NBG FACTORS

Annual Financial Report 31 December 2025

in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

May 2026

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Board of Directors Annual Report

for the period ended at
31 December 2025

Board of Directors Annual Report

on the Financial Statements of Ethniki Factors Single Member S.A. for the financial year 2025

According to the provisions of Company's Act and Company's Articles of Association, the activities of the Company during its seventeenth financial year, which covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 are presented below.

During the fiscal year of 2025, the Company recorded an increase in factoring turnover at rates higher than those of the Greek factoring market, while further strengthening both its average financed balances and its financing outstandings as of 31 December 2025, thereby generating strong financial performance for another consecutive year.

A. Company's financial performance

The Company maintained its growth trajectory throughout 2025 and significantly expanded its total assets compared to 2024, because of the implementation of its strategic plan aimed at (a) broadening its customer base and (b) further strengthening its strategic partnerships with major business groups. The increase in financing balances was positively supported, among other factors, by the gradual easing of elevated interest rates and the emergence of a significantly improved economic environment, characterized by sustained growth, broad-based sectoral recovery and strengthened confidence in the economy and institutions, despite the heightened level of international uncertainty. At the same time, progress in the financial sector and successive upgrades to the country's credit rating enhanced Greece's investment attractiveness, laying solid foundations for the continuation of its growth momentum in the years ahead.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's loans and advances to customers, net impairment provisions, amounted to €986,094.2 thousand, representing an increase of 19.4% compared to the corresponding balance of €825,649.0 thousand as at 31 December 2024. Cumulatively, loans and advances to customers increased by 70.2% over the five-year period 2021–2025, reflecting the continued strong growth of the Company's business activities and asset base. Total managed receivables amounted to €5,388,175.0 thousand in 2025, compared to €4,900,381.9 thousand in 2024, recording an increase of 10.0%.

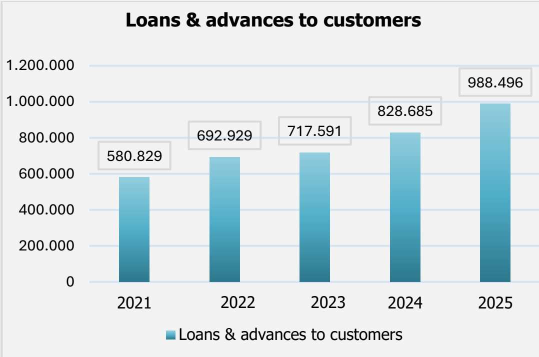
The Company's key financial figures and performance indicators for 2025, compared with those of 2024, are summarized below:

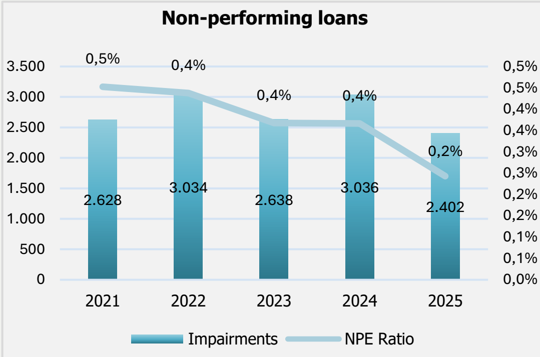
Main Financial Figures	2025	2024	Δ %
			(amounts in thousand €)
Gross loans	988,495.7	828,685.6	19.3%
Provisions	2,401.5	3,036.6	-20.9%
Equity	100,758.0	95,940.3	5.0%
Interest income	32,683.1	39,496.5	-17.3%
Net interest income	11,250.4	12,142.9	-7.3%
Commission income	10,846.4	10,561.7	2.7%
Net commission income	6,378.0	6,275.2	1.6%
Total income	17,994.2	18,206.5	-1.2%
Operating expenses	4,086.4	4,067.0	0.5%
Operating profit	13,907.8	14,139.5	-1.6%
PAT	11,416.6	10,667.4	7.0%

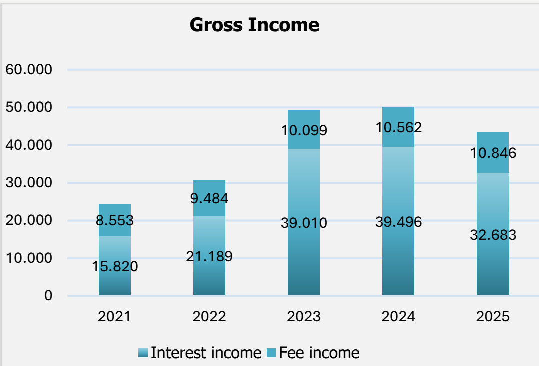
Board of Directors Annual Report

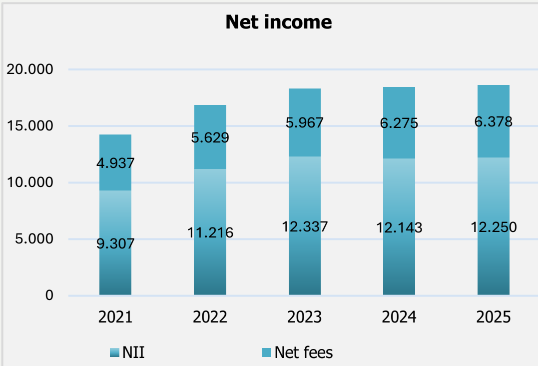
Key Ratios	2025	2024	Δ
Capital Adequacy Ratio	11,03%	12,43%	-11,3%
ROE	11,33%	11,12%	1,9%
ROA	1,15%	1,28%	-10,5%
NPE’s ratio	0,24%	0,37%	-33,7%
C/I	22,71%	22,34%	1,7%

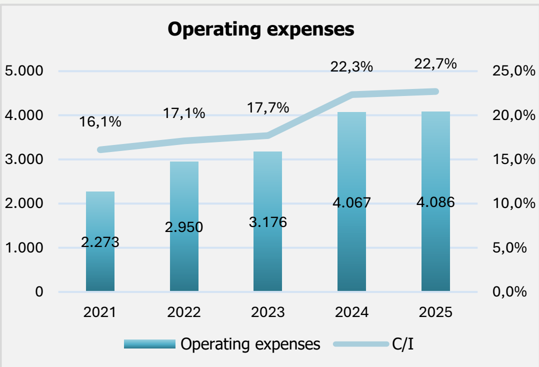
The growth of the key financial figures and the evolution of the main indicators of the Company for the period 2021-2025 are presented graphically as follows:

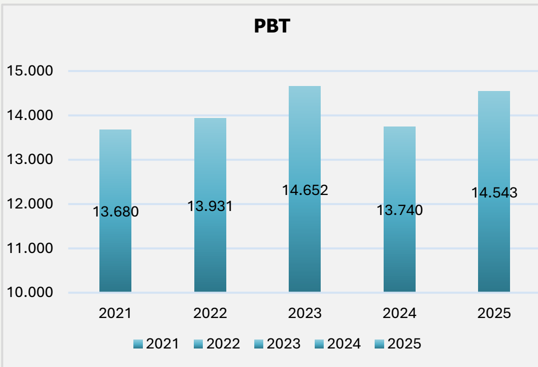












Interest income amounted to €32,683.1 thousand compared to €39,496.5 thousand in 2024, representing a decrease of 17.3%, mainly attributable to the significant decline in benchmark interest rates throughout the year, as well as the compression of interest margins on corporate clientele. Net interest income amounted to €11,250.4 thousand, compared to €12,142.9 thousand in 2024, recording a decrease of 7.3% year-on-year, for the aforementioned reasons. Fee and commission income amounted to €10,846.4 thousand, compared to €10,561.7 thousand in 2024 (+2.7%), as a result of the modest but continued growth in the Company's business activities. Net fee and commission income amounted to €6,378.0 thousand, compared to €6,275.2 thousand in 2024, also recording a marginal increase of 1.6%. Total net operating income amounted to €17,994.2 thousand, compared to €18,206.5 thousand in 2024, representing a decrease of 1.2%.

Total operating expenses amounted to €4,086.4 thousand (2024: €4,067.0 thousand), recording a marginal increase of 0.5%, reflecting the Company's ongoing efforts to maintain cost discipline. Of the total operating expenses, €1,930.0 thousand (2024: €1,651.3 thousand) related to salaries and personnel expenses, while the remaining €2,156.4 thousand (2024: €2,415.7 thousand) related to other administrative and operating expenses (insurance premiums, marketing and advertising expenses, third-party fees, and depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets). The Cost-to-Income (C/I) ratio (excluding impairment provisions for credit risk) stood at 22.7%, compared to 22.3% in 2024.

As a result of the above, the Company's profit before provisions and taxes amounted to €13,907.8 thousand, compared to €14,139.5 thousand in 2024, recording a marginal decrease of 1.6%, despite the decline in interest income mentioned above. Due to lower operating expenses, financing costs and ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers, profit after tax amounted to €11,416.6 thousand, compared to €10,667.4 thousand in 2024, representing an increase of 7.0%.

During its seventeenth financial year, the Company recognized a reversal of collective credit risk provisions amounting to €635.1 thousand, compared to additional collective provisions of €399.1 thousand recognized in 2024, as a result of improvements in the parameters of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. The total allowance for credit losses amounted to €2,401.5 thousand as at year-end. Management believes that the accumulated allowance for customer credit losses appropriately reflects the credit risk profile of the portfolio as at the reporting date.

The Company is supervised by the Bank of Greece, which is responsible for the collection of the required supervisory data in accordance with Executive Committee's Act 193/2/27.09.2021, under the regulatory framework of Basel II.

According to Executive Committee's Act 193/2/27.09.2021 (Government Gazette B' 4642), Chapter A, paragraph 2, the level of regulatory own funds may not fall below the minimum initial capital requirement applicable to factoring companies, which amounts to €4,500.0 thousand. The Company has remained fully compliant with this requirement throughout its operations.

During 2025, the Company's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio and Total Capital Ratio stood at 11.03%, compared to 12.43% in 2024.

Continuation of Business Activity/Conclusion on the Continuation of Business Activity

As a 100.0% subsidiary of the National Bank of Greece S.A., the Company maintains significant synergies with the parent Bank and other Group companies. These synergies are primarily developed in terms of a) sourcing financing for the Company to conduct funding for customers, b) collaborations for servicing and providing integrated solutions to shared clientele, c) outsourcing critical and non-critical functions according to the current Regulatory Framework, and d) other operations. Therefore, the Company largely aligns its operations with the strategy of the parent Bank.

Management of the parent Bank concluded that a going concern issue does not exist after considering: (a) its significant and recurring profitability, (b) its substantial liquidity buffer, which as at 31 March 2026 amounted to €19.1 billion in cash terms (HQLAs only), as well as its Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") and Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR"), both of which remain well above 100%, (c) parent Bank Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") and Total Capital ratios, which as at the same date stood at 17.4% and 21.1%, respectively, exceeding the Overall Capital Requirements ("OCR") of 9.70% for CET1 and 14.29% for Total Capital, (d) the continuation of supply-side reforms, growth in employment and Gross Fixed Capital Formation ("GFCF") – supported by the ongoing implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan ("RRP") – which enhance Greece's potential Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") growth trajectory and strengthen its ability to absorb external shocks, and (e) its strong credit profile, which remains among the highest in the market and within investment grade, with ratings of BBB- from S&P and Fitch, and two (2) notches higher at BBB+ (Baa1) from Moody's and Scope, respectively.

Therefore, Management of the Company taking into account the strong profitability, the capital adequacy ratio, the positive cash flows from operating activities and the fact that the parent Bank prepares its financial statements with the going concern assumption, that is well positioned to adequately support its business plan over the coming year (2026) and for this reason prepared its own financial statements on a going concern basis.

B. Macroeconomic and Financial environment

1. Key developments in the Macroeconomic environment – Greek Economy

The Greek economy remained on a path of steady economic growth during 2025, with GDP increasing by 2.2% y-o-y in FY.25, in constant price terms, in comparison with 2.1% y-o-y in FY.24. Economic growth picked up by 2.4% y-o-y in 4Q.25, generating a positive carryover effect for 2026, further reinforced by additional supportive factors, notably the accelerating use of Recovery and Resilience Facility ("RRF") funds, strong bank credit flows and favorable labor market conditions. Nonetheless, the spike in uncertainty following the escalation of the Middle East crisis in March 2026 – triggering renewed tensions in energy markets and inflation concerns – has tilted the balance of risks to the downside, particularly for 2Q.26, under the baseline assumption that energy market frictions ease by mid-2026.

Both private consumption and "GFCF" posted strong annual increases of 1.9% and 8.4% y-o-y, respectively, in FY.25 and are estimated to have maintained this momentum into 1Q.26, as suggested by conjunctural and leading indicators, including the economic sentiment index (at 106.5 in 1Q.26, unchanged from 4Q.25 and 107.0, on average, in FY.25), retail trade volume (+4.5% y-o-y in January 2026 from 3.2% in 4Q.25), and manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index ("PMI") (at 54.4 in 1Q.26 from 53.0 in 4Q.25 and an FY.25 average of 53.1).

Construction activity accelerated significantly in both residential and non-residential segments in FY.25 (+22.2% y-o-y and +8.3% y-o-y, respectively), while residential real estate prices reached new historical highs, in nominal terms, posting an annual increase of 7.8% in the same period.

The labor market showed signs of sustainable resilience – with the unemployment rate declining to 8.4% in 4Q.25, dropping further to 8.1% in 2M.26 (18-year low) – while both average wages and non-wage incomes posted notable increases, in real terms, for a second consecutive year with the labor cost index (deflated by the Consumer Price Index - "CPI") increasing by 5.3% y-o-y in FY.25.

Tourism activity reached new historical highs (inbound tourism revenue up by 9.7% y-o-y and arrivals increasing by 5.6% y-o-y in FY.25), while exports of goods proved resilient despite the weak performance of the country's main export markets in the euro area, heightened geopolitical uncertainty and increases in tariffs imposed on European Union's ("EU's") merchandise exports, by the US. As a result, Greece's current account deficit narrowed by 1.5pps of GDP on an annual basis, to 5.7% of GDP in FY.25, with lower fuel prices also supporting this adjustment. This trajectory is expected to reverse in 4M.26, as Brent crude oil prices (in €/barrel terms) increased by 31.3% y-o-y in March 2026, following the escalation of the Middle East conflict, compared with a decline of 21.7% y-o-y on average, in 2M.25.

Business profits of the private sector (proxied by Gross Operating Surplus & Mixed Income – "GOSM" – in the National Accounts) reached a new 16-year high (in levels) in FY.25, while the value of incoming Foreign Direct Investment ("FDI") posted a new high of €12.0 billion in FY.25, alongside surging Mergers and Acquisitions ("M&A") activity.

Fiscal performance was particularly strong in FY.25, for a fourth consecutive year, with Greece achieving one of the highest primary fiscal surpluses in the euro area (4.4% of GDP in 2025) and the fastest reduction in public debt since 2020, as a percentage of GDP (c. -65pps between 2020 and 2025), according to the latest International Monetary Fund ("IMF") estimates.

These positive developments led to further upgrades of Greece's sovereign credit rating, to one notch above investment grade by five out of six major international rating agencies, and were accompanied by an outperformance of Greek financial assets (equities and government bonds), with the yield spread of the 10-year Greek Government Bond ("GGB") over the German Bund declining to an 18-year low at the end of 2025. These positive trends continued in 2M.26; however, a spike in volatility – linked to rising geopolitical risks – led to a reversal of equity valuation gains recorded in 2M.26 and to a widening of 10-year GGB spread over Bund to c. 80 bps in March 2026.

Credit flows to the private sector – particularly to corporates – by the domestic banking system remained strong and significantly higher than the euro area average for a third consecutive year (cumulative net flows of €9.7 billion in FY.25, corresponding to y-o-y increases of 7.9% in December 2025 and 7.4% in February 2026), while private sector's bank deposits continued to increase, reaching €213.2 billion in December 2025, the highest level since 2010, followed by a drop to €207.5 billion in 2M.26 due to negative seasonal factors.

The above trends, together with available forecasts of international organizations for the Greek economy, point to the continuation of the positive growth momentum throughout 2026, supported by sound economic fundamentals, the peak utilization of funds from the RRF, as well as a more supportive fiscal policy stance, notwithstanding elevated global volatility, and the challenges stemming from adverse geopolitical and structural factors.

