

Announcement

**Group Financial Results for the quarter ended 31 March 2026**

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Nicosia, 11 May 2026

## Key Highlights for the quarter ended 31 March 2026

### Strong volume growth

- Strong new lending of €829 mn up 9% qoq
- Gross performing loans at €11.1 bn, up 2% qoq
- Mainly retail deposit base at €22.3 bn, flat qoq

### Attractive profitability

- Profit after tax of €121<sup>1</sup> mn
- ROTC of 18.0% for 1Q2026; Basic earnings per share of €0.28
- Cost to income ratio<sup>2</sup> at 37%

### Liquid, resilient balance sheet

- NPE ratio reduced to 1.1%
- Net release of 17 bps cost of risk, driven by customer specific reversal

### Robust capital and distribution capacity

- CET1 ratio at 20.7%<sup>3</sup> and Total Capital ratio at 25.5%<sup>3</sup>
- Organic capital generation<sup>4</sup> of 114 bps

### Attractive Bolt -on acquisitions

- Agreement for acquisition of performing loans and deposits of The Cyprus Development Bank Public Company Limited of c.€150 mn and c.€500 mn respectively
- Agreement for the acquisition of a 26% shareholding in Wealthyhood, a pan-European technology company, offering retail customers digital access to a wide range of stocks and ETFs

1. Attributable to the owners of the Company
2. Excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions
3. Includes unaudited/unreviewed profits for 1Q2026 net of ordinary distribution accrual at the top-end of the distribution policy (i.e. 70% payout ratio)
4. Pre RWA and other movements, based on profit after tax (pre-distributions) and after AT1 coupon payment (where applicable)

\*Key Highlights are based on the financial results on an 'Underlying Basis'.

## Group Chief Executive Statement

*“We have started 2026 strongly with a profit after tax of €121 mn and a ROTE of 18.0%, above our mid-teens full-year target, on a strong capital base. This performance was underpinned by a stabilising net interest income, continued cost discipline and robust asset quality with NPEs further declining to c.1%.*

*During 1Q2026 we granted new loans of €829 mn, whilst maintaining prudent underwriting standards. As a result, our performing loan book grew by 2% since the beginning of the year, supported both by domestic and international demand. Our predominantly retail-funded deposit base remained flat at €22.3 bn as at 31 March 2026.*

*Our business continued to deliver strong organic capital generation and enhance our strong balance sheet position. We delivered strong organic capital generation of 114 bps in 1Q2026. After accruing an ordinary distribution at 70% payout ratio, at the top-end of our Distribution Policy, our CET1 ratio and total capital ratio stood at 20.7% and 25.5% respectively.*

*In line with our stated strategy, during 1Q2026 we announced two targeted bolt-on acquisitions to further diversify our business model and accelerate balance sheet growth: a 26% stake in Wealthyhood to provide our retail customers with digital access to stocks and ETFs and the agreement to acquire the performing loans along with the deposits from The Cyprus Development Bank Public Company Limited totaling c.€150 mn and c.€500 mn respectively.*

*The Cypriot economy exhibits resilience and solid growth against the backdrop of ongoing geopolitical instability. Recent official forecasts suggest GDP growth ranging from 2.7%<sup>1</sup> to 2.9%<sup>1</sup> for 2026, significantly outpacing the expectation for the Eurozone average.*

*At our March 2026 Investor Update, we outlined our strategic priorities to continue to generate sustainable and resilient profitability as well as attractive and sustainable shareholder returns. Our financial targets for 2026-2028 are for a ROTE in the mid-teens p.a., translating to a ROTE of over 20% based on a 15% CET1 ratio. We remain committed to a meaningful distribution, with a total payout ratio up to 90%<sup>2</sup> of 2026 earnings and up to 100%<sup>2</sup> of annual earnings for 2027-2028.*

*While global geopolitical uncertainty is ongoing and the associated economic impact is unclear, Bank of Cyprus is well equipped to navigate this period, leveraging on our core strengths. Our efficient business model, continued strong credit quality, robust capital and liquidity positions and our proven ability to successfully execute our strategy mean we are well positioned to deliver attractive and sustainable shareholder returns over the coming years.*

*Our commitment remains unchanged; to support our customers and the broader Cypriot economy, while continuing to deliver attractive and sustainable returns and creating value for our shareholders.”*

**Panicos Nicolaou**

1. Projections on Cypriot economy based on Ministry of Finance dated April 2026, Central bank of Cyprus dated March 2026 and University of Cyprus dated April 2026.
2. Subject to market conditions as well as the outcome of the Group's ongoing capital and liquidity planning strategy at the time.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis

### Unaudited Interim Consolidated Income Statement

€ mn	1Q2026	1Q2025	yoy±%	4Q2025	qoq ±%
Net interest income	181	186	-3%	183	-1%
Net fee and commission income	44	44	1%	47	-4%
Net foreign exchange gains and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	4	9	-53%	17	-76%
Net insurance result	17	12	41%	23	-29%
Net gains/(losses) from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties	2	1	15%	1	41%
Other income	2	3	-32%	2	-15%
<b>Total income</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>-9%</b>
Staff costs	(53)	(50)	6%	(69)	-24%
Other operating expenses	(38)	(37)	2%	(45)	-14%
Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	(14)	(8)	80%	(13)	3%
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>(95)</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>(127)</b>	<b>-18%</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Loan credit losses (net of reversals)	5	(10)	-146%	(7)	-166%
Impairments of other financial and non-financial assets	(6)	(10)	-35%	(11)	-41%
Provisions for pending litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals)	2	(2)	-250%	4	-44%
<b>Total loan credit losses, impairments and provisions</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>-102%</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-104%</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>10%</b>
Tax	(25)	(20)	21%	(4)	-
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	0	(1)	-89%	0	-86%
<b>Profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company)</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>-5%</b>

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis

### Unaudited Interim Consolidated Income Statement- Key Performance Ratio

	1Q2026	1Q2025	yoy±%	4Q2025	qoq ±%
<b>Key Performance Ratios</b>					
Net Interest Margin (annualised)	2.81%	3.13%	-32 bps	2.83%	-2 bps
Cost to income ratio	42%	37%	5 p.p.	47%	-5 p.p.
Cost to income ratio excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	37%	34%	3 p.p.	42%	-5 p.p.
Operating profit return on average assets (annualised)	2.0%	2.4%	-40 bps	2.1%	-10 bps
Basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company (€) <sup>1</sup>	0.28	0.27	0.01	0.29	-0.01
Return on tangible equity (ROTE)	18.0%	18.3%	-0.3 p.p.	19.4%	-1.4 p.p.
Return (annualised) on tangible equity (ROTE) on 15% CET1 ratio <sup>2</sup>	26.5%	25.9%	0.6 p.p.	27.7%	-1.2 p.p.
Tangible book value per share <sup>3</sup> (€)	6.38	6.04	0.34	6.10	0.28
Tangible book value per share excluding the cash dividend	5.88	5.56 <sup>4</sup>	0.32	5.60 <sup>4</sup>	0.28
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company for 1Q2026 amounted to €0.28</li> <li>2. Calculated as Profit/(loss) after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) (annualised - (based on year - to - date days), divided by the quarterly average of Shareholders' equity minus intangible assets and any accrual for ordinary distribution at the top-end of the distribution policy, deducted from CET1 but not from shareholders' equity and the excess CET1 capital on a 15% CET1 ratio from the tangible book value at each quarter end.</li> <li>3. Tangible book value per share is calculated based on number of shares in issue at the end of the period, excluding treasury shares (where applicable)</li> <li>4. Excluding proposed final cash dividend of €0.50 per ordinary share, subject to approval at the AGM scheduled on 15 May 2026 (2024: final cash dividend of €0.48 per ordinary share)</li> </ol>					
p.p. = percentage points, bps = basis points, 100 basis points (bps) = 1 percentage point					

### Commentary on Underlying Basis

The financial information presented in this Section provides an overview of the Group financial results for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 on the 'underlying basis' which management believes best fits the true measurement of the performance and position of the Group, as this presents separately any non-recurring items (where applicable) and also includes certain reclassifications of items, other than non-recurring items, which are done for presentational purposes under the underlying basis for aligning their presentation with items of a similar nature.

Reconciliations between the statutory basis and the underlying basis to facilitate the comparability of the underlying basis to the statutory information, are included in Section F.1 'Reconciliation of Interim Consolidated Income statement for the three months ended 31 March 2026 between statutory and underlying basis' and in section H under 'Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures' and Section I under 'Definitions & Explanations'.

## A. Group Financial Results– Underlying Basis (continued)

### Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

€ mn	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	±%	
Cash and balances with central banks	7,659	7,933	-3%	
Loans and advances to banks	536	576	-7%	
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,618	1,619	0%	
Debt securities, treasury bills and equity investments	5,590	5,324	5%	
Net loans and advances to customers	11,028	10,798	2%	
Stock of property	357	372	-4%	
Investment properties	28	28	-2%	
Other assets	1,890	1,918	-1%	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>28,706</b>	<b>28,568</b>	<b>0%</b>	
Deposits by banks	365	404	-10%	
Customer deposits	22,260	22,187	0%	
Debt securities in issue	988	983	1%	
Subordinated liabilities	379	379	0%	
Other liabilities	1,645	1,665	-1%	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>25,637</b>	<b>25,618</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>4%</b>	
Other equity instruments	220	220	0%	
<b>Total equity excluding non-controlling interests</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>4%</b>	
Non-controlling interests	20	20	0%	
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>4%</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>28,706</b>	<b>28,568</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Key Balance Sheet figures and ratios</b>	<b>31.03.2026</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>±<sup>1</sup></b>	
Gross loans (€ mn)	11,188	10,955	2%	
Allowance for expected loan credit losses (€ mn)	180	177	2%	
Customer deposits (€ mn)	22,260	22,187	0%	
Loans to deposits ratio (net)	49%	49%	-	
NPE ratio	1.1%	1.2%	-10 bps	
NPE coverage ratio	148%	139%	9 p.p.	
Leverage ratio	10.4%	10.1%	30 bps	
<b>Capital ratios and risk weighted assets</b>	<b>31.03.2026 (Including RE<sup>1</sup>)</b>	<b>31.03.2026 (Regulatory)</b>	<b>31.12.2025 (Regulatory<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>±</b>
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio (transitional)	20.7%	20.5%	21.0%	-30 bps
Total capital ratio (transitional)	25.5%	25.3%	25.9%	-40 bps
Risk weighted assets (€ mn)	10,564	10,564	10,424	+1%
1. Includes unaudited/unreviewed profits for 1Q2026 net of ordinary distribution accrual at the top-end of the distribution policy (i.e. 70% payout ratio)(refer to A.1.1) 2.Includes profits for the year ended 31 December 2025 net of distribution at 70% payout ratio. p.p. = percentage points, bps = basis points, 100 basis points (bps) = 1 p.p.				

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.1 Balance Sheet Analysis

#### A.1.1 Capital Base

**Total equity excluding non-controlling interests** totalled €3,049 mn as at 31 March 2026 compared to €2,930 mn as at 31 December 2025. Shareholders' equity totalled to €2,829 mn as at 31 March 2026 compared to €2,710 mn as at 31 December 2025.

The **regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ratio on a transitional basis** stood at 20.5% as at 31 March 2026 compared to 21.0% as at 31 December 2025. Throughout this announcement, the regulatory capital ratios as at 31 March 2026 do not include profits for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 (such ratios are referred as regulatory). Including the profits for 1Q2026, net of ordinary distribution accrual at the top end of the Group's approved distribution policy (i.e. at 70% payout ratio), in line with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 principles, the CET1 ratio on a transitional basis (including retained earnings) increases to 20.7% as at 31 March 2026. Such ordinary distribution accrual in respect of 2026 earnings does not constitute a binding commitment for a distribution payment of any amount nor does it constitute a warranty or representation that such a payment will be made. Since September 2023, a charge is deducted from own funds in relation to the ECB prudential expectations for NPEs, which amounted to 19 bps as at 31 March 2026, flat compared to 31 December 2025. In addition, the Group is subject to increased capital requirements in relation to its real estate repossessed portfolio which follow a SREP provision to ensure minimum capital levels retained on long-term holdings of real estate assets, with such requirements being dynamic by reference to the in-scope REMU assets remaining on the balance sheet of the Group and the value of such assets. As at 31 March 2026, the impact of these requirements was 76 bps on Group's CET1 ratio, compared to 65 bps as at 31 December 2025. The above-mentioned requirements are within the capital plans of the Group and incorporated within its capital projections.

The **regulatory Total Capital ratio on a transitional basis** stood at 25.3% as at 31 March 2026, compared to 25.9% as at 31 December 2025. Including the profits for 1Q2026, net of ordinary distribution accrual at the top end of the Group's approved distribution policy (i.e. at 70% payout), in line with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 principles, the Total Capital ratio on a transitional basis (including retained earnings) increases to 25.5% as at 31 March 2026.

The Group's capital ratios are above the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) requirements.

Following the annual SREP performed by the ECB in 2025 and based on the final 2025 SREP Decision received in October 2025, effective from January 2026, the Pillar II requirement decreased by 25 bps to 2.50%.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group's minimum phased in CET1 capital ratio requirement is set at **11.93%**, comprising a 4.50% Pillar I requirement, a 1.41% Pillar II requirement, the Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.50%, the O-SII Buffer of 2.25% and CcyB of c.1.28%. Likewise the Group's minimum phased-in Total Capital ratio requirement is set at **16.53%**, comprising an 8.00% Pillar I requirement, of which up to 1.50% can be in the form of AT1 capital and up to 2.00% in the form of T2 capital, a 2.50% Pillar II requirement, the Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.50%, the O-SII Buffer of 2.25% and CcyB of c.1.28%. The non-public guidance for an additional Pillar II CET1 buffer (P2G) has also been revised downwards compared to 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's minimum phased-in CET1 capital ratio requirement was set at **11.38%**, comprising a 4.50% Pillar I requirement, a 1.55% Pillar II requirement, the Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.50%, the O-SII Buffer of 1.9375% and CcyB of c.0.90%. Likewise the Group's minimum phased-in Total Capital ratio requirement is set at **16.08%**, comprising an 8.00% Pillar I requirement, of which up to 1.50% can be in the form of AT1 capital and up to 2.00% in the form of T2 capital, a 2.75% Pillar II requirement, the Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.50%, the O-SII Buffer of 1.9375% and CcyB of c.0.90%. The non-public guidance for an additional Pillar II CET1 buffer (P2G) remained unchanged compared to 2024.

