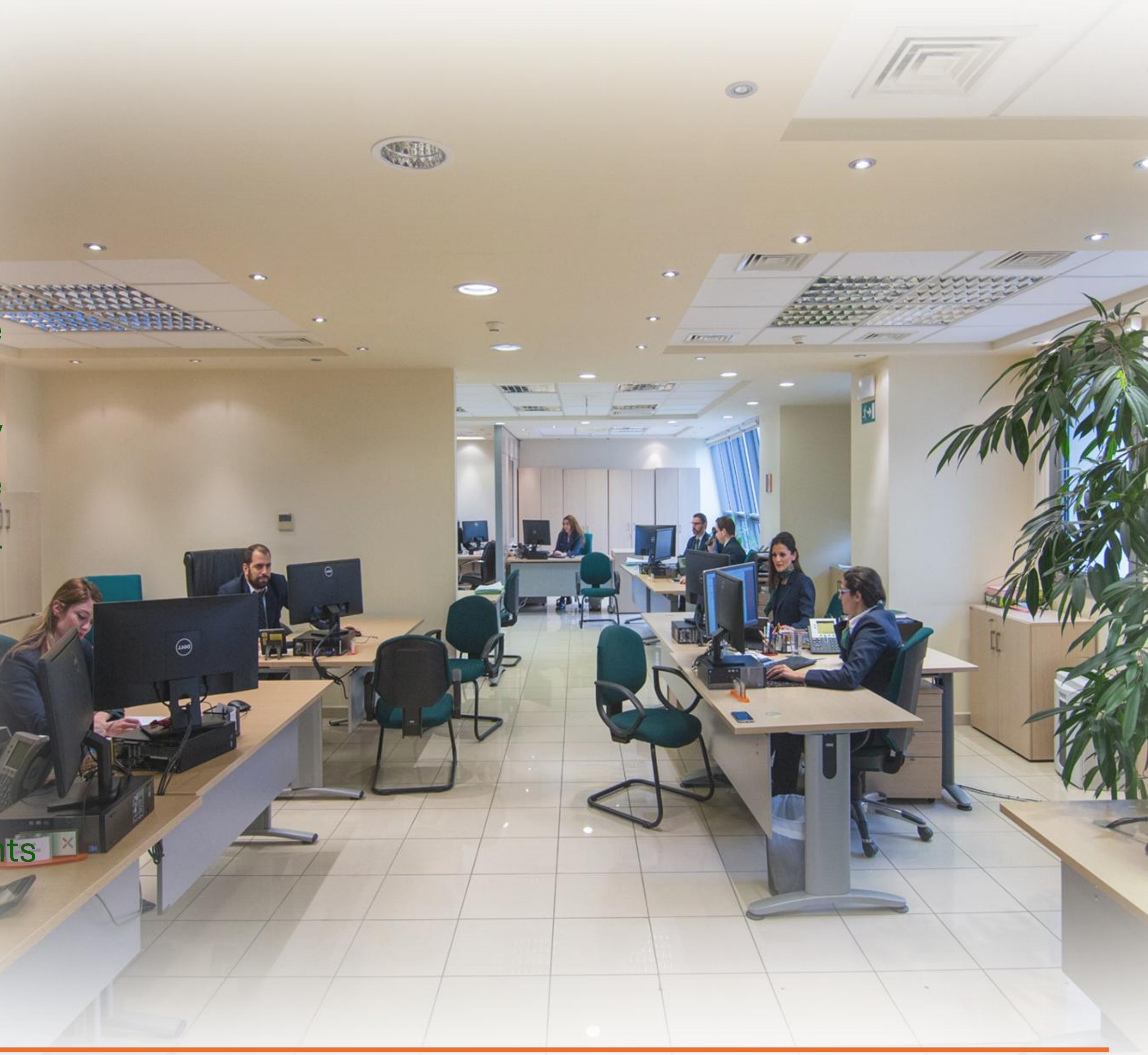
Strategic priorities

As part of its - in progress - restructuring process and following the granting of a nationwide banking licence, the Bank is entering a new phase of growth. Its strategic priorities include expanding its geographical reach, strengthening its customer base, supporting SMEs and households, accelerating its digital transformation and developing sustainable banking activities, while maintaining prudent risk management and strong capital adequacy.

Chapter 2

Key Metrics Regulatory Capital Overview.

This chapter provides an overview of the Cooperative Bank of Chania Group's prudential position as at 31 December 2025. It presents the Group's key regulatory metrics, the composition of its risk-weighted exposure amounts and the main features of its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).



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COOPERATIVE BANK OF CHANIA

EU KM1 Key Metrics and Regulatory Capital Overview I/III

The following table presents the Bank’s key prudential metrics, including available own funds, risk-weighted exposure amounts, capital ratios, regulatory requirements and leverage ratio.

ANNEX No. Line		a	e
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	31.12.2025 Conso	31.12.2024 Conso
	Available own funds (amounts)		
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	61.201,16	58.330,76
2	Tier 1 Capital	61.201,16	58.330,76
3	Total Capital	77.298,43	73.700,29
	Risk-Weighted Exposure Amounts (RWEA)		
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	465.833,30	465.129,01
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	465.833,30	465.129,01
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13,14%	12,54%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	13,14%	-
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	13,14%	12,54%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	13,14%	-
7	Total capital ratio (%)	16,59%	15,85%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	16,59%	-
	Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2,98%	2,98%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1,68%	1,68%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	2,24%	2,24%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10,98%	10,98%

EU KM1 Key Metrics and Regulatory Capital Overview II/III

The following table presents the Bank's key prudential metrics, including available own funds, risk-weighted exposure amounts, capital ratios, regulatory requirements and leverage ratio.

ANNEX No. Line		a	e
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	31.12.2025 Conso	31.12.2024 Conso
	Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2,50%	2,50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0,25%	0,00%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0,00%	0,00%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	2,75%	2,50%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%) *	13,73%	13,48%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	6,96%	6,36%
	Leverage ratio		
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	761.789,24	731.818,15
14	Leverage ratio	8,03%	7,97%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)		
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3,00%	3,00%

**Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) is not included in the above table. The final capital thresholds, including P2G, are presented in Slide 16.*

EU KM1 Key Metrics and Regulatory Capital Overview III/III

The following table presents the Bank's key prudential metrics, including available own funds, risk-weighted exposure amounts, capital ratios, regulatory requirements and leverage ratio.

ANNEX No. Line		a	e
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	31.12.2025 Conso	31.12.2024 Conso
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)		
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0,00%	0,00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3,00%	3,00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio		
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (average weighted value)	176.565,00	162.138,00
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	99.549,57	94.419,31
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	23.488,75	20.220,91
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	76.060,82	74.198,40
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	232,14%	218,52%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio		
18	Total available stable funding	641.425,25	621.408,40
19	Total required stable funding	487.417,29	462.811,65
20	NSFR ratio (%)	131,60%	134,27%

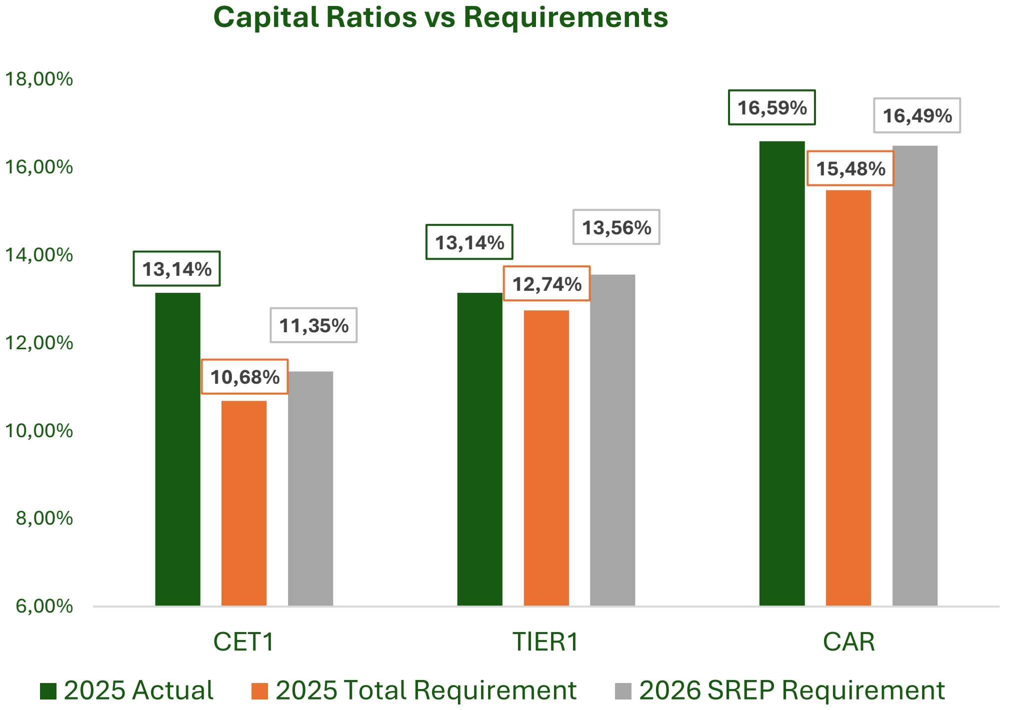
Source: COREP Own Funds, Capital Requirements and Leverage Ratio templates; SREP Decision; Bank calculations

Regulation: Article 447 CRR and, where relevant, Article 438(b) CRR; Annex I of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

Capital Adequacy as at 31/12/2025

The table below present Group's capital requirements and capital ratios at 31.12.2025.