2. Greek Economy Perspectives for 2026

Nevertheless, the performance of the Greek economy – as well as of individual factors shaping business and banking activity, household financial conditions, and related consumption and investment decisions – continues to be subject to significant sources of uncertainty, including the following:

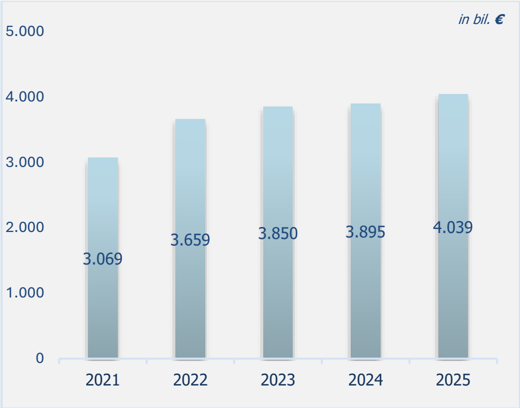
- Heightened risks stemming from the evolving conflict in the Middle East, which has already given rise to a surge in energy prices to the highest levels since the onset of the war in Ukraine, alongside rising energy supply-security concerns and broader frictions in regional and global supply chains. This evolving shock has begun to affect inflation dynamics and market perceptions regarding the future path of monetary policy. The adverse impact could be further amplified, if elevated uncertainty or rising transportation costs weigh on tourism sector performance should uncertainty persist through the core months of the tourism season.
- The ongoing conflict in Ukraine, and other potential sources of global geopolitical frictions, combined with rising regional revisionist tendencies, could exert additional adverse effects through heightened uncertainty, as well as through renewed disruptions to global supply chains.
- The impact of the agreement regarding increased US tariffs on EU exports and those of other trading partners, combined with pressures for investment diversion towards the US, may exert further negative pressure on European economies and adversely affect macroeconomic and business performance in the EU and, indirectly, in Greece through trade, tourism, and other transmission channels. The increased openness of the Greek economy, with its strong linkages to the EU, renders it more vulnerable to shocks of this nature.
- Political instability, social pressures, and fiscal challenges faced by several European countries, together with existing difficulties in collective decision-making at the EU level and rising sovereign bond yields, reduce the likelihood of new initiatives aimed at economic and social convergence, following the completion of the RRF in 2026, while additional resources have already been earmarked by many countries for security and defense purposes.
- The ECB's decisions to gradually normalize monetary policy — comprising four 25 bps rate cuts initiated in 2024 (June, September, October, December), followed by an additional three 25 bps cuts in February, March, and April 2025 — signal a strengthening of bank lending and a rebound in consumption, despite heightened global uncertainty. Current market expectations point to further rate reductions over the course of the year, as policy rates converge towards their estimated "neutral" level.
- The transition from a period of exceptionally strong growth in global tourism, buoyant labor market conditions and substantial support from the RRF may, in combination with some of the above-mentioned factors, be accompanied by a sharper-than-expected slowdown in the Greek economy beyond 2027, with negative direct and indirect effects on economic activity, corporate performance, and the labor market.

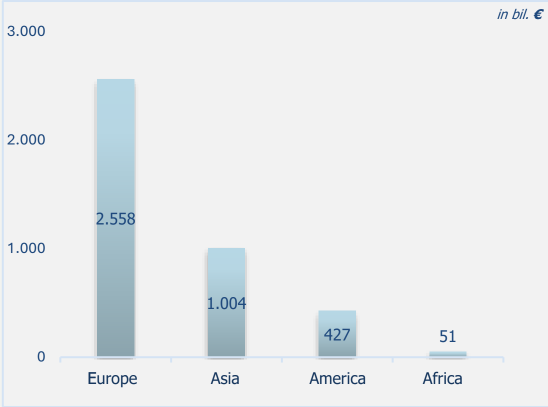
The Greek economy and the domestic banking and financial sector are supported by resilient fundamentals and sustainable factors, positioning them to maintain, at least a part, of the positive momentum experienced in recent years. This outlook is expected to remain positive, even if the conflict in the Middle East continues to weigh on 2Q.26 economic performance, or if some of the above-described risks materialize, causing moderate deviations from the underlying assumptions of the baseline scenario for the Greek economy. Company's and parent Bank exposure to countries directly affected by the ongoing conflict in the Middle East is assessed as insignificant. Management is closely monitoring the developments and assessing periodically the impact that these may have on the Group's operations and financial position.

C. Overview of the Factoring Market

Global Market

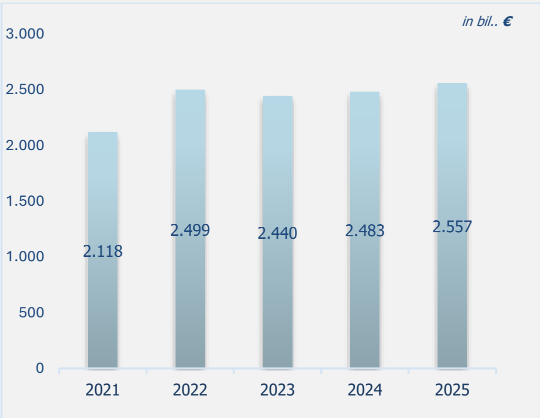
At a global level, according to preliminary data from Factors Chain International ("FCI") for 2025, factoring turnover exceeded the €4 trillion threshold for the first time, reaching €4.04 trillion compared to €3.89 trillion in 2024, representing an increase of 3.7%. The European market accounts for approximately 63% of the global factoring market. Asia represents 25% of global factoring volume and also recorded growth of 3.2%. Among the remaining regions, North America posted a significant increase of 35%, while the Central and South American market expanded by 8.2%. The African factoring market recorded growth of 2.2%, reaching €51.4 billion, while the Middle Eastern market increased by 8.7%, reaching €8.8 billion.

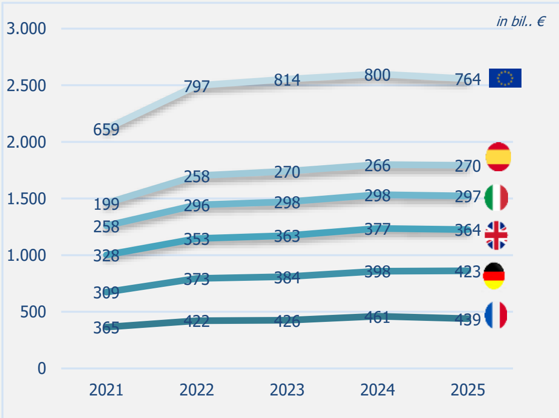




European Union

According to unofficial data available at the time of preparation of this report from the E.U. Federation for the Factoring and Commercial Finance Industry ("EUF"), factoring turnover in Europe increased by 3.2%, reaching approximately €2.56 trillion compared to approximately €2.48 trillion in 2024. France maintained its position as the largest market with turnover of €439 billion, recording an increase of 1.9% compared to 2024[1]. Germany ranked second with factoring volumes of €423 billion, posting growth of 6.1%. Italy and Spain retained their third and fourth positions, respectively, with Italy reporting turnover of €297 billion and growth of 3.8%, while Spain recorded turnover of €270 billion and a modest increase of 1.2% compared to 2024. In the United Kingdom ("UK"), the factoring market expanded by approximately 1.5%, from €359 billion in 2024 to €364 billion in 2025. The markets of France, Germany, Italy and Spain collectively account for approximately 54% of the European market, while the inclusion of the UK increases this share to around 70%.





Greece

According to data from the Hellenic Factoring Association ("HFA"), total managed turnover in 2025 amounted to €29.4 billion compared to €27.2 billion in 2024, recording an increase of 8.1%, reflecting the continued strength of factoring as a financial instrument for providing ongoing liquidity to businesses.

Regarding the breakdown of turnover in Greece between domestic and international factoring, 86.9% related to domestic factoring (2024: 87.5%), while 13.1% related to international factoring (2024: 12.5%). In terms of recourse status, 60.5% of transactions involved recourse factoring (2024: 57.8%), while the share of notified factoring amounted to 82.8% (2024: 82.9%), highlighting the high level of recognition and acceptance of factoring within business transactions.

[1] As of the date of this Financial report, neither FCI nor the EUF (EU Federation for the Factoring and Commercial Finance Industry) had published official and detailed data. According to preliminary EUF estimates, there is a slight discrepancy compared to FCI's figures regarding factoring turnover in Europe for 2025. More specifically, EUF indicates that managed turnover reached €2.55 trillion in 2025, compared to €2.48 trillion in 2024, whereas FCI reports that European turnover amounted to €2.65 trillion in 2025, reflecting a 2.2% year-on-year increase.

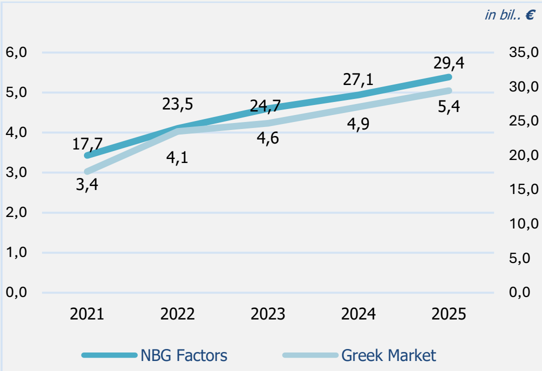
Factoring in Greece continued to grow at a pace exceeding that of the Greek economy, leading to a further increase in the ratio of factoring turnover to Gross Domestic Product ("GDP"). More specifically, according to data from the Hellenic Factoring Association, total managed factoring turnover in Greece represented approximately 14.3% of GDP in 2025 (compared to 13.4% in 2024), exceeding the European average for the second consecutive year, which is expected to stand at approximately 10.7%.

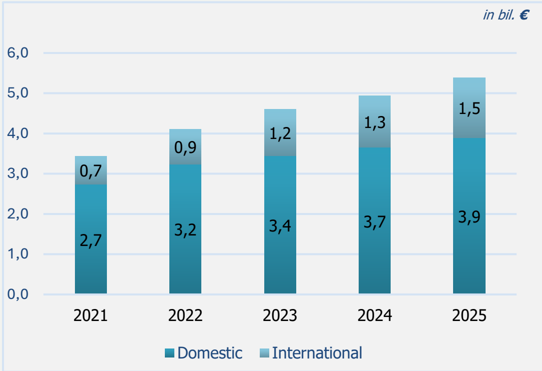
D. Overview of Activities

1. Changes in Products & Services Offered

As previously mentioned, during its seventeenth fiscal year, the Company focused both on expanding its business activities with the objective of further strengthening its asset base and revenue generation, and on enhancing the efficiency of its operating model through the optimization of its internal processes.

The following chart illustrates the evolution of the Company's and the Greek factoring market's turnover over the five-year period 2021–2025:





Notification vs. Non-Notification Factoring

The Company has consistently pursued growth primarily through the provision of disclosed factoring services, with the dual objective of enhancing customer liquidity and maintaining credit risk at acceptable levels. Out of the total managed turnover, approximately €4.1 billion, or 76.4%, related to disclosed factoring activities, compared to €3.8 billion (or 77.3% of total turnover) in 2024, representing an annual increase of 7.9%.

Domestic vs. Export Factoring

In terms of export factoring volume, the Company managed export-related turnover of approximately €1.5 billion during 2025, compared to €1.3 billion in 2024, recording a further significant increase of 15.3%. This reflects the Company's ongoing efforts to strengthen its international operations, while further expanding cooperation with strategic clients. Export-related factoring services accounted for approximately 27.6% of total managed turnover, compared to 26.1% in 2024. Based on data from the Hellenic Factoring Association, the Company's market share in export factoring volume is estimated at 38.5% (2024: 37.9%).

Out of the total export factoring volume, approximately €1.2 billion (2024: €1.1 billion) related to direct export factoring, while €249 million (2024: €207 million) was conducted under the two-factor system.

Recourse vs. Non-Recourse Factoring

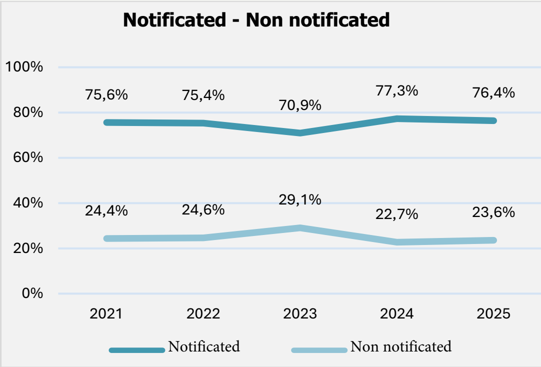
With respect to the allocation of debtor credit risk, 48.0% of total managed turnover (2024: 52.6%) involved recourse factoring, while 52.0% (2024: 47.4%) involved non-recourse factoring. To mitigate exposure to debtor credit risk, the Company maintains partnerships with credit insurance providers.

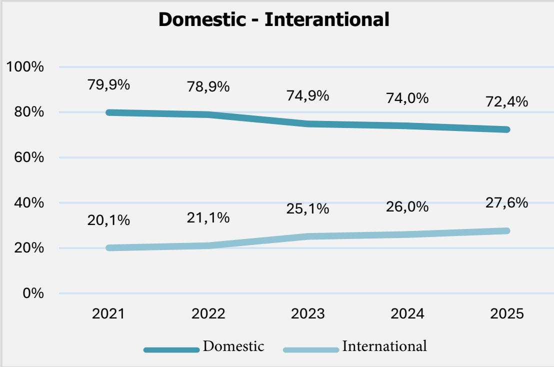
Reverse Factoring

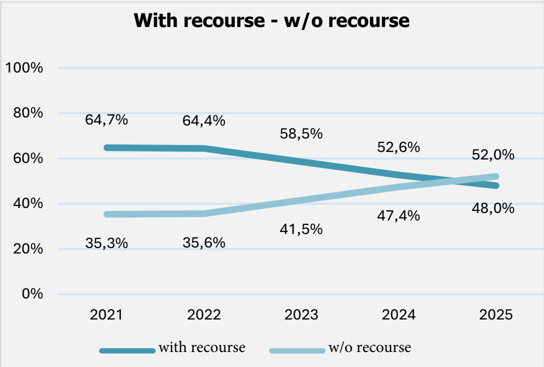
Out of total managed turnover, transactions related to reverse factoring services amounted to €328 million, compared to €420 million in 2024, representing a decrease of 21.9%.

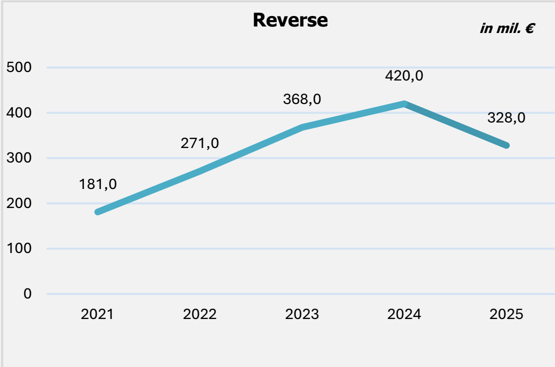
Cross-border Factoring Without Establishment

In accordance with the applicable regulatory framework, the Company provides services in third countries, following notification to the supervisory authority (Bank of Greece), primarily to companies belonging to Greek business groups. During 2025, managed turnover with these companies amounted to approximately €52 million, compared to €119 million in 2024.









2. Operational Matters

A. Internal Operations

During 2025, the monthly financial and management reporting provided to Management was enhanced in order to present the Company's performance in a more concise and transparent manner. In addition, the monthly reports of (a) the Credit Control Department were further improved and enriched with additional data to facilitate the monitoring of non-recourse factoring activities and cooperation with credit insurance companies, (b) the Transaction Management Department were enhanced to enable a more accurate measurement of operational risk events, in alignment with the forthcoming implementation of the Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF"), and (c) the Contract Management Department were further developed to strengthen the monitoring of customer identification and verification data.

Furthermore, as part of the enhancement of the Company's Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing ("AML/CFT") risk management framework, an automated process for the screening of counterparties against international sanctions lists was implemented on a daily basis.

During 2025, the Company, in accordance with its obligations under the applicable legal and regulatory framework, notified the supervisory authority (Bank of Greece) of its intention to provide services in one (1) additional country.

B. Technology and Customer Service

In October 2021, the Company upgraded its e-Factoring digital platform, which is accessible through the "single sign-on" process via the National Bank's i-bank electronic services platform. The platform provides suppliers (assignors) and debtors (buyers) with direct access to and real-time monitoring of their accounts within a secure and user-friendly digital environment.

During 2024, a significant increase was recorded in the use of the e-Factoring platform's digital functionalities, with the number of customers submitting financing requests through the platform increasing by 98% compared to the previous year. At the same time, the number of customers assigning receivables through the platform increased by more than 100%, demonstrating a clear shift towards digital service channels.

This positive trend continued throughout 2025. Specifically, compared to 2024, the number of customers submitting files through the digital platform increased by 34%, while the number of customers submitting financing requests through the platform increased by approximately 8%, confirming the continued expansion in the use of the Company's digital channels.

Furthermore, during 2025, the Company successfully completed the implementation of a digital document signing capability for its customers through the parent Bank's Digital Banking environment. This functionality primarily relates to the execution of contractual documentation and contributes to improving the speed and efficiency of the relevant processes, without requiring customers' physical presence. During 2025, digital signatures (through the parent Bank's Digital Banking platform, the gov.gr platform and certified trust service providers) accounted for approximately 50% of the total number of signatures executed.

In parallel, in December 2025, the Company completed the implementation of an Electronic Data Interchange ("EDI") project in cooperation with the EntersoftOne Group, aiming to automate the process of receiving information on newly generated receivables relating to debtors whose receivables have been assigned to the Company and already reported to the Independent Authority for Public Revenue ("IAPR"). The new solution replaces the existing manual process of preparing and transmitting files via email, enabling the automated daily receipt of the relevant data, exclusively for assigned debtors, through a certified EDI provider.

The EDI solution significantly enhances the speed, accuracy and security of the process by reducing manual interventions and ensuring the timely availability of information regarding assigned receivables. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, eleven (11) customers had been onboarded to the new EDI solution.