The Group participated in the 2025 SSM Stress Test as one of the significant institutions, achieving a marked improvement compared to the 2023 exercise, as a result of its robust capital position, strong organic capital generation, profitability, and resilient business model. The Bank was categorised in the highest tier regarding CET1 depletion and performed favourably against the average results of 96 ECB stress-tested banks. As a result, following the final SREP decision in October 2025, the ECB issued revised, lower non-public guidance for the additional Pillar II CET1 buffer (P2G), compared to 2025 levels, effective from 1 January 2026.

In January 2025, the Central Bank of Cyprus ('CBC') based on its macroprudential policy, decided to increase the CCyB from 1.00% to 1.50% of the total risk exposure amount in Cyprus, for each licensed credit institution incorporated in Cyprus, effective from January 2026. As a result, the CcyB for the Group as at 31 March 2026 amounted to c.1.28%, compared to c.0.90% as at 31 December 2025.

The Bank has been designated as an Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) by CBC in accordance with the provisions of the Macroprudential Oversight of Institutions Law of 2015 and the relevant buffer stood at 1.9375% as at 31 December 2025. In November 2025, following the annual assessment by CBC, the fully phased in O-SII buffer increased to 2.25% from 2.00% effective from 1 January 2026.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.1 Balance Sheet Analysis (continued)

#### A.1.1 Capital Base (continued)

Own funds held for the purposes of P2G cannot be used to meet any other capital requirements (Pillar I, Pillar II requirements or the combined buffer requirement) and therefore cannot be used twice.

#### Distributions

##### Distribution policy from FY2025

The Group aims to provide sustainable returns to shareholders. The distribution policy was updated in March 2026 in order to reflect the steady sustained progress achieved over the last years, the profitability profile and medium-term outlook of the Group. Ordinary distributions are expected to be **in the range of 50-70% payout ratio** (from the previous policy of 30-50%) of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability through a combination of cash dividends (with interim dividends also being introduced) and share buybacks.

The Group adjusted recurring profitability is defined as the Group's profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) as reported, adjusted for the results of certain one-off items (e.g. capital gains, certain write-downs/write-ups relating to certain re-organisation activities and/or legacy related, as well as material non-cash transactions impacting the profitability) that fall outside the ordinary course of our business and are items that Management and investors would ordinarily identify and consider separately to better understand the underlying trends in the business and after taking into account distributions under other equity instruments such as the annual AT1 coupon).

The decision to make any future final or interim distributions, including proposed distribution quantum, as well as envisaged allocation between dividend and buyback, will take into consideration market conditions as well as the outcome of the Group's ongoing capital and liquidity planning strategy at the time.

##### FY2026-2028 Distribution targets

In 2026, the Group is targeting an ordinary distribution at a 70% payout ratio, at the top-end of its distribution policy as well as a top-up dividend of up to 20%, resulting in a total payout of up to 90% of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability. For 2027 and 2028, the Group is targeting an ordinary distribution at 70% and a top-up dividend of up to 30%, resulting in a total payout of up to 100% per annum of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability. Top-up dividends are to be considered annually alongside the full-year financial results by the Board of Directors and remain subject to market conditions as well as the outcome of the Group's ongoing capital and liquidity planning strategy at the time. The distributions are expected to be predominantly in cash, including interim dividends, while share buybacks may be considered when appropriate.

##### FY2025 Distribution at 70% payout ratio

Capitalising on the Group's strong financial performance in 2025 and its successful execution of its strategic targets in 2025, and in line with the Group's ongoing commitment of delivering attractive and sustainable returns to shareholders, the Company announced a total distribution of €305 mn, of which c.€87 mn was already paid in October 2025 through the introduction of interim dividend. The total distribution is in the form of cash dividend, or €0.70 per ordinary share, of which €0.20 per ordinary share was already paid in October 2025 as interim dividend (collectively, the '2025 Distribution'). The 2025 Distribution reflected a 70% payout ratio of the Group's FY2025 adjusted recurring profitability (€434 mn), at the top-end of its Distribution Policy, fulfilling its previously communicated target. The increase in both the payout ratio and total quantum signified a step up from prior year's levels. Based on the share price as at 31 December 2025, the 2025 Distribution corresponded to a yield of 9%.

The Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to propose to the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') that will be held on 15 May 2026 for approval, a final cash dividend of €0.50 per ordinary share. Subject to approval at the AGM, the cash dividend is expected to be paid on 24 June 2026 to those shareholders on the Company's share register on 26 May 2026 ('Record date') with an Ex-Dividend date on 25 May 2026. Further details were provided in the AGM Notice that was published on 23 April 2026.

In August 2025, the Company proceeded with the declaration of an interim dividend of €0.20 per ordinary share, amounting to an aggregate of c.€87 mn ('the Interim Dividend'). This represented a c.40% payout ratio of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability for the six months ended 30 June 2025, reflecting a dividend yield of 3% (based on the share price as at 30 June 2025). The Interim Dividend was paid in cash on 20 October 2025 to those shareholders on the register of members of the Company on 23 September 2025 ('Record date') with an ex-dividend date of 22 September 2025.

The 2025 Distribution is equivalent to c.290 bps on CET1 ratio as at 31 December 2025.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.1 Balance Sheet Analysis (continued)

#### A.1.1 Capital Base (continued)

##### Share Capital

As at 31 March 2026, there were 435,772,799 issued ordinary shares with a nominal value of €0.10 each, compared to 435,686,031 as at 31 December 2025. The quarterly increase relates to the issuance of 86,768 ordinary shares in connection with the Company's Short Term Incentive Plan and Long Term Incentive Plan. In April 2026, the Group proceeded with the issuance of further 189,506 shares, in connection with the long term incentive plan, totalling 435,962,305 issued ordinary shares with a nominal value of €0.10 each.

##### Other equity instruments

At 31 March 2026, the Group's other equity instruments relate to Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities (the "AT1 securities") and amounted to €220 mn, flat on prior quarter.

The Fixed Rate Reset Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities constitute unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Company, are perpetual and are issued at par. They carry an initial coupon of 11.875% per annum, payable semi-annually and resettable on 21 December 2028 and every 5 years thereafter.

The Company will have the option to redeem these capital securities from, and including, 21 June 2028 to, and including, 21 December 2028 and on each interest payment date thereafter, subject to applicable regulatory consents and the relevant conditions to redemption.

##### Legislative amendments for the conversion of DTA to DTC

Legislative amendments allowing for the conversion of specific deferred tax assets (DTA) into deferred tax credits (DTC) became effective in March 2019. The legislative amendments cover the utilisation of income tax losses transferred from Laiki Bank to the Bank in March 2013. The introduction of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) IV in January 2014 and its subsequent phasing-in led to a more capital-intensive treatment of the DTA arising from tax losses. With this legislation, institutions are allowed to treat such DTAs as 'not relying on future profitability', according to CRR/CRD IV and as a result not deducted from CET1, hence improving a credit institution's capital position. They also provide that a guarantee fee on annual tax credit is payable annually by the credit institution to the Government.

Following certain modifications to the relevant law in May 2022, the annual guarantee fee is to be determined by the Cyprus Government on an annual basis, providing however that such fee to be charged is set at a minimum fee of 1.5% of the annual instalment and can range up to a maximum amount of €10 mn per year.

The Group estimates that such fees could range to c.€5 mn per year (for each tax year in scope i.e. since 2018) although the Group understands that such fee may fluctuate annually as to be determined by the Ministry of Finance.

#### A.1.2 Regulations and Directives

##### A.1.2.1 The 2021 Banking Package (CRR III and CRD VI and BRRD)

During 2024, the EU co-legislators finalised, adopted and published the comprehensive package of reforms with respect to European Union banking rules which implement the Final Basel III set of global reforms, changing how banks calculate their RWAs (Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (known as CRR III)) and Directive (EU) 2024/1619 (known as CRD VI), applicable from January 1, 2025. Most provisions of the CRR III became effective on 1 January 2025 with certain measures subject to transitional arrangements or to be phased in over time. The implementation of CRR III had a positive impact of approximately 1% on the CET1 ratio (transitional) of the Group on initial application on 1 January 2025, primarily driven by a reduction in Operational Risk RWAs and to a lesser extent by a reduction in credit risk RWAs.

##### A.1.2.2 Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD)

##### Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)

In December 2025, the Bank received final notification from the SRB regarding the MREL decision, by which the MREL requirement is now set at 24.03% of risk weighted assets (or 30.06% of risk weighted assets taking into account the prevailing CBR as at 31 March 2026 which needs to be met with own funds on top of the MREL) and 5.91% of Leverage Ratio Exposure ('LRE' as defined in the CRR). The revised MREL requirement became binding with immediate effect, replacing the previous requirement of 23.85% of risk weighted assets and 5.91% of LRE.

## **A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)**

### **A.1 Balance Sheet Analysis (continued)**

#### **A.1.2.2 Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) (continued)**

##### **Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) (continued)**

The Bank must comply with the MREL requirement at the consolidated level, comprising the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The regulatory MREL ratio as at 31 March 2026, calculated according to the SRB's eligibility criteria currently in effect, stood at 34.5% of RWAs (including capital used to meet the CBR) and at 12.9% of LRE (based on the regulatory Total Capital as at 31 March 2026), maintaining a comfortable buffer over the MREL requirement.

The CBR stood at 6.03% as at 31 March 2026, compared to 5.33% as at 31 December 2025. The increase in CBR is attributed to the revision of O-SII buffer to 2.25% on 1 January 2026 from 1.9375% on 31 December 2025, as well as the increase of the CcyB rate, as explained above.

Throughout this announcement, the MREL ratio as at 31 March 2026 does not include profits for the quarter ended 31 March 2026. The MREL ratio expressed as a percentage of RWA and the MREL ratio expressed as a percentage of LRE as at 31 March 2026 stands at 34.7% and 12.9% respectively when including the profits for 1Q2026 net of an annual ordinary distribution accrual at the top end of the Group's approved distribution policy (i.e. at 70% payout ratio), in line with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 principles.

#### **A.1.3 Funding and Liquidity**

##### **Funding**

###### **Deposits**

Customer deposits totalled €22,260 mn at 31 March 2026 (compared to €22,187 mn at 31 December 2025 and €20,702 mn as at 31 March 2025) up 8% on annual basis and flat on a quarterly basis. Customer deposits are mainly retail-funded and 53% of deposits as at 31 March 2026 are covered under the deposit guarantee scheme.

Customer deposits accounted for 78% of total assets and 87% of total liabilities at 31 March 2026, flat compared to 31 December 2025.

The net loans to deposits (L/D) ratio stood at 49% as at 31 March 2026, flat compared to previous quarter and 50% as at 31 March 2025 on the same basis.

###### **Subordinated liabilities**

At 31 March 2026, the carrying amount of the Group's subordinated liabilities amounted to €379 mn flat qoq and relate to unsecured subordinated Tier 2 Capital Notes ('T2 Notes').

In September 2025, the Company invited the holders of its outstanding €300 mn Fixed Rate Reset Tier 2 Capital Notes due October 2031 (the 'Existing Notes') to tender their Existing Notes for cash purchase by the Company at a price equal to 102.3% of the principal amount. The Company received valid tenders of c.€217 mn in aggregate principal amount, or c.72% of the outstanding Existing Notes, all of which were accepted by the Company; c.€83 mn in aggregate principal amount of the Existing Notes remained outstanding. In December 2025, the Company completed additional open market purchases of €0.3 mn in principal amount of the Tier 2 Notes. In March 2026, the Company determined to exercise its option to redeem the remaining outstanding Tier 2 Notes of c.€82 mn, all of which were redeemed on 23 April 2026.

At the same time the Company issued €300 mn unsecured and subordinated Tier 2 Capital Notes (the 'New Notes'). The New Notes were priced at 99.632% with a fixed coupon of 4.25% per annum, payable annually in arrear, and resettable on 18 September 2031 and have a yield of 4.321%. The maturity date of the New Notes is on 18 September 2036. The Company will have the option to redeem the New Notes early on any day during the six-month period commencing on 18 March 2031 to, and including, 18 September 2031, subject to applicable regulatory approvals and the relevant conditions to redemption. The New Notes are rated Ba1 by Moody's Investors Service.

The proceeds of the issue of the New Notes were on-lent by BOC Holdings to its subsidiary, Bank of Cyprus Public Company Limited (the 'Bank'), and to be used by the Bank for general funding purposes. The on-loan qualifies as Tier 2 capital for the Bank.

The issuance of the New Notes will maintain the Group's optimised capital structure and contributes to the Group's Total Capital Ratio by c.300 bps.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.1 Balance Sheet Analysis (continued)

#### A.1.3 Funding and Liquidity (continued)

##### Funding (continued)

##### *Debt securities in issue*

At 31 March 2026, the carrying value of the Group's debt securities in issue amounted to €988 mn (compared to €983 mn at 31 December 2025 and €1,000 mn at 31 March 2025) and relate to senior preferred notes.

In April 2024, the Bank successfully launched and priced an issuance of €300 mn green senior preferred notes (the 'Green Notes'). The Green Notes were priced at par with a fixed coupon of 5% per annum, payable in arrear, until the Option redemption date i.e. 2 May 2028. The maturity date of the Green Notes is 2 May 2029; however, the Bank may, at its discretion, redeem the Green Notes on the Optional Redemption Date subject to meeting certain conditions (including applicable regulatory consents) as specified in the Terms and Conditions.