Capital Requirement	CET1		Tier 1		CAR	
	2025	2026*	2025	2026*	2025	2026*
CRR Article 92	4,50%	4,50%	6,00%	6,00%	8,00%	8,00%
SREP	1,68%	2,10%	2,24%	2,81%	2,98%	3,74%
Total SREP Capital Ratio (TSCR)	**6,18%**	**6,60%**	**8,24%**	**8,81%**	**10,98%**	**11,74%**
Capital Conservation Buffer	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%
CcyB	0,25%	0,50%	0,25%	0,50%	0,25%	0,50%
Overall Capital Requirements (OCR)	**8,93%**	**9,60%**	**10,99%**	**11,81%**	**13,73%**	**14,74%**
P2G	1,75%	1,75%	1,75%	1,75%	1,75%	1,75%
Total Capital Requirement	**10,68%**	**11,35%**	**12,74%**	**13,56%**	**15,48%**	**16,49%**
Q4 2025	13,14%	13,14%	13,14%	13,14%	16,59%	16,59%



Current Capital Position

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank Reported CET1 & TIER1 ratios of 13,14% and a Toal Capital Ratio of 16,59%, maintaining adequate headroom against the applicable 2025 capital requirements.

2026 SREP Requirements

The 2026 SREP Requirements increase the TSCR and consequently the OCR and overall capital thresholds. The total requirements including P2G increase to 11,35% for CET1, 13,56% for TIER1 and 16,49% for the Total Capital*.

*From 1 October 2026, the Greek CCyB increases from 0.25% to 0.50%, resulting in a corresponding 0.25% increase in the Bank's OCR and Total capital requirements.

EU KM1 Key Metrics Regulatory Capital Overview

Summary

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's CET1 and Tier 1 capital amounted to €61.2 million, compared to €58.3 million at the end of 2024. The increase in CET1 capital mainly reflected the recognition of independently reviewed profits for the period, together with the net effect of regulatory adjustments.

Total capital increased to €77.3 million from €73.7 million in 2024, reflecting the strengthening of the Group's regulatory own funds position.

Total RWEA remained broadly stable at €465.8 million, compared with €465.1 million in 2024. Following the implementation of CRR3 on 1 January 2025, the composition of RWEA changed, with an increase in credit risk RWEA under the Standardised Approach being largely offset by a reduction in operational risk RWEA under the new Business Indicator Approach.

Based on the above, the CET1 and Tier 1 ratios increased to 13.14%, while the Total Capital Ratio increased to 16.59%.

The CET1 ratio stood at 13.14%, exceeding the binding CET1 Overall Capital Requirement of 8.93% by 4.21 percentage points. After taking into account P2G, the CET1 ratio remained 2.46 percentage points above the total CET1 requirement of 10.68%.

Similarly, the Total Capital Ratio stood at 16.59%, exceeding the binding Overall Capital Requirement of 13.73% by 2.86 percentage points. After taking into account the non-binding Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G), the ratio remained 1.11 percentage points above the total capital requirement of 15.48%.

The leverage ratio amounted to 8.03%, compared with 7.97% in 2024. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio increased to 232.14%, while the Net Stable Funding Ratio amounted to 131.60%. Both liquidity ratios remained above the applicable minimum regulatory requirement of 100%.

EU OV1 – Overview of Total Risk Exposure Amounts

The Table provides an overview of the Bank's risk-weighted exposure amounts and the corresponding minimum capital requirements by risk category.

ANNEX No. Line	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	a	c
		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)	Total own funds requirements
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	435.031,00	34.802,48
2	Of which the standardised approach	435.031,00	34.802,48
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	-	-
4	Of which: slotting approach	-	-
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach	-	-
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	-	-
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	0,00	0,00
EU 10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)	-	
EU 10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	0,00	0,00
EU 10c	Of which the simplified approach	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	0,00	0,00
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)	-	-
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	0,00	0,00
22	Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-
23	Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books	-	-
24	Operational risk	30.802,30	2.464,18
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	72,08	5,7
29	**Total**	**465.833,30**	**37.266,66**

Source: COREP C 02.00 – Own Funds Requirements

Regulation: Article 438(d) CRR; Annex I of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

EU OV1 Overview Of Total Risk Exposure Amounts

Provides an overview of the Bank's risk-weighted exposure amounts and the corresponding minimum capital requirements by risk category.

The Group's total risk exposure amount was €465.8 million as at 31 December 2025, corresponding to total minimum own funds requirements of €37.3 million.

Credit risk represents the principal component of the Group's risk profile, accounting for €435.0 million, or approximately 93.4% of total RWEA. This concentration reflects the Group's traditional banking business model, which is primarily focused on lending to households, professionals and small and medium-sized enterprises. Credit risk exposures are measured under the Standardised Approach.

Operational risk amounted to €30.8 million, representing approximately 6.6% of total RWEA, with corresponding minimum own funds requirements of €2.5 million. The Group reported no risk-weighted exposure amounts in relation to market risk or credit valuation adjustment as at the reporting date, consistent with the nature and scale of its activities.

The composition of RWEA therefore remained closely aligned with the Group's business model, with credit risk continuing to be the main driver of regulatory capital requirements.

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

Comparison of modelled and standardised risk-weighted exposure amounts at risk level.

ANNEX No. Line		a	b	c	d	EU d
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Credit risk excluding counterparty credit risk	-	435.031,00	435.031,00	-	-
2	Counterparty credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit valuation adjustment	-	0,00	0,00	-	-
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-	-	-
5	Market risk	-	-	-	-	-
6	Operational risk	-	30.802,30	30.802,30	-	-
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts	-	0,00	0,00	-	-
8	Total	-	465.833,30	465.833,30	-	-

Source: COREP RWEA calculations under Standardised approach

Regulation: Article 438(d) and (da) CRR; Annex I of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637, as amended for CRR III disclosures

EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level. I/II

Comparison of modelled and standardised risk-weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset-class level.

ANNEX No. Line		a	b	c	d	e
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column a if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Central governments and central banks	-	-	17.704,58	-	-
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 1b	Public sector entities	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA	-	-	0,00	-	-
2	Institutions	-	-	2.044,88	-	-
3	Equity	-	-	26.563,60	-	-
4	Not applicable	-	-	0,00	-	-
5	Corporates	-	-	21.931,64	-	-
5.1	Of which: F-IRB is applied	-	-	0,00	-	-
5.2	Of which: A-IRB is applied	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 5a	Of which: Corporates – General	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 5b	Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	6.082,46	-	-
EU 5c	Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables	-	-	0,00	-	-
6	Retail	-	-	5.716,89	-	-
6.1	Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 6.1.a	Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 6.1.b	Of which: Retail – Other	-	-	0,00	-	-
6.2	Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 7a	Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	-	-	112.549,52	-	-

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

Comparison of modelled and standardised risk-weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset-class level.

ANNEX No. Line		a	b	c	d	e
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column a if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings CIU	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	-	-	151.825,41	-	-
EU 7d	Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	-	-	1.717,30	-	-
EU 7e	Categorised as covered bonds in SA	-	-	0,00	-	-
EU 7f	Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	-	-	0,00	-	-
8	Others	-	-	94.977,19	-	-
9	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**435.031,00**	**-**	-

Source: COREP credit-risk RWEA calculations under IRB and Standardised Approaches

Regulation: Article 438(d) and (da) CRR; Annex I of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637, as amended for CRR III disclosures

EU OVC ICAAP Information

This section summarises the Bank's internal capital adequacy assessment and the capital considered necessary to cover its material risks.

1 ICAAP VALUE CHAIN

A forward-looking process to assess capital needs under baseline and adverse conditions.

Strategic Plan & Business plan
Defines strategic objectives, business model and key risks.

Risk Appetite Framework
Sets risk appetite, tolerance levels and key risk indicators.

Risk Identification
Identifies material risks across the Bank and its environment.

Risk Assessment
Assesses inherent and residual risks under baseline conditions.

Capital Assessment
Qualifies capital needs to cover material risks and achieve risk appetite.

Stress Testing
Assesses resilience under severe but plausible stress scenarios.

Capital Planning & Actions
Translates ICAAP outcomes into capital targets, management actions and ongoing monitoring.

2 MATERIAL RISKS ASSESSED

The ICAAP covers all material risks to which the Bank is or may be exposed.

- **Credit Risk**
- **Operational Risk**
- **Concentration Risk**
- **Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)**
- **Liquidity Risk**
- **Strategic Risk**
- **Reputational Risk**
- **ESG Risk**

Risks are assessed on a forward-looking basis considering both current and emerging risk factors and their potential impact on capital.

3 GOVERNANCE & APPROVAL

Clear governance ensures challenge, oversight and accountability.

Risk Management Unit
Develops ICAAP, performs risk and capital assessments.

Executive management
Reviews ICAAP results and ensures alignment with strategy and plan.

Board Risk Committee
Challenges key assumptions, risk assessment and capital adequacy.

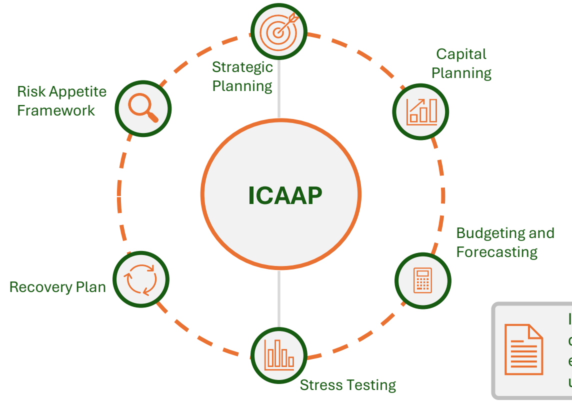
Board of Directors
Approves ICAAP, capital targets and management actions.