C. Regulations and Policies

In 2025, the Board of Directors approved or revised the following institutional documents:

- NBG Group Connected Borrowers Policy
- NBG Group Policy Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Cross-Border Correspondent Banking Relationships
- NBG Group Policy for the Responsible Use of AI
- NBG Group Risk Taxonomy
- NBG Group Business Continuity Management System Policy
- NBG Group Information Security Policy
- NBG Group Cybersecurity Strategy
- NBG Group Information Security Regulation
- NBG Group's Subsidiaries Cybersecurity Architecture
- Compliance Risk Assessment Methodology
- Policy for Impairment of Financial Instruments under IFRS 9
- NBG RCSA Guideline
- Renumeration Policy

Furthermore, since 2023, the Company has adopted, in cooperation with the competent Divisions of the parent Bank, the "Compliance Risk Assessment Methodology". This methodology incorporates a process performed on an annual basis (or more frequently, where required) for the identification and assessment of the key compliance risks within the Company. It comprises two levels of assessment: the Macro (High-Level – HL) Dimension Compliance Risk Assessment and the Micro (Operational Level – OL) Dimension Compliance Risk Assessment.

Within the framework of this methodology, the Company completed in 2025 the Macro Dimension Compliance Risk Assessment for the 2024 reference year. The assessment covered eighteen (18) Regulatory Areas, of which seventeen (17) were assessed as presenting a Low Residual Risk, while one area—namely Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism ("AML/CFT")—was assessed as presenting a Medium Residual Risk, due to specific findings relating to the adequacy and timely updating of certain control mechanisms.

In parallel, during 2025, the Company completed the Micro (Operational Level – OL) Dimension Compliance Risk Assessment for the AML/CFT area. The overall assessment concluded that, although the Inherent Risk associated with all individual obligations remains High, the existing control measures were considered Adequate and Effective, resulting in an overall Low Residual Risk assessment.

For the monitoring of various risks within the second line of defence, the Company has implemented a Monitoring Framework covering the following areas:

- Anti-Money Laundering & Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)
- Code of Ethics
- Personal Data Protection Management (GDPR)
- Corporate Governance
- Reporting of Malfunctions/Legal Violations (Whistleblowing)
- Fraud Prevention
- Complaint Handling

In 2025, a monitoring audit was conducted specifically in the area of Anti-Money Laundering & Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML Monitoring).

D. External and Internal Audits

In 2025, the General Division of Internal Audit of the Bank and the Group conducted the following audits: (a) Review of Factoring Operations Processes, (b) Review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's Risk Management Procedures that have been outsourced to the parent Bank, and (c) Diagnostic Review of the "Development and Implementation of the Corporate Governance Framework" process.

The findings arising from all audits and follow-up reviews, as well as the progress made in addressing all identified findings, are periodically reported to the Company's Board of Directors.

E. Human Resources

Over the past two years, the Company's Management has implemented a strategic action plan aimed at enhancing its human resources processes. Within this framework, during 2025 the Company:

- implemented part of its targeted recruitment plan, with the objective of strengthening its workforce
- applied the updated employee performance valuation model, aligned with that of the parent Bank
- implemented an IT application for the recording and monitoring of employee leave and remote working arrangements
- maintained an intensive training program aimed at the further development of its employees' skills and competencies.

F. ESG

The Company, in cooperation with its parent Bank, recognizes the importance of sustainable development and the systematic integration of Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") criteria into its operations and strategy. In this context, it takes into consideration best practices and international developments, adapted to its size, business activities and operating model.

By resolution of the Board of Directors (Meeting No. 150/18.07.2023), a three-year ESG Action Plan was adopted, covering all strategic ESG pillars and including specific, measurable objectives relating to the Company's environmental footprint, human capital, social contribution and principles of responsible corporate conduct. Progress against individual actions is monitored on a regular basis.

A) Environmental Pillar – Reducing Environmental Footprint

Under the Environmental Pillar, the Company's three-year ESG Action Plan focuses on reducing its direct environmental footprint and contributing to environmental restoration initiatives with measurable outcomes. Actions include, among others, the complete replacement of the corporate vehicle fleet with fully electric or hybrid vehicles, the substantial reduction of physical archiving materials, the containment of paper consumption and the further promotion of digital services through the e-Factoring platform, aiming to reduce printed communications and the physical exchange of documents.

Furthermore, during 2025, the Company implemented an environmental enhancement initiative through the creation of a mini urban forest in a densely populated urban area of Peristeri. The project involved the development of a green space covering approximately 660 square meters, including the planting of more than 1,300 trees and plants. This initiative contributed to improving the local microclimate, enhancing urban biodiversity and upgrading the quality of life of the local community. The project forms part of the Company's broader strategy to support urban environmental restoration initiatives and green infrastructure projects.

B) Social Pillar

Under the Social Pillar, the Company has consistently adopted a people-centered approach, recognizing its role as an active member of the society in which it operates. The Company's Management and governance bodies systematically support initiatives with a social focus aimed at improving the living conditions of vulnerable social groups, promoting public health and education, and supporting cultural and environmental initiatives with a positive social impact.

Such initiatives are designed with a view to creating long-term value for society and are implemented in alignment with the Group's principles of corporate responsibility and sustainable development. From 2016 to date, the Company has participated in social initiatives through funding amounting to approximately €485 thousand, reaffirming its long-standing commitment to supporting social and community-oriented causes.

C) For Corporate Governance

The Company applies the principles of Corporate Governance across all areas of its operations, aiming to ensure transparency, accountability and responsible business conduct.

The Board of Directors:

- approves on an annual basis both the Company's three-year budget and three-year business plan
- is informed on a monthly basis of the Company's financial results and business performance
- reviews the operation of the monitoring framework implemented across various risk and control areas
- receives annual updates regarding the self-assessment of operational and compliance risks; and
- reviews the reports and follow-up reviews arising from audits performed by the Bank's and the Group's Internal Audit General Division.

In addition, the Board of Directors:

- has adopted thirty-eight (38) policies, sixteen (16) of which have been revised at least once; and
- has conducted five (5) Board evaluations during the period 2021–2025.

To address and monitor cybersecurity risks, the Company established the role of Information Security Officer as early as 2022.

Emphasis is placed on this area through the adoption of five key pillars based on the NIST Cybersecurity Framework, with the objective of effectively managing and mitigating Information Security and Cybersecurity risks (Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond and Recover).

During 2025, the Company's Board of Directors held five (5) meetings.

In addition to the meetings of the Board of Directors, a number of management committees, as defined in the Company's Rules of Operation, convene on a regular basis with the participation of senior executives. These committees review the Company's business performance, take decisions on operational matters and finalize recommendations to be submitted to the Board of Directors.

To ensure broader geographical coverage of its services, the Company maintains an office in Thessaloniki, serving customers located in Thessaly, Macedonia and Thrace.

G. Cooperation with International Organizations and Memberships in Domestic and International Associations

As part of its strategy to achieve the highest possible level of credit risk coverage for buyers under non-recourse factoring products, the Company maintains extensive partnerships with highly rated credit insurance providers.

During 2025, the short-term working capital financing facility provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD") remained in place. Following the completion of the EBRD's programme activities in Greece, this financing facility, amounting to €50 million, was fully repaid in March 2026. A similar financing facility provided by the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank ("BSTDB") has remained suspended since June 2022. Detailed information regarding the above financing facilities is provided in Note 16 to the financial statements.

The Company has been a founding member of the Hellenic Factoring Association since 2009 and is represented on its Board of Directors and Committees. In addition, since 2009, the Company has been a member of Factors Chain International ("FCI"), the global representative body for the factoring industry, comprising more than 400 members in 90 countries.

E. Risk Management

The Company adopts the Risk Management Policies of the NBG Group. National Bank of Greece Group operates in a fast growing and changing environment and acknowledges its exposure to banking risks as well as the need for effective risk management. Efficient risk management and control reflect NBG Group commitment to achieve high returns for its shareholders.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from an obligor's (or group of obligors) failure to meet the terms of any contract established with the Company. Ethniki Factors faces a concentration of credit risk as far as cash and cash equivalents and loans and advances to customers arising from factoring contracts. This is the most important risk for the Company. Credit risk processes are conducted in cooperation with parent Bank under the framework of the contractual management of this risk. The credit risk procedures established for the Company are coordinated by the Group Risk Control & Architecture Division. The Group's credit granting processes include:

- Credit-granting criteria based on the particular target market, the borrower or counterparty, as well as the purpose and structure of the credit and its source of repayment.
- Credit limits that aggregate in a comparable and meaningful manner different types of exposure, at various levels.
- Clearly established procedures for approving new credits as well as the amendment, renewal and re-financing of existing credits.

The Group maintains on-going credit administration, measurement and monitoring processes, including in particular:

- Documented credit risk policies.
- Internal risk rating systems.
- Information systems and analytical techniques that enable measurement of credit risk inherent in all relevant activities.

The Group's internal controls that are implemented for the credit risk related processes include:

- Proper management of the credit-granting functions.
- Periodical and timely remedial actions on deteriorating credits.
- Independent, ongoing assessment of the credit risk management processes by Internal Audit, covering in particular the credit risk systems/models employed by the Group.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the current or future risk on the Company's earnings and capital arising from inadequate or ineffective internal procedures, from insufficient management of Human Resources or from external factors.

The Company, acknowledging the importance of operational risk, has established and maintained a firm wide and effective, high quality framework for its management.

The Company has outsourced to its parent Bank responsibilities related to operational risk management. Since 2010, the Company has developed an Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) considering qualitative and quantitative criteria of Standardized Approach.

During 2020 the annual cycle of ORMF was implemented through parent Bank relevant application.

Especially, in the context of ORMF implementation conducted the following procedures:

- The identification, assessment and monitoring of operational risks (Risk Control Self-Assessment "RCSA").
- The determination of Action Plans for their mitigation.
- The collection of operational risk loss events.

Furthermore, in 2023, the Company established and maintained indicators for measuring and monitoring operational risk in collaboration with the Bank's relevant Department (Operational Risk Department). These indicators are divided into two categories: Generic and Business, with specific thresholds and observation frequencies defined for acceptable upper and/or lower limits. Monitoring of these indicators is conducted through the Bank's dedicated IT application "Connected Risk," starting from the financial statements of 2022. Annually, the framework for monitoring these indicators may be revised and enhanced.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from the institution's inability to meet its liabilities when they come due without incurring unacceptable losses.

It reflects the potential mismatch between incoming and outgoing payments, taking into account unexpected delays in repayments (term liquidity risk) or unexpectedly high outflows (withdrawal/call risk). Liquidity risk involves both the risk of unexpected increases in the cost of funding of the portfolio of assets at appropriate maturities and rates, and the risk of being unable to liquidate a position in a timely manner and on reasonable terms.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are from subordinated bond loans agreements and overdraft accounts with its parent Bank.

Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)

The Company, in cooperation with parent Bank Risk Management Department is working on the adoption of a "Risk Appetite Framework" "RAF". The objective of the RAF is to set out the level of risk that the Company is willing to take in pursuit of its strategic objectives, also outlying the key principles and rules that govern the risk appetite setting. The RAF constitutes with Risk Strategy and Capital and the overall Risk Management Framework of the parent Bank. The RAF has been developed in order to be used as a key management tool to better align business strategy, financial targets and risk management, and enable a balance between risk and return. It is perceived as a reference point for all relevant stakeholders within the Company, as well as the supervisory bodies, for the assessment of whether the undertaken business endeavors are consistent with the respective risk appetite.

An effective RAF is fundamental to a strong risk management and governance framework. The RAF is not just a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) monitoring system; it constitutes an essential mechanism to support the Board of Director's oversight of the strategy execution within the risk boundaries that the parent Bank is willing to operate. Through the RAF, overall aspirations of the Board of Directors are translated to specific statements and risk metrics, enabling planning and execution, while promoting firm-wide thinking. The completion of the required implementation actions of RAF is expected until the end of H1.26.

F. Perspectives of Factoring market for 2026 and Management strategic priorities

Greece's growth performance in 2025, as well as in the medium term, is expected to be supported by the following factors, which are projected to mitigate short-term risks stemming from global hotspots of tension:

- The strong growth in Gross Fixed Capital Formation ("GFCF"), supported by ongoing private investment projects and the increasing impact of the Recovery and Resilience Facility ("RRF"), given that approximately €30.0 billion of RRF funds, together with additional expenditures under the Public Investment Programme ("PIP"), are expected to be disbursed during 2025–2026, corresponding to approximately 6.0% of GDP annually.
- Supportive labour market conditions, with employment growth and labour force participation rates continuing to show signs of strengthening through the end of 2024, combined with resilient hiring trends, declining job vacancy rates and increases in the minimum wage. These developments are expected to support a meaningful increase in households' real disposable income, alongside the anticipated moderation of inflation during 2025.
- Greece's continued fiscal outperformance and further monetary easing, which are expected to create favourable conditions for positive fiscal and monetary policy contributions to GDP growth in 2025, compared to the slight drag observed in 2024.

Risks to the global economy in 2026 remain significant amid rising trade protectionism, triggered by the introduction of tariff measures by the United States and the announcement of retaliatory actions by China, which are affecting global economic prospects and the growth outlook for the Eurozone economy. The recent escalation of U.S. trade measures, through the announcement of tariffs across a broad range of countries, is expected to impact the functioning of international supply chains.

These developments are affecting global trade and international financial conditions and could have adverse implications for corporate activity as well as household confidence in both the Eurozone and Greece.

Nevertheless, the Greek economy appears well positioned to withstand most of these challenges and continue to outperform the Eurozone, supported by its sustainable growth drivers, strong fiscal position, the significant positive momentum achieved in recent years, as well as its limited direct exposure to the United States and its relatively low degree of integration into the global value chains most affected by the aforementioned developments.

Perspectives of the Factoring Market for 2026

During 2025, both the global and European factoring markets showed clear signs of recovery, recording growth rates of 3.7% and 3.2%, respectively, improving upon the levels observed in 2024 (2.7% and 1.8%, respectively, compared to 2023), despite the heightened uncertainty prevailing in the global economic and trade environment.

The Greek factoring market continued to outperform, recording annual growth of 8.3%, significantly exceeding both global and European growth rates. This performance further confirms the steadily increasing acceptance of factoring by the business and banking communities, as well as its role as a flexible working capital financing solution.

The prevailing geopolitical environment continues to create elevated uncertainty, affecting the cost of raw materials and transportation. In this context, the persistence of moderate inflationary pressures is expected to have a positive impact on factoring volumes, primarily through higher transaction values and, to a lesser extent, through increased real economic activity.

Similar trends are expected to prevail in the Greek market, where the entry of new market participants, the expansion of the customer base and enhanced cooperation with credit insurance providers are creating favourable conditions for further growth. At the same time, the strategy of domestic banks to expand lending activity, combined with the continued utilisation of financing instruments supporting the economy, is expected to sustain the sector’s growth momentum.

Under these conditions, the Greek factoring market is expected to grow at a rate close to 10% during 2026.

Management Strategic Priorities for 2026

Management’s strategic priorities for 2026 are summarized and focused on the following key pillars:

Increase in Business Volume, Revenue Improvement & Asset Growth

- Growth of the Company’s asset base and average factoring balances.
- Enhancement of fee and commission income and improvement of overall profitability.
- Expansion of market share.
- Further development of international factoring activities, with the objective of maintaining the Company’s leading market position.
- Expansion of notificated factoring business and penetration into new industry sectors.
- Selective growth of Reverse Factoring (Supply Chain Finance) products, aiming to provide comprehensive working capital management solutions to corporate clients.

Risk Management

- Further strengthening of the risk management and cybersecurity culture across the entire workforce.
- Ongoing enhancement and integration of the Risk Appetite Framework (“RAF”).
- Upgrade of fraud prevention and detection mechanisms through the development and/or procurement of specialized systems for the identification of unusual and potentially fraudulent transactions.

Technology, Processes, and Customer Service

- Further promotion of digital transactions, aiming to enhance customer experience and reduce operating costs.
- Expansion of data exchange through digital interfaces with partner businesses and clients.
- Exploration and implementation of artificial intelligence solutions to optimize selected business and operational processes.

Human Resources

- Introduction of annual employee experience surveys aimed at the continuous improvement of the working environment.
- Strengthening cooperation with the parent Bank to attract, develop and retain high-calibre talent.
- Continuous and structured employee training, with a focus on critical and emerging areas of skills development.

ESG Issues (Environmental – Social – Governance)

Implementation of the Company's three-year ESG Action Plan, including the annual review and update of its objectives, covering:

- Environment (E): Initiatives aimed at reducing the Company's environmental footprint and supporting environmental sustainability projects.
- Social (S): Enhancement of diversity, equity and employee development initiatives, as well as support for vulnerable social groups.
- Governance (G): Maintenance of a robust corporate governance, internal control and risk management framework, fully aligned with the standards and practices of the Group.

Events after the reporting period of 31 December 2025

There are no events after the reporting period.

Dividend Policy and Profit Distribution

The Board of Directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting the distribution of a dividend amounting to €6.6 million from the profits of the fiscal year of 2025.

The members of the Board of Directors would like to express their sincere appreciation to all employees of the Company for their contribution to the achievement of these results and for maintaining the Company's operations at a consistently high standard.

Athens, 26th May 2026

The Chairman of the Board of Directors Charalambos Vovos	The Chief Executive Officer Alexandros Kontopoulos

[Translation from the original text in Greek]

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of "ETHNIKI FACTORS SINGLE MEMBER S.A."

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ETHNIKI FACTORS SINGLE MEMBER S.A. (Company) which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2025, the statements of total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow statements for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at December 31 2025, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the statutory requirements of Law 4548/2018.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as they have been transposed into Greek Law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of Law 4449/2017, that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Greece. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the IESBA Code and the Law 4449/2017.