If the Green Notes are not redeemed by the Bank, the coupon payable from the Optional Redemption Date until the Maturity Date will convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate and will be equal to 3-month Euribor + 197.1 bps, payable quarterly in arrears. The transaction represented the Bank's inaugural green bond issuance in line with the Group's Beyond Banking approach, aimed at creating a stronger, safer and future-focused Bank and leading the transition of Cyprus to a sustainable future. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the Green Notes was allocated to Eligible Green Projects as described in the Bank's Sustainable Finance Framework, which include Green Buildings, Energy Efficiency, Clean Transport and Renewable Energy.

In July 2023, the Bank successfully launched and priced an issuance of €350 mn of senior preferred notes (the 'Notes'). The Notes were priced at par with a fixed coupon of 7.375% per annum, payable annually in arrear, until the Optional Redemption Date i.e. 25 July 2027. The maturity date of the Notes is 25 July 2028; however, the Bank may, at its discretion, redeem the Notes on the Optional Redemption Date subject to meeting certain conditions (including applicable regulatory consents) as specified in the Terms and Conditions. If the Notes are not redeemed by the Bank, the coupon payable from the Optional Redemption Date until the Maturity Date will convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate and will be equal to 3-month Euribor + 409.5 bps, payable quarterly in arrear.

In June 2021, the Bank executed its inaugural MREL transaction issuing €300 mn of senior preferred notes (the 'SP Notes'). The SP Notes were priced at par with a fixed coupon of 2.50% per annum, payable annually in arrears and resettable on 24 June 2026. The maturity date of the SP Notes is 24 June 2027, and the Bank may, at its discretion, redeem the SP Notes on 24 June 2026, subject to meeting certain conditions as specified in the Terms and Conditions, including applicable regulatory consents.

All issuances of senior preferred notes comply with the criteria for the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities ("MREL") and contribute towards the Bank's MREL requirements.

##### Liquidity

At 31 March 2026, the Group Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) stood at 306% (compared to 321% at 31 December 2025 and 330% at 31 March 2025), well above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%. The LCR surplus as at 31 March 2026 amounted to €8.9 bn (compared to €9.2 bn at 31 December 2025, and €8.2 bn as at 31 March 2025) down 4% on the prior quarter, reflecting mainly the deployment of liquidity to loans.

At 31 March 2026, the Group Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) stood at 174% based on regulatory capital (compared to 171% at 31 December 2025 on the same basis), well above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%.

#### A.1.4 Loans

Group **gross loans** totalled €11,188 mn at 31 March 2026, compared to €10,955 mn at 31 December 2025, up 2% since the beginning of the year.

New lending granted reached €829 mn for 1Q2026 (compared to €762 mn for 4Q2025 and €842 mn for 1Q2025), up by 9% qoq and down by 2% yoy. New lending in 1Q2026 comprised €345 mn of corporate loans, €230 mn of retail loans (of which €135 mn were housing loans), €76 mn of SME loans and €178 mn of international loans. New lending for 1Q2026 is mainly supported by corporate demand.

At 31 March 2026, the Group net loans and advances to customers totalled €11,028 mn (compared to €10,798 mn at 31 December 2025 and €10,387 mn at 31 March 2025) up 2% qoq and 6% yoy.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.1 Balance Sheet Analysis (continued)

#### A.1.5 Loan portfolio quality

Group's priorities focus on maintaining high quality new lending with strict underwriting standards and preventing asset quality deterioration.

The loan credit losses for 1Q2026 amounted to a net reversal of €5 mn, compared to a charge of €7 mn for 4Q2025 and a charge of €10 mn for 1Q2025, reflecting a customer-specific reversal. Further details regarding loan credit losses are provided in Section A.2.3 'Profit before tax'.

#### Non-performing exposures

**Non-performing exposures (NPEs) as defined by the European Banking Authority (EBA)** were reduced by c.€6 mn, or 4% on a quarterly basis, to €121 mn as at 31 March 2026 (compared to €127 mn as at 31 December 2025).

As a result, the NPEs reduced to 1.1% of gross loans as at 31 March 2026, compared to 1.2% as at 31 December 2025.

The NPE coverage ratio stands at 148% at 31 March 2026, compared to 139% at 31 December 2025.

#### A.1.6 Fixed income portfolio

Fixed income portfolio amounts to €5,393 mn as at 31 March 2026, compared to €5,131 mn as at 31 December 2025 and €4,519 mn as at 31 March 2025, increased by 5% on the prior quarter and by 19% on prior year. As at 31 March 2026, the portfolio represents 19% of total assets and comprises €5,051 mn (94%) measured at amortised cost, €331 mn (6%) at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') and €11 mn (<1%) at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL').

The fixed income portfolio measured at amortised cost and therefore no fair value gains/losses are recognised in the Group's income statement or equity. This fixed income portfolio has high average rating at Aa3. The amortised cost fixed income portfolio as at 31 March 2026 has an unrealised fair value loss of c.€48 mn, equivalent to c.45 bps of CET1 ratio (compared to an unrealised fair value gain of €23 mn as at 31 December 2025). The reduction in fair value relates to increased market volatility and interest rates rises.

#### A.1.7 Reverse repurchase agreements

Reverse repurchase agreements amount to €1,618 mn as at 31 March 2026, flat qoq. The average fixed rate of reverse repurchase agreements is c.2.6% p.a. and the remaining average maturity is estimated at less than 1 year.

#### A.1.8 Real Estate Management Unit (REMU)

The **Real Estate Management Unit (REMU)** is focused on the disposal of on-boarded properties resulting from debt for asset swaps. Cumulative sales of repossessed assets since the beginning of 2019 amount to c.€1.4 bn and exceed properties on-boarded in the same period of €0.5 bn.

REMU completed disposals of €10 mn in book value in 1Q2026 (compared to disposals of €22 mn in 1Q2025), resulting in a gain on disposal of c.€2 mn for 1Q2026 (compared to a net gain of c.€2 mn for 1Q2025). Asset disposals are across all property classes, with half of sales in gross sale value in 1Q2026 relating to land.

During the quarter ended 31 March 2026, REMU executed sale-purchase agreements (SPAs) for disposals of 94 properties with contract value of €13 mn, compared to SPAs for disposals of 98 properties with contract value of €24 mn for 1Q2025.

In addition, as at 31 March 2026, REMU maintains a pipeline of €27 mn by contract value, of which €18 mn related to SPAs signed, (compared to a pipeline of €32 mn as at 31 March 2025, of which €15 mn related to SPAs signed).

REMU on-boarded €1 mn of assets in 1Q2026 (compared to additions of €5 mn in 1Q2025), via the execution of debt for asset swaps and repossessed properties.

As at 31 March 2026, repossessed properties held by REMU had a carrying value of €362 mn, compared to €377 mn as at 31 December 2025 and €634 mn as at 31 March 2025.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.1 Balance Sheet Analysis (continued)

#### A.1.8 Real Estate Management Unit (REMU) (continued)

##### Assets held by REMU

Repossessed Assets held by REMU (Group) € mn	1Q2026	1Q2025	yoy ±%	4Q2025	qoq ±%
Opening balance	377	660	-43%	419	-10%
On-boarded assets	1	5	-82%	1	-14%
Sales	(10)	(22)	-56%	(33)	-70%
Net impairment loss	(6)	(9)	-23%	(9)	-26%
Transfers to non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	(1)	-100%
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>-4%</b>

Analysis by type and country of repossessed properties 31 March 2026 (€ mn)	Cyprus	Greece	Total
Residential properties	37	5	42
Offices and other commercial properties	50	6	56
Manufacturing and industrial properties	12	6	18
Land (fields and plots)	213	2	215
Golf courses and golf-related property	31	-	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>362</b>

31 December 2025 (€ mn)	Cyprus	Greece	Total
Residential properties	41	5	46
Offices and other commercial properties	51	7	58
Manufacturing and industrial properties	12	6	18
Land (fields and plots)	222	2	224
Golf courses and golf-related property	31	-	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>377</b>

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.2 Income Statement Analysis

#### A.2.1 Total income

€ mn	1Q2026	1Q2025	yoy ±%	4Q2025	qoq±%
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>186</b>	-3%	<b>183</b>	-1%
Net fee and commission income	44	44	1%	47	-4%
Net foreign exchange gains and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	4	9	-53%	17	-76%
Net insurance result	17	12	41%	23	-29%
Net gains / (losses) from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties	2	1	15%	1	41%
Other income	2	3	-32%	2	-15%
<b>Non-interest income</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-24%</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>-9%</b>
Net Interest Margin (annualised)	2.81%	3.13%	-32 bps	2.83%	-2 bps
Average interest earning assets (€ mn)	26,145	24,104	8%	25,690	2%

p.p. = percentage points, bps = basis points, 100 basis points (bps) = 1 percentage point

**Net interest income (NII)** for 1Q2026 amounted to €181 mn compared to €186 mn for 1Q2025, down 3% yoy and to €183 mn for 4Q2025, broadly stable qoq. The yoy decrease reflects mainly the reduction in the reference rates, partially offset by the strong volume growth in loans and deposits, the well managed cost of deposits as well as the hedging activity. On a quarterly basis, net interest income is stabilising, taking into account the fewer calendar days in 1Q2026.

**Quarterly average interest earning assets (AIEA)** for 1Q2026 amounted to €26,145 mn, compared to €24,104 mn for 1Q2025 and to €25,690 mn for 4Q2025, up 2% qoq. The yoy increase of 8% is primarily due to the increase in liquid assets as a result of the increase of deposits by €1.6 bn yoy.

**Net interest margin (NIM)** for 1Q2026 stood at 2.81% (compared to 3.13% for 1Q2025 down 32 bps yoy). The yoy reduction is attributed to the decrease in the reference rates as explained above. Net interest margin is broadly flat qoq.

**Non-interest income** for 1Q2026 amounted to €69 mn (flat yoy and compared to €90 mn for 4Q2025) comprising net fee and commission income of €44 mn, net foreign exchange gains and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments of €4 mn, net insurance result of €17 mn, net gains/(losses) from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties of €2 mn and other income of €2 mn. The qoq reduction relates to notable items which were recorded in prior quarter relating to the impact from the abolition of premium tax on life insurance policies of €5 mn as part of the latest tax reform on net insurance result, the insurance reimbursement included in other income of €2 mn and higher gains on financial instruments arising, relating to a prior disposal of REMU properties of €10 mn. When disregarding these notable items, non-NII was down 5% qoq reflecting seasonally lower net fee and commission income.

**Net fee and commission income** for 1Q2026 amounted to €44 mn (compared to €47 mn for 4Q2025, down 4% qoq). The qoq reduction is attributed to seasonally lower fees and commissions. Net fee and commission income was broadly flat yoy.

**Net foreign exchange gains and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments** amounted to €4 mn for 1Q2026 (compared to €9 mn for 1Q2025 and to €17 mn for 4Q2025), comprising a net foreign exchange gain of c.€5.5 mn (including c.€4 mn customer-related foreign exchange gains) and a net loss on financial instruments of c.€1.5 mn. The yoy decrease relates to lower mark to market in equity shares of financial instruments. The qoq reduction relates primarily to gains on financial instruments relating to a prior disposal of REMU properties of €10 mn which was recorded in 4Q2025. Customer-related foreign exchange gains are considered as recurring contributors to the Group's profitability, while the remaining elements of net foreign exchange gains and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments are considered as volatile profit contributors.

**Net insurance result** amounted to €17 mn for 1Q2026 (compared to €12 mn for 1Q2025, up 41% yoy). The yoy increase is attributed to better claim experience as well as reduction in loss component of the insurance contracts in life insurance and the acquisition of Ethniki Insurance Cyprus in July 2025. The reduction of 29% qoq relates mainly to the positive impact on the remeasurement of life insurance liabilities from the abolition of premium tax on life insurance policies voted as part of the latest tax reform effective from 1 January 2026 of c.€5 mn, recorded in 4Q2025. When disregarding this item, net insurance result was broadly flat qoq.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.2 Income Statement Analysis (continued)

#### A.2.1 Total income (continued)

**Net gains/(losses) from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties** amounted to a net profit of €2 mn for 1Q2026 (comprising of c.€2 mn gain on disposal of stock of properties and investment properties, and net loss from revaluation of investment properties of c.€0.4 mn) compared to net profit of €1 mn for 1Q2025 and 4Q2025. REMU profits remain volatile.

**Total income** amounted to €250 mn for 1Q2026 (compared to €255 mn for 1Q2025, and to €273 mn for 4Q2025). The yoy reduction by 2% is due to lower net interest income, whilst non-interest income remained stable yoy. Total income was down 9% qoq mainly due to lower non-interest income, as explained above.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.2. Income Statement Analysis (continued)

#### A.2.2 Total expenses

€ mn	1Q2026	1Q2025	yoy±%	4Q2025	qoq ±%
Staff costs	(53)	(50)	6%	(69)	-24%
Other operating expenses	(38)	(37)	2%	(45)	-14%
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>(87)</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>(114)</b>	<b>-20%</b>
Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	(14)	(8)	80%	(13)	3%
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>(95)</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>(127)</b>	<b>-18%</b>
Cost to income ratio	<b>42%</b>	37%	<b>5 p.p.</b>	47%	-5 p.p.
Cost to income ratio excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	<b>37%</b>	34%	<b>3 p.p.</b>	42%	-5 p.p.

p.p. = percentage points, bps = basis points, 100 basis points (bps) = 1 percentage point

**Total expenses** for 1Q2026 were €105 mn (compared to €95 mn for 1Q2025, up 10% yoy and to €127 mn for 4Q2025, down 18% qoq), 51% of which related to staff costs (€53 mn), 36% to other operating expenses (€38 mn) and 13% to special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions (€14 mn). The yoy increase relates mainly to the increase in special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions and higher staff costs. The qoq reduction is mainly due to the Voluntary Staff Exit Plan ('VEP') which was completed in 4Q2025 (€14 mn in 4Q2025).

**Total operating expenses** amounted to €91 mn for 1Q2026 (compared to €87 for 1Q2025, up 4% yoy and to €114 mn for 4Q2025, down 20% qoq). The yoy increase relates to higher staff costs. The qoq reduction relates to the completion of the VEP in the previous quarter, resulting to an elevated cost of €14 mn as well as seasonally higher other operating expenses in 4Q2025.