Implementation and Monitoring
Execution of capital actions and continuous monitoring of key metrics.

The board is ultimately responsible for ensuring the Bank always maintains adequate capital.

4 ICAAP INTEGRATION

ICAAP is fully integrated into the Bank's key decision-making processes.



Reporting Date
31 December 2025

ICAAP outcomes inform strategic decisions, capital allocation and ensure the Bank remains resilient under stress.

5 ICAAP REGULATION

Source: ICAAP Report, Capital Plan, Risk Appetite Framework and, where required, the relevant SREP/ICAAP assessment results

Regulation: Article 438(a) and (c) CRR; Annex I of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

6 KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The ICAAP ensures the Bank holds sufficient capital to cover material risks and achieve its strategic objectives.
- Comprehensive risk assessment and stress testing support a forward – looking view of capital needs and resilience.
- Strong governance and Board oversight ensure robust challenge and alignment with risk appetite and strategy.
- ICAAP results drive capital planning, allocation of resourses and actions to maintain adequate capital under all conditions.
- The Bank maintains capital well above regulatory minimums, supported by a prudent management buffer.

EU OVC ICAAP Information

Summarises the Bank's internal capital adequacy assessment and the capital considered necessary to cover its material risks.

The ICAAP is a core component of the bank's risk and capital management framework. Its purpose is to ensure that the bank maintains an appropriate quantity and quality of capital to support its operations, cover all material risks and achieve its strategic objectives on an ongoing basis.

The ICAAP is based on the bank's business strategy, Risk Appetite Framework, risk inventory and risk limits and is integrated with capital planning, budgeting and forecasting, stress testing and the Recovery Plan. It assesses capital adequacy from both a normative and an economic perspective. The normative perspective evaluates the bank's ability to meet regulatory and supervisory capital requirements over a forward-looking horizon under baseline and adverse scenarios. The economic perspective identifies and assesses the internal capital required to cover potential losses arising from all material risks.

The assessment covers credit risk, operational risk, concentration risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, liquidity risk, strategic risk, reputational risk and ESG-related risks. The methodologies applied are proportionate to the bank's size, business model and risk profile.

The Risk Management Unit coordinates the ICAAP and performs the underlying risk and capital assessments. The key assumptions, methodologies, scenarios and results are reviewed by Executive Management and the relevant management committees, while the Board Risk Committee challenges the overall assessment. The Board of Directors retains ultimate responsibility for approving the ICAAP, the capital targets and any necessary management actions.

The ICAAP supports the Group's capital allocation and strategic decision-making and serves as an important input into the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP). The ICAAP is submitted annually to the Bank of Greece. For the reporting period, the assessment confirmed that the Group maintained capital resources above the applicable regulatory requirements.

Chapter 3

Risk Management Objectives and Governance

This chapter presents the Cooperative Bank of Chania Group's risk management framework and governance arrangements. It describes how material risks are identified, monitored and reported, as well as the allocation of responsibilities across the Board of Directors, the Management Committees, Executive Management and the three lines of defense. The framework supports the effective oversight of the Group's risk profile and its alignment with the approved Risk Appetite Framework and strategic objectives.

Contents

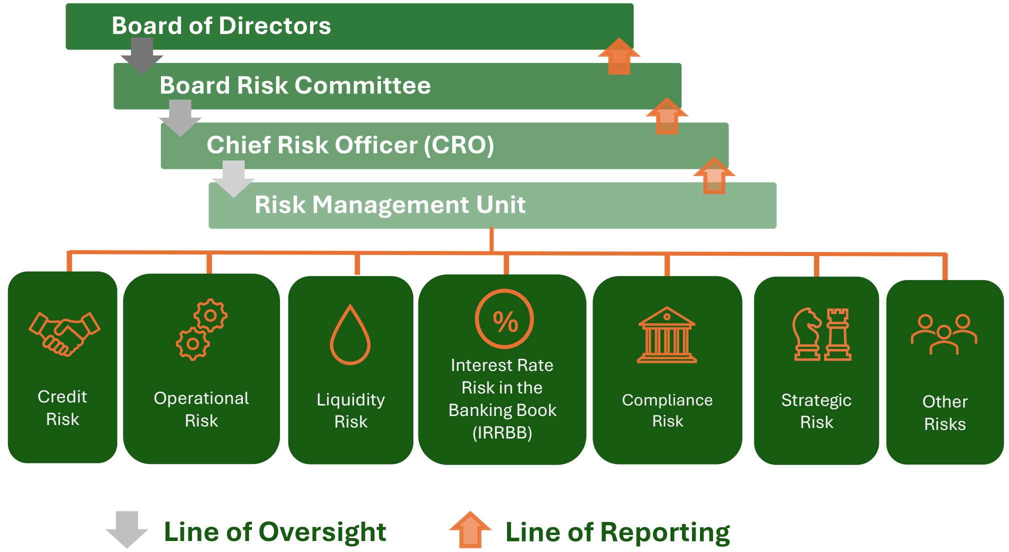
COOPERATIVE BANK OF CHANIA

Table EU OVA

Risk Management Framework

The Bank has established a risk management framework for the identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting of material risks within its approved Risk Appetite Framework and strategic objectives.

Risk Governance Structure



KEY PRINCIPLES

- **Risk Governance:** Clear allocation of roles and responsibilities across the three lines of defense.
- **Risk Appetite:** The Board approves the Risk Appetite Framework, which defines the types and levels of risk the Bank is willing to accept.
- **Risk Identification & Assessment:** Material risks are identified, assessed and regularly reviewed.
- **Monitoring & Reporting:** Risks are monitored against established limits and reported through formal governance channels.
- **Internal controls:** Effective policies, procedures and control mechanisms are in place to manage and mitigate risks.
- **Compliance:** The bank ensures full compliance with applicable laws, regulations and supervisory expectations.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PILLARS

RISK GOVERNANCE
Defines the allocation of responsibilities and supports the oversight and challenge of the Bank's risk profile.

RISK APETITE FRAMEWORK
Defines the types and levels of risk the Bank is willing to accept and supports decision-making across the Bank.

INTERNAL REPORTING
Timely, accurate and comprehensive reporting supports informed risk management.

REGULATORY REPORTING
Supports compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and supervisory expectations.

Source: Risk Appetite Framework, Risk and Capital Strategy (RCS), Risk Identification and Materiality Assessment (RIMA), ICAAP, ILAAP, Recovery Plan and relevant risk policies.

Regulation: Article 435(1) CRR; Annex III of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637, as amended.

EU OVA Institutional Risk Management Approach

Describes how the Bank identifies, assesses, monitors and manages its material risks within its overall risk management framework.

1 RISK & CAPITAL STRATEGY (RCS)

1 **Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)**
Overarching definition of risks the Bank is willing to accept in order to achieve its strategic objectives.

2 **Risk Identification & Materiality Assessments (RIMA)**
Identifies and assesses risk universe across the Bank and evaluate their materiality.

3 **Risk Measurement & Monitoring**
Measures / monitors risks using robust methodologies and tools against approved limits and thresholds.

4 **Reporting and Governance**
Report risk information to management bodies to support effective oversight and timely decision-making.

5 **Capital Planning & ICAAP**
Uses risk insights to assess capital adequacy, perform stress testing and support capital and strategic planning.

6 **ILAAP, Funding Plan & Contingency Funding Plan**
Ensures adequate liquidity and establishes funding actions for both business-as-usual and stress scenarios.

2 MATERIAL RISK UNIVERSE

Credit Risk
Risk of loss arising from the failure of borrowers or counterparties to meet their contractual obligations.

Liquidity Risk
Risk that the Bank is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable costs.

Operational Risk
Risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)
Risk of an adverse impact on earnings or economic value arising from movements in interest rates.

Strategic Risk
Risk of an adverse impact on the Bank's capital or earnings due to poor strategic decisions or inadequate implementation.

Reputation Risk
Risk of loss arising from negative perception of the Bank by stakeholders or the public.

Concentration Risk
Risk arising from excessive exposures to a single counterparty, group or sector.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk
Risk arising from ESG factors that may affect the Bank's financial position or reputation.

3 KEY PRINCIPLES OF RISK MANAGMENT

Forward looking
The Bank identifies and assesses current and emerging risks to support proactive risk management and informed decision-making.

Proportionality
The risk management framework is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Bank's activities.

Materiality
Material risks are identified and assessed based on their potential impact on capital, liquidity, earnings and reputation.

Integration
Risk management is fully integrated into the Bank's governance, strategic planning and business processes.

Governance & Accountability
Clear roles, responsibilities and reporting lines support effective oversight and sound risk governance.

Continuous Improvement
The risk management framework is subject to regular review and enhancement to reflect regulatory developments and changes in the Bank's risk profile.

4 INTEGRATION WITH THE BANK'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Business Plan
Sets strategic priorities and business objectives.

Capital Plan
Supports capital adequacy and long-term capital planning.

Funding Plan
Supports sustainable funding and liquidity management.

Contingency Funding Plan
Sets out the actions and alternative funding sources available to address liquidity needs under stressed conditions.

Recovery Plan
Defines recovery measures and realistic implementation timelines to restore financial resilience under stress scenarios.

Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)
Defines the Bank's risk appetite, limits and key risk indicators.

Risk & Capital Strategy (RCS)
Aligns risk profile with capital planning and strategic objectives.

ICAAP
Assesses capital adequacy against the Bank's material risks under both normal and stressed conditions.

EU OVB Disclosure on Governance Arrangements

Presents the Bank's governance arrangements, risk oversight responsibilities and the flow of risk information to its management bodies.
Material risk issues and limit breaches are escalated through the Bank's governance structure, supporting timely challenge, oversight and decision-making.

1 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Board of Directors
Ultimate responsibility for the Bank. Approves Strategy, risk appetite, policies and key risk decisions.

Board Risk Committee
Oversees the risk management framework, risk profile, risk appetite and internal control effectiveness.

Executive Management/General Management
Implements the strategy and policies. Ensures effective risk management and the sound operation of controls.

Internal Audit
As a Unit, provides independent assurance on governance, risk management and controls.

Credit Committee
Approves and monitors credit exposure within delegated limits.

Compliance Unit
Monitors compliance with laws, regulations and internal policies.

ALCO
Oversees balance sheet management, liquidity, funding and interest rate risk.

Risk Management Unit
Identifies, measures, monitors and reports, supports ICAAP stress testing and capital adequacy.

2 THREE LINES OF DEFENCE MODEL

1st Line
Risk Ownership
- Business Units
- Branch Network
- Credit Division
- Finance & Treasury & AML
- Front Office Functions

Owns and manages day to day activities. Responsible for identifying and reporting risks while orperating with approved policies and procedures.

2nd Line
Risk Oversight
- Risk Management Unit
- Compliance Unit

Challenges and oversees the first line, develops and monitors the Risk Management Framework, and reports material risks to Senior Management and the Board Risk Committee.

3rd Line
Independent Assurance
- Internal Audit Unit

On the design and effectiveness of risk management

Provides independent assurance regarding the effectiveness of governance arrangements, internal controls and the overall risk management framework through periodic risk-based audits.

3 GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES AND REPORTING

Board of Directors (BoD)
Receives regular risk reports and approves key decisions on strategy, risk appetite and policies.

Board Risk Committee (BRC)
Reviews risk profile, risk appetite, risk reports, stress testing results, ICAAP/ILAAP and capital adequacy.

ALCO
Reviews liquidity, funding, balance sheet structure, interest rate and related limits.

Credit Committee
Approves and monitors credit exposure and ensures compliance with credit policies.

Audit Committee
Oversees internal control, internal audit, compliance and reporting to the Board.

4 GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

Accountability
Clear ownership of risks and controls, with escalation of material issues to the Board and its committees.

Independence
Each line operates independently with direct responsibilities and reporting lines.

Collaboration
Continuous information flow and challenge across all lines to ensure effective risk and financial management.

Transparency
Timely, accurate and complete reporting supports informed decision-making and regulatory compliance.

5 GOVERNANCE REPORTING CYCLE

Risk Identification & Monitoring
Business Units and control functions identify, assess and monitor material risks and limit utilisation.

Independent Risk Assessment
The Risk Management Unit consolidates risk information, challenges the first line and assesses developments against the Risk Appetite Framework.

Management & Committee Reporting
Material risk developments, limit breaches and key risk indicators are reported to Senior Management and the Board Risk Committee.

Board Oversight & Decision-Making
The Board receives consolidated risk information and takes or approves actions on material risk matters, risk appetite and strategic decisions.

Risk Management Summary

Directorships held by Board members

As at 31 December 2025, the members of the Board of Directors held 2 executive and 11 non-executive directorships, in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

Selection and Suitability Policy

Board members are selected in accordance with the Bank's approved Selection and Suitability Policy, and after supervisory consent (Fit and Proper). The assessment considers their knowledge, skills, experience, reputation, independence of mind, time commitment and the collective suitability of the Board.

Diversity Policy

The Bank applies a diversity policy in the selection of Board members, taking into consideration gender, age, educational and professional background. The policy supports an appropriate range of views, knowledge and experience within the Board.

Board Risk Committee

The Risk Committee supports the Board in overseeing the Bank's current and forward-looking risk profile, Risk Appetite Framework, capital adequacy, liquidity position and the effectiveness of the risk management framework.

Risk Information Flow to the Board

The Risk Management Unit provides regular and ad hoc reporting to the BRC and the Board. Reporting covers material risks, risk appetite indicators, regulatory ratios, limit breaches, stress-testing results and emerging risks, with escalation procedures applied where required.

Chapter 4

Own Funds

This chapter presents the composition of the Cooperative Bank of Chania Group's regulatory own funds as at 31 December 2025. It includes the applicable prudential deductions, the reconciliation between the accounting and regulatory balance sheets and the main features of the Bank's regulatory capital instruments.

Contents

COOPERATIVE BANK OF CHANIA

EU CC1 Composition of Regulatory Own Funds

Presents the composition of the Bank's regulatory own funds, applicable prudential deductions and capital ratios.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Conso 31.12.2025	Reference
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	109.044,89	CC2-27 + CC2-28
	of which: Instrument type 1		
	of which: Instrument type 2		
	of which: Instrument type 3		
2	Retained earnings	-53.296,06	CC2-32
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	4.489,36	CC2-31 +CC2-34
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	2.860,56	CC2-36
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	63.098,76	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments negative amount	-10,64	
8	Intangible assets net of related tax liability negative amount	-1.572,68	
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own (CET1) instruments negative amount	-303,88	CC2-35
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year negative amount	0,00	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	-10,40	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-1.897,60	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	61.201,16	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
45	Tier 1 capital(T1 = CET1 + AT1)	61.201,16	

ANNEX No.Line		a	b
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Conso 31.12.2025	Reference
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	16.097,28	
51	Tier 2 T2 capital before regulatory adjustments	16.097,28	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	16.097,28	
59	Total capital TC = T1 + T2	77.298,43	
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		
60	Total Risk exposure amount	465.833,30	
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	13,14%	
62	Tier 1 capital	13,14%	
63	Total capital	16,59%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	8,93%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2,50%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0,25%	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1,68%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk exposure amount available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	6,96%	

Source: COREP C 01.00 – Own Funds and C 03.00 – Capital Ratios

Regulation: Article 437(a), (d), (e) and (f) CRR; Annex VII of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

EU CC2 Reconciliation of Regulatory Own Funds to Balance Sheet I/III

Reconciles the balance-sheet items reported in the published financial statements with the elements of regulatory own funds.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Balance sheet as in published financial statements 2025	Under regulatory scope of consolidation 2025	Reference
	Assets			
1	Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	183.608,13	183.302,47	-
2	Financial assets held for trading	0,00	0,00	-
3	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	10.712,17	10.538,01	-
4	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	100,00	100,00	-
5	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0,00	0,00	-
6	Financial assets at amortised cost	418.204,17	426.800,55	-
7	Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0,00	0,00	-
8	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	0,00	0,00	-
9	Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	7.726,94	16.025,59	-
10	Tangible assets	83.253,11	71.823,37	-
11	Intangible assets	5.066,55	2.978,87	-
12	Tax assets	17.523,30	17.523,30	-
13	Other assets	36.236,21	21.083,99	-
14	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	0,00	0,00	-
15	**Total assets**	**762.430,58**	**750.176,15**	-

EU CC2 Reconciliation of Regulatory Own Funds to Balance Sheet II/III

Reconciles the balance-sheet items reported in the published financial statements with the elements of regulatory own funds.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Balance sheet as in published financial statements 2025	Under regulatory scope of consolidation 2025	Reference
	Liabilities			
16	Financial liabilities held for trading	0,00	0,00	
17	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	0,00	0,00	
18	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	682.259,77	680.751,39	
19	Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0,00	0,00	-
20	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	0,00	0,00	-
21	Provisions	950,32	827,91	-
22	Tax liabilities	1.181,58	411,66	-
23	Share capital repayable on demand	0,00	0,00	-
24	Other liabilities	11.268,15	4.082,79	-
25	Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0,00	0,00	-
26	**Total liabilities**	**695.659,82**	**686.073,74**	-

EU CC2 Reconciliation of Regulatory Own Funds to Balance Sheet III/III

Reconciles the balance-sheet items reported in the published financial statements with the elements of regulatory own funds.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Balance sheet as in published financial statements 2025	Under regulatory scope of consolidation 2025	Reference
	Equity			
27	Capital	21.296,27	21.296,27	CC1-1
28	Share premium	87.748,62	87.748,62	CC1-1
29	Equity instruments issued other than capital	0,00	0,00	-
30	Other equity	0,00	0,00	-
31	Accumulated other comprehensive income	0,00	-49,96	CC1-3
32	Retained earnings	-53.490,16	-53.296,06	CC1-2
33	Revaluation reserves	0,00	0,00	-
34	Other reserves	4.682,21	4.539,33	CC1-3
35	(-) Treasury shares	-303,88	-303,88	CC1-16
36	Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent	2.877,82	2.860,56	CC1-EU 5a
37	(-) Interim dividends	0,00	0,00	-
38	Minority interests [Non-controlling interests]	3.959,88	1.004,98	-
39	**Total shareholders' equity**	**66.770,77**	**64.102,41**	-

Source: Audited Financial Statements, FINREP F.01 & F.17 – Statement of Equity and COREP C 01.00

Regulation: Article 437(a) CRR; Annex VII of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

Own Funds Chapter Summary

EU CC1 – COMPOSITION OF OWN FUNDS

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's total regulatory own funds amounted to 77.3 million.
Capital is predominantly composed of high-quality Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, supported by eligible Tier 2 Capital instruments.