Other Information

The members of the Board of Directors are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information is the Board of Directors Annual Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information including the Board of Directors Annual report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With respect to the Board of Directors Annual Report, we considered whether the Board of Directors Annual Report includes the disclosures required by Law 4548/2018.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- The information given in the Board of Directors Annual Report for the year ended at 31 December 2025 is consistent with the financial statements,

- The Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of article 150 of Law 4548/2018.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Board of Directors Annual Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

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Responsibilities of Board of Directors for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the requirements of Law 4548/2018, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs, as they have been transposed into Greek Law, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, as they have been transposed into Greek Law, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies and methods used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

With respect to the Board of Directors' Report, the procedures we performed are described in the "Other Information" section of our report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.
65 Kifissias Avenue
Marousi 151 24
SOEL Reg. No. 113

Athens, 28 May 2026
The Certified Auditor

Antonis Antoniades
SOEL Reg. No. 73991

2025

Financial performance

Loans and advances to customers amounted to €988.5 million, resulting an increase of 19.3% y-o-y

The attached Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025, were approved by the Board of Directors of Ethniki Factors Single Member S.A. on May 26, 2026, and have been published on the Company's website www.nbgfactors.gr.

The certified auditors of the Financial Statements of Ethniki Factors Single-Member S.A. for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are from the audit firm PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.

Statement of Total Comprehensive Income
For the period ended 31 December 2025

Amounts in €	Note	1.1.2025 31.12.2025	1.1.2024 31.12.2024
Interest and similar income	4	32,683,142	39,496,470
Interest expense and similar charges	4	(21,432,737)	(27,353,556)
Net interest income		11,250,405	12,142,914
Fee and commission income	5	10,846,398	10,561,710
Commission expense	5	(4,468,371)	(4,286,480)
Net fee and commission income		6,378,027	6,275,230
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	6	365,768	(211,687)
Total income		17,994,200	18,206,457
Personnel expenses	7	(1,930,007)	(1,651,332)
General, administrative and other operating expenses	8	(2,001,046)	(2,242,812)
Amortization of intangible assets	12	(35,834)	(57,573)
Depreciation of property and equipment	13	(119,492)	(115,282)
ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers	11	635,082	(399,064)
Total expenses		(3,451,297)	(4,466,063)
Profit before tax		14,542,903	13,740,394
Tax expense	9	(3,126,348)	(3,072,959)
Profit for the period		11,416,555	10,667,435
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Employee benefits	19	1,174	(2,687)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		1,174	(2,687)
Total comprehensive income for the period		11,417,729	10,664,748

Athens, 26 May 2026

THE CHAIRMAN	THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	THE MANAGER OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
CHARALAMBOS VOVOS ID Card No A03175118	ALEXANDROS KONTOPOULOS ID Card No A01690491	PANAGIOTIS MAVRAGANIS ID Card No AP 531098

Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2025

Amounts in €	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with banks	10	5,865,404	3,118,383
Loans and advances to customers	11	986,094,187	825,649,045
Software	12	120,343	156,177
Property and equipment	13	1,227,542	1,347,034
Other assets	15	77,987	166,234
Total assets		993,385,463	830,436,873
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	16	196,863,997	133,248,774
Debt securities in issue	17	671,355,238	578,119,847
Due to customers	18	9,456,719	9,498,158
Deferred tax liabilities	14	10,379,954	9,089,621
Retirement benefit obligations	19	57,914	46,355
Current income tax liability	9	128,377	322,347
Other liabilities	20	4,385,221	4,171,457
Total liabilities		892,627,420	734,496,559
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	21	20,000,000	20,000,000
Share premium	21	30,000,000	30,000,000
Reserves	22	6,665,788	6,282,812
Retained earnings	23	44,092,255	39,657,502
Total Shareholders' Equity		100,758,043	95,940,314
Total Liabilities and Equity		993,385,463	830,436,873

Athens, 26 May 2026

THE CHAIRMAN	THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	THE MANAGER OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
CHARALAMBOS VOVOS ID Card No A03175118	ALEXANDROS KONTOPOULOS ID Card No A01690491	PANAGIOTIS MAVRAGANIS ID Card No AP 531098

The notes on pages 26 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 31 December 2025

Amounts in €	Share Capital	Share Premium	Defined benefit plans	Statutory Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 31 December 2023 & at 1 January 2024	20,000,000	30,000,000	634	5,718,004	56,210,639	111,929,277
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,687)	-	-	(2,687)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	10,667,435	10,667,435
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(26,653,711)	(26,653,711)
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	566,861	(566,861)	-
Balance at 31 December 2024 & at 1 January 2025	20,000,000	30,000,000	(2,053)	6,284,865	39,657,502	95,940,314
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,174	-	-	1,174
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	11,416,555	11,416,555
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(6,600,000)	(6,600,000)
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	381,802	(381,802)	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	20,000,000	30,000,000	(879)	6,666,667	44,092,255	100,758,043

Athens, 26 May 2026

THE CHAIRMAN	THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	THE MANAGER OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
CHARALAMBOS VOVOS ID Card No A03175118	ALEXANDROS KONTOPOULOS ID Card No A01690491	PANAGIOTIS MAVRAGANIS ID Card No AP 531098

Cash Flow Statement
for the period ended 31 December 2025

Amounts in €	Note	1.1.2025 31.12.2025	1.1.2024 31.12.2024
Cash Flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		14,542,903	13,740,394
Non cash items included in statement of total comprehensive income and other adjustments:		20,966,045	27,936,109
Depreciation of property and equipment	13	119,492	115,282
Amortization of intangible assets	12	35,834	57,573
ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers	11	(635,082)	399,064
Provision for employee benefits	19	13,064	10,634
Interest expense and similar charges	4	21,432,737	27,353,556
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		(159,763,252)	(108,236,547)
Loans and advances to customers		(159,851,499)	(108,157,844)
Other assets		88,247	(78,703)
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		(1,729,451)	(2,193,627)
Other Liabilities		300,865	214,194
Income tax paid		(2,030,316)	(2,407,821)
Net Cash flows from/(for)operating activities		(125,983,755)	(68,753,671)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	13	-	(1,305)
Net Cash flows from/(for) investing activities		-	(1,305)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from debt securities	17	93,136,290	640,722,398
Repayment of debt securities	17	(61,805)	(541,461,865)
Debt securities issue costs		-	(335,000)
Due to banks	16	63,615,223	24,313,267
Repayment of debt securities interest expenses		(18,731,263)	(23,817,686)
Repayment of interest expenses of ROU assets	20	(63,568)	(66,711)
Principal elements of lease payments		(87,101)	(84,963)
Interest paid		(2,477,000)	(3,255,411)
Dividend paid		(6,600,000)	(26,653,711)
Net cash flows from/(for) financing activities		128,730,776	69,360,318
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,747,021	605,342
Cash and balances with the banks at beginning of period		3,118,383	2,513,041
Cash and balances with the banks at end of period (Note 10)		5,865,404	3,118,383

Athens, 26 May 2026

THE CHAIRMAN	THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	THE MANAGER OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
CHARALAMBOS VOVOS No of Pol. Identity A03175118	ALEXANDROS KONTOPOULOS No of Pol. Identity A01690491	PANAGIOTIS MAVRAGANIS No of Pol. Identity AP 531098

The notes on pages 26 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 1: General information

The Company was founded on 19 May 2009 and operates until today under the name "ETHNIKI FACTORS SINGLE MEMBER S.A." (hereinafter the "Company"). The Company's headquarters are located at 128-132 Athinon Av. & Ifigeneias Str. Athens, Greece, (Reg. 68123/01/B/09/166) and register number G.E.MH. 008805601000. Company's duration has been set to be fifty (50) years and can be extended with resolution of its Shareholders' General Meeting. Company's purpose is to provide all types of factoring services according to the provisions of law 1905/1990.

The Company is a subsidiary of National Bank of Greece S.A., which owns 100% of the Company's share capital. The Company's financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of National Bank of Greece S.A. under the full consolidation method.

The Board of Directors, whose term expires at 5th November 2028 according to the art. 13 of the Company's Article of Association, consists of the following members:

Charalambos K. Vovos	The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Alexandros V. Kontopoulos	Chief Executive Officer and Executive Member
Effrosyni K. Griza,	Member
Panteleimon D. Maraveas	Member
Ioanna I. Sapountzi	Member
Georgios A. Papiotis	Member
Charalambos A. Saridis	Member
Peter Francis J. Mulroy	Independent Member

These annual financial statements have been approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 26 May 2026.

The financial statements are subject to approval by the Company's Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders.

NOTE 2: Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 the "financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed by the E.U. The amounts are stated in Euro rounded to the nearest thousand, (unless otherwise stated for ease presentation).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The accounting policies for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements have been consistently applied to the years 2025 and 2024, after considering the amendments in IFRS's as described in Section 2.3. The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Use of the available information and application of judgment is inherent in the formation of estimates in the following areas: retirement benefits obligation, impairment of loans and receivables, liabilities from unaudited tax years and contingencies from litigation. Actual results in the future may differ from those reported.

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern (see Note 2.2 "Going Concern").

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Going concern

As a 100.0% subsidiary of the National Bank of Greece S.A., the Company maintains significant synergies with the parent Bank and other Group companies. These synergies are primarily developed in terms of a) sourcing financing for the Company to conduct funding for customers, b) collaborations for servicing and providing integrated solutions to shared clientele, c) outsourcing critical and non-critical functions according to the current Regulatory Framework, and d) other operations. Therefore, the Company largely aligns its operations with the strategy of the parent Bank.

Management of the parent Bank concluded that a going concern issue does not exist after considering: (a) its significant and recurring profitability, (b) its substantial liquidity buffer, which as at 31 March 2026 amounted to €19.1 billion in cash terms (HQLAs only), as well as its Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") and Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR"), both of which remain well above 100%, (c) parent Bank Common

Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") and Total Capital ratios, which as at the same date stood at 17.4% and 21.1%, respectively, exceeding the Overall Capital Requirements ("OCR") of 9.70% for CET1 and 14.29% for Total Capital, (d) the continuation of supply-side reforms, growth in employment and Gross Fixed Capital Formation ("GFCF") – supported by the ongoing implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan ("RRP") – which enhance Greece's potential Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") growth trajectory and strengthen its ability to absorb external shocks, and (e) its strong credit profile, which remains among the highest in the market and within investment grade, with ratings of BBB- from S&P and Fitch, and two (2) notches higher at BBB+ (Baa1) from Moody's and Scope, respectively.

Therefore, Management of the Company taking into account the strong profitability, the capital adequacy ratio, the positive cash flows from operating activities and the fact that the parent Bank prepares its financial statements with the going concern assumption, that is well positioned to adequately support its business plan over the coming year (2026) and for this reason prepared its own financial statements on a going concern basis.

B. Macroeconomic and Financial environment

1. Key developments in the Macroeconomic environment – Greek Economy

The Greek economy remained on a path of steady economic growth during 2025, with GDP increasing by 2.2% y-o-y in FY.25, in constant price terms, in comparison with 2.1% y-o-y in FY.24. Economic growth picked up by 2.4% y-o-y in 4Q.25, generating a positive carryover effect for 2026, further reinforced by additional supportive factors, notably the accelerating use of Recovery and Resilience Facility ("RRF") funds, strong bank credit flows and favorable labor market conditions. Nonetheless, the spike in uncertainty following the escalation of the Middle East crisis in March 2026 – triggering renewed tensions in energy markets and inflation concerns – has tilted the balance of risks to the downside, particularly for 2Q.26, under the baseline assumption that energy market frictions ease by mid-2026.

Both private consumption and "GFCF" posted strong annual increases of 1.9% and 8.4% y-o-y, respectively, in FY.25 and are estimated to have maintained this momentum into 1Q.26, as suggested by conjunctural and leading indicators, including the economic sentiment index (at 106.5 in 1Q.26, unchanged from 4Q.25 and 107.0, on average, in FY.25), retail trade volume (+4.5% y-o-y in January 2026 from 3.2% in 4Q.25), and manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index ("PMI") (at 54.4 in 1Q.26 from 53.0 in 4Q.25 and an FY.25 average of 53.1).

Construction activity accelerated significantly in both residential and non-residential segments in FY.25 (+22.2% y-o-y and +8.3% y-o-y, respectively), while residential real estate prices reached new historical highs, in nominal terms, posting an annual increase of 7.8% in the same period.

The labor market showed signs of sustainable resilience – with the unemployment rate declining to 8.4% in 4Q.25, dropping further to 8.1% in 2M.26 (18-year low) – while both average wages and non-wage incomes posted notable increases, in real terms, for a second consecutive year with the labor cost index (deflated by the Consumer Price Index - "CPI") increasing by 5.3% y-o-y in FY.25.

Tourism activity reached new historical highs (inbound tourism revenue up by 9.7% y-o-y and arrivals increasing by 5.6% y-o-y in FY.25), while exports of goods proved resilient despite the weak performance of the country's main export markets in the euro area, heightened geopolitical uncertainty and increases in tariffs imposed on European Union's ("EU's") merchandise exports, by the US. As a result, Greece's current account deficit narrowed by 1.5pps of GDP on an annual basis, to 5.7% of GDP in FY.25, with lower fuel prices also supporting this adjustment. This trajectory is expected to reverse in 4M.26, as Brent crude oil prices (in €/barrel terms) increased by 31.3% y-o-y in March 2026, following the escalation of the Middle East conflict, compared with a decline of 21.7% y-o-y on average, in 2M.25.

Business profits of the private sector (proxied by Gross Operating Surplus & Mixed Income – "GOSM" – in the National Accounts) reached a new 16-year high (in levels) in FY.25, while the value of incoming Foreign Direct Investment ("FDI") posted a new high of €12.0 billion in FY.25, alongside surging Mergers and Acquisitions ("M&A") activity.

Fiscal performance was particularly strong in FY.25, for a fourth consecutive year, with Greece achieving one of the highest primary fiscal surpluses in the euro area (4.4% of GDP in 2025) and the fastest reduction in public debt since 2020, as a percentage of GDP (c. -65pps between 2020 and 2025), according to the latest International Monetary Fund ("IMF") estimates.

These positive developments led to further upgrades of Greece's sovereign credit rating, to one notch above investment grade by five out of six major international rating agencies, and were accompanied by an outperformance of Greek financial assets (equities and government bonds), with the yield spread of the 10-year Greek Government Bond ("GGB") over the German Bund declining to an 18-year low at the end of 2025. These positive trends continued in 2M.26; however, a spike in volatility – linked to rising geopolitical risks – led to a reversal of equity valuation gains recorded in 2M.26 and to a widening of 10-year GGB spread over Bund to c. 80 bps in March 2026.

Credit flows to the private sector – particularly to corporates – by the domestic banking system remained strong and significantly higher than the euro area average for a third consecutive year (cumulative net flows of €9.7 billion in FY.25, corresponding to y-o-y increases of 7.9% in December 2025 and 7.4% in February 2026), while private sector's bank deposits continued to increase, reaching €213.2 billion in December 2025, the highest level since 2010, followed by a drop to €207.5 billion in 2M.26 due to negative seasonal factors.

The above trends, together with available forecasts of international organizations for the Greek economy, point to the continuation of the positive growth momentum throughout 2026, supported by sound economic fundamentals, the peak utilization of funds from the RRF, as well as a more supportive fiscal policy stance, notwithstanding elevated global volatility, and the challenges stemming from adverse geopolitical and structural factors.

2. Greek Economy Perspectives for 2026

Nevertheless, the performance of the Greek economy – as well as of individual factors shaping business and banking activity, household financial conditions, and related consumption and investment decisions – continues to be subject to significant sources of uncertainty, including the following:

- Heightened risks stemming from the evolving conflict in the Middle East, which has already given rise to a surge in energy prices to the highest levels since the onset of the war in Ukraine, alongside rising energy supply-security concerns and broader frictions in regional and global supply chains. This evolving shock has begun to affect inflation dynamics and market perceptions regarding the future path of monetary policy. The adverse impact could be further amplified, if elevated uncertainty or rising transportation costs weigh on tourism sector performance should uncertainty persist through the core months of the tourism season.
- The ongoing conflict in Ukraine, and other potential sources of global geopolitical frictions, combined with rising regional revisionist tendencies, could exert additional adverse effects through heightened uncertainty, as well as through renewed disruptions to global supply chains.
- The impact of the agreement regarding increased US tariffs on EU exports and those of other trading partners, combined with pressures for investment diversion towards the US, may exert further negative pressure on European economies and adversely affect macroeconomic and business performance in the EU and, indirectly, in Greece through trade, tourism, and other transmission channels. The increased openness of the Greek economy, with its strong linkages to the EU, renders it more vulnerable to shocks of this nature.
- Political instability, social pressures, and fiscal challenges faced by several European countries, together with existing difficulties in collective decision-making at the EU level and rising sovereign bond yields, reduce the likelihood of new initiatives aimed at economic and social convergence, following the completion of the RRF in 2026, while additional resources have already been earmarked by many countries for security and defense purposes.
- The ECB's decisions to gradually normalize monetary policy — comprising four 25 bps rate cuts initiated in 2024 (June, September, October, December), followed by an additional three 25 bps cuts in February, March, and April 2025 — signal a strengthening of bank lending and a rebound in consumption, despite heightened global uncertainty. Current market expectations point to further rate reductions over the course of the year, as policy rates converge towards their estimated "neutral" level.
- The transition from a period of exceptionally strong growth in global tourism, buoyant labor market conditions and substantial support from the RRF may, in combination with some of the above-mentioned factors, be accompanied by a sharper-than-expected slowdown in the Greek economy beyond 2027, with negative direct and indirect effects on economic activity, corporate performance, and the labor market.