**Staff costs** for 1Q2026 were €53 mn (compared to €50 mn for 1Q2025 and to €69 mn for 4Q2025) and include c.€4 mn performance-related pay accrual and c.€1 mn termination cost (compared to €2 mn performance-related pay accrual for 1Q2025 and to €9 mn performance-related pay accrual and €14 mn termination cost for 4Q2025). Net of these accruals, staff costs were broadly flat yoy, as the step up adjustments which typically take place in the first month of the year, including salary increments and cost of living adjustments (COLA), were offset by the completion of the small-scale, targeted VEP in 4Q2025 were c.110 employees left the Group. On a quarterly basis, staff costs were up 4% qoq due to the salary increments and cost of living adjustments as described above.

The performance-related pay accrual relates to the Short-Term Incentive Plan ('STIP') and the Long-Term Incentive Plan ('LTIP'). The Short-Term Incentive Plan involves variable remuneration to selected employees and is driven by both, delivery of the Group's strategy as well as individual performance. The LTIP is a share-based compensation plan and provides for an award in the form of ordinary shares of the Company based on certain non-market performance and service vesting conditions.

The LTIP was approved by the 2022 AGM, which took place on 20 May 2022. The LTIP involves the granting of share awards and is driven by scorecard achievement, with measures and targets set to align pay outcomes with the delivery of the Group's strategy. Currently, under the plan, the employees eligible for LTIP awards are the members of the Extended EXCO, including the executive directors. The LTIP stipulates that performance will be measured over a 3-year period and sets financial and non-financial objectives to be achieved. At the end of the performance period, the performance outcome will be used to assess the percentage of the awards that will vest. Annual cycles of LTIP awards with a three year performance period have been granted since 2022 with the latest in April 2026 for 2026 LTIP Cycle, with a maximum of 186,200 share awards granted to 21 eligible employees, comprising the Extended Executive Committee of the Group. The awards granted in April 2026 are subject to a three-year performance period 2026-2028 (with all performance conditions being non-market performance conditions).

These shares will then normally vest in six tranches, with the first tranche vesting after the end of the performance period and the last tranche vesting on the fifth anniversary of the first vesting date, whilst service vesting conditions continue to apply during this period.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group employed 2,840 persons compared to 2,850 persons as at 31 December 2025.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.2 Income Statement Analysis (continued)

#### A.2.2 Total expenses (continued)

**Other operating expenses** for 1Q2026 amounted to €38 mn, broadly flat yoy and compared to €45 mn for 4Q2025. The quarterly reduction by 14% is driven primarily by seasonally lower marketing expenses.

**Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions** for 1Q2026 amounted to €14 mn (compared to €8 mn for 1Q2025 up 80% yoy). The yearly increase relates mainly to the contribution of the Bank to the DGF of c.€6 mn which relates to 1H2026 following the notification received in July 2025 by the Management Committee to increase the target level of covered deposits from 0.8% to 1.25%. On a quarterly basis, special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions remain broadly flat as 4Q2025 includes the annual guarantee fee relating to the income tax legislation for the conversion of specific deferred tax assets (DTA) into deferred tax credits (DTC) of c.€5.4 mn.

The **cost to income ratio excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions** for 1Q2026 was 37% (compared to 34% for 1Q2025 and to 42% for 4Q2025).

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.2 Income Statement Analysis (continued)

#### A.2.3 Profit before tax

€ mn	1Q2026	1Q2025	yoy +%	4Q2025	qoq+%
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Loan credit losses (net of reversals)	5	(10)	-146%	(7)	-166%
Impairments of other financial and non-financial assets	(6)	(10)	-35%	(11)	-41%
Provisions for pending litigations, claims, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals)	2	(2)	-250%	4	-44%
<b>Total loan credit losses, impairments and provisions</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>-102%</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-104%</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>10%</b>
Cost of risk (net reversal)	<b>(0.17%)</b>	<b>0.39%</b>	<b>-56 bps</b>	<b>0.26%</b>	<b>-43 bps</b>

p.p. = percentage points, bps = basis points, 100 basis points (bps) = 1 percentage point

**Operating profit** for 1Q2026 amounted to €145 mn, compared to €160 mn for 1Q2025, down by 9% yoy, reflecting mainly the increase in total operating expenses as explained above. Operating profit remained broadly flat qoq.

**Loan credit losses net of reversals** for 1Q2026 amounted to a net release of €5 mn, corresponding to a cost of risk of -17 bps compared to a charge of €10 mn for 1Q2025, and a cost of risk of 39 bps and to a charge of €7 mn for 4Q2025 and a cost of risk of 26 bps. The quarterly and yearly reduction is primarily due to a customer specific reversal. In 1Q2026 cost of risk includes 21 bps (i.e. €5.7 mn) on updated, macroeconomic assumptions which assume lower growth of the economy and higher inflation compared to last quarter assumptions as a result of the geopolitical developments and the heightened uncertainty.

At 31 March 2026, the allowance for expected loan credit losses, including credit losses for off-balance sheet exposures (please refer to Section I. 'Definitions and Explanations' for definition) totalled €180 mn (compared to €177 mn at 31 December 2025 and €231 mn as at 31 March 2025) and accounted for 1.6% of gross loans (compared to 1.6% at 31 December 2025 and 2.2% as at 31 March 2025, calculated on the same basis).

**Impairments of other financial and non-financial assets** for 1Q2026 amounted to €6 mn (compared to €10 mn for 1Q2025 and to €11 mn for 4Q2025), down 35% yoy and 41% qoq. These relate to REMU stock properties due to the ageing of the stock and both the annual and quarterly reduction relates mainly to the significant progress of running down the REMU stock properties.

**Provisions for pending litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals)** for 1Q2026 were a net reversal of €2 mn, compared to a provision of €2 mn for 1Q2025 and a net reversal of €4 mn for 4Q2025. Provisions for pending litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals) in 1Q2026 relate mainly to the progress of legacy related matters. The qoq change relates primarily to the impact from a one-off insurance reimbursement relating to past litigation and litigation related costs recorded in 4Q2025 partially offset by a charge for legacy matters in connection with the reinstatement of bailed-in provident funds following an in-principle agreement reached with the Cyprus Government in November 2025, recognised in 4Q2025.

**Profit before tax** for 1Q2026 totalled to €146 mn, compared to €138 mn for 1Q2025 and to €132 mn for 4Q2025.

## A. Group Financial Results – Underlying Basis (continued)

### A.2 Income Statement Analysis (continued)

#### A.2.4 Profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company)

€ mn	1Q2026	1Q2025	yoy+%	4Q2025	qoq+%
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>138</b>	5%	<b>132</b>	10%
Tax	(25)	(20)	21%	(4)	-
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	0	(1)	-89%	0	-86%
<b>Profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company)</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>117</b>	3%	<b>128</b>	-5%

The **tax charge** for 1Q2026 amounted to €25 mn compared to €20 mn for 1Q2025, up 21% yoy. The yearly increase relates to the increase in the corporation tax rate to 15% from 12.5%, effective from 1 January 2026. On a quarterly basis, the tax charge for 4Q2025 was the result of the quarterly tax charge partially offset by a net positive impact arising from a latest tax reform, primarily on the remeasurement of the net deferred tax asset position. This impact was non-cash and is expected to be reversed in the following years through the higher corporation tax liability and arises solely from the prescribed accounting treatment for deferred taxes.

**Profit after tax** attributable to the owners of the Company for 1Q2026 amounts to €121 mn corresponding to a ROTE of 18.0%, compared to €117 mn for 1Q2025 (and a ROTE of 18.3%) and to €128 mn for 4Q2025 (and a ROTE of 19.4% for 4Q2025). ROTE on 15% CET1 ratio for 1Q2026 amounts to 26.5%, compared to 25.9% for 1Q2025 and to 27.7% for 4Q2025 calculated on the same basis. The adjusted recurring profitability used for the Group's distribution policy (i.e. defined as the Group's profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) as reported, adjusted for the results of certain one-off items (e.g. capital gains, certain write-downs/write-ups relating to certain re-organisation activities and/or legacy related, as well as material non-cash transactions impacting the profitability) that fall outside the ordinary course of our business and are items that Management and investors would ordinarily identify and consider separately to better understand the underlying trends in the business and after taking into account distributions under other equity instruments such as the annual AT1 coupon) amounted to €121 mn for 1Q2026, compared to €94 mn for 4Q2025 and to €117 mn for 1Q2025.

## B. Operating Environment

The Cypriot economy has continued to be resilient and with strong GDP growth in recent years, consistently being one of the top performers in Eurozone, despite the ongoing increase in global uncertainty as well as the recent geopolitical challenges that have erupted in the Middle-East region. Cyprus' performance is supported by solid fiscal developments and sustained improvements in the financial sector.

As a result, Cyprus' sovereign ratings remain high, with the major rating agencies (Moody's Investors Service, S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings) assigning an 'A-' or equivalent rating, three notches above investment grade, recognising the robust growth performance, the strong fiscal dynamics and declining public debt, as well as the marked improvement in financial system stability.

The ongoing conflict between US, Israel and Iran (henceforth 'Iran war') created disruptions across the world, especially with regards to elevated energy prices. Yet, for Cyprus, the positive momentum of 2025, during which GDP grew by 3.8%, is expected to be maintained in 2026, despite the disruptions due to the Iran war, with international and local agencies forecasting growth at c.2.7-2.9% in 2026. Private consumption is expected to remain the key driver of growth, while export performance is also projected to continue to benefit from a dynamic outlook for services, particularly related to Information and Communication Technology. The tourism sector is also expected to remain solid, especially if the US ceasefire agreement with Iran remains active.

In 2025, employment growth was robust, standing at 1.6%, below the levels observed in 2024 given the full employment conditions prevailing. Labour productivity over the same period increased by 2.1%, higher than the 1.8% level observed in 2024. These developments suggest that productivity growth remains a strong contributor to overall growth in the economy with efficiency improving, demonstrated by the increased ability to generate output per worker, that is particularly important given the prevailing full employment conditions. The unemployment rate, continues its decline averaging 4.9% in 2024, further dropping to 4.4% in 2025.

Inflation, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, has been declining since its peak in 2022, and was the lowest in the Euro Area, standing at 0.8% in 2025. The drop was mainly driven by lower energy prices and to a lesser extent by a decline in food prices. In 2026, inflation has registered increases, driven by the higher oil prices as a result of the Iran war, which exacerbated the expected base effect that was previously expected. In January-March 2026, inflation stood at 1.2%, with core inflation, i.e. excluding energy and food, standing at 2.3%, driven by elevated services inflation.

In public finances, the budget surplus reached 3.4% in 2025, after standing at 4.3% of GDP in 2024. This was driven by revenue growth, with expenditure growth, remaining in line with forecasts. The strong budget surpluses and robust economic growth led to the reduction in the general government debt to GDP, to 55% in December 2025, down from 63% in the end of 2024. This decline in public debt represents one of the strongest performances in the European Union, with forecasts, highlighting strong revenue growth, long average debt maturity and limited financing needs, projecting that the ratio will be lower than 50% in the medium term. As a result of the availability of fiscal space, measures amounting to approximately €200 million were introduced to alleviate any issues caused by the Iran war.

Financial system risks have also reduced over the past years, reflected in the continuous improvement of the private and banking sectors' financial positions. Private sector debt in banks' balance sheets, has declined materially over the past decade and is now among the lowest in Europe, at just 57% of GDP. This deleveraging phase now appears to have ended, with total domestic loans excluding the government growing by 2.3% in 2025 and reaching €20.7 bn. Loans to non-financial companies stood at about 25% of GDP and loans to households at about 30% of GDP.

The non-performing exposures of the Cyprus banking sector also continued their decline, standing at 3.2% of total exposures, or €0.8 bn in December 2025, driven by both loan sales and organic reductions. The provision coverage ratio accounted for approximately 78% of non-performing exposures, with around 38% of the current non-performing loans consisting of restructured facilities. This steady progress in the banking sector continues to strengthen the sector's shock absorption capacity.

The current account deficit remains elevated, driven by primary income imbalances and sustained imports of goods, a result of high Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In 2025, the current account deficit improved to 6.4% of GDP compared to 8.2% in 2024, as a result of higher exports of services from a variety of categories, including travel, financial services, and intellectual property. The deficit in the imports and exports goods account only deteriorated marginally. Over the past years, the current account deficit has been funded by net FDI inflows, resulting in higher primary income outflows as investment proceeds return to investors. Yet the economy's gross external debt (excluding Special Purpose Entities) continues to decrease.

Short-term risks are mostly external and skewed to the downside, including a downturn in key tourism markets, linked to an escalation of regional conflicts. At the same time, inflation will be further affected if oil prices remain at the current elevated levels or if they further increase going forward. Locally, delays in the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan may also hinder growth potential.

## B. Operating Environment (continued)

Internationally, the ongoing Iran war – which began in March 2026 and is currently under a ceasefire agreement – has strained global oil and gas supplies and has also made their transport costlier. Depending on whether the war resumes, this could fuel further inflationary pressures. At the moment, the conflict has heightened and prolonged geopolitical instability, trade restrictions, disruptions to global supply chains, and rising energy prices, even though these have partially eased over the ceasefire period. In the case of a resumption in hostilities, these could further intensify and further affect global inflation, financial markets and economic activity.

Secondary effects—such as central bank responses or any long-term effects due to energy supply issues—are difficult to anticipate but could prove significant. These developments raise the possibility of stagflationary outcomes for the global economy, with potential spillovers to Cyprus, including an impact on the tourism season, again depending on whether the conflict resumes as well as its duration. At this stage, the extent of the implications for the Group remains uncertain. Although the Group's direct exposure to the Middle East is limited, a resumption of the conflict could still impact the Cypriot economy through weaker tourism, higher import costs due to increased freight rates and administrative expenses, rising energy prices that add to inflationary pressures, as well as to overall disruptions to trade.