Key figures (Consolidated)	€ thousand
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	61.201
Additional Tier1 (AT1) CAPITAL	0
Tier 2 (T2) Capital	16.097
Total Capital (TC=T1+T2)	**77.298**

Capital ratios remain well above regulatory requirement.

- CET1 ratio 13,14%
- Tier1 ratio 13,14%
- Total capital ratio 16,59%
- Overall capital requirement (CET1) 8,93%

The Bank maintains a solid capital position with above the applicable regulatory requirements above the minimum requirements.

EU CC2 – RECONCILIATION OF OWN FUNDS

The reconciliation between the financial statements and the regulatory balance sheet ensures the consistency and transparency of the prudential own funds calculations under the CRR framework.

Key figures (Consolidated)	€ thousand
Total assets (Financial Statements)	762.431
Total assets (Regulatory Balance Sheet)	750.176
Total Liabilities	695.660
Total shareholders equity	**66.771**
Total risk exposure amount (TREA)	**465.833**

Adjustments between accounting and regulatory figures mainly relate to:

- Regulatory deductions
- Different treatment of certain assets/liabilities
- Prudential filters and mappings required by CRR

These adjustments ensure that regulatory own funds reflect a prudent and risk-sensitive measurement basis in line with applicable regulations.

EU CCA – MAIN FEATURES OF OWN FUNDS INSTRUMENTS

The Bank's own funds comprise cooperative shares classified as CET1 capital and subordinated debt instruments classified as Tier 2 capital.

Instrument	Cooperative Shares (CET1)	Subordinated Debt (Tier2)
Amount recognized in regulatory capital	61.201	16.097
Regulatory treatment	CET1/T1 Capital	Tier 2 Capital
Eligible at	Solo & Consolidated	Solo & Consolidated
Instrument type	Cooperative Shares	Subordinated Debt
Maturity	Perpetual	Dated
Convertible	No	No
Loss absorption	Yes	Yes
Call option	No	No
Accounting classification	Equity	Liability
Governing law(s)	Greek Law	Greek Law

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE

The Bank maintains a capital management framework designed to ensure ongoing compliance with regulatory requirements while supporting its strategic objectives and sustainable growth. Capital adequacy is monitored through the ICAAP, the Risk Appetite Framework and the capital planning process, including forward-looking assessments under both baseline and stressed conditions. The composition and adequacy of own funds are regularly reviewed to maintain the quality of regulatory capital, support efficient capital allocation and preserve sufficient capacity to absorb potential losses. During 2026, the Bank initiated the assessment of the Prudential Backstop requirements for non-performing exposures and their potential impact on regulatory own funds. This process strengthens the link between credit risk, provisioning and capital management by evaluating potential deductions arising from insufficient coverage of NPEs and their impact on regulatory own funds.

Chapter 5

Credit Risk

This chapter provides information on the Cooperative Bank of Chania Group's credit risk profile as at 31 December 2025. It presents the quality of the Bank's credit exposures, the level of impairment coverage and the treatment of forborne and non-performing exposures. The chapter also explains the application of the Standardised Approach for credit risk and the related Pillar 3 disclosures applicable to the Bank.

Contents

Standardised Approach

Credit risk requirements are calculated under the Standardised Approach, based on regulatory exposure classes and applicable risk weights, using data maintained within the Bank's regulatory reporting framework.

OVERVIEW

The Standardised Approach is applied by the Cooperative Bank of Chania Group for the calculation of credit risk capital requirements under the CRR. Credit risk-weighted exposure amounts are calculated using the applicable regulatory exposure classes and risk weights and form part of the Group's overall capital adequacy assessment.

REGULATORY BASIS

- Article 444 CRR establishes the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements for institutions applying the Standardised Approach to credit risk.
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 specifies the related disclosure templates (EU CRD, EU CR4 and EU CR5).
- For institutions classified as "Other Institutions – Not Listed", the detailed EU CR4 and EU CR5 templates are not applicable under the EBA proportionality framework.
- Accordingly, the Cooperative Bank of Chania is not required to publish the related reconciliation disclosures within its Pillar 3 Report.

REPORTING FRAMEWORK

- Credit risk capital requirements are calculated using the Standardised Approach.
- Risk weights are assigned in accordance with the applicable CRR provisions.
- Resulting RWEA are incorporated into the Bank's regulatory capital framework and supervisory reporting.

GOVERNANCE

Oversight is exercised by the Board of Directors/BRC and Senior Management, supported by the Risk Management Committee. The Risk Management Unit independently monitors the Bank's credit risk profile and reports the results through the established governance framework.

PILLAR 3 APPROACH

In accordance with the proportionality framework applicable to other non-listed institutions, the Group is not required to disclose templates EU CR4 and EU CR5. Credit risk information is therefore presented through the applicable Pillar 3 templates, including EU CR1, EU CR1-A, EU CQ1, EU CQ3 and EU CQ7, together with the relevant information included in EU OV1.

EU CRA General qualitative information about credit risk

Provides an overview of the Bank's credit risk management framework, including credit assessment, ongoing monitoring, credit quality and credit risk mitigation practices.

1 CREDIT RISK FRAMEWORK

- It represents a predominant risk, reflecting potential losses arising from a counterparty's failure to meet its contractual obligations.
- The Bank operates under an established Credit Risk Framework, supported by credit policies, procedures and defined approval authorities.
- Credit risk management is aligned with RAF and integrated into the ICAAP and capital planning process.
- The framework supports prudent lending practices and the maintenance of an appropriate credit risk profile.

2 CREDIT ASSESSMENT & APPROVAL

- Credit assessment is performed through the Bank's established credit approval process.
- ICAP Risk Profiler (IRP) supports the internal assessment of borrowers' creditworthiness and the evaluation of credit risk.
- Financial and qualitative information is incorporated into, including cash flow analysis, business and industry risk factors and collateral assessment.
- Credit decisions are subject to the applicable approval authorities and delegated limits.

3 MONITORING & CREDIT QUALITY

- The Bank continuously monitors performing and non-performing exposures throughout their life cycle.
- Credit quality is assessed through IFRS 9 staging, NPE classification and internal credit risk indicators.
- SICR indicators support the identification of significant deterioration in credit quality.
- Credit concentrations, limit utilisation and portfolio developments are regularly monitored by the Risk Management Unit.

4 CREDIT RISK MITIGATION & CONTROLS

- Collateral and guarantees are considered within the Bank's credit risk assessment and monitoring processes.
- Credit risk mitigation techniques (CRM) are applied in accordance with the applicable CRR eligibility requirements.
- Collateral values and coverage are monitored as part of the ongoing assessment of credit exposures.
- Credit concentration and exposure limits are monitored against the Bank's established Risk Appetite.

5 CREDIT RISK MEASUREMENT & CAPITAL TREATMENT

For regulatory capital purposes, the Bank applies the Standardised Approach for Credit Risk, allocating exposures to the relevant regulatory exposure classes and applying the corresponding CRR risk weights and eligible credit risk mitigation techniques. In parallel, credit exposures are subject to the IFRS 9 impairment framework, under which Expected Credit Losses (ECL) are determined based on the applicable staging classification (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3). The resulting credit risk RWEA determine the Pillar 1 own funds requirement, while IFRS 9 impairment allowances reflect expected credit losses recognised against the Bank's credit exposures.

EU CR1 Performing and Non-performing Exposures and Related Provisions I/ V

Presents the credit quality of the Bank's performing and non-performing exposures, together with the related impairment, provisions, collateral and financial guarantees received.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Performing exposures	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Non-performing exposures	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3
	On-balance-sheet exposures						
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	176.174,84	176.174,84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
10	Loans and advances	282.397,49	188.301,88	94.095,61	251.970,83	0,00	251.970,83
20	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
30	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
40	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
50	Other financial corporations	280,39	280,39	0,00	52,37	0,00	52,37
60	Non-financial corporations	244.122,05	161.441,01	82.681,04	139.248,10	0,00	139.248,10
70	Of which SMEs	229.374,92	148.048,72	81.326,19	139.229,57	0,00	139.229,57
80	Households	37.995,05	26.580,48	11.414,57	112.670,36	0,00	112.670,36
90	Debt securities	1.045,00	1.045,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
100	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
110	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
120	Credit institutions	1.145,00	1.045,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
130	Other financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
140	Non-financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

EU CR1 Performing and Non-performing Exposures and Related Provisions II/ V

Presents the credit quality of the Bank's performing and non-performing exposures, together with the related impairment, provisions, collateral and financial guarantees received.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Performing exposures	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Non-performing exposures	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3
	Off balance-sheet exposures						
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	35.963,34	35.487,53	475,81	137,38	0,00	137,38
160	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
170	General governments	8,67	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
180	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
190	Other financial corporations	0,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
200	Non-financial corporations	28.066,38	49,29	1,26	131,65	0,00	0,38
210	Households	7.956,07	18,02	0,09	6,11	0,00	0,01
220	**Total**	**495.680,67**	**401.009,25**	**94.571,42**	**252.108,20**	**0,00**	**252.108,20**