The Greek economy and the domestic banking and financial sector are supported by resilient fundamentals and sustainable factors, positioning them to maintain, at least a part, of the positive momentum experienced in recent years. This outlook is expected to remain positive, even if the conflict in the Middle East continues to weigh on 2Q.26 economic performance, or if some of the above-described risks materialize, causing moderate deviations from the underlying assumptions of the baseline scenario for the Greek economy. Company's and parent Bank exposure to countries directly affected by the ongoing conflict in the Middle East is assessed as insignificant. Management is closely monitoring the developments and assessing periodically the impact that these may have on the Group's operations and financial position..

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.3 New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

Amendments to existing standards effective from 1 January 2025

- IAS 21 (Amendments): The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates-Lack of Exchangeability (effective forannual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025). The amendments specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not and clarify how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable. A currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency. When a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity estimates the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and that would faithfully reflect the economic conditions prevailing. Additionally, the amendments require disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. There was no impact on the Company's Financial Statements from the adoption of these amendments.

The amendments to existing standards effective from 1 January 2025 have been endorsed by the EU.

New Standards and Amendments to existing standards effective after 2025

- IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Amendments): Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). The amendments issued in May 2024, clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date. Other clarifications include the classification of financial assets (adding further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") criterion) with ESG linked features via additional guidance on the assessment of contingent features, while clarifications have been made to non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. Additionally, the amendments add new disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features (e.g., features linked to the achievement ESG targets) and equity instruments classified at FVTOCI. There was no impact on the Company's Financial Statements from the adoption of these amendments.

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards Volume 11 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). These include minor amendments to 5 standards, namely IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. There was no impact on the Company's Financial Statements from the adoption of these amendments.

- IAS 21 (Amendments): The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates–Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). The amendments are only relevant for entities that have a presentation currency of a hyperinflationary economy. All amounts (including comparatives) are required to be translated using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position. An exception is added for entities with a functional and presentation currency that is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to not re-translate comparatives of foreign operation(s) with the functional currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy. The Company does not expect a material impact on the Financial Statements from the future adoption of these amendments.

- IFRS 18 (New Standard): Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). IFRS 18 was issued in April 2024 to improve reporting on financial performance and will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. It sets out general and specific requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements to ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represent an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. The new Standard has retrospective application. The Company in cooperation with parent Bank are currently assessing the impact of IFRS 18 on the presentation of the Financial Statements.

- IFRS 19 (New Standard and Amendments): Disclosures: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). IFRS 19 was issued in May 2024 and will allow subsidiaries with a parent that applies IFRS in its consolidated financial statements to apply IFRS with reduced disclosure requirements. Subsidiaries are eligible to apply IFRS 19 if they do not have public accountability and their parent company applies IFRS in their consolidated financial statements. A subsidiary does not have public accountability if it does not have equities or debt listed on a stock exchange and does not hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders. When first released, IFRS 19 covered standards and amendments issued up to February 2021. The amendments to IFRS 19, released in August 2025, extend these simplified disclosure requirements to include standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, reflecting changes to the standards that take effect up to 1 January 2027 when IFRS 19 will be applicable. The Company does not expect any material impact on the Financial Statements from the future adoption of this Standard and its corresponding amendments.

The amendments to existing Standards effective after 2025 have been endorsed by the EU, except for the amendments to IAS 21 "The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates–Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency", which have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

The new Standard IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" has been endorsed by the EU, while the new Standard IFRS 19 "Disclosures: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability" and its corresponding amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

No new standards, amendments or annual improvements have been early adopted by the Company.

2.4 Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured and presented in Euro (€), which is the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of total comprehensive income.

When preparing the financial statements, monetary items are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation of monetary items at the preparation of financial statements are recognized in the statement of total comprehensive income.

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities

This category includes cash and cash equivalents, customer receivables, other assets and liabilities and finally debt securities issued and other bank borrowings.

Financial instruments are presented as assets, liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements from which they derive. Interests, dividends, gains or losses derive from financial instruments characterized as assets or liabilities are recognized as income or expenses respectively. Dividends' distribution is recognized directly in Equity. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments used for hedging and trading.

2.6 Classification of financial assets

The Company uses the measurement category "Debt instruments at amortized cost" for its financial assets on the basis of:

a) the Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Business model assessment

The business models reflect how the Company manages its debt financial assets in order to generate cash flows. This assessment is performed on the basis of scenarios that the Company reasonably expects to occur. The assessment is based on all relevant and objective information that is available at the time of the business model assessment. The Company has identified the business model "Held to collect contractual cash flows ("HTC")" for debt its financial assets. The Company's objective is to hold the financial assets and collect the contractual cash flows. All the assets in this business model generate cash flows at specified dates are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Debt instruments classified in this business model are measured at amortized cost. Loans within this category may be sold to manage the concentration of the Company's credit risk to a particular obligor, country or industrial sector, without an increase in the asset's credit risk. Such sales are consistent with the business model objective if they are infrequent (even if significant in value) or insignificant in value both individually and in the aggregate (even if frequent).

Contractual cash flow characteristics

The Company assesses the characteristics of its financial assets' contractual cash flows at initial recognition in order to determine whether they are SPPI. This is referred to as the "SPPI test". Interest amount within a basic lending arrangement, is typically the consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk. Interest may also include consideration for other basic lending risks such as liquidity and costs (e.g. administration associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time), as well as a profit margin. Interest may also be negative if the Company decides to effectively pay a fee for the safekeeping of its money for a particular period of time. The Company considers that an originated or a purchased financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form and irrespective if it was purchased at a deep discount.

Non-recourse loans

When a financial instrument's contractual cash flows are specifically derived from specified assets of the borrower (seller), the Company assesses whether the cash flows arising from the debt instrument are SPPI. In order to conclude whether the loan represents a basic factoring agreement and its return does not vary based on the performance of the underlying asset or project, the Company assesses whether there is an adequate buffer to absorb credit losses.

2.6.1 Measurement of financial assets

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A debt financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held in a business model that has an objective to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset result in cash flows that pass the SPPI test.

The financial assets classified within this category, mainly include the following asset classes:

- Sight and time deposits with banks.
- Loans and advances to customers.
- Other receivables included in line item "other assets".

Subsequent to initial recognition, the debt financial asset is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method for the allocation and recognition of interest revenue in line item "interest and similar income" of the income statement over the relevant period. The amortized cost is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus any principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the EIR method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance. Interest income on debt financial assets is calculated on the gross carrying amount if the asset is classified in stage 1 or 2. When a debt financial asset becomes credit-impaired (classified in stage 3), interest income is calculated on the amortized cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount adjusted for the impairment allowance).

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's gross carrying amount. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (e.g. prepayment, extension, call and similar options). The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. Fees that are an integral part of the EIR of a financial instrument are treated as an adjustment to the EIR.

Except for purchased or originated financial assets that are credit-impaired ("POCI") on initial recognition, expected credit losses ("ECL") are not considered in the calculation of the EIR. For a POCI financial asset, the credit-adjusted EIR is applied when calculating the interest revenue and it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's amortized cost. The Company includes the initial ECL in the estimated cash flows when calculating the credit-adjusted EIR for such assets.

2.6.2 Impairment - Expected Credit Losses

ECL are recognised for all financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt financial assets measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, financial guarantees and certain loan commitments. ECL represent the difference between contractual cash flows and those that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the EIR. For loan commitments and other credit facilities in scope of ECL, the expected cash shortfalls are determined by considering expected future draw downs.

Recognition of expected credit losses

At initial recognition, an impairment allowance is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12-month ECL), weighted by the risk of a default occurring. Instruments in this category are referred to as instruments in Stage 1. For instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, ECL are determined for this shorter period.

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"), an ECL allowance is required, reflecting lifetime cash shortfalls that would result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ("lifetime ECL"), weighted by the risk of a default occurring. Instruments in this category are referred to as instruments in Stage 2.

Lifetime ECL are always recognised on financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment, that is they are considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired. Such instruments are referred to as instruments in Stage 3.

POCIs are classified as credit impaired. An instrument is POCI if it has been purchased with a material discount to its par value that reflects the incurred credit losses or is originated with a defaulted counterparty.

For POCI financial assets, the Company recognises adverse changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognised in the income statement. POCI are initially recognised at fair value with interest income subsequently being recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. POCI may also include financial instruments that are newly recognised following a substantial modification and remain a separate category until maturity. Any favourable changes for POCI assets are impairment gain even if the resulting expected cash flows exceed the estimated cash flows on initial recognition.

ECL are recognised in the income statement with a corresponding ECL allowance reported as a decrease in the carrying value of financial assets measured at amortised cost on the statement of financial position. For financial assets measured at FVTOCI, the carrying value is not reduced, but the ECL allowance is recognised in OCI. For off-balance sheet financial instruments, the ECL allowance is reported as a provision in "other liabilities". ECL are recognised within the income statement in "ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers".

Write-off

A write-off is made when the Company does not have a reasonable expectation to recover all or part of a financial asset. Write-offs reduce the principal amount of a claim and are charged against previously established allowances for credit losses. Recoveries, in part or in full, of amounts previously written off are generally credited to "ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers". Write-offs and partial write-offs represent derecognition or partial derecognition events.

Definition of default

The Company has aligned the definition of default for financial reporting purposes, with the non performing exposures (NPE) definition used for regulatory purposes, as per EBA Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory reporting on forbearance and non-performing exposures, as adopted by the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/227 of 9 January 2015 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions according to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ("EBA ITS"). The definition of default for financial reporting purposes is consistent with the one used for internal credit risk management purposes.

Under the new definition of default, exposures will be classified as Stage 3 based on the following main criteria:

a) Unpaid payments of over €500 for more than 90 consecutive days, representing at least 1% of the total exposure of the obligor. Only missed payments related to business litigations, specific contractual features or IT failures (i.e. 'technical past due' situations) may avoid automatic transfer into Stage 3 after 90 days.

b) A three-month probation period for non-forborne exposures, during which no default trigger applies.

c) Identification of other criteria that evidence, even in the absence of missed payments, that it is unlikely that the counterparty could meet all its financial obligations (UTPs), including indicatively the following:

- the granting of concessions towards obligors facing or about to face difficulties in meeting their financial commitments that result in a decrease in the present value of cash flows of more than 1% of its initial value (a distressed restructuring resulting in a diminished financial obligation);
- the partial or full sale of credit obligations at a material credit-related economic loss, i.e. >5%;
- losses recognised in the Income Statement for instruments measured at fair value that represent credit risk impairment.

The adoption of the new definition of default did not have a material impact on Company's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Measurement of expected credit losses

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with all financial assets subject to impairment under IFRS 9. The Company recognizes an ECL allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflect:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The Company uses three macroeconomic scenarios and estimates the ECL that would arise under each scenario. A weighting is allocated to each scenario, such that the weighted probabilities of all three scenarios are equal to one. The distribution of possible ECL may be non-linear, hence three distinct calculations are performed, where the associated ECLs are multiplied by the weighting allocated to the respective scenario. The sum of the three weighted ECL calculations represents the probability-weighted ECL.

- The time value of money.

- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

For the purposes of measuring ECL, the estimate of expected cash shortfalls reflects the cash proceeds expected from collateral liquidation (if any) and other credit enhancements that are part of the contractual terms and are not recognised separately by the Company. The estimate of expected cash shortfalls on a collateralized loan exposure reflects the assumptions used regarding the amount and timing of cash flows that are expected from foreclosure on the collateral less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, irrespective of whether the foreclosure is probable.

The ECL calculations are based on the following factors:

- Exposure at Default ("EAD"): This is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities.

- Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF"): The CCF converts the amount of a credit line and other off-balance sheet amounts to an EAD amount.

- Probability of Default ("PD"): Represents the likelihood of a borrower/issuer defaulting on its financial obligation, assessed on the prevailing economic conditions at the reporting date, adjusted to take into account estimates of future economic conditions that are likely to impact the risk of default either over the next 12 months for Stage 1 financial assets, or over the remaining lifetime, for Stage 2 and 3 financial assets.

- Loss given default ("LGD"): Represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. The LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. The determination of LGD takes into account expected future cash flows from collateral and other credit enhancements, or expected payouts from bankruptcy proceedings for unsecured claims and, where applicable, time to realization of collateral and the seniority of claims. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of EAD.

- Discount Rate: The implied discount factor based on the original EIR of the financial asset or an approximation thereof.

The PD and LGD are determined for three different scenarios whereas EAD projections are treated as scenario independent.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each time step between future cash flow dates and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival, if appropriate. This effectively calculates an ECL for each future period, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed.

Forward looking economic inputs

Forward looking information (FLI) is incorporated in the ECL measurement of collectively assessed loans and debt securities through the PD and LGD models. The expected recoveries (cash flow recoveries or liquidation of collateral) used in the ECL calculation of corporate lending exposures individually assessed, takes into account FLI based on the Company's forecasts of the relevant macroeconomic factors.

The Company applies three scenarios, i.e. baseline, optimistic, pessimistic, developed by the parent Bank Economic Research and Analysis Division. The macroeconomic scenarios used for measuring ECL are the same with the ones used for evaluating SICR.

The main macroeconomic variable utilized by the Company, affecting the level of ECL is GDP growth rate.

Significant increase of credit risk

A financial asset is considered as non-credit impaired, when the definition for Stage 3 classification is not met. The exposure is classified as Stage 2 if it has suffered a SICR, otherwise it is classified as Stage 1.

At each reporting date, the Company performs the SICR assessment comparing the risk of a default occurring over the remaining expected lifetime of the exposure with the expected risk of a default as estimated at origination.

The Company's process to assess SICR has three main components:

- a quantitative element, i.e. reflecting a quantitative comparison of PD or credit rating at the reporting date versus the respective metric at initial recognition,
- a qualitative element, i.e. all Forborne Performing Exposures (FPE), in accordance with EBA ITS, internal watch list for corporate obligors; and
- "backstop" indicators. The Company applies on all lending exposures the IFRS 9 presumption that a SICR has occurred when the financial asset is more than 30 days past due.

The Company in cooperation with parent Bank assesses SICR based on changes in the obligor's internal credit rating since origination.

2.7 Derecognition

2.7.1. Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired,
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2.7.2 Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of total comprehensive income.

2.8 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when, and only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously or on a net basis.

2.9 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of total comprehensive income for all interest bearing instruments using the effective interest rate method. Interest income mainly includes interest earned from loans and advances to customers and secondly interests earned from banks.

Fees and direct costs relating to financing clients or to receivable commitments are deferred and amortised to interest income over the life of the instrument using the effective interest rate method.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

2.10 Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions recognised on an accrual basis over the period the factoring services are provided.

2.11 Property & Equipment and RoU assets

Property and equipment include mainly equipment, held by the Company for operating purposes. Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost, which includes all costs that are required to bring an asset into operating condition. Right-of-Use ("RoU") assets are presented together with Property and equipment in the Statement of Financial Position, and are analyzed in Note 13.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs incurred subsequent to the acquisition of an asset, which is classified as property and equipment are capitalized, only when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Company beyond those originally anticipated for the asset, otherwise they are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation of an item of property and equipment begins when it is available for use and ceases only when the asset is derecognized. Therefore, the depreciation of an item of property and equipment that is retired from active use does not cease unless it is fully depreciated, but its useful life is reassessed. Property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life (not exceeding a period of 10 years), however if the acquisition cost of the equipment is less than €600, it is fully depreciated within the financial year.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an item of property and equipment may be impaired. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit.

2.12 Software and other intangible assets

Software includes costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company that are anticipated to generate future economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year. Expenditure, which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognized as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Software is amortized using the straight-line method over the useful life, not exceeding a period of 12 years.

Expenditure on starting up an operation or branch, training personnel, advertising and promotion is recognized as an expense when it is incurred.

2.13 Leases

2.13.1 The Company is the lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. The Company recognizes lease liabilities representing the obligation to make lease payments and right-of-use (RoU) assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

2.13.2 RoU assets

The Company recognizes RoU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). RoU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of RoU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, restoration costs and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. RoU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The RoU assets are presented in "property and equipment".

2.13.3 Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities which are initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease or, if this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate (IBR). The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the RoU asset in a similar economic environment. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the RoU asset, or is recorded in the Income Statement if the carrying amount of the RoU asset has been reduced to zero.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, and amounts due from other banks with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes to fair value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

2.16 Employee Benefits

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan that defines an amount of benefit to be provided, determined using a number of financial and demographic assumptions. The most significant assumptions include age, years of service or compensation salary, life expectancy, the discount rate, expected salary increases and pension rates. For defined benefit plans, the liability is the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the reporting date minus the fair value of the plan assets.

The defined benefit obligation and the related costs are calculated by independent actuaries on an annual basis at the end of each annual reporting period, using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds or government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and, which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability, or estimates of rates which take into account the risk and maturity of the related liabilities where a deep market in such bonds does not exist. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined liability/(asset). Service cost (current service cost, past service cost (including the effect of curtailments) and gains or losses on settlements) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are charged to Statement of total comprehensive income and are included in personnel expenses.

The defined benefit obligation net of plan assets is recorded on the statement of financial position, with changes resulting from remeasurements (comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan asset (excluding interest) recognized immediately in OCI, with no subsequent recycling to profit or loss, in order to fully reflect the full value of the plan deficit or surplus.

2.17 Income taxes

Current income tax liability is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit/(loss) for the period as reported of the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current income tax liability is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. The temporary differences arise between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their amounts as measured for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets relating to the unused tax losses carried forward are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future against which these losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax advances against current income tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the management intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.18 Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds

Debt securities issued and other borrowed funds are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequent measurement is at amortized cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value of debt securities issued and other borrowed funds is recognized in the statement of total comprehensive income over the period of borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Interest expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

The mid-long term borrowed funds of the Company consist of bond loans issued according to Laws 3156/2003 and 4548/2018 and overdraft accounts.