At the same time, the US trade policies have significantly increased global trade uncertainty and may have a dampening effect on the global economy, as well as increase price pressures, especially in the United States. Under the US-EU trade agreement, which includes a tariff rate of 15% on European goods exported to the US, European products might become less competitive suggesting lower corporate profits for at least some exporters. Although Cyprus has limited exports of goods to the US, the country might experience indirect effects via lower growth in Europe and the US, as well as overall limited trade flows. Finally, the continued increase in public debt to very high levels by some countries across the world could potentially hinder growth, especially as some countries seek to gradually decrease their fiscal deficits.

Medium-term risks for Cyprus stem from climate change initiatives and a possible further deterioration in the global geopolitical outlook. The digital and green transitions remain key medium-term challenges, with the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan requiring structural reforms to further strengthen governance and economic resilience.

### Sovereign ratings

The sovereign risk ratings of the Cypriot government have improved significantly in recent years, reflecting reduced banking sector risks, improved economic resilience and consistent fiscal outperformance. Cyprus continues to follow policies that aim at correcting fiscal imbalances as well as reforming and restructuring its banking system.

In November 2025, **S&P Global Ratings** raised Cyprus' outlook to positive from stable and affirmed its long-term local and foreign currency sovereign credit ratings to A-. The revision of the outlook primarily reflects the potential for Cyprus' external debt position to strengthen over the next few years, driven by public and private external deleveraging as well as continuously high services exports. The agency also notes the improved fiscal performance and that consumption will continue to benefit from a healthy labour market and strong real income growth.

Similarly, also in November 2025, **Fitch Ratings** raised Cyprus' outlook to positive from stable keeping the long-term foreign currency issuer default rating to A-. The affirmation of Cyprus' rating reflects the continued positive fiscal developments, income per capita levels above the A median, and policy credibility supported by EU and eurozone membership, as well as the growth outlook and the improvements in the financial sector.

**Moody's Investors Service** affirmed in November 2025 the long-term issuer and senior unsecured ratings of the Government of Cyprus to A3, with a stable outlook. As the rating agency mentions, this reflects the significant economic resiliency and robust medium-term growth prospects, good institutional capacity and effective policymaking and the positive debt trend and solid debt affordability metrics.

**DBRS Ratings GmbH (DBRS Morningstar)** upgraded Cyprus' Long-Term Foreign and Local Currency – Issuer Ratings to A from A (low) in September 2025, after an upgrade in May, with a stable trend. The rating agency notes that the upgrade reflects the sharp decrease of the public debt burden in recent years and the agency's expectation that public debt metrics will continue to materially improve over the next years. This is further supported by a stable political environment and a comparatively strong pace of economic growth.

## C. Business Overview

### Credit ratings

The Group's financial performance is highly correlated to the economic and operating conditions in Cyprus. In December 2025, **Moody's Investors Service affirmed** the Bank's long-term deposit rating **at A3** and revised the **outlook to positive** from stable. **This is the highest long-term deposit rating for the Bank since 2011.** The affirmation reflects the expectation that the Bank will maintain strong financial fundamentals, including robust capital levels, solid profitability, and sustained improvements in asset quality. The change in outlook reflects the improved operating environment assessment and expectations for strong financial metrics, including robust capital levels. In December 2025, **S&P Global Ratings affirmed** the long-term issuer credit rating of the Bank to the **investment grade BBB-** and revised the **outlook to positive** from stable. The outlook revision reflects the easing economic risks for banks operating in Cyprus, while the reduced credit risk in the system is expected to continue. It also reflects the Bank's strengthened performance and resilience as well as continued improvement in asset quality. Finally, in November 2025, **Fitch Ratings upgraded** long-term issuer default rating to the **investment grade BBB** from BBB-, changing the **outlook to stable** from the positive. The one-notch upgrade reflects the improvement of the Cypriot operating environment as well as the continued improvements in Bank's standalone credit profile from a further reduced stock of legacy problem assets, sound profitability prospects and satisfactory capital buffers.

### Financial performance

The Group is a leading player in the financial sector in Cyprus, with a diversified and sustainable business model. The Group's financial performance for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 remained solid, generating ROTC of 18.0% and earnings per share of €0.28, delivering strong organic capital generation of 114 bps. This strong financial performance was the outcome of stabilising net interest income, continued cost disciplined and robust asset quality. As a result, the Group's tangible book value per share continued to improve, growing by 4% on prior quarter to €6.38.

### Interest rate environment

The structure of the Group's balance sheet remains highly liquid. As at 31 March 2026, cash and balances with ECB amounted to €7.7 bn, representing 27% of total assets. In addition, 43% of the Group's loan portfolio is Euribor based. Net interest income for the quarter ended stabilised to €181 mn, as expected.

During the quarter ended 31 March 2026, the Group continued its hedging activities to further reduce the sensitivity of net interest income. The hedging tools include the use of receive fixed interest rate swaps, investment in fixed rate bonds, engagement into reverse repurchase agreements and the offering of fixed rate loans.

During the quarter ended 31 March 2026, the Group carried out additional hedging activities of €0.45 bn, totaling €12.6 bn by the period end, representing 48% of interest earning assets. The average fixed rate of receive fixed interest rate swaps and reverse repos is 2.6%. Additionally, 20% of the Group's loan portfolio is linked with the Bank's base rate which provides a natural hedge against the cost of deposits of household time and notice deposit. In addition, 11% of the Group's loan portfolio is fixed rated. Furthermore, the Group's fixed income portfolio represents 19% of total assets and amounts to €5.4 bn as at 31 March 2026. Overall, these actions have led to a reduction in the net interest income sensitivity (to a parallel shift in interest rates by 25 bps) by €16 mn (c.50% reduction) since 31 December 2022.

### Growing revenues in a more capital efficient way

The Group remains focused on growing revenues in a more capital efficient way through growth of high-quality new lending and the growth in areas, such as insurance and digital products that provide further market penetration and diversify through non-banking operations.

The Group has continued to provide high quality new lending in 1Q2026 via prudent underwriting standards. Growth in new lending in Cyprus has been focused on selected industries in line with the Bank's target risk profile. During the quarter ended 31 March 2026, the Group's new lending remained strong at €829 mn, with robust growth observed across all business lines, driven mainly by corporate demand. As a result, since December 2025, gross performing loans have risen by 2% to €11.1 bn, reflecting growth across the entire portfolio of business lines, supported both by domestic demand as well as growth in the international loan book.

Fixed income portfolio continued to grow in 2026 to €5.4 bn and currently represents 19% of total assets. This portfolio is mostly measured at amortised cost and is highly rated with average rating at Aa3. The amortised cost fixed income portfolio as at 31 March 2026 has an unrealised fair value loss of c.€48 mn equivalent to c.45 bps of CET1 ratio (compared to a fair value gain of €23 mn as at 31 December 2025); with the reduction in the fair value relating to the interest rate rises as a result of elevated market volatility.

Separately, the Group focuses to continue improving revenues through multiple less capital-intensive initiatives, with a focus on fees and commissions, insurance and non-banking opportunities, leveraging on the Group's digital capabilities.

## C. Business Overview (continued)

### *Growing revenues in a more capital efficient way (continued)*

The Group's non-interest income is an important contributor to the Group's profitability.

During the quarter ended 31 March 2026, the Group generated non-interest income of €69 mn, flat yoy, of which recurring non-interest income amounted to €65 mn, up 8% yoy.

During 1Q2026, net fee and commission income amounted to €44 mn broadly flat yoy. Net fee and commission income is enhanced by transaction fees from the Group's subsidiary, **JCC Payment Systems Ltd** (JCC), a leading player in the card processing business and payment solutions, 75% owned by the Bank. JCC's net fee and commission income contributed 10% of total non-interest income and amounted to €7 mn for 1Q2026, up 6% yoy, reflecting strong transaction growth and structural improvements in third-party cost absorption.

The Group's insurance companies, **EuroLife** and **GI** are respectively key market players in the life and general insurance business in Cyprus, and have been providing recurring income, remaining valuable and sustainable contributors to the Group's profitability. The Group further strengthened its insurance operations with the acquisition of Ethniki Insurance Cyprus Limited, in July 2025, as part of its strategy to broaden the Group's insurance operations and diversify further its business model. The legal merger of Ethniki Insurance Cyprus Limited with EuroLife and GI was completed in December 2025. Ethniki Insurance Cyprus Ltd was an established market player in the life and non-life insurance sectors in Cyprus, with a market share of 3% and 4% respectively and the acquisition is expected to support the Group's non-interest income. During the quarter ended 31 March 2026, the Group's net insurance result amounted to €17 mn, up 41% yoy due to the acquisition of Ethniki Insurance Cyprus Limited in July 2025 as well better claim experience as well as reduction in loss component of the insurance contracts in life insurance.

Finally, the Group through the **Digital Economy Platform (Jinius)** ('the Platform') aims to support the national digital economy by optimising processes in a cost-efficient way, allow the Bank to strengthen its client relationships, create cross-selling opportunities as well as to generate new revenue sources over the medium term, leveraging the Bank's market position, knowledge and digital infrastructure. Jinius is expected to contribute to the Group by enhancing further the Group's non-interest income through transaction and merchant fees and enhance the Group's digital footprint connecting e-commerce to financial services.

The Business-to-Business services include invoice, remittance, tender, ecosystem management and advertising. Currently, c.1,900 companies are registered in the platform and c.€700 mn cash were exchanged via the platform in 1Q2026 and through invoicing and remittance services. In February 2024, the Business-to-Consumer service was launched, a Product Marketplace aiming to increase the touch points with customers. During the quarter ended 31 March 2026, the gross merchandise value of the Marketplace increased by 105% yoy, while active offers increased by 86% yoy. Currently, the Marketplace includes 15 categories, including fashion, technology, small appliances, toys, beauty, health & wellness, personal care devices, luggage & travel gear, DIY, home & garden, heating & cooling, white goods and bookstore sectors.

### *Lean operating model*

Striving for a **lean operating model** is a key strategic pillar for the Group in order to deliver shareholder value, without constraining investment in the business and funding in its digital transformation.

In 2025, the Group completed a small-scale, targeted VEP through which around 110 full-time employees were approved to leave at a total cost of €19 mn, recorded in staff costs in FY2025.

The Group's total operating expenses for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 amounted to €91 mn, up 4% yoy, mainly arising from the accrual on performance-related pay accrual and termination cost. Net of these accrual, total operating expenses are broadly flat yoy, as the salary increments and the cost of living adjustments which take place in the first month of the year, were offset by the completion of VEP in 4Q2025 in staff costs, and other operating expenses remained broadly flat yoy. The cost to income ratio excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 stood at 37%, reflecting disciplined cost management.

### *Transformation plan*

The Group's focus continues on deepening the relationship with its customers as a customer centric organisation. The Group aims to enable the shift to modern banking by digitally transforming customer service, as well as internal operations. The holistic transformation aims to (i) shift to a more customer-centric operating model, (ii) redefine distribution model across existing and new channels, (iii) digitally transform the way the Group serves its customers and operates internally, and (iv) strengthen employee engagement through a robust set of organisational health initiatives.

## C. Business Overview (continued)

### Lean operating model (continued)

#### Digital transformation

In the dynamic world of banking, the Group stands as a pioneer of digital banking innovation in Cyprus, reshaping the banking experience into something more intuitive, more responsive, and more aligned with the needs of its customers. The Group aims to continue to innovate, and simplify the banking journey, providing a unique and personalised experience to each of its customers.

The Group's digital channels continue to grow. As at 31 March 2026, the Group's digital community has increased to 508k active subscribers, across Internet Banking and the BoC Mobile App. Likewise, the BoC Mobile App, had 478k active subscribers as at 31 March 2026.

During 1Q2026, the Group continued to enrich and improve its digital portfolio with new innovative services to its customers. The new Car Dealers Portal has been launched, enabling customers to receive car offers from multiple dealers and seamlessly link their chosen offer to a QuickCar Loan through the BoC Mobile app, streamlining the car buying and financing process. Additionally, the introduction of three new Joey features with the aim to enhance customer acquisition, activation and engagement, such as the ability for Joey registrations from 6 years old & without device, and the Co-guardian feature.

One of the Group's new digital innovations, Digital Housing Loan, accessible through both the BoC Mobile App and Internet Banking, has transformed the traditional housing loan process, enabling customers to obtain a decision instantly, and make the whole process faster with less visits to the branch. As at 31 March 2026, Digital Housing Loans amounted to €22 mn.

In collaboration with Genikes Insurance, the ability to purchase insurance policies is integrated into the BoC Mobile App and Internet Banking, enabling customers to access motor or home insurance plans through digital channels at preferential rates. In 1Q2026 the total sales from all Digital Channels including Genikes website was €272k compared to €251k in 4Q2025.

#### Bolt-on acquisitions

In March 2026, the Group announced an agreement for the investment in a minority holding of 26.45% stake in a technology, pan-European company with a broker-dealer license, Wealthyhood, offering via its platforms access to a wide range of stocks and ETFs to retail customers. This investment will enable the Group to expand its offering access to wide range of stocks and ETFs.

Additionally, in March 2026 the Group entered into an agreement with The Cyprus Development Bank Public Company Limited ('CDB'), for the acquisition of performing loans and deposits and certain other assets and liabilities of CDB (the 'Transaction'). The Transaction perimeter includes a portfolio of performing loans of a gross book value amount of approximately €150 million and deposits of approximately €500 million as at 31 December 2025. Completion of the Transaction is expected by end-2026 and remains subject to certain conditions precedent (including obtaining regulatory approvals) being fulfilled.

#### Enhancing organisational resilience and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) agenda

Climate change and transition to a sustainable economy is one of the greatest challenges. As part of its vision to be the leading financial hub in Cyprus, the Group is determined to **lead the transition of Cyprus to a sustainable future**. The Group continuously evolves towards its ESG agenda and continues to progress towards building a forward-looking organisation embracing ESG in all aspects of business as usual. In 2026, the Bank received a rating of AA (on a scale of AAA-CCC) in the MSCI ESG Ratings assessment and rating C (on a scale A+ to D-) which is considered "Prime" in the ISS Corporate ESG Ratings assessment.

Reaffirming its strong commitment to sustainability and to the long term value creation for all its stakeholders, in November 2023, the Bank was the first bank in Cyprus to become an official signatory of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking representing a single framework for a sustainable banking industry developed through a collaboration between banks worldwide and the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI).