COOPERATIVE BANK OF CHANIA

EU CR1 Performing and Non-performing Exposures and Related Provisions III/ V

Presents the credit quality of the Bank’s performing and non-performing exposures, together with the related impairment, provisions, collateral and financial guarantees received.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions					
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3
	On-balance-sheet exposures						
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
10	Loans and advances	-3.482,32	-598,09	-2.884,22	-105.130,42	0,00	-105.130,42
20	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
30	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
40	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
50	Other financial corporations	-9,95	-9,95	0,00	-19,74	0,00	-19,74
60	Non-financial corporations	-2.693,49	-430,42	-2.263,07	-61.029,78	0,00	-61.029,78
70	Of which SMEs	-2.327,28	-280,60	-2.046,68	-61.012,62	0,00	-61.012,62
80	Households	-778,88	-157,72	-621,16	-44.080,90	0,00	-44.080,90
90	Debt securities	-0,14	-0,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
100	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
110	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
120	Credit institutions	-0,14	-0,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
130	Other financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
140	Non-financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

EU CR1 Performing and Non-performing Exposures and Related Provisions IV/V

Presents the credit quality of the Bank’s performing and non-performing exposures, together with the related impairment, provisions, collateral and financial guarantees received.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions					
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3
	Off-balance-sheet exposures						
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	68,59	67,32	1,37	0,39	0,00	0,39
160	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
170	General governments	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
180	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
190	Other financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
200	Non-financial corporations	50,48	49,29	1,26	0,38	0,00	0,38
210	Households	18,08	18,02	0,09	0,01	0,00	0,01
220	**Total**	-3.413,87	-530,91	-2.882,85	-105.130,03	0,00	-105.130,03

EU CR1 Performing and Non-performing Exposures and Related Provisions V/V

Presents the credit quality of the Bank's performing and non-performing exposures, together with the related impairment, provisions, collateral and financial guarantees received.

ANNEX No.Line		n	o			n	o
	Collateral and financial guarantees received						
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures		Collateral and financial guarantees received	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	On-balance-sheet exposures				Off-balance-sheet exposures		
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	0,00	0,00	150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	26.328,77	20,10
10	Loans and advances	232.234,88	131.419,02	160	Central banks	0,00	0,00
20	Central banks	0,00	0,00	170	General governments	4,59	0,00
30	General governments	0,00	0,00	180	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00
40	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	190	Other financial corporations	0,00	0,00
50	Other financial corporations	17,13	32,62	200	Non-financial corporations	20.887,44	17,59
60	Non-financial corporations	202.189,81	70.007,28	210	Households	5.436,74	2,51
70	Of which SMEs	195.211,93	70.005,91	**220**	**Total**	**258.563,65**	**131.439,12**
80	Households	30.027,94	61.379,11				
90	Debt securities	0,00	0,00				
100	Central banks	0,00	0,00				
110	General governments	0,00	0,00				
120	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00				
130	Other financial corporations	0,00	0,00				
140	Non-financial corporations	0,00	0,00				

Source: FINREP F 18.00 and F 19.00, and underlying credit-risk records.

Regulation: Article 442(c) CRR; Annex XV of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

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

Performing Exposures

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's performing exposures amounted to €495.7 million, of which €401.0 million were classified in Stage 1 and €94.6 million in Stage 2. Performing loans and advances amounted to €282.4 million, while cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits stood at €176.2 million.

Non-performing Exposures

Non-performing exposures amounted to €252.1 million. The level of non-performing exposures is expected to decrease through the Bank's NPE reduction strategy, primarily driven by the implementation of Project Balos.

Impairment and Collateral Coverage

Accumulated impairment and provisions against non-performing exposures amounted to €105.1 million, corresponding to an impairment coverage ratio of approximately 41.7%. Collateral and financial guarantees received with respect to these exposures amounted to €131.4 million. Credit quality and impairment assessments remain primarily based on borrowers' repayment capacity and the applicable IFRS 9 requirements.

Asset Quality Management

The management of non-performing exposures through recoveries, sustainable restructurings, collateral realisation, write-offs and potential portfolio disposals remains an important component of the Bank's reduction strategy. During 2026, the Bank initiated the assessment of the Prudential Backstop requirements for non-performing exposures and their potential impact on regulatory own funds, as well as the outright sale of ~ 64mn GBV of NPEs (Project Balos).

EU CQ1 Credit Quality of Forborne Exposures

Presents the credit quality of forborne exposures and the related impairment, provisions, collateral and financial guarantees received.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures	Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
	On-balance-sheet exposures								
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
10	Loans and advances	74.398,47	36.168,98	36.168,98	36.168,98	-2.656,69	-16.197,88	63.959,12	17.936,56
20	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
30	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
40	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
50	Other financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
60	Non-financial corporations	64.300,39	15.635,33	15.635,33	15.635,33	-2.046,42	-7.556,76	46.828,44	7.056,80
70	Households	10.098,08	20.533,65	20.533,65	20.533,65	-610,27	-8.641,12	17.130,68	10.879,75
80	Debt Securities	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
90	Loan commitments given	0,32	0,38	0,38	0,38	0,00	0,00	0,71	0,71
100	**Total**	**74.398,79**	**36.169,36**	**36.169,36**	**36.169,36**	**-2.656,69**	**-16.197,88**	**63.959,83**	**17.937,26**

Source: FINREP F 19.00 – Information on Forborne Exposures

Regulation: Article 442(c) CRR; Annex XV of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

EU CQ1 –Forborne Exposures Overview.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's forborne exposures amounted to €110.6 million, of which €74.4 million were performing and €36.2 million were non-performing. Forborne exposures primarily related to non-financial corporations, amounting to €79.9 million, while exposures to households amounted to €30.6 million.

Accumulated impairment on forborne exposures amounted to €18.9 million, including €16.2 million relating to non-performing forborne exposures. Collateral and financial guarantees received amounted to €64.0 million, of which €17.9 million related to non-performing exposures with forbearance measures.

The Bank continues to monitor forborne exposures closely, with particular emphasis on borrowers' repayment capacity and the sustainability of restructuring arrangements. This monitoring supports the timely identification and management of credit deterioration and forms part of the Bank's broader asset quality management framework.

EU CQ3 Credit Quality of Performing Exposures by Past-due Days I/III

Allocates performing and non-performing exposures across past-due time bands and identifies exposures classified as unlikely to pay.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount								
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Performing exposures	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Performing exposures	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days
	On-balance-sheet exposures					Off-balance-sheet exposures			
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	176.174,84	176.174,84	0,00	150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	35.963,34	0,00	0,00
10	Loans and advances	282.397,49	274.770,86	7.626,63	160	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00
20	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	170	General governments	8,67	0,00	0,00
30	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00	180	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00
40	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00	190	Other financial corporations	0,80	0,00	0,00
50	Other financial corporations	280,39	280,39	0,00	200	Non-financial corporations	28.066,38	0,00	0,00
60	Non-financial corporations	244.122,05	237.562,48	6.559,57	210	Households	7.956,07	0,00	0,00
70	Of which SMEs	229.374,92	222.815,34	6.559,57	**220**	**Total (On & Off Balance)**	**495.680,67**	**452.090,70**	**7.626,63**
80	Households	37.995,05	36.927,99	1.067,06					
90	Debt securities	1.145,00	1.145,00	0,00					
100	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00					
110	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00					
120	Credit institutions	1.145,00	1.145,00	0,00					
130	Other financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00					
140	Non-financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00					

EU CQ3 Credit Quality of Non-performing Exposures by Past-due Days II/III

Allocates performing and non-performing exposures across past-due time bands and identifies exposures classified as unlikely to pay.

ANNEX No.Line		d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount								
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Non-performing exposures	Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
	On-balance-sheet exposures									
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
10	Loans and advances	251.970,83	15.458,17	1.940,91	9.652,94	5.730,09	49.895,01	27.702,42	141.591,28	251.970,83
20	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
30	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
40	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
50	Other financial corporations	52,37	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	52,37	52,37
60	Non-financial corporations	139.248,10	8.471,00	492,98	5.172,60	2.785,34	39.163,64	17.564,26	65.598,29	139.248,10
70	Of which SMEs	139.229,57	8.471,00	492,98	5.172,60	2.785,34	39.163,64	17.545,73	65.598,29	139.229,57
80	Households	112.670,36	6.987,17	1.447,93	4.480,35	2.944,75	10.731,37	10.138,16	75.940,62	112.670,36
90	Debt securities	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
100	Central banks	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
110	General governments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
120	Credit institutions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
130	Other financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
140	Non-financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

EU CQ3 Credit Quality of Non-performing Exposures by Past-due Days III/III

Allocates performing and non-performing exposures across past-due time bands and identifies exposures classified as unlikely to pay.

ANNEX No.Line		d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount								
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Non-performing exposures	Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
	Off-balance-sheet exposures									
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	137,38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,38
160	Central banks	0,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00
170	General governments	0,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00
180	Credit institutions	0,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00
190	Other financial corporations	0,00	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	0,00
200	Non-financial corporations	131,65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,28
210	Households	6,11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,10
220	**Total**	**252.108,20**	**15.458,17**	**1.940,91**	**9.652,94**	**5.730,09**	**49.895,01**	**27.702,42**	**141.591,28**	**252.108,20**

Source: FINREP F 18.00– Information on Performing and Non-performing Exposures.

Regulation: Article 442(d) CRR; Annex XV of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

EU CQ3 – Credit Quality by Past-Due Status: Summary

Performing Exposures

Performing loans and advances amounted to €282.4 million, of which €274.8 million were either not past due or past due by no more than 30 days. Exposures past due by more than 30 days and up to 90 days amounted to €7.6 million and related mainly to non-financial corporations.