2.19 Share capital

Share issue costs: Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of shares are deducted from equity net of any related income tax benefit.

Dividends on ordinary shares: Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by the Company's Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

2.20 Related party transactions

Related parties include entities of National Bank of Greece (NBG) Group. Furthermore, related parties include directors, their close relatives, companies owned or controlled by them and companies over which they can influence the financial and operating policies. All related party transactions are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as with those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with non-related parties and do not involve inherent risk.

NOTE 3: Critical judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expense in the Company's financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company believes that the judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements are appropriate given the factual circumstances.

The most significant areas, for which judgments, estimates and assumptions are required in applying the Company's accounting policies, are the following:

Measurement of uncertainty in determination of ECL estimates

The calculation of ECL requires management to apply significant judgment and make estimates and assumptions that involve significant uncertainty at the time they are determined. Changes to these estimates and assumptions can result in significant changes to the amount and timing of ECL to be recognised. The most significant sources of measurement uncertainty relate to the following ECL factors:

Determination of a significant increase of credit risk

The Company assesses whether a SICR has occurred since initial recognition based on qualitative and quantitative criteria that include significant management judgment. Refer to Note 2.6 for further information on the criteria applied. More stringent criteria could significantly increase the number of instruments being classified into Stage 2. All staging criteria and thresholds determined based on FLI are subject to validation by the parent Bank Model Validation Unit ("MVU"). Changes in the staging criteria are approved by the parent Bank Executive Committee and Board Risk Committee.

Model risk inherent in the IFRS 9 models

Compliance with the IFRS 9 impairment model requires the use of a variety of models. The complexity of the models as well as dependency to other model-based inputs is high therefore any changes in inputs and data (e.g. internal credit ratings, behavioural scores etc.), as well as new or revised models, may significantly affect ECL. The models are validated by the parent Bank MVU, in accordance with the parent Bank Model Validation Framework.

Forward looking information

FLI is incorporated in the ECL measurement of collectively assessed loans and debt securities through the PD and LGD models. Parent Bank selects three forward-looking scenarios of the future path of economic activity in Greece and combines them with a set of weights that represent the probability of occurrence of each of these scenarios. In addition, parent Bank assesses the suitability and plausibility of the respective weighted scenario, combining relevant information from official sources, major rating agencies and credible sources of private forecasters' polls, and uses an econometric model relating GDP with the future path of other macroeconomic variables used in ECL calculations, in conjunction with a minimum set of exogenous forward-looking conditioning variables. Moreover, the Company applies three forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios implemented by parent Bank, i.e. baseline, optimistic and pessimistic, with a probability weighting of 55%, 20% and 25%, respectively, developed by Economic Research and Analysis Division of the Bank on a quarterly basis The macroeconomic scenarios and weighting of probabilities are approved by the parent Bank Financial Assets Impairment Provision and Write-off Committee and validated by the MVU at least on annual basis.

The macroeconomic variables utilized by the parent Bank relate to Greek economic factors and the ECL allowance is mainly driven by the changes in gross domestic product (GDP). The annual average (2026-2030) forecasts for each key variable and macroeconomic scenario are the following:

	Baseline	Optimistic	Pessimistic
GDP growth rate	1.7%	3.1%	-0.6%

If the assigned probability weighting of the pessimistic scenario was increased from 25% to 50%, with a corresponding decrease of the baseline scenario from 55% to 30%, the ECL allowance would increase by €103.9 thousand. If the assigned probability weighting of the optimistic scenario was increased from 20% to 40%, with a corresponding decrease of the baseline scenario from 55% to 35%, the ECL allowance would decrease by €57.8 thousand.

Pension benefits - Defined benefit obligation

The present value of defined benefit obligation is determined on an actuarial basis, using a number of assumptions such as discount rates, salary changes and benefits. These assumptions are ultimately determined based on the Company's salary increases each year. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of defined benefit obligations. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year by reference to market yields based on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related defined benefit obligations.

Additional information related to other key assumptions for defined benefit obligations is disclosed in Note 19 "Retirement benefit obligation".

Leases

The Company as a lessee determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain or not to exercise an option to extend or terminate a lease, by considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date the Company reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within its control that affects whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in the determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in the determination of the lease term.

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as an adjustment for credit risk) taking into account the terms and conditions of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 4: Net interest income

The net interest income is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Interest earned on		
Amounts due from banks	4,331	348
Amounts due from customers	32,678,812	39,496,122
Total	32,683,142	39,496,470
Interest payable on		
Amounts due to banks	(810,128)	(835,843)
Amounts due to other financial institutions	(1,666,873)	(2,419,567)
Debt securities in issue	(18,892,168)	(24,031,435)
Lease liability	(63,568)	(66,711)
Total	(21,432,737)	(27,353,556)
Net interest income	11,250,405	12,142,914

NOTE 5: Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income is exclusively derived from factoring services.

Amounts in €	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Commission income		
Business loans	10,846,398	10,561,710
Total	10,846,398	10,561,710
Commission expense		
Business loans	(339,550)	(316,259)
Other	(4,128,821)	(3,970,221)
Total	(4,468,371)	(4,286,480)
Net fee and commission income	6,378,027	6,275,230

Other commission expense of €4,128,821, includes a fee of €3,957,142 to the parent company National Bank of Greece S.A. for client recommendation services (2024: €3,880,070).

NOTE 6: Net trading income

Net trading income is calculated mainly from valuations of financial assets and liabilities and particularly from loans and advances to customers, current accounts and bond loans in foreign currencies.

NOTE 7: Personnel expenses

The personnel expenses are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Salaries	(1,507,294)	(1,287,396)
Social security costs	(350,476)	(306,693)
Defined benefit plans (Note 19)	(13,064)	(10,634)
Other staff related benefits	(59,173)	(46,609)
Total	(1,930,007)	(1,651,332)

The average number of employees for the Company during the period 1 January 2025 up to 31 December 2025 was 37 employees (2024: 37).

NOTE 8: General, administrative & other operating expenses

General, administrative and other operating expenses are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Rentals & software expenses	(149)	(149)
Duties and taxes	(5,822)	(5,089)
Promotion & advertising expenses	(192,406)	(125,730)
Insurance costs	(587,824)	(1,008,162)
Third party fees	(1,080,737)	(960,703)
Legal expenses	(28)	(381)
Travel expenses	(46,966)	(36,665)
Other operating expenses	(87,114)	(105,933)
Total	(2,001,046)	(2,242,812)

NOTE 9: Tax expense

The tax expense is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Current tax	1,834,269	2,131,289
Business levy	1,000	1,000
Tax adjustments of prior years	1,077	
Deferred taxes (Note 14)	1,290,002	940,670
Total	3,126,348	3,072,959

The reconciliation between current and effective tax rate is as follows:

Amounts in €	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Profit before tax	14,542,903	13,740,394
Tax calculated based on the current tax rate 22% (2024: 22%)	3,199,439	3,022,887
Increase/(Decrease) arising from:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(75,168)	49,072
Tax adjustments of prior years	1,077	-
Business levy	1,000	1,000
Income tax expense	3,126,348	3,072,959
Effective tax rate for the period	21.5%	22.4%

The current income tax liability as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Current income tax liability	1,834,269	2,131,289
Increase/(Decrease) arising from:		
Current income tax advance	(1,705,892)	(1,808,942)
Total income tax liability	128,377	322,347

In accordance with Article 58 of Greek Tax Law, the corporate income tax rate for legal entities, other than credit institutions, is 22%. Furthermore, following Article 64 of Greek Tax Law, the withholding tax on dividends is calculated to 5%. Profit distributions to parent company National Bank of Greece S.A. are not surcharged to additional withholding tax (article 63 of Law 4172/2013).

The unaudited tax year of the Company is 2024 and is currently being tax audited by the audit firm "PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A." that also conducts the statutory audit of the Company's financial statements. The years 2019-2024 were audited by the independent auditors of the Company, the "PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.", in accordance with article 78 of Law 5104/2024 and the related tax audit certificates, were unqualified and issued on 1 October 2020, 8 October 2021, 13 September 2022, 20 October 2023, 22 October 2024 and 29 October 2025 respectively. In accordance with the provisions of Article 78 of Law 5104/2024 (Greek Tax Procedure Code), entities for which a tax certificate has been issued without reservations for violations of tax legislation are not exempt from being subject to a regular tax audit by the competent tax authorities. Furthermore, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 37 of Law 5104/2024 (Greek Tax Procedure Code), the Tax Authorities is entitled to issue an administrative, estimated or corrective tax assessment within five (5) years from the end of the year within which the deadline for filing the relevant tax return expires. Exceptionally, in cases where an original or amended tax return is submitted within the fifth year, the statute of limitations is extended by one (1) additional year. Based on the above, the right of the tax authorities to issue a corrective income tax assessment up to and including fiscal year 2019 expired on 31 December 2025. Consequently, the tax authorities may perform tax audits only for non-statute-barred fiscal years. However, the Company's Management estimates that any additional tax liabilities that may arise from future tax audits, if and when performed, are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

NOTE 10: Cash and balances with banks

Cash and balances with banks are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash in hand	828	950
Sight deposits	5,864,575	3,117,433
Total	5,865,404	3,118,383

Sight deposits mainly concern accounts with the parent National Bank of Greece S.A.

NOTE 11: Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Domestic Factoring with recourse	223,911,434	229,737,380
Domestic Factoring without recourse	405,185,463	351,684,451
Invoices discounting	91,582,422	82,836,485
International Factoring	267,816,356	164,427,299
Total	988,495,675	828,685,615
Less: Allowance for impairment on loans and advances to customers	(2,401,488)	(3,036,570)
Total loans and advances to customers	986,094,187	825,649,045

Notes to the Financial Statements

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost 2025

Amounts in €	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impaired Individually assessed	Stage 3 Impaired Collectively assessed	Total
Large corporate					
Gross carrying amount	654,241,557	57,965,655	278,428	4,285	712,489,925
ECL allowance	(282,259)	(379,587)	(278,349)	(133)	(940,328)
Net carrying amount	653,959,298	57,586,068	79	4,152	711,549,597
SME's					
Gross carrying amount	251,466,045	14,396,503	724,755	-	266,587,303
ECL allowance	(123,383)	(141,982)	(724,602)	-	(989,967)
Net carrying amount	251,342,662	14,254,521	153	-	265,597,336
Small Business Lending					
Gross carrying amount	8,972,606	-	445,841	-	9,418,447
ECL allowance	(25,444)	-	(445,749)	-	(471,193)
Net carrying amount	8,947,162	-	92	-	8,947,254
Total loans and advances to customers					
Gross carrying amount	914,680,208	72,362,158	1,449,024	4,285	988,495,675
ECL allowance	(431,086)	(521,569)	(1,448,700)	(133)	(2,401,488)
Net carrying amount	914,249,122	71,840,589	324	4,152	986,094,187

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost 2024

Amounts in €	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impaired Individually assessed	Stage 3 Impaired Collectively assessed	Total
Large corporate					
Gross carrying amount	537,483,501	25,133,199	278,428	4,285	562,899,413
ECL allowance	(532,592)	(584,569)	(278,349)	(150)	(1,395,660)
Net carrying amount	536,950,909	24,548,630	79	4,135	561,503,753
SME's					
Gross carrying amount	249,646,511	7,569,063	726,224	-	257,941,798
ECL allowance	(348,581)	(103,869)	(726,224)	-	(1,178,674)
Net carrying amount	249,297,930	7,465,194	-	-	256,763,124
Small Business Lending					
Gross carrying amount	7,370,807	-	473,597	-	7,844,404
ECL allowance	(21,509)	-	(440,727)	-	(462,236)
Net carrying amount	7,349,298	-	32,870	-	7,382,168
Total loans and advances to customers					
Gross carrying amount	794,500,819	32,702,262	1,478,249	4,285	828,685,615
ECL allowance	(902,682)	(688,438)	(1,445,300)	(150)	(3,036,570)
Net carrying amount	793,598,137	32,013,824	32,949	4,135	825,649,045

As at 31 December 2025 the Company retained collaterals secured the credit risk exposure of loans and advances to customers derives from factoring contracts. The aforementioned collaterals consists of clients invoices and receivable cheques. More information about the nominal value of collaterals are stated to Note 27.2.

Movement in the ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers 2025

Amounts in €	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impaired	Total
Balance 31.12.2024 and 01.01.2025	902,682	688,438	1,445,450	3,036,570
Transfer to stage 1 (from 2 or 3)	270	(270)	-	-
Transfer to stage 2 (from 1 or 3)	(193,224)	193,224	-	-
Transfer to stage 3 (from 1 or 2)	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance (a)	(363,854)	(361,019)	2,483	(722,390)
ECL allowance on new assets (b)	85,212	1,196	900	87,308
ECL allowance on loans (a+b)	(278,642)	(359,823)	3,383	(635,082)
Balance 31.12.2025	431,086	521,569	1,448,833	2,401,488

Movement in the ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers 2024

Amounts in €	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impaired	Total
Balance 31.12.2023 and 01.01.2024	817,850	229,230	1,590,426	2,637,506
Transfer to stage 1 (from 2 or 3)	9,023	(9,023)	-	-
Transfer to stage 2 (from 1 or 3)	(107,776)	107,776	-	-
Transfer to stage 3 (from 1 or 2)	(80,000)	-	80,000	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance (a)	33,830	258,661	(224,976)	67,515
ECL allowance on new assets (b)	229,755	101,794	0	331,549
ECL allowance on loans (a+b)	263,585	360,455	(224,976)	399,064
Balance 31.12.2024	902,682	688,438	1,445,450	3,036,570

NOTE 12: Software

Software is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	Software	Total
Cost at 1 January 2024	764,209	764,209
Additions	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2024	764,209	764,209
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2024	(550,459)	(550,459)
Depreciation	(57,573)	(57,573)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2024	(608,032)	(608,032)
Net book amount at 31 December 2024	156,177	156,177
Cost at 1 January 2025	764,209	764,209
Additions	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2025	764,209	764,209
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2025	(608,032)	(608,032)
Depreciation expense for the period	(35,834)	(35,834)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2025	(643,866)	(643,866)
Net book amount at 31 December 2025	120,343	120,343

NOTE 13: Property and equipment

Property and equipment is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	Equipment	Buildings – RoU Asset	Vehicles – RoU Asset	Total
Cost at 1 January 2024	61,405	1,621,283	176,663	1,859,351
Additions	1,305	-	31,071	32,376
Modifications / Remeasurements/End of useful life	-	-	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2024	62,710	1,621,283	207,734	1,891,727
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2024	(59,518)	(277,253)	(92,640)	(429,411)
Depreciation expense for the period	(1,171)	(94,298)	(19,813)	(115,282)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2024	(60,689)	(371,551)	(112,453)	(544,693)
Net book amount at 31 December 2024	2,021	1,249,732	95,281	1,347,034
Cost at 1 January 2025	62,710	1,621,283	207,734	1,891,727
Additions	-	-	-	-
Modifications / Remeasurements/End of useful life	-	-	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2025	62,710	1,621,283	207,734	1,891,727
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2025	(60,689)	(371,551)	(112,453)	(544,693)
Depreciation expense for the period	(744)	(94,275)	(24,473)	(119,492)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2025	(61,433)	(465,826)	(136,926)	(664,185)
Net book amount at 31 December 2025	1,277	1,155,457	70,808	1,227,542

NOTE 14: Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	Balance 31/12/2024	Recognition in Total Comprehensive Income	Recognition in Other Comprehensive Income	Recognition in Equity	Balance 31/12/2025
Deferred tax assets:					
Retirement benefit obligations	10,198	2,874	(331)	-	12,741
RoU assets	13,143	6,962	-	-	20,105
Other temporary differences	39,600	53,246	-	-	92,846
Total deferred tax assets	62,941	63,082	(331)	-	125,692
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Loans and advances to customers	(9,079,332)	(1,377,866)	-	-	(10,457,198)
Long term amortization expenses	(22,685)	215	-	-	(22,470)
Debt securities issue costs	(50,545)	24,567	-	-	(25,978)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(9,152,562)	(1,353,084)	-	-	(10,505,646)
Net deferred tax liability	(9,089,621)	(1,290,002)	(331)	-	(10,379,954)

Amounts in €	Balance 31/12/2023	Recognition in Total Comprehensive Income	Recognition in Other Comprehensive Income	Recognition in Equity	Balance 31/12/2024
Deferred tax assets:					
Retirement benefit obligations	7,101	2,340	757	-	10,198
RoU assets	6,443	6,700	-	-	13,143
Other temporary differences	-	39,600	-	-	39,600
Total deferred tax assets	13,544	48,640	757	-	62,941
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Loans and advances to customers	(8,127,322)	(952,010)	-	-	(9,079,332)
Long term amortization expenses	(25,658)	2,973	-	-	(22,685)
Debt securities issue costs	(10,272)	(40,273)	-	-	(50,545)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(8,163,252)	(989,310)	-	-	(9,152,562)
Net deferred tax liability	(8,149,708)	(940,670)	757	-	(9,089,621)

The Company has offset the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities based on the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, resulting from main income tax expense.

NOTE 15: Other assets

Other assets are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Prepaid expenses	66,428	145,783
Vendors' prepayments	11,559	20,450
Total	77,987	166,234

Other assets include prepaid expenses for subscriptions, insurance premiums, and fees for IT support services, as well as advances to suppliers.