In line with the Group's Beyond Banking approach and its commitment to create a stronger, safer and future-focused organisation the Bank proceeded, in 2024, with the issuance of an inaugural green bond. During 2025, the Bank published the relevant Green Bond Allocation and Impact report. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the notes had been allocated to eligible green projects as described in the Bank's sustainable finance framework, which includes green buildings, energy efficiency, clean transport and renewable energy.

The Group during 2025 successfully published its second Sustainability Statement in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), incorporated in the Group's Annual Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

## C. Business Overview (continued)

### Enhancing organisational resilience and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) agenda (continued)

The ESG strategy formulated in 2021 is continuously expanding. The Group is maintaining its leading role in the Social and Governance pillars and focus on increasing the Group's positive impacts on the Environment by transforming not only its own operations, but also the operations of its customers.

The Group has committed to the following primary ESG ambitions, which reflect the pivotal role of ESG in the Group's strategy:

- Become carbon neutral by 2050 with interim target to reduce 42% GHG emission in own operations by 2030
- Become Net Zero by 2050
- Steadily increase Green Asset Ratio
- Steadily increase Green Mortgage Ratio
- The aspiration to achieve a representation of at least 30% women in Group's management bodies (defined as the Executive Committee (EXCO) and the Extended EXCO) by 2030 has been reached earlier since 31 December 2023.

For the Group to continue its progress against its primary ESG ambition and address the evolving regulatory expectations, it further enhanced in 2026, its ESG working plan which was established in 2022. Progress on the ESG working plan is closely monitored by the Sustainability Committee, the EXCO and the Board Committees on a quarterly basis.

#### *Environmental Pillar*

The Group has estimated the Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 2021 relating to own operations in order to set the baseline for carbon neutrality target by 2050. The Bank being the main contributor of GHG emissions of the Group, designed in 2022 the strategy to meet the interim GHG emission reduction target set for 2030. To become carbon neutral by 2050, the Group has set an interim target to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 42% by 2030. The Bank, following the implementation of various energy upgrade actions since 2021, achieved a c.27% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (excluding Scope 1 – Fugitive emissions) by 2025 compared to the baseline of 2021. In 1Q2026 the Bank achieved 3% reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (excluding Scope 1 – Fugitive emissions) GHG emissions compared to 1Q2025.

The Group plans to invest further to energy efficient installations and actions in 2026. The Bank achieved a reduction of c.4% in Scope 2 GHG emissions in 1Q2026 compared to 1Q2025 from 1,850 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 1,782 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The Group expects that the Scope 2 emissions will be reduced further when the energy market in Cyprus shifts further towards renewable energy. The Bank also achieved a decrease of 14% in renewable energy production, from 81,298 Kwh to 69,941 Kwh, in 1Q2026 compared to 1Q2025. The reduction in renewable energy production mainly reflects a temporary suspension of solar panel usage due to branch renovation works.

The Group is gradually integrating climate-related and environmental (C&E) risks into its Business Strategy. The Bank was the first bank in Cyprus to join the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) in October 2022, and has estimated and published the Financed Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with its loan and investment portfolio as well as Insurance associated GHG emissions using the PCAF standards, methodology and proxies. Following the estimation of Financed Scope 3 GHG emissions of loan portfolio, the Bank established a decarbonization target on Mortgage loan portfolio. The decarbonization target on Mortgage portfolio was established by applying the International Energy Agency's Below 2 Degree Scenario. For the Bank's Mortgage loan portfolio to be aligned with the climate scenario and effectively be associated with lower transition risks, the baseline as at 31 December 2022 of 53.5 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup> should be reduced by 43% by 31 December 2030. The carbon intensity of the portfolio as at 31 December 2025 is estimated at 45.91 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup> achieving a c.14% reduction compared to baseline, due to increase in financing of energy efficient residential properties in 2025. A Variable Green Housing product and a Fixed Green Housing product aligned with Green Loan Principles (GLPs) of Loan Market Association (LMA) were launched at the end of 2023 and 9M2024 respectively to support the Bank to meet the decarbonization target on Mortgage loans and effectively limit the level of climate transition risk that is exposed to. In addition, the Bank has set lending and investment limits on specific carbon intensive sectors which are widely considered to be associated with high climate transition risk. Further, having introduced and implementing a Business Environment Scan process, the Bank developed green/transition new lending metrics in certain sectors to support its customer's transition to a low carbon economy and effectively manage climate transition risks.

During 2024 and 2025, the Bank has made considerable progress in integrating climate-related and environmental risks into its risk management approach and risk culture. The Bank revised and enhanced the Materiality assessment process on C&E risks. The Bank has carried out a comprehensive identification and assessment of C&E risks as drivers of existing financial and non-financial risks considering its business profile and loan portfolio composition. As part of this process, the Bank has identified the risk drivers, both physical and transition, which could potentially have an impact on its risk profile and operations and has assessed the severity of each risk driver for all the existing categories of risks.

## C. Business Overview (continued)

### Enhancing organisational resilience and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) agenda (continued)

#### Environmental Pillar (continued)

In 2024, the Bank participated in the syndicated 'Synesgy solution' (ESG Due Diligence process) across the Cypriot Banking system designed to enhance data collection, score customers on their performance against various aspects around C&E risks and provide guidance on remediation actions. This process involves the utilization of structured ESG questionnaires, through the 'Synesgy' platform, applied at the individual company level to derive an ESG score. Progress in data collection has been marked by 2025 which is expected to be enhanced during 2026 as the ESG landscape develops across the EU and the Country. The Bank established a structure and detailed Business Environment Scan process to monitor the impact of C&E risks on its business environment in the short, medium and long-term. The results of the impact assessment have been incorporated in the Materiality assessment of C&E risks as well as informed the Bank's Business Strategy. In addition, during 1Q2026 the Bank has incorporated ESG factors in the credit risk component of customer' pricing.

The Bank offers a range of environmentally friendly products to manage transition risk and help its customers become more sustainable. Specifically, the Bank offers loans for energy upgrades of homes, installation of solar panels, acquisition of new hybrid or electric car, as well as financing of renewable energy projects. In addition, as at 31 March 2026 the Bank had a pool of €504 mn gross loans financing the acquisition or construction of residential property with EPC category A (Green Housing Loans) compared to €452 mn gross loans as at 31 December 2025. The gross amount of environmentally friendly loans (including the Green Housing Loans) was €623 mn as at 31 March 2026 compared to €572 mn as at 31 December 2025.

#### Social Pillar

At the centre of the Group's leading social role lie its contributions in the Bank of Cyprus Oncology Centre (with an overall investment of c.€72 mn since 1998), the immediate and efficient response of Bank of Cyprus' SupportCY network consisting of companies and organisations, to various needs of the society as well as in cases of crises and emergencies, through the activation of programs, specialized equipment and a highly trained Volunteers Corps, the contribution of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation in promoting the cultural heritage of the island, and the work of IDEA Innovation Centre. Bank of Cyprus Oncology Centre has been assessed as an Entity Specific material topic for reporting purposes of FY2025 and disclosures are included in the Sustainability Statement of FY2025 as well.

The new exhibition 'Cyprus Insula' launched in 9M2024 being hosted in the lately renovated premises and museums of the Cultural Foundation. As a result of the high interest of the public, it has been decided to extend the exhibition until June 2026. The physical attendees of Cultural foundation events were 4,838 in 1Q2026.

The IDEA Innovation Centre, invested c.€4.5 mn in start-up business creation since its incorporation, supported creation of 105 new companies to date, provided support to more than 270 entrepreneurs through its Startup program since incorporation, and supported the development of 130 new jobs in the Cypriot Economy. Staff continued to engage in voluntary initiatives to support charities, foundations, people in need and initiatives to protect the environment.

The Group continued its emphasis on staff wellness during 1Q2026 by offering webinars, team building activities and family events with sole purpose to enhance mental, physical, financial and social health, attended by c.321 employees through its Well at Work program.

Moreover, the Group aims and is committed to provide financial literacy and education to young people aged 6-17 through the "JOEY" app, the banking app for children and teenagers. The Group has established a target to open a total of at least 25,000 JOEY accounts by 2030 compared to a total of 8,965 accounts opened as at December 2025, where 10,462 accounts were opened as at 31 March 2026.

#### Governance Pillar

The Group continues to operate successfully within a complex regulatory framework of a holding company which is registered in Ireland, listed on two Stock Exchanges and run in compliance with a number of rules and regulations. Its governance and management structures enable it to achieve present and future economic prosperity, environmental integrity and social equity across its value chain. The Group operates within a framework with adequate control environment, which enable risk assessment and risk management based on the relevant policies under the leadership of the Board of Directors. The Group has set up a Governance Structure to oversee its ESG agenda. Progress on the implementation and evolution of the Group's ESG strategy is monitored by the Sustainability Committee, the EXCO and the Board of Directors. The Sustainability Committee is a dedicated executive committee set up in early 2021 to oversee the ESG agenda of the Group, review the evolution of the Group's ESG strategy, monitor the development and implementation of the Group's ESG objectives and the embedding of ESG priorities in the Group's business targets. The Group's ESG Governance structure continues to evolve, so as to better address the Group's evolving ESG needs. The Group's regulatory compliance continues to be an undisputed priority.

## C. Business Overview (continued)

### *Enhancing organisational resilience and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) agenda (continued)*

#### *Governance Pillar (continued)*

In FY2025, in order to enhance the awareness and skillset on ESG matters, the Group performed relevant trainings to all staff, control functions, insurance subsidiaries, Senior Management and to the Board of Directors and plans to continue enrich ESG training activities in FY2026. The Group has continued to upgrade its staff's skillset by providing training and development opportunities to all staff and capitalising on modern delivery methods. In 1Q2026, the Group's employees attended 13,499 hours of trainings covering a variety of topics including Business Conduct and Compliance topics in accordance with the Group's Corporate Governance Policy and Framework.

The Group's aspiration to achieve a representation of at least 30% women in Group's management bodies (Defined as the EXCO and the Extended EXCO) by 2030, has been reached earlier with 33% representation of women, in the Group's management bodies since 31 December 2023. Women representation in Group management bodies increased to be 38% as at 31 March 2026. As at 31 March 2026 the female representation within the Board of Directors was 36%.

## D. Strategy and Outlook

The Group's key priorities are to continue to generate sustainable and resilient profitability and deliver attractive shareholder returns, while simultaneously supporting the Group's stakeholders and the broader economic environment. The main drivers to accomplish these priorities are the following:

- **Generate high quality revenue growth** through domestic loan growth and selective expansion of international loan portfolio and growth in both banking and non-banking areas (such as capital-light insurance revenues) to grow recurring non-interest income and to complement the strength of the domestic franchise.
- **Maintain sustainable and resilient profitability** via ongoing cost management discipline while continuing to invest in IT, including AI and maintaining low cost of risk in order to retain a low-risk business model.
- **Achieve strong capital generation and upscaled distributions** by maintaining high capital strength, whilst gradually returning excess through organic growth and investing the surplus capital for long-term value and maintaining strategic optionality.

Based on these priorities, the Group has set its 2026-2028 financial targets at the Investor Update event in March 2026 and expects to deliver a mid-teens reported ROTe, equivalent to a ROTe of over 20%, based on 15% CET1 ratio basis. This level of profitability supports strong organic capital generation of 350-400 bps per annum over 2026-2028.

The net interest income outlook for 2026 is reiterated. For 2026, net interest income is expected to stabilise as interest rates have normalise (ECB deposit facility rate expected to average to 2% for 2026) and the net interest margin is expected to stabilise over 270 bps.

Additionally, the loan growth target of over 5% for 2026 is reiterated, supported by domestic demand and careful expansion of international loan portfolio.

Maintaining cost discipline remains a key priority for the Group. The cost to income ratio is expected to remain at c.40% throughout 2026-2028.

The normalised cost of risk target of 40-50 bps is reiterated, although it is expected to remain towards the lower end of this range for 2026-2028. There are no signs of asset quality deterioration.

In 2026, the Group is targeting an ordinary distribution at a 70% payout ratio, at the top-end of its distribution policy as well as a top-up dividend of up to 20%, resulting in a total payout of up to 90% of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability. For 2027 and 2028, the Group is targeting an ordinary distribution at 70% and a top-up dividend of up to 30%, resulting in a total payout of up to 100% per annum of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability. Top-up dividends are to be considered annually alongside the full-year financial results by the Board of Directors and remain subject to market conditions as well as the outcome of the Group's ongoing capital and liquidity planning strategy at the time. The distributions are expected to be predominantly in cash, including interim dividends, while share buybacks may be considered when appropriate.