Non-performing Exposures

Non-performing loans and advances amounted to €252.0 million. Exposures classified as unlikely to pay, but not past due or past due by no more than 90 days, amounted to €15.5 million. Approximately €219.2 million, or 87% of non-performing loans and advances, were past due for more than two years, including €141.6 million past due for more than seven years. Non-performing exposures related mainly to non-financial corporations, amounting to €139.2 million and comprising almost entirely SMEs, and to households, amounting to €112.7 million. Their management remains an important component of the Bank’s restructuring strategy. During 2026, the Bank initiated the assessment of the Prudential Backstop requirements for non-performing exposures and their potential impact on regulatory own funds, in conjunction with the intent of two NPE portfolio sales in 2026 and 2027.

EU CQ7 Collateral Obtained by Taking Possession and Execution Processes

Presents collateral obtained through taking possession or execution processes and recognised on the Bank's balance sheet.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b
		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
10	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	-	-
20	Other than PP&E	23.772,73	-147,45
30	Residential immovable property	7.203,04	-16,76
40	Commercial Immovable property	16.569,69	-130,69
50	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	-	-
60	Equity and debt instruments	-	-
70	Other collateral	-	-
80	**Total**	**23.772,73**	**-147,45**

Source: FINREP F 13.03.01 – Collateral Obtained by Taking Possession and the Bank's repossessed-assets records

Regulation: Article 442(c) CRR; Annex XV of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637

EU CQ7 Collateral Obtained by Taking Possession and Execution Processes

Presents collateral obtained through taking possession or execution processes and recognised on the Bank's balance sheet.

Repossessed Collateral

The value of collateral at initial recognition amounted to €23.8 million and consisted entirely of immovable property. Commercial properties amounted to €16.6 million, representing approximately 70% of the total, while residential properties amounted to €7.2 million, representing approximately 30%.

Accumulated Changes in Value

Accumulated negative changes since initial recognition amounted to approximately €0.15 million and related mainly to commercial immovable property.

Collateral Management

These assets resulted from enforcement actions undertaken in relation to the Bank's legacy non-performing exposures. Their valuation, management and potential disposal are monitored regularly as part of the Bank's broader asset-quality strategy.

Chapter 6

Other Prudential Disclosures

This chapter provides additional prudential disclosures concerning the scope of application of the regulatory framework and the Bank's approach to leverage, interest rate risk in the banking book, operational risk and liquidity risk. It also explains the applicability of the relevant Pillar 3 disclosure requirements, taking into account the Bank's classification as a non-listed institution, its business model and risk profile.

Contents

Scope of Application

Explains the prudential scope of consolidation and the application of the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements to the Bank.

OVERVIEW

The Scope of Application disclosures explain the relationship between the accounting and prudential scope of consolidation and identify any differences between financial statement values and regulatory exposures. The Cooperative Bank of Chania prepares its supervisory reporting in accordance with the applicable prudential consolidation framework.

REGULATORY BASIS

- Articles 436 and 437 of the CRR establish the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements relating to the scope of prudential consolidation.
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 specifies the related disclosure templates (EU LI1–LI3 and EU LIA).
- For institutions classified as "Other Institutions – Not Listed", the detailed EU LI1–LI3 templates are not applicable under the EBA proportionality framework.
- Accordingly, the Cooperative Bank of Chania is not required to publish the related reconciliation disclosures within its Pillar 3 Report.

PRUDENTIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

- Supervisory reporting is prepared using the Bank's applicable prudential consolidation perimeter.
- Regulatory reporting processes ensure consistency between financial reporting and prudential reporting.
- Prudential consolidation supports the calculation of regulatory capital requirements and supervisory reporting.
- Data used for supervisory reporting are maintained within the Bank's regulatory reporting framework.

GOVERNANCE

- Oversight by the Board of Directors and Senior Management.
- Regulatory reporting is coordinated by the Risk Management Unit in cooperation with the Finance Division.
- Periodic reviews ensure consistency between the accounting and prudential scope of consolidation.

PILLAR 3 APPROACH

Under the applicable proportionality framework, the Cooperative Bank of Chania is not required to disclose templates EU LI1, EU LI2, EU LI3 and EU LIA. Information concerning regulatory own funds and their reconciliation with the balance sheet is presented separately through templates EU CC1 and EU CC2.

! The relationship between the Bank's financial statements and regulatory own funds is presented through the EU CC1 and EU CC2 templates, supporting transparency in the calculation of regulatory capital.

Leverage Ratio

Explains the Bank's monitoring of leverage risk and the disclosure of its key leverage ratio metric under the applicable proportionality framework.

OVERVIEW

The Leverage Ratio provides a simple, transparent and non-risk-based measure of capital adequacy, complementing the Bank's risk-based capital ratios. It supports the ongoing assessment of balance sheet resilience and forms part of the Cooperative Bank of Chania's broader capital management and supervisory framework.

REGULATORY BASIS

- Article 92(1)(d) CRR establishes a minimum Leverage Ratio requirement of 3%.
- Article 451 CRR requires institutions to disclose information on the Leverage Ratio under Pillar 3.
- For institutions classified as "Other Institutions – Not Listed", the detailed templates EU LR1–LRSum, EU LR2–LRCom and EU LR3–LRSpl are not applicable under the EBA disclosure frequency framework.
- Consequently, the Cooperative Bank of Chania discloses the Leverage Ratio through EU KM1, without presenting a separate Leverage Ratio chapter.

INTERNAL FRAMEWORK

The Leverage Ratio forms part of the Bank's internal capital management framework and is monitored on a regular basis through:

- ICAAP capital planning.
- Recovery Plan capital indicators.
- Risk Appetite Framework (RAS Dashboard).
- Internal management reporting.
- Quarterly supervisory reporting (COREP C47.00).

GOVERNANCE

- Board of Directors – overall oversight of capital adequacy.
- Board Risk Committee – periodic review of leverage developments.
- Senior Management – monitoring compliance with internal limits.
- Risk Management Unit – calculation, analysis and regulatory reporting.

PILLAR 3 APPROACH

- The Leverage Ratio is disclosed through the EU KM1 – Key Metrics template.
- A qualitative chapter shall be included on a quarterly basis to explain the Bank's approach
- The detailed EU LR1- LR3 templates are not applicable under the proportionality framework.

! The Leverage Ratio remains a mandatory prudential requirement and forms an integral part of the Bank's capital management framework. The applicable Pillar 3 disclosure is presented through the EU KM1 – Key Metrics template.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Describes the Bank's framework for assessing and managing the impact of interest-rate movements on economic value and net interest income.

OVERVIEW

The Cooperative Bank of Chania has established a comprehensive framework for the management of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), supported by a Board-approved IRRBB Policy and integrated into the Bank's ICAAP and overall risk management framework.

REGULATORY BASIS

- Article 448 of the CRR and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 establish the Pillar 3 disclosure framework for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), including the applicable qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements.
- For institutions classified as "Other Institutions – Not Listed", the detailed IRRBB disclosure templates are not applicable under the EBA Pillar 3 disclosure framework and proportionality provisions.
- Consequently, the Cooperative Bank of Chania does not present a separate IRRBB Pillar 3 disclosure chapter; however, the risk is comprehensively managed and monitored through its internal governance framework, ICAAP and Board-approved IRRBB Policy.

INTERNAL FRAMEWORK

- Dedicated Board-approved IRRBB Policy aligned with the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework.
- Simplified Standardised Methodology applied for IRRBB measurement.
- Risk assessment based on Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Interest Income (NII) metrics.
- Quarterly supervisory reporting, including Supervisory Outlier Tests (SOT), under the prescribed interest rate shock scenarios.
- Results integrated into ICAAP, capital planning, strategic decision-making and the review of risk appetite and internal limits.

GOVERNANCE

- Board Risk Committee – periodic review of IRRBB developments.
- Senior Management – monitoring compliance with internal limits.
- Risk Management Unit – calculation, analysis and regulatory reporting.
- Results reported to Senior Management and incorporated into ICAAP, strategic planning and internal risk governance.

PILLAR 3 APPROACH

The detailed IRRBB Pillar 3 disclosure templates are not applicable to the Cooperative Bank of Chania under the proportionality framework. IRRBB is managed through the Bank's established governance framework and incorporated into ICAAP, supervisory reporting and strategic risk management processes.

! IRRBB remains an integral component of the Bank's internal risk management framework and supports the ongoing assessment of capital adequacy and balance sheet resilience.

Operational Risk

Describes the Bank's framework for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing operational risk.

OVERVIEW

Operational Risk is managed through an integrated internal control framework designed to minimise losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. The framework supports the Bank's operational resilience and is fully integrated into its overall governance structure.

REGULATORY BASIS

- Article 446 CRR establishes the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements for Operational Risk.
- Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (CRR3) introduced the new Business Indicator Component (BIC), replacing the former Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) from 1 January 2025.
- For institutions classified as "Other Institutions – Not Listed", the detailed Operational Risk Pillar 3 disclosure templates are not applicable under the EBA proportionality framework.
- The Cooperative Bank of Chania applies the BIC Approach introduced by CRR3 for the calculation of Operational Risk capital requirements, with the resulting Operational Risk RWEA incorporated into the Bank's total Risk-Weighted Exposure Amount used for the calculation of regulatory capital ratios.