NOTE 16: Due to banks (or financial institutions)

Due to banks are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Due to banks	146,679,723	82,989,865
Due to financial institutions	50,184,274	50,258,909
Total	196,863,997	133,248,774

Due to banks consists of a loan facility (overdraft account) between the Company and its parent Bank (National Bank of Greece S.A.).

On 19 December 2019 the Company entered into a revolving credit facility agreement with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD"), matured at a six month period with a renewal right. Under this agreement the Company applied initially a revolving credit facility amounting to €10,000,000, where was increased during 2022 to €30,000,000 and to €50,000,000 during 2023. Interest rate is calculated with three (3) or six (6) month Euribor at the discretion of the issuer, plus margin. On 20 July 2020, 15 June 2022, 16 June 2023 and 21 July 2023 the Company disbursed €10,000,000, €20,000,000, €5,000,000 and €15,000,000 accordingly of the aforementioned credit facility..

Movement of debt securities in issue

Amounts in €	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	133,248,774	108,935,507
Additions within the period	63,430,949	24,054,358
Redemptions within the period	-	-
Accrued interest	184,274	258,909
Balance at 31 December	196,863,997	133,248,774

NOTE 17: Debt securities in issue

Bond Loans

On 23 January 2024 the Company entered into a bond loan agreement with its parent company National Bank of Greece S.A., maturing at 29 January 2027, in accordance with the provisions of Laws 3156/2003 and 4548/2018. Under this agreement the Company has the right to issue a bond loan amounting to €650,000,000, divided into 650 million bonds with nominal amount of €1 per bond. Interest rate is calculated with the Euribor rate or the one (1) month, three (3) month or six (6) month Euribor at the discretion of the issuer, plus margin.

On 31 December 2025 the Company issued the bond loan amounted to €600,000,000 according to the referred agreement. The fair value of the aforementioned bond loan at 31 December 2025 was calculated to €593,899,211, according to Level 3 valuation, based on a cash flow discounting model, with reference to market rates for financial instruments of a similar maturity.

On 31 December 2024 the Company entered into a bond loan agreement with its parent company National Bank of Greece S.A., maturing at 31 December 2027, in accordance with the provisions of Laws 3156/2003 and 4548/2018. Under this agreement the Company has the right to issue a bond loan amounting to $100.000.000, divided into 100 million bonds with nominal amount of $1 per bond, Interest rate is calculated with the Sofr rate or the (1) month, three (3) month or six (6) month Sofr at the discretion of the issuer, plus margin.

On 31 December 2025 the Company issued the bond loan amounted to $84,000,000 according to the referred agreement. The fair value of the aforementioned bond loan was calculated at 31 December 2025 to $81,966,544 according to Level 3 valuation, based on a cash flow discounting model, with reference to market rates for financial instruments of a similar maturity

On 29 January 2024, the Company fully repaid the capital amounted to €300,000,000 and the respective accrued interests of preexisting bond loan agreement which was issued at 23 June 2021.

On 29 January 2024, the Company fully repaid the capital amounted to €150,000,000 and the respective accrued interests of preexisting bond loan agreement which was issued at 19 July 2022.

On 31 December 2024, the Company fully repaid the capital amounted to $10,000,000 and the respective accrued interests of preexisting bond loan agreement which was issued at 19 July 2022.

Movement of debt securities in issue

Amounts in €	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	578,119,847	478,980,566
Additions within the period	93,136,290	640,722,398
Redemptions within the period	(61,805)	(541,461,865)
Accrued interest	49,239	61,805
Debt securities issue costs	111,667	(183,057)
Balance at 31 December	671,355,238	578,119,847

The bond loans are fully payable at the maturity date 29 January and 31 December 2027 accordingly. The issuer has the right to redeem the bond loans during the contract period provided that will repay the capital and the respective accrued interests. The accrued interest at 31 December 2025 for bond loans amounted to €49,239 (31 December 2024: €61,805).

NOTE 18: Due to customers

Due to customers account balance consists of the credit amounts of current and other due from customer management accounts which have not been reimbursed to them at the reporting date. Due to customers account balances as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Overdraft accounts	5,963,910	6,002,002
Collection-only accounts	3,492,809	3,496,156
Total	9,456,719	9,498,158

NOTE 19: Retirement benefit obligations

In accordance with Law 2112/1920 employees are entitled to a lump sum payment in case of redundancy or retirement, The lump sum benefit is based on each employee's final salary and the years of service upon the retirement date. If the employee remains to the company until the expected retirement date the retirement compensation is calculated at 40% of the total compensation if the employee was redundant at the same date.

Liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured by the Company in accordance with revised IAS 19. The specific retirement benefit of Company is an unfunded defined benefit plan.

In accordance with Greek Law 4046/2012 and Board of Ministers' Decision (6/28.2.2012), from 14 February 2012 onwards, the employment contracts that lapse on attainment of the normal retirement age or based on the particular retirement conditions, are considered as indefinite duration employment contracts and therefore, the provisions for employees statutory retirement indemnity of Greek Law 2112/1920, are applied.

On 12 November 2012, the new Greek Law 4093/2012 (GG A' 222) decreased the Greek Law 2112/1920 statutory indemnity scale in case of employee dismissal or normal retirement. The new law restricts the maximum indemnity payable to an employee upon dismissal or retirement, to 12 monthly salaries instead of 24.

The transitional provisions of the law state that for employees who on 12 November 2012 had 17 or more full years of service to the same employer there is an additional monthly salary as indemnity per year and up to 24 monthly salaries. In case of dismissal the additional monthly salary is restricted to 2,000 euros.

Pension costs – defined benefit plans

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Service cost	11,497	9,569
Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	1,567	1,065
Regular charge in the Total Comprehensive Income	13,064	10,635

Movement of defined benefit obligation

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period	46,355	32,277
Service cost	11,497	9,569
Interest cost	1,567	1,065
- Loss/(Gain) - financial assumptions	(2,634)	(1,306)
- Loss/(Gain) – demographic assumptions	-	-
- Loss/(Gain) – experience adjustments	1,129	4,750
Defined benefit obligation recognized at SOFP	57,914	46,355

Notes to the Financial Statements

Movement in net liability

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Net liability at the beginning of the period	46,355	32,277
Adjustment due to change in accounting policy	-	-
Total expense recognized in the statement of total comprehensive income	13,064	10,635
Amount recognized in the OCI	(1,505)	3,444
Net liability at the end of the period	57,914	46,355

Remeasurements on the net liability

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Liability (gain)/loss due to changes in assumptions	2,634	1,306
Liability experience (gain)/loss arising during the year	(1,129)	(4,750)
Total amount recognized in OCI	1,505	(3,444)

The actuarial report was developed by the accredited company "AON Hewitt" after the year end of 2025. The key assumptions used for the calculation of the pension costs of the defined benefits plans for 2025 and 2024 are the following:

Actuarial assumptions	2025	2024
Discount rate	3.87%	3.38%
Price inflation	2.00%	2.00%
Rate of compensation increase	2.50%	2.50%
Plan duration	9.38	10.17

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at the balance sheet.

Sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions

		31 December 2025
Actuarial assumption	Change in assumptions	Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 50 basis points	(4.4)%
	Decrease by 50 basis points	4.6%
Price inflation	Increase by 50 basis points	1.2%
	Decrease by 50 basis points	(1.1)%
Rate of compensation increase	Increase by 50 basis points	3.5%
	Decrease by 50 basis points	(3.3)%
Pension growth rate	Increase by 50 basis points	-%
	Decrease by 50 basis points	-%
Life Expectancy	Plus 1 year	0.6%
	Minus 1 year	(0.7)%

No compensation costs are expected to occur in 2026.

NOTE 20: Other liabilities

Other liabilities are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Taxes payable – (other than income taxes)	583,677	700,481
Social security funds	62,367	60,637
Creditors	2,150,805	1,800,333
Accrued expenses and deferred income	25,743	22,042
Payroll related accruals	243,701	181,935
Lease liability	1,317,651	1,404,752
Other	1,277	1,277
Total	4,385,221	4,171,457

Creditors amounted €2,150,805, includes €1,393,932 (2024: €1,283,912), to the parent company National Bank of Greece S.A. for client recommendation services. This liability was fully repaid on 26 January 2026.

Movement of lease liability

Amounts in €	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	1,404,752	1,457,339
Additions	-	32,376
Modifications / Remeasurements/Expiration	-	-
Interest Expense	63,568	66,711
Lease payments during the year	(150,669)	(151,674)
Balance at 31 December	1,317,651	1,404,752

NOTE 21: Share capital and share premium

The share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 amounted to €20,000,000, divided into 4,000,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of €5.0 per share. The remaining amount of €30,000,000 was credited to share premium.

The Company does not hold any own shares.

NOTE 22: Reserves

Statutory reserve

Reserves include statutory reserve which is formed in accordance with article 5 of Company's Articles of Association and article 158 of Greek Law 4548/2018, under which the company is required to withhold from its profits 5% per year for statutory reserve. The aforementioned obligation ceases until this reserve equals to at least one-third of the Company's share capital. According to the aforementioned Article this reserve is used exclusively to cover cumulative debit balance of account "Retained earnings" and cannot be distributed throughout the entire life of the Company.

At 15 July 2025 the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders decided to form statutory reserve of €381,802, derived from the profits of financial year 31 December 2024.

The total statutory reserve for the period ended at 31 December 2025 amounted to €6,666,667.

NOTE 23: Retained earnings

Retained earnings at 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounted to €44,092,255 and €39,657,502 respectively.

Retained earnings as of 31 December 2025 are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	
Retained earnings	44,256,155
Capital issue costs, net of tax	(163,900)
Total	44,092,255

The capital issue costs were realized at fiscal year of 2009 and 2013.

For the financial year ended at 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders a dividend distribution amounted to €6,600,000 from tax earnings of fiscal year of 2025.

NOTE 24: Tax effects relating to other comprehensive income / (expense) for the period

Amounts in €	From 1.1 to 31.12.2025			From 1.1 to 31.12.2024		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ asset	1,505	(331)	1,174	(3,444)	757	(2,687)
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,505	(331)	1,174	(3,444)	757	(2,687)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period	1,505	(331)	1,174	(3,444)	757	(2,687)

NOTE 25: Fair value of financial instruments

The IFRS require companies to disclose the fair value of financial instruments for both assets and liabilities.

Management estimates that the carrying amount of financial instruments for both assets and liabilities, as presented in the financial statements, does not differ materially from their fair value, as they either have a maturity date of less than one year or bear a variable interest rate.

NOTE 26: Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Legal proceedings

In the opinion of the management, after consultation with its legal consultant there are not pending litigations cases that are expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company.

b) Pending Tax audits

In accordance with Article 58 of Greek Tax Law, the corporate income tax rate for legal entities, other than credit institutions, is 22%. Furthermore, following Article 64 of Greek Tax Law, the withholding tax on dividends is calculated to 5%. Profit distributions to parent company National Bank of Greece S.A. are not surcharged to additional withholding tax (article 63 of Law 4172/2013).

The unaudited tax year of the Company is 2024 and is currently being tax audited by the audit firm "PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A." that also conducts the statutory audit of the Company's financial statements. The years 2019-2024 were audited by the independent auditors of the Company, the "PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.", in accordance with article 78 of Law 5104/2024 and the related tax audit certificates, were unqualified and issued on 1 October 2020, 8 October 2021, 13 September 2022, 20 October 2023, 22 October 2024 and 29 October 2025 respectively. In accordance with the provisions of Article 78 of Law 5104/2024 (Greek Tax Procedure Code), entities for which a tax certificate has been issued without reservations for violations of tax legislation are not exempt from being subject to a regular tax audit by the competent tax authorities. Furthermore, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 37 of Law 5104/2024 (Greek Tax Procedure Code), the Tax Authorities is entitled to issue an administrative, estimated or corrective tax assessment within five (5) years from the end of the year within which the deadline for filing the relevant tax return expires. Exceptionally, in cases where an original or amended tax return is submitted within the fifth year, the statute of limitations is extended by one (1) additional year. Based on the above, the right of the tax authorities to issue a corrective income tax assessment up to and including fiscal year 2019 expired on 31 December 2025. Consequently, the tax authorities may perform tax audits only for non-statute-barred fiscal years. However, the Company's Management estimates that any additional tax liabilities that may arise from future tax audits, if and when performed, are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

c) Unutilized credit limits and credit coverage limits

Contingent liabilities of the Company from unutilized credit limits and credit coverage limits as at 31 December 2025 amounted to €1,452,529,392 (2024: €1,386,208,514).

NOTE 27: Risk management

Risk management is assigned to the specific risk management department of the Parent Company (National Bank of Greece S.A.), according to the relevant outsourcing contract signed between the two parties.

27.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as current or future risk to earnings and capital, relating to the failure of a borrower to honour its contractual factoring obligations with the Company.

According to the referred contractual agreement, the credit risk valuation for debtors and sellers is coordinated by the relevant departments and the related approval authorities of National Bank of Greece S.A. Furthermore, the management of customer receivables which are past due is in line with the principles of management of non-performing loans followed by the Parent Company National Bank of Greece S.A.

The segregation of offered factoring products (Domestic Factoring with recourse, Domestic Factoring without recourse, Invoices discounting, International Factoring) relates to the different credit risk exposure for each of them. The separation of factoring products by credit risk exposure mainly relates to Factoring with recourse, where the credit risk derives from debtors, and Factoring without recourse where credit risk derives from sellers. In each case the valuation models of credit risk are adjusted (debtor or seller) accordingly.

The Company's credit policy adheres to the Credit Policy for Corporate Portfolio of National Bank of Greece S.A., as provided by the internal manuals, circulars and regulations.

The Company's customers credit risk rating system, which adheres to the corresponding system of the parent Company (National Bank of Greece S.A.), refers to methodologies, processes, controls, IT and database systems supporting the assessment of credit risk and obligors and classification of obligors and credit facilities in risk categories or in groups with similar risk characteristics, as well as the quantification of risk parameters, i.e., default and loss for each obligor and risk rating.

The following tables represent the scenario of Company's credit risk exposure as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, taking account the accumulated provisions for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers, before any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out below are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position.

Maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31.12.2025 before collateral and other credit enhancements

Amounts in €	Portfolio Credit exposures (w/o impairments)	Impairments	Portfolio net Credit exposures
Cash and balances with banks	5,865,404	-	5,865,404
Loans and advances to customers	988,495,675	(2,401,488)	986,094,187
Total	994,361,079	(2,401,488)	991,959,591

Notes to the Financial Statements

Maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31.12.2024 before collateral and other credit enhancements

Amounts in €	Portfolio Credit exposures (w/o impairments)	Impairments	Portfolio net Credit exposures
Cash and balances with banks	3,118,383	-	3,118,383
Loans and advances to customers	828,685,615	(3,036,570)	825,649,045
Total	831,803,998	(3,036,570)	828,767,428

Credit quality of loans and advances to customers 2025

A breakdown of the portfolio by range of probability of default is summarized as follows:

Amounts in €	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impaired	Total
Large corporate				
0.01%-2.00%	563,709,204	-	-	563,709,204
2.01%-10.00%	90,532,353	39,668	-	90,572,021
10.01%-20.00%	-	47,884,387	-	47,884,387
20.01% and above	-	10,041,600	282,713	10,324,313
Total Gross carrying amount	654,241,557	57,965,655	282,713	712,489,925
SME's				
0.01%-2.00%	227,987,838	-	-	227,987,838
2.01%-10.00%	22,250,286	286,699	-	22,536,985
10.01%-20.00%	1,227,921	5,997,461	-	7,225,382
20.01% and above	-	8,112,343	724,755	8,837,098
Total Gross carrying amount	251,466,045	14,396,503	724,755	266,587,303
Small Business Lending				
0.01%-2.00%	-	-	-	-
2.01%-10.00%	8,972,606	-	-	8,972,606
10.01%-20.00%	-	-	-	-
20.01% and above	-	-	445,841	445,841
Total Gross carrying amount	8,972,606	-	445,841	9,418,447
		-	-	
Total loans and advances to customers				
0.01%-2.00%	791,697,042	-	-	791,697,042
2.01%-10.00%	121,755,245	326,367	-	122,081,612
10.01%-20.00%	1,227,921	53,881,848	-	55,109,769
20.01% and above	-	18,153,943	1,453,309	19,607,252
Total Gross carrying amount	914,680,208	72,362,158	1,453,309	988,495,675

Notes to the Financial Statements

Credit quality of loans and advances to customers 2024

Amounts in €	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impaired	Total
Large corporate				
0.01%-2.00%	427,268,851	-	-	427,268,851
2.01%-10.00%	110,214,650	16,512,114	-	126,726,764
10.01%-20.00%	-	4,033,884	-	4,033,884
20.01% and above	-	4,587,201	282,713	4,869,914
Total Gross carrying amount	537,483,501	25,133,199	282,713	562,899,413
SME's				
0.01%-2.00%	211,392,467	-	-	211,392,467
2.01%-10.00%	38,254,044	6,723,651	-	44,977,695
10.01%-20.00%	-	243,291	-	243,291
20.01% and above	-	602,121	726,224	1,328,345
Total Gross carrying amount	249,646,511	7,569,063	726,224	257,941,798
Small Business Lending				
0.01%-2.00%	-	-	-	-
2.01%-10.00%	7,370,807	-	-	7,370,807
10.01%-20.00%	-	-	-	-
20.01% and above	-	-	473,597	473,597
Total Gross carrying amount	7,370,807	-	473,597	7,844,404
		-	-	
Total loans and advances to customers				
0.01%-2.00%	638,661,318	-	-	638,661,318
2.01%-10.00%	155,839,501	23,235,765	-	179,075,266
10.01%-20.00%	-	4,277,175	-	4,277,175
20.01% and above	-	5,189,322	1,482,534	6,671,856
Total Gross carrying amount	794,500,819	32,702,262	1,482,534	828,685,615