## D. Strategy and Outlook (continued)

The business plan and key financial targets were developed prior to the recent escalation of the conflict in Middle East. The Group remains steadfast in pursuing its strategic priorities, while closely monitoring the evolving environment and retaining the necessary flexibility to adjust its plans accordingly. The key financial targets are summarised below:

Key metrics	1Q2026	2026	2027-2028
ROTE (reported)	18.0%	Mid-teens	Mid-teens
ROTE on 15% CET1 ratio	26.5%	>20%	>20%
Distributions (payout) <sup>1</sup>			
Ordinary		70%	70% p.a.
Top-up		Up to 20% <sup>2</sup>	Up to 30% p.a. <sup>2</sup>
Organic capital generation <sup>3</sup>	114 bps	350-400 bps p.a.	
<i>Supported by:</i>			
Cost to income ratio <sup>4</sup>	37%	c.40%	
Cost of risk	Net release of 17 bps	At the lower end of normalised cost of risk 40-50 bps	
1) On adjusted recurring profitability 2) Subject to market conditions as well as the outcome of the Group's ongoing capital and liquidity planning strategy at the time 3) Pre RWA and other movements, based on profit after tax (pre-distributions) and after AT1 coupon payment (where applicable) 4) Excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contribution			

## E. Financial Results – Statutory Basis

### Interim Consolidated Income Statement

The following financial information for the three months of 2026 and 2025 within Section E corresponds to the condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Interest income	198,832	220,719
Income similar to interest income	6,027	1,822
Interest expense	(23,935)	(36,735)
Expense similar to interest expense	(46)	(68)
<i>Net interest income</i>	<b>180,878</b>	185,738
Fee and commission income	46,375	45,480
Fee and commission expense	(2,053)	(1,544)
Net foreign exchange gains	5,546	7,277
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments	(1,405)	385
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,576	(781)
Net insurance finance income/(expense) and net reinsurance finance income/(expense)	(175)	(281)
Net insurance service result	26,572	18,888
Net reinsurance service result	(9,662)	(6,759)
Net losses from revaluation and disposal of investment properties	(138)	(177)
Net gains on disposal of stock of property	1,983	1,776
Other income	1,934	2,838
<i>Total operating income</i>	<b>252,431</b>	252,840
Staff costs	(53,014)	(50,042)
Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	(13,890)	(7,719)
Provisions for pending litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals)	2,355	(1,573)
Other operating expenses	(38,251)	(37,529)
<i>Operating profit before credit losses and impairment</i>	<b>149,631</b>	155,977
Credit losses on financial assets	2,008	(8,328)
Impairment net of reversals on non-financial assets	(6,409)	(9,785)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>145,230</b>	137,864
Income tax	(24,355)	(20,168)
<b>Profit after tax for the period</b>	<b>120,875</b>	117,696
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Owners of the Company	120,796	116,966
Non-controlling interests	79	730
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>120,875</b>	117,696
<b>Basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company (€ cent)</b>	<b>27.7</b>	26.6
<b>Diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company (€ cent)</b>	<b>27.6</b>	26.5

## E. Financial Results – Statutory Basis (continued)

### Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>120,875</b>	117,696
<b>Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>		
<b>OCI that may be reclassified in the consolidated income statement in subsequent periods</b>		
<b>Fair value reserve (debt instruments)</b>	<b>(1,805)</b>	613
Net (losses)/gains on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI (FVOCI)	<b>(1,984)</b>	653
<b>Foreign currency translation reserve</b>	<b>179</b>	(40)
Profit/(loss) on translation of net investment in foreign subsidiaries	<b>179</b>	(40)
<b>OCI not to be reclassified in the consolidated income statement in subsequent periods</b>	<b>(648)</b>	826
<b>Fair value reserve (equity instruments)</b>	<b>9</b>	409
Net gains on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	<b>9</b>	409
<b>Property revaluation reserve</b>	<b>29</b>	5
Deferred tax credit	<b>29</b>	5
<b>Actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans</b>	<b>(686)</b>	412
Remeasurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans	<b>(686)</b>	412
<b>Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period net of taxation</b>	<b>(2,453)</b>	1,439
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>118,422</b>	119,135
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Owners of the Company	<b>118,344</b>	118,404
Non-controlling interests	<b>78</b>	731
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>118,422</b>	119,135

## E. Financial Results – Statutory Basis (continued)

### Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€000	€000
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and balances with central banks	7,658,545	7,933,036
Loans and advances to banks	535,908	575,508
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,617,947	1,618,955
Derivative financial assets	75,712	88,342
Investments at FVPL	197,367	201,914
Investments at FVOCI	341,266	356,580
Investments at amortised cost	5,051,301	4,765,238
Loans and advances to customers	11,028,008	10,798,342
Life insurance business assets attributable to policyholders	924,671	923,191
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	356,948	375,535
Stock of property	357,034	372,202
Investment properties	27,706	28,330
Deferred tax assets	168,493	166,763
Property and equipment	313,406	312,546
Intangible assets	51,426	51,920
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>28,705,738</b>	<b>28,568,402</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposits by banks	365,186	404,099
Derivative financial liabilities	54,036	19,256
Customer deposits	22,259,572	22,187,465
Changes in the fair value of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	(45,858)	12,612
Insurance contract liabilities	874,801	877,716
Accruals, deferred income, other liabilities and other provisions	655,977	642,778
Provisions for pending litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters	60,639	67,523
Debt securities in issue	988,366	983,446
Subordinated liabilities	378,931	378,720
Deferred tax liabilities	45,704	45,260
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>25,637,354</b>	<b>25,618,875</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Share capital	43,577	43,569
Share premium	594,358	594,358
Revaluation and other reserves	86,219	87,697
Retained earnings	2,104,407	1,984,158
<b>Equity attributable to the owners of the Company</b>	<b>2,828,561</b>	<b>2,709,782</b>
Other equity instruments	220,000	220,000
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	<b>19,823</b>	<b>19,745</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>3,068,384</b>	<b>2,949,527</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>28,705,738</b>	<b>28,568,402</b>

## E. Financial Results – Statutory Basis (continued)

### Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Attributable to the owners of the Company										Other equity instruments	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Treasury shares	Other capital reserves	Retained earnings	Property revaluation reserve	Financial instruments fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total			
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000			
<b>1 January 2026</b>	43,569	594,358	1,084	(21,537)	2,593	1,984,158	84,636	4,261	16,660	<b>2,709,782</b>	220,000	19,745	<b>2,949,527</b>
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	120,796	-	-	-	<b>120,796</b>	-	79	<b>120,875</b>
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income after tax for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(686)	30	(1,975)	179	<b>(2,452)</b>	-	(1)	<b>(2,453)</b>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) after tax for the period	-	-	-	-	-	120,110	30	(1,975)	179	<b>118,344</b>	-	78	<b>118,422</b>
Share-based benefits-cost	-	-	-	-	435	-	-	-	-	<b>435</b>	-	-	<b>435</b>
Issue of shares under share-based schemes	8	-	-	-	(147)	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>31 March 2026</b>	<b>43,577</b>	<b>594,358</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>(21,537)</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>2,104,407</b>	<b>84,666</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>16,839</b>	<b>2,828,561</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>19,823</b>	<b>3,068,384</b>

**E. Financial Results – Statutory Basis (continued)**  
**Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)**

	Attributable to the owners of the Company										Other equity instruments	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Treasury shares	Other capital reserves	Retained earnings	Property revaluation reserve	Financial instruments fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total			
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000			
<b>1 January 2025</b>	44,050	594,358	570	(21,463)	1,849	1,865,327	84,869	3,623	16,691	<b>2,589,874</b>	220,000	20,194	<b>2,830,068</b>
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	116,966	-	-	-	<b>116,966</b>	-	730	<b>117,696</b>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) after tax for the period	-	-	-	-	-	412	4	1,062	(40)	<b>1,438</b>	-	1	<b>1,439</b>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) after tax for the period	-	-	-	-	-	117,378	4	1,062	(40)	<b>118,404</b>	-	731	<b>119,135</b>
Share-based benefits-cost	-	-	-	-	416	-	-	-	-	<b>416</b>	-	-	<b>416</b>
Issue of shares under share-based schemes	32	-	-	-	(589)	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share buyback-repurchase of shares	-	-	-	(8,523)	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(8,523)</b>	-	-	<b>(8,523)</b>
<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>44,082</b>	<b>594,358</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>(29,986)</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,983,262</b>	<b>84,873</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>16,651</b>	<b>2,700,171</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>20,925</b>	<b>2,941,096</b>

## F. Notes

### F.1 Reconciliation of Interim Consolidated Income Statement for the three months ended 31 March 2026 between the statutory and the underlying basis

€ million	Underlying basis	Other	Statutory basis
Net interest income	181	-	181
Net fee and commission income	44	-	44
Net foreign exchange gains and net gains on financial instruments	4	-	4
Net gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	3	3
Net insurance result*	17	-	17
Net gains from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of property	2	-	2
Other income	2	-	2
<b>Total income</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(103)</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>150</b>
Loan credit losses	5	(5)	-
Impairment of other financial and non-financial assets	(6)	6	-
Provisions for pending litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals)	2	(2)	-
Credit losses on financial assets and impairment net of reversals of non-financial assets	-	(4)	(4)
<b>Profit before tax and non-recurring items</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>146</b>
Tax	(25)	-	(25)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-
<b>Profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company)</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>121</b>

\* Net insurance result per underlying basis comprises the aggregate of captions 'Net insurance finance income/(expense) and net reinsurance finance income/(expense)', 'Net insurance service result' and 'Net reinsurance service result' per the statutory basis.

The reclassification differences between the statutory basis and the underlying basis are explained below:

- 'Net gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost' of approximately €3 million under the statutory basis comprise net gains on derecognition of loans and advances to customers and are included in 'Loan credit losses' under the underlying basis as to align their presentation with the loan credit losses arising from loans and advances to customers.
- 'Provisions for pending litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals)' amounting to a credit of €2 million presented within 'Operating profit before credit losses and impairment' under the statutory basis, are presented in conjunction with loan credit losses and impairments under the underlying basis.
- 'Credit losses on financial assets' and 'Impairment net of reversals on non-financial assets' under the statutory basis include: i) credit losses to cover credit risk on loans and advances to customers amounting to a net credit of €2 million, which are included in 'Loan credit losses' under the underlying basis, and ii) approximately nil charge of other financial assets and impairment net of reversals of non-financial assets of €6 million, which are included in 'Impairment of other financial and non-financial assets' under the underlying basis, as to be presented separately from loan credit losses.

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.2 Customer deposits

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
<i>By type of deposit</i>	€000	€000
Demand	11,974,326	12,036,917
Savings	3,415,104	3,402,642
Time or notice	6,870,142	6,747,906
	<b>22,259,572</b>	22,187,465

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
<i>By geographical area</i>	€000	€000
Cyprus	18,113,967	18,088,884
Greece	1,438,387	1,518,290
United Kingdom	417,657	401,282
United States	108,825	130,574
Germany	75,477	73,416
Romania	21,920	26,340
Russia	79,329	79,624
Ukraine	198,431	208,891
Belarus	1,391	1,428
Israel	227,508	230,294
Other countries	1,576,680	1,428,442
	<b>22,259,572</b>	22,187,465

Deposits by geographical area are based on the country of residence of the Ultimate Beneficial Owner.

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
<i>By currency</i>	€000	€000
Euro	20,239,404	20,249,508
US Dollar	1,602,839	1,578,033
British Pound	309,007	302,817
Russian Rouble	913	893
Swiss Franc	14,707	7,197
Other currencies	92,702	49,017
	<b>22,259,572</b>	22,187,465

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.2 Customer deposits (continued)

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
<i>By business line</i>	€000	€000
Corporate	2,626,531	2,617,399
IBU & International corporate		
– IBU	4,350,976	4,280,583
– International corporate	215,226	251,158
SMEs	1,379,301	1,396,335
Retail	13,521,554	13,489,070
Restructuring		
– corporate	5,230	5,865
– SMEs	1,563	525
– retail other	5,222	8,010
Recoveries		
– corporate	485	551
Institutional wealth management and custody	153,484	137,969
	<b>22,259,572</b>	<b>22,187,465</b>

### F.3 Loans and advances to customers

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€000	€000
Gross loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	11,187,969	10,955,397
Allowance for ECL of loans and advances to customers	(159,961)	(157,055)
	<b>11,028,008</b>	<b>10,798,342</b>

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.4 Credit risk concentration of loans and advances to customers

The credit risk concentration, which is based on industry (economic activity) and business line, as well as the geographical concentration, is presented below.

The geographical analysis, for credit risk concentration purposes, is based on the Group's Country Risk Policy which is followed for monitoring the Group's exposures, according to which exposures are analysed by country of risk based on the country of residency for individuals and the country of registration for companies.

31 March 2026	Cyprus	Greece	United Kingdom	USA	Other countries	Gross loans at amortised cost
By economic activity	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Private individuals	4,878,351	9,168	33,760	4,672	37,424	4,963,375
Hotels and catering	1,081,543	71,937	75,238	44,475	-	1,273,193
Real estate	1,041,416	11,441	571	-	22,281	1,075,709
Construction	134,019	40,659	2	-	-	174,680
Trade	867,060	8,066	3	17,338	15,035	907,502
Professional and other services	624,285	535	85	65,285	18,410	708,600
Manufacturing	267,799	93,454	107	92,638	2,892	456,890
Shipping	27,460	37,082	-	-	352,730	417,272
Other sectors	791,586	266,130	-	30,674	122,358	1,210,748
	<b>9,713,519</b>	<b>538,472</b>	<b>109,766</b>	<b>255,082</b>	<b>571,130</b>	<b>11,187,969</b>

31 March 2026	Cyprus	Greece	United Kingdom	USA	Other countries	Gross loans at amortised cost
By business line	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Corporate	3,560,661	116,611	7,907	-	145	3,685,324
IBU & International corporate						
- IBU	108,516	2,115	4,600	1,312	18,810	135,353
- International corporate	152,917	414,283	75,221	250,402	533,637	1,426,460
SMEs	993,347	781	967	-	2,012	997,107
Retail						
- housing	3,709,343	3,255	18,632	3,204	10,810	3,745,244
- consumer, credit cards and other	1,104,307	1,412	871	159	418	1,107,167
Restructuring						
- corporate	14,298	-	1,015	-	121	15,434
- SMEs	12,267	-	-	-	-	12,267
- retail housing	18,722	-	124	-	188	19,034
- retail other	9,557	2	20	5	-	9,584
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
- corporate	2,322	-	6	-	561	2,889
- SMEs	3,853	1	19	-	535	4,408
- retail housing	12,121	6	333	-	3,465	15,925
- retail other	11,288	6	51	-	428	11,773
	<b>9,713,519</b>	<b>538,472</b>	<b>109,766</b>	<b>255,082</b>	<b>571,130</b>	<b>11,187,969</b>

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.4 Credit risk concentration of loans and advances to customers (continued)

31 December 2025	Cyprus	Greece	United Kingdom	USA	Other countries	Gross loans at amortised cost
By economic activity	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Private individuals	4,846,458	8,929	27,046	4,492	37,011	4,923,936
Hotels and catering	1,057,005	27,239	75,078	28,817	-	1,188,139
Real estate	873,315	8,329	572	-	22,355	904,571
Construction	348,101	49,197	2	-	-	397,300
Trade	880,996	8,143	3	16,959	15,047	921,148
Professional and other services	615,246	561	5,116	60,402	18,575	699,900
Manufacturing	271,316	123,403	117	62,134	2,900	459,870
Shipping	27,952	36,889	-	-	298,627	363,468
Other sectors	692,718	264,375	-	8,552	131,420	1,097,065
	<b>9,613,107</b>	<b>527,065</b>	<b>107,934</b>	<b>181,356</b>	<b>525,935</b>	<b>10,955,397</b>

31 December 2025	Cyprus	Greece	United Kingdom	USA	Other countries	Gross loans at amortised cost
By business line	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Corporate	3,513,867	70,283	117	-	146	3,584,413
IBU & International corporate						
- IBU	109,603	2,190	5,111	1,434	18,393	136,731
- International corporate	160,407	449,496	80,085	176,858	488,688	1,355,534
SMEs	989,882	394	980	-	1,610	992,866
Retail						
- housing	3,666,173	3,215	19,218	2,884	11,126	3,702,616
- consumer, credit cards and other	1,090,447	1,472	897	175	467	1,093,458
Restructuring						
- corporate	13,748	-	835	-	104	14,687
- SMEs	8,174	-	153	-	-	8,327
- retail housing	22,297	-	124	-	186	22,607
- retail other	9,940	2	13	5	7	9,967
Recoveries						
- corporate	2,572	-	6	-	485	3,063
- SMEs	3,801	1	19	-	530	4,351
- retail housing	11,209	6	324	-	3,734	15,273
- retail other	10,987	6	52	-	459	11,504
	<b>9,613,107</b>	<b>527,065</b>	<b>107,934</b>	<b>181,356</b>	<b>525,935</b>	<b>10,955,397</b>

The loans and advances to customers include lending exposures in Cyprus with collaterals in Greece with a carrying value as at 31 March 2026 of €135,558 thousand (31 December 2025: €135,794 thousand).