INTERNAL FRAMEWORK

- Dedicated Operational Risk Management Framework aligned with the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework.
- Operational risk events are identified, assessed, monitored and reported through established internal risk management processes.
- Operational Risk is integrated into the Bank's ICAAP, Recovery Plan and internal governance framework.
- Capital requirements are calculated using the Business Indicator Component (BIC) methodology in accordance with the CRR3 framework.
- Results support supervisory reporting, capital planning and the ongoing assessment of the Bank's operational risk profile.

GOVERNANCE

- Oversight by the Board of Directors and the Board Risk Committee.
- Independent coordination by the Risk Management Unit.
- Operational risk is independently monitored within the Bank's internal control framework.
- Results are reported to Senior Management and support ICAAP, capital planning and the periodic review of the Bank's operational risk profile.

PILLAR 3 APPROACH

In accordance with the applicable proportionality framework, the detailed Operational Risk disclosure templates are not presented in this Report. Operational Risk RWEA is included in the Bank's total RWEA disclosed through template EU OV1 and is reflected in the calculation of the regulatory capital ratios presented in EU KM1.

BI Component	Amount	Capital Requirements & RWA	
ILDC	15.928,932	12%	2.464.184
SC	3.769.785	15%	0
FC	836.196	18%	0
BI	**20.534.864**	**Total BIC**	**2.464.184**
		RWA (=BICx12,5)	**30.802.296**

Liquidity Risk

Describes the Bank's framework for maintaining adequate liquidity, prudent funding and resilience under normal and stressed conditions.

OVERVIEW

Liquidity Risk is managed through a comprehensive framework designed to ensure that the Cooperative Bank of Chania maintains sufficient liquidity resources to meet its obligations under both normal and stressed conditions. The framework supports prudent funding management, operational resilience and the Bank's overall financial stability.

REGULATORY BASIS

- Article 451a CRR establishes the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements for Liquidity Risk.
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 specifies the applicable liquidity disclosure framework.
- Liquidity risk remains subject to supervisory reporting and comprehensive internal monitoring.
- LCR, NSFR, liquidity buffers, funding concentration and available collateral are monitored regularly.
- Stress tests assess resilience under severe but plausible conditions.

KEY LIQUIDITY METRICS

LCR
232,14%

NSFR
131,60%

Above 120% early – warning level

€183.3m
Liquidity assets (0-30 days)

81,40%
Retail Deposits/ total deposits

10.85%
Top -10 funding concentration

*The liquidity ratios remained within the approved internal limits, which are set above the minimum regulatory threshold of 105%.

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GOVERNANCE

- The Board of Directors approves the liquidity monitoring indicators and their escalation thresholds, as well as the Funding Plan, Recovery Plan, Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) and ILAAP.
- The Board Risk Committee reviews, challenges and approves the ILAAP, while ALCO oversees liquidity and funding management and approves the funding strategy.
- The Risk Management Unit independently monitors the risk profile and reports the Bank's liquidity risk profile to Management and the Board Risk Committee.
- The Financial Services Division assesses liquidity adequacy, calculates liquidity risk indicators, manages liquid resources, prepares supervisory reports and provides the Risk Management Unit with information for liquidity monitoring.

PILLAR 3 APPROACH

Under the applicable proportionality framework, the Cooperative Bank of Chania is not required to publish the detailed Liquidity Risk templates applicable to larger institutions. Liquidity risk nevertheless remains subject to supervisory reporting and is managed and monitored through the Bank's approved liquidity risk framework, ILAAP, Recovery Plan and Contingency Funding Plan.

! Liquidity Risk forms an integral part of the Bank's overall risk management framework, supporting prudent funding management, balance-sheet resilience and the continuity of the Bank's operations.

Chapter 7

Remuneration

This chapter presents the Cooperative Bank of Chania Group's remuneration framework as at 31 December 2025. It outlines the governance arrangements, remuneration principles and the applicable Pillar 3 remuneration disclosures, demonstrating the Bank's commitment to sound and prudent remuneration practices aligned with its long-term strategy and risk management objectives.

Contents

REMA - Remuneration policy

Describes the Bank's remuneration governance, key policy principles and arrangements for aligning remuneration with prudent risk management.

Cooperative Bank of Chania has established a remuneration framework designed to support sound and effective risk management and to remain consistent with the Bank's business strategy, objectives, corporate values and long-term interests. The framework is applied in accordance with the applicable CRR and CRD requirements, taking into consideration the Bank's size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

Governance and Decision-making

The remuneration policy is approved by the Bank's competent governing bodies and is reviewed regularly to ensure continued alignment with the regulatory framework and Banks' profile. The control functions contribute to its implementation and review within their respective areas of responsibility, while maintaining the independence required for the effective performance of their duties.

Key Principles

The remuneration framework seeks to ensure that remuneration:

- supports prudent and effective risk management;
- does not encourage risk-taking beyond the Bank's approved risk appetite;
- is consistent with the Bank's capital and liquidity position;
- avoids conflicts of interest; and
- supports the Bank's long-term financial stability and strategic objectives.

The remuneration arrangements applicable to employees engaged in Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit are structured so as not to compromise the independence of these functions.

Source: Remuneration Policy, Corporate Governance Framework and Human Resources records.

Regulation: Article 450(1)(a)–(f), (j) and (k) and Article 450(2) CRR; Annex XXXIII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

EU REM1 Remuneration awarded for the financial year

Presents the fixed and variable remuneration awarded during the financial year to staff whose professional activities materially affect the Bank's risk profile.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	d
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
	Fixed Remunaration				
1	Number of identified staff	11	2	19	27
2	Total fixed remuneration	18,20	246,26	1.171,87	1.101,65
3	Of which: cash-based	18,20	241,78	1.162,69	1.096,05
EU-4a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
5	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EU-5x	Of which: other instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
7	Of which: other forms	0,00	4,48	9,18	5,60
	Variable remuneration				
9	Number of identified staff	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
10	Total variable remuneration	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
11	Of which: cash-based	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
12	Of which: deferred	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EU-13a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EU-14a	Of which: deferred	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EU-13b	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EU-14b	Of which: deferred	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EU-14x	Of which: other instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EU-14y	Of which: deferred	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
15	Of which: other forms	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
16	Of which: deferred	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
17	**Total remuneration**	**18,20**	**246,26**	**1.171,87**	**1.101,65**

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

Presents special payments awarded to identified staff, including guaranteed variable remuneration, sign-on awards and severance payments.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	d
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards				
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
8	Of which paid during the financial year	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
9	Of which deferred	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Source: Human Resources and payroll records; identified staff population.

Regulation: Article 450(1)(h) CRR; Annex XXXIII of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

EU REM5 Information of Identified Staff

Provides quantitative information on the remuneration of identified staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Bank's risk profile.

ANNEX No.Line		a	b	c	j
		Management body remuneration			
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	MB Supervisory function	**MB Management function**	**Total MB**	Total
	Total Number of identified staff				59
2	Of which: members of the MB	11	2	13	
5	Total remuneration of identified staff	18,2	246,258	264,458	
6	Of which: variable remuneration	0	0	0	
7	Of which: fixed remuneration	18,2	246,258	264,458	

ANNEX No.Line		d	e	f	g	h	i
		Business areas					
	Description *[Amounts in € thousand]*	**Investment banking**	**Retail banking**	**Asset management**	**Corporate functions**	**Independent internal control functions**	**All other**
	Total Number of identified staff						
3	Of which: other senior management	0,00	5,00	0,00	9,00	5,00	0,00
4	Of which: other identified staff	0,00	23,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00
5	Total remuneration of identified staff	0,00	1.198,09	0,00	608,73	289,54	177,16
6	Of which: variable remuneration	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
7	Of which: fixed remuneration	0,00	1.198,09	0,00	608,73	289,54	177,16

Source: Remuneration Policy, Corporate Governance Framework and Human Resources records.

Regulation: Article 450(1) (g) CRR; Annex XXXIII of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

Source: Human Resources and payroll records; identified staff population.

Regulation: Article 450(1)(i) CRR; Annex XXXIII of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

Remuneration Disclosure Chapter Overview

Executive Overview

The Cooperative Bank of Chania applies a prudent and proportionate remuneration policy that supports sustainable performance, effective governance and sound risk management. The remuneration framework is aligned with the Bank's cooperative values, organizational structure and regulatory obligations, promoting long-term value creation while discouraging excessive risk-taking.

2025 Remuneration Overview

The remuneration disclosures cover 59 identified staff, including members of the Management Body, Senior Management, Independent Internal Control Functions and other identified staff.

The remuneration structure for the reporting period consisted entirely of fixed remuneration, with no variable remuneration, deferred remuneration or instrument-based remuneration awarded during the financial year.

The disclosures demonstrate a remuneration framework that supports prudent risk-taking, effective governance and long-term value creation.

During 2025, no staff member was awarded total remuneration of EUR 1 million or more. Accordingly, template EU REM4 is not presented.

Governance and Risk Alignment

The remuneration policy is approved and periodically reviewed through the Bank's governance framework and is designed to ensure consistency with the Risk Appetite Framework, the Bank's long-term strategic objectives and its overall risk profile.

Independent Internal Control Functions are remunerated independently from the business areas they oversee, ensuring objectivity, independence and the avoidance of conflicts of interest. The remuneration framework supports the effectiveness of the Bank's governance and internal control environment.

Regulatory Framework

These disclosures have been prepared in accordance with:

- Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR) – Part Eight (Articles 450–455)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 on prudential disclosures under Part Eight of the CRR.

The Bank did not award variable remuneration during 2025 and did not apply remuneration arrangements requiring disclosure of deferred remuneration or remuneration in instruments.