Notes to the Financial Statements

Ageing analysis of loans and advances to customers 2025

Amounts in €	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impaired	Total
Large corporate				
Current	654,241,557	57,965,655	-	712,207,212
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 180 days	-	-	282,713	282,713
Gross Balance	654,241,557	57,965,655	282,713	712,489,925
ECL allowance	(282,259)	(379,587)	(278,482)	(940,328)
Net carrying amount	653,959,298	57,586,068	4,231	711,549,597
SME's				
Current	251,466,045	14,396,503	-	265,862,548
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 180 days	-	-	724,755	724,755
Gross Balance	251,466,045	14,396,503	724,755	266,587,303
ECL allowance	(123,383)	(141,982)	(724,602)	(989,967)
Net carrying amount	251,342,662	14,254,521	153	265,597,336
Small Business Lending				
Current	8,972,606	-	-	8,972,606
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 180 days	-	-	445,841	445,841
Gross Balance	8,972,606	-	445,841	9,418,447
ECL allowance	(25,444)	-	(445,749)	(471,193)
Net carrying amount	8,947,162	-	92	8,947,254
Total loans and advances to customers				
Current	914,680,208	72,362,158	-	987,042,366
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 180 days	-	-	1,453,309	1,453,309
Gross Balance	914,680,208	72,362,158	1,453,309	988,495,675
ECL allowance	(431,086)	(521,569)	(1,448,833)	(2,401,488)
Net carrying amount	914,249,122	71,840,589	4,476	986,094,187

Notes to the Financial Statements

Ageing analysis of loans and advances to customers 2024

Amounts in €	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impaired	Total
Large corporate				
Current	537,483,501	25,133,199	-	562,616,700
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 180 days	-	-	282,713	282,713
Gross Balance	537,483,501	25,133,199	282,713	562,899,413
ECL allowance	(532,592)	(584,569)	(278,499)	(1,395,660)
Net carrying amount	536,950,909	24,548,630	4,214	561,503,753
SME's				
Current	249,646,511	7,569,063	-	257,215,574
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 180 days	-	-	726,224	726,224
Gross Balance	249,646,511	7,569,063	726,224	257,941,798
ECL allowance	(348,581)	(103,869)	(726,224)	(1,178,674)
Net carrying amount	249,297,930	7,465,194	-	256,763,124
Small Business Lending				
Current	7,370,807	-	-	7,370,807
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 180 days	-	-	473,597	473,597
Gross Balance	7,370,807	-	473,597	7,844,404
ECL allowance	(21,509)	-	(440,727)	(462,236)
Net carrying amount	7,349,298	-	32,870	7,382,168
Total loans and advances to customers				
Current	794,500,819	32,702,262	-	827,203,081
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 180 days	-	-	1,482,534	1,482,534
Gross Balance	794,500,819	32,702,262	1,482,534	828,685,615
ECL allowance	(902,682)	(688,438)	(1,445,450)	(3,036,570)
Net carrying amount	793,598,137	32,013,824	37,084	825,649,045

Notes to the Financial Statements

Credit exposures analysis of loans and advances to customers per industry sector

Amounts in €	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Industry & mining	467,226,923	370,997,418
Small scale industry	8,306,158	8,617,796
Trade and services (excl. tourism)	505,707,125	441,567,909
Transportation and telecommunications (excl. shipping)	7,255,469	230,996
Less: ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers	(2,401,488)	(3,036,570)
Total	986,094,187	825,649,045

As at 31 December 2025 the collaterals secured the credit risk exposure of loans and advances to customers consists of clients invoices and receivable cheques. The fair value of the above mentioned collaterals amounted to €459,416,681 (2024: €477,736,069). These collaterals do not include customer receivables for factoring loans without recourse and credit balance as at 31 December 2025.

27.2 Market risk

27.2.1 Currency risk

Foreign Exchange Risk is the risk related to the potential loss due to adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. The net exposure to each foreign currency is maintained at low levels and within the pre-approved limits. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are analyzed as follows:

Foreign exchange risk concentration 2025

Amounts in €	EURO	USD	GBP	Total
Assets				
Cash and balances with banks	224,034	4,973,587	667,783	5,865,404
Loans and advances to customers	915,368,539	67,290,058	3,435,590	986,094,187
Software and other intangible assets	120,343	-	-	120,343
Property and equipment	1,227,542	-	-	1,227,542
Other assets	77,987	-	-	77,987
Total assets	917,018,445	72,263,645	4,103,373	993,385,463
Liabilities				
Due to banks	192,734,394	-	4,129,603	196,863,997
Debt securities in issue	599,905,962	71,449,276	-	671,355,238
Due to customers	9,456,719	-	-	9,456,719
Deferred tax liabilities	10,379,954	-	-	10,379,954
Retirement benefit obligations	57,914	-	-	57,914
Current income tax liabilities	128,377	-	-	128,377
Other liabilities	4,385,221	-	-	4,385,221
Total liabilities	817,048,541	71,449,276	4,129,603	892,627,420
Net on balance sheet position	99,969,904	814,369	(26,230)	100,758,043

Notes to the Financial Statements

Foreign exchange risk concentration 2024

Amounts in €	EURO	USD	GBP	Total
Assets				
Cash and balances with banks	863,430	2,037,409	217,544	3,118,383
Loans and advances to customers	806,395,234	16,364,204	2,889,607	825,649,045
Software and other intangible assets	156,177	-	-	156,177
Property and equipment	1,347,034	-	-	1,347,034
Other assets	166,234	-	-	166,234
Total assets	808,928,109	18,401,613	3,107,151	830,436,873
Liabilities				
Due to banks	129,948,728	219,622	3,080,424	133,248,774
Debt securities in issue	559,812,701	18,307,146	-	578,119,847
Due to customers	9,498,158	-	-	9,498,158
Deferred tax liabilities	9,089,621	-	-	9,089,621
Retirement benefit obligations	46,355	-	-	46,355
Current income tax liabilities	322,347	-	-	322,347
Other liabilities	4,171,457	-	-	4,171,457
Total liabilities	712,889,367	18,526,768	3,080,424	734,496,559
Net on balance sheet position	96,038,742	(125,155)	26,727	95,940,314

27.2.2 Interest rate risk

The Company monitors the gap in maturities between assets and liabilities (Gap Analysis). Assets and liabilities are classified in time buckets based on next re-pricing date. For floating rate financial instruments, next re-pricing date is the date of the preparation of financial statements while for fixed rate financial instruments is the maturity date. In order to provide a hedge for the interest rate risk, the Company determines, in a monthly basis, the rates of financial assets and liabilities (excluding their spreads). According to the aforementioned hedge any possible change of rates risk will not have a significant impact on the Company's statement of total comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company's interest rate risk relating to assets and liabilities based on next re-pricing date is summarized as follows:

Interest rate risk (Gap Analysis) as at 31.12.2025

Amounts in €	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Non-Interest bearing	Total
ASSETS							
Cash & balances with banks	-	-	5,809,606	-	-	55,798	5,865,404
Loans and advances to customers	986,094,187	-	-	-	-	-	986,094,187
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	77,987	77,987
Total assets	986,094,187	0	5,809,606	-	-	133,785	992,037,578
LIABILITIES							
Debt securities in issue	(671,045,154)	-	-	-	-	(310,084)	(671,355,238)
Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	(9,456,719)	(9,456,719)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(2,150,805)	(2,150,805)
Lease liability	(7,434)	(23,142)	(61,697)	(462,113)	(763,265)	-	(1,317,651)
Due to banks	-	-	(196,863,997)	-	-	-	(196,863,997)
Total Liabilities	(671,052,588)	(23,142)	(196,925,694)	(462,113)	(763,265)	(11,917,608)	(881,144,410)
Total interest gap of assets & liabilities	315,041,599	(23,142)	(191,116,088)	(462,113)	(763,265)	(11,783,823)	110,893,168

Interest rate risk (Gap Analysis) as at 31.12.2024

Amounts in €	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Non-Interest bearing	Total
ASSETS							
Cash & balances with banks	-	-	3,029,633	-	-	88,750	3,118,383
Loans and advances to customers	825,649,045	-	-	-	-	-	825,649,045
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	166,234	166,234
Total assets	825,649,045	-	3,029,633	-	-	254,984	828,933,662
LIABILITIES							
Debt securities in issue	(577,938,620)	-	-	-	-	(181,227)	(578,119,847)
Due to customers		-	-	-	-	(9,498,158)	(9,498,158)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(1,800,333)	(1,800,333)
Lease liability	(7,006)	(21,890)	(58,204)	(462,785)	(854,867)	-	(1,404,752)
Due to banks	-	-	(133,248,774)	-	-	-	(133,248,774)
Total Liabilities	(577,945,626)	(21,890)	(133,306,978)	(462,785)	(854,867)	(11,479,718)	(724,071,864)
Total interest gap of assets & liabilities	247,703,419	(21,890)	(130,277,345)	(462,785)	(854,867)	(11,224,734)	104,861,798

Notes to the Financial Statements

27.2.3 Pricing risk

Due to the subject of its business the Company is not exposed to pricing risk. The Company does not hold financial assets traded in stock markets

27.3 Liquidity risk

The monitoring of liquidity risk is focused in the Company's ability to retain sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities with the support of parent Bank. In order to cover its liquidity needs the Company performs Liquidity Gap Analysis.

The management assesses the cash flows arising from all assets and liabilities and classifies them in time buckets, based on their expected maturities. In the following table is presented the liquidity gap analysis.

The following tables represent the contractual non discounted cash flows from financial liabilities, through which the Company monitors liquidity risk. Since the amount of contractual non discounted cash flows is highly related to floating rate rather than fixed rate, the amount presented is determined by reference to the conditions prevailing at the reporting date, i.e. the determination of non - discounted cash flows using the actual interest rates that were in effect at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Contractual non discounted cash flows from financial liabilities are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
31.12.2025						
Debt securities in issue	1,415,341	4,343,818	11,295,064	711,509,560	-	728,563,783
Due to customers	9,456,719	-	-	-	-	9,456,719
Other liabilities	2,150,805	-	-		-	2,150,805
Lease liability	7,434	23,142	61,697	462,113	763,265	1,317,651
Due to banks	171,831,997	25,032,000	-	-	-	196,863,997
Total	184,862,296	29,398,960	11,356,761	711,971,673	763,265	938,352,955
31.12.2024						
Debt securities in issue	1,946,858	5,332,366	13,795,581	617,533,378	-	638,608,183
Due to customers	9,498,158	-	-	-	-	9,498,158
Other liabilities	1,800,333	-	-	-	-	1,800,333
Lease liability	7,006	21,890	58,204	462,785	854,867	1,404,752
Due to banks	108,208,743	25,040,031	-	-	-	133,248,774
Total	121,461,098	30,394,287	13,853,785	617,996,163	854,867	784,560,200

Liquidity risk analysis as at 31.12.2025

Amounts in €	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
ASSETS						
Cash & balances with banks	5,865,404	-	-	-	-	5,865,404
Loans and advances to customers	384,149,491	390,408,488	202,132,557	9,403,652	-	986,094,187
Other assets	-	-	77,987	-	-	77,987
Total	390,014,895	390,408,488	202,210,544	9,403,652	-	992,037,578
LIABILITIES						
Debt securities in issue	(310,084)	-	-	(671,045,154)	-	(671,355,238)
Due to customers	(9,456,719)	-	-	-	-	(9,456,719)
Other liabilities	(2,150,805)	-	-	-	-	(2,150,805)
Lease liability	(7,434)	(23,142)	(61,697)	(462,113)	(763,265)	(1,317,651)
Due to banks	(171,831,997)	(25,032,000)	-	-	-	(196,863,997)
Total	(183,757,039)	(25,055,142)	(61,697)	(671,507,267)	(763,265)	(881,144,410)
Liquidity gap	206,257,856	365,353,346	202,148,847	(662,103,615)	(763,265)	110,893,168

Liquidity risk analysis as at 31.12.2024

Amounts in €	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
ASSETS						
Cash & balances with banks	3,118,383	-	-	-	-	3,118,383
Loans and advances to customers	271,108,455	333,784,360	204,254,445	16,501,785	-	825,649,045
Other assets	-	-	166,234	-	-	166,234
Total	274,226,838	333,784,360	204,420,679	16,501,785	-	828,933,662
LIABILITIES						
Debt securities in issue	(181,227)	-	-	(577,938,620)	-	(578,119,847)
Due to customers	(9,498,158)	-	-	-	-	(9,498,158)
Other liabilities	(1,800,333)	-	-	-	-	(1,800,333)
Lease liability	(7,006)	(21,890)	(58,204)	(462,785)	(854,867)	(1,404,752)
Due to banks	(108,208,743)	(25,040,031)	-	-	-	(133,248,774)
Total	(119,695,467)	(25,061,921)	(58,204)	(578,401,405)	(854,867)	(724,071,864)
Liquidity gap	154,531,371	308,722,439	204,362,475	(561,899,620)	(854,867)	104,861,798

Debt securities in issue are presented above based on the agreed contractual terms. However, the Company retains the right to redeem them (partially or totally) during the contract period on condition that will repay the capital and the respective accrued interests.

27.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the current or future risk on the Company's earnings and capital arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, from insufficient management of Human Resources or from external events.

The Company, acknowledging the importance of operational risk, has established and maintained a firm wide and effective, high quality framework for its management.

The Company has outsourced to its parent Bank responsibilities related to operational risk management. Since 2010, the Company has developed an Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) considering qualitative and quantitative criteria of Standardized Approach.

During 2025, the annual cycle of ORMF was implemented, Especially, in the context of ORMF implementation, the following procedures were concluded:

- The identification, assessment and monitoring of operational risks (Risk Control Self-Assessment-RCSA)
- The implementation and monitoring of KRI's
- The determination of Action Plans for their mitigation
- The collection of operational risk loss events

27.5 Capital adequacy

The Company manages actively its capital base, in cooperation with its parent Company National Bank of Greece S.A., with the objective to maintain its capital adequacy ratios well above the minimum regulatory levels and at the same time to improve the weighted average cost of capital. In this framework, both the calculation of the capital requirements and the dynamic management of the capital base are embedded in the business plan and the annual budgeting processes, in accordance with the capital adequacy targets that have been set in the Group's Risk Strategy.

Capital adequacy at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was calculated as follows:

Amounts in € '000	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Basic and total regulatory capital	94,038	95,940
Total risk weighted assets	852,741	771,681
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio	11.03%	12.43%

NOTE 28: Independent auditor's fees

On 15 July 2025, the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders appointed the audit firm "PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A." as a principal independent public accountant for the year ended 31 December 2025. The following table presents the aggregate fees for professional audit and audit-related services for the years ended at 31 December 2025 and at 31 December 2024 rendered by the Company's principal accounting firm "PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.:

Amounts in €	2025	2024
Audit fees	26,000	26,000
Audit related fees	23,500	22,500
Total	49,500	48,500

NOTE 29: Related party transactions

The Company, as a subsidiary of the NBG Group, entered into significant transactions with National Bank of Greece and other companies of NBG Group, at arm's length.

The terms of cooperation do not substantially differ from the usual terms of course of business, at market rates. These transactions are approved by the appropriate level of management.

A. The outstanding balances of transactions with members of the Board of Directors and management are as follows:

Amounts in €	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Board of Directors and management fees	332,514	296,683
Board of Directors and management fees	332,514	296,683

Notes to the Financial Statements

B. The outstanding balances with National Bank of Greece S.A. and other companies of NBG Group are as follows:

Amounts in €	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS		
a) Balances with banks		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	5,649,747	2,288,036
b) Loans to customers		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	707,646	952,908
Total	6,357,393	3,240,944
LIABILITIES		
a) Due to banks		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	146,679,723	82,989,865
b) Debt securities in issue		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	671,489,960	578,366,236
c) Other Liabilities		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	3,318,820	2,961,414
Ethniki Leasing S.A.	63,477	86,207
PAEGAE S.A.	912	412
Total	821,552,892	664,404,135
STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
INCOME	1.1.2025-31.12.2025	1.1.2024-31.12.2024
a) Interest income		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	51,640	120,659
Total	51,640	120,659
EXPENSES	1.1.2025-31.12.2025	1.1.2024-31.12.2024
a) Fee & commission expenses		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	19,762,692	24,930,625
Ethniki Leasing S.A.	3,173	3,365
b) Commission expense		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	4,053,821	3,970,221
d) General, administrative and other operating expenses		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	750,714	469,244
PAEGAE S.A.	4,399	3,843
Ethniki Leasing S.A.	24,923	19,813
Total	24,599,722	29,397,111
OFF BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS		
a) Received guarantees		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	296,000,000	296,000,000
b) Approved unused credit limits		
National Bank of Greece S.A.	271,830,317	178,643,899
Total	567,830,317	474,643,899

NOTE 30: Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting period.

Athens, 26 May 2026

THE CHAIRMAN	THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	THE MANAGER OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
CHARALAMBOS VOVOS ID Card No A03175118	ALEXANDROS KONTOPOULOS ID Card No A01690491	PANAGIOTIS MAVRAGANIS ID Card No AP 531098