The loans and advances to customers reported within 'Other countries' as at 31 March 2026 include exposures of €3.9 million in Russia (31 December 2025: €3.9 million), €0.4 million in Ukraine (31 December 2025: €0.4 million) and €5.8 million in Israel (31 December 2025: €5.7 million).

The Group's direct exposure to the countries in the Middle East Region directly affected by the conflict (and specifically exposure in Israel, Iran, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait) is limited. Specifically, the Group's gross loans and advances to customers in these countries (by reference to the Group's Country Risk Policy, expanded to include also exposures for loans and advances to customers with collateral located in these countries and/or business activities within these countries) amounted to €85 million as at 31 March 2026.

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.5 Analysis of loans and advances to customers by stage

The following tables present the Group's gross loans and advances to customers at amortised cost by stage and by business line concentration:

<b>31 March 2026</b>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>By business line</b>	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Corporate	3,273,195	386,648	16,528	8,953	<b>3,685,324</b>
IBU & International corporate					
- IBU	121,128	13,438	720	67	<b>135,353</b>
- International corporate	1,423,163	3,288	-	9	<b>1,426,460</b>
SMEs	921,102	69,535	2,275	4,195	<b>997,107</b>
Retail					
- housing	3,535,621	190,151	9,842	9,630	<b>3,745,244</b>
- consumer, credit cards and other	974,957	114,204	7,987	10,019	<b>1,107,167</b>
Restructuring					
- corporate	359	882	2,716	11,477	<b>15,434</b>
- SMEs	885	1,283	9,221	878	<b>12,267</b>
- retail housing	1,498	2,033	14,778	725	<b>19,034</b>
- retail other	302	207	8,525	550	<b>9,584</b>
Recoveries					
- corporate	-	-	2,586	303	<b>2,889</b>
- SMEs	-	-	3,926	482	<b>4,408</b>
- retail housing	-	-	13,660	2,265	<b>15,925</b>
- retail other	7	-	9,587	2,179	<b>11,773</b>
	<b>10,252,217</b>	<b>781,669</b>	<b>102,351</b>	<b>51,732</b>	<b>11,187,969</b>

<b>31 December 2025</b>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>By business line</b>	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Corporate	3,152,460	402,590	20,309	9,054	<b>3,584,413</b>
IBU & International corporate					
- IBU	120,217	16,128	291	95	<b>136,731</b>
- International corporate	1,342,145	13,383	-	6	<b>1,355,534</b>
SMEs	916,985	64,742	6,886	4,253	<b>992,866</b>
Retail					
- housing	3,514,129	167,869	10,889	9,729	<b>3,702,616</b>
- consumer, credit cards and other	974,919	100,303	8,090	10,146	<b>1,093,458</b>
Restructuring					
- corporate	396	906	2,254	11,131	<b>14,687</b>
- SMEs	605	1,884	4,746	1,092	<b>8,327</b>
- retail housing	1,915	2,785	17,114	793	<b>22,607</b>
- retail other	584	434	8,332	617	<b>9,967</b>
Recoveries					
- corporate	-	-	2,766	297	<b>3,063</b>
- SMEs	-	-	3,878	473	<b>4,351</b>
- retail housing	-	-	12,982	2,291	<b>15,273</b>
- retail other	8	-	9,338	2,158	<b>11,504</b>
	<b>10,024,363</b>	<b>771,024</b>	<b>107,875</b>	<b>52,135</b>	<b>10,955,397</b>

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.6 Credit losses to cover credit risk on loans and advances to customers

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Impairment loss net of reversals on loans and advances to customers	6,532	13,099
Recoveries of loans and advances to customers previously written off	(16,314)	(1,950)
Changes in expected cash flows	7,542	(3,013)
Financial guarantees and commitments	169	3
	<b>(2,071)</b>	8,139

The ECL is a net credit (reversal) for the three months ended 31 March 2026 as a result of recoveries of previously written-off loans (non- contractual write-offs) arising on specific customers.

The movement in ECL of loans and advances to customers and the analysis of the balance of ECL by stage is as follows:

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
1 January	157,055	178,797
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	80	(84)
Write offs	(4,361)	(5,573)
Interest (provided) not recognised in the income statement	655	1,433
Charge for the period	6,532	13,099
Disposal of held for sale portfolio (Project River)	-	(31,323)
<b>31 March</b>	<b>159,961</b>	156,349
Stage 1	42,937	19,756
Stage 2	46,945	41,454
Stage 3	51,835	76,550
POCI	18,244	18,589
<b>31 March</b>	<b>159,961</b>	156,349

The charge for the period on loans and advances to customers by stage is presented in the table below:

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Stage 1	1,371	1,405
Stage 2	5,434	8,879
Stage 3	(273)	2,815
	<b>6,532</b>	13,099

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.6 Credit losses to cover credit risk on loans and advances to customers (continued)

Assumptions have been made about the future changes in property values, as well as the timing for the realisation of collateral, taxes and expenses on the repossession and subsequent sale of the collateral as well as any other applicable haircuts. Indexation has been used as the basis to estimate updated market values of properties, supplemented by management judgement where necessary, given the difficulty in differentiating between short-term impacts and long-term structural changes and the shortage of market evidence for comparison purposes. Assumptions were made on the basis of a macroeconomic scenario for future changes in property prices and qualitative adjustments or overlays were applied to the projected future property value increases to restrict the level of future property price growth to 0% for all scenarios for loans and advances to customers which are secured by property collaterals.

At 31 March 2026, the weighted average haircut (including liquidity haircut and selling expenses) used for the provision calculation for loans and advances to customers (for both Stage 1 and Stage 2 exposures and collectively assessed Stage 3 exposures) is approximately 41% under the baseline scenario (31 December 2025: approximately 42%).

At 31 March 2026, the timing of recovery from real estate collaterals used for the provision calculation for loans and advances to customers (for both Stage 1 and Stage 2 exposures and collectively assessed Stage 3 exposures) has been estimated to be on average seven years under the baseline scenario (31 December 2025: average of seven and a half years).

For the calculation of individually assessed provisions of Stage 3 exposures, the timing of recovery of collaterals as well as the haircuts used, are based on the specific facts and circumstances of each case.

Any changes in these assumptions or variance between assumptions made and actual results could result in significant changes in the estimated amount of expected credit losses of loans and advances to customers.

The Group uses three different economic scenarios (adverse, baseline and favourable scenarios) in the calculation of default probabilities and provisions. The scenarios factor in updated macroeconomic assumptions and other monetary and fiscal developments based on events as at the reporting date. The Group during the three months ended 31 March 2026 changed the probability structure of the scenario-weights used in the ECL calculations to 40-50-10 (31 December 2025: 30-50-20) for the adverse, baseline and favourable scenarios respectively, to account for the increased geopolitical uncertainty following the Middle East military conflict and the potential economic consequences. The most significant macroeconomic variables for each of the scenarios used by the Group as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 are presented in the tables below:

#### 31 March 2026

Year	Scenario	Weight %	Real GDP (% change)	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	Consumer Price Index (average % change)	RICS House Properties Price Index (average % change)
2027	Adverse	40.0	-3.4	8.1	3.7	-4.0
	Baseline	50.0	2.4	4.3	1.9	1.9
	Favourable	10.0	2.8	4.2	2.0	2.0
2028	Adverse	40.0	-0.6	7.1	3.3	-0.3
	Baseline	50.0	2.2	4.3	1.9	2.0
	Favourable	10.0	2.5	4.1	2.0	2.0
2029	Adverse	40.0	1.2	6.5	2.7	2.0
	Baseline	50.0	2.1	4.3	2.2	2.0
	Favourable	10.0	2.1	4.1	2.2	2.0
2030	Adverse	40.0	2.9	5.9	2.3	3.1
	Baseline	50.0	2.1	4.3	2.1	2.0
	Favourable	10.0	2.1	4.1	2.1	2.0
2031	Adverse	40.0	-0.9	7.1	3.3	-0.5
	Baseline	50.0	2.2	4.3	2.3	2.1
	Favourable	10.0	2.4	4.1	2.2	2.2

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.6 Credit losses to cover credit risk on loans and advances to customers (continued)

31 December 2025

Year	Scenario	Weight %	Real GDP (% change)	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	Consumer Price Index (average % change)	RICS House Properties Price Index (average % change)
2026	Adverse	30.0	-5.1	8.0	-1.4	-3.9
	Baseline	50.0	2.6	4.3	2.6	2.5
	Favourable	20.0	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.9
2027	Adverse	30.0	-2.3	7.4	-0.9	-4.3
	Baseline	50.0	2.4	4.3	2.1	2.2
	Favourable	20.0	2.6	4.1	2.7	2.8
2028	Adverse	30.0	0.3	6.7	1.2	-0.2
	Baseline	50.0	2.2	4.3	1.9	2.2
	Favourable	20.0	2.3	4.1	2.2	2.3
2029	Adverse	30.0	1.7	6.2	1.6	3.1
	Baseline	50.0	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.1
	Favourable	20.0	2.1	4.1	2.0	2.1
2030	Adverse	30.0	3.3	5.9	1.9	4.1
	Baseline	50.0	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.0
	Favourable	20.0	2.1	4.1	2.0	2.0

#### Modelling adjustments

Forward-looking models have been developed for ECL parameters (PD, EAD, LGD) for all portfolios and segments sharing similar characteristics. Model validation (initial and periodic) is performed by the independent validation unit within the Risk Management Division and involves assessment of a model under both quantitative (i.e. stability and performance) and qualitative terms. The frequency and level of rigour of model validation is commensurate to the overall use, complexity and materiality of the models (i.e. risk tiering). In certain cases, judgement is exercised in the form of expert judgment and/or management overlay by applying adjustments on the modelled parameters. Governance of these models lies with the Risk Management Division, where a governance process is in place around the determination of the impairment measurement methodology including inputs, assumptions and overlays. Any management overlays are prepared by the Risk Management Division, endorsed by the Group Provisions and Impairments Committee and approved by the Board of Directors following recommendation by the Board Risk and Audit Committees.

#### Foot-and-Mouth Disease

For the ECL measurement as at 31 March 2026, sectors identified as affected by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), have been classified as High Risk and therefore rating downgrades were applied on customers operating in these sectors which resulted in an ECL charge of €0.4 million and exposures of gross book value of €7.8 million to transition to Stage 2.

#### Climate & Environmental Risk overlay

The Group, in 2025, introduced an overlay to incorporate the impact of climate-related transition, physical and water scarcity risks. This has been determined through the use of separate scenario analysis (Network for Greening the Financial System Current Policies scenario) combined with internal analysis and data and for the quantification the impact on projected customer financial performance, collateral valuation and internal credit ratings has been considered. This overlay continues to be applied and resulted in an ECL charge of €0.2 million for the three months ended 31 March 2026 (year ended 31 December 2025: €4.3 million) and exposures of a gross book value of €7 million (31 December 2025: €21 million) to transition to Stage 2.

The Group has exercised critical judgement on a best effort basis, to consider all reasonable and supportable information available at the time of the assessment of the ECL allowance as at 31 March 2026. The Group will continue to evaluate the ECL allowance and the related economic outlook each quarter, so that any changes arising from the uncertainty on the macroeconomic outlook and geopolitical developments are timely captured.

## F. Notes (continued)

### F.7 Rescheduled loans and advances to customers

The below table presents the Group's rescheduled loans and advances to customers by staging.

	<b>31 March 2026</b>	31 December 2025
	<b>€000</b>	€000
Stage 1	-	-
Stage 2	<b>270,930</b>	276,459
Stage 3	<b>47,472</b>	54,510
POCI	<b>24,230</b>	24,453
	<b>342,632</b>	355,422

### F.8 Pending litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters

The Group, in the ordinary course of business, is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings and is subject to enquiries and examinations, requests for information, audits, investigations and other proceedings by regulators, governmental and other public bodies, actual and threatened, relating to the suitability and adequacy of advice given to clients or the absence of advice, lending and pricing practices, selling and disclosure requirements, reporting and information security requirements and a variety of other matters. In addition, as a result of the deterioration of the Cypriot economy and banking sector in 2012 and the subsequent restructuring of BOC PCL in 2013 as a result of the bail-in Decrees, BOC PCL is subject to a number of proceedings that either precede or result from the events that occurred during the period of the bail-in Decrees.

Provisions have been recognised for those cases where the Group is able to estimate probable losses. Any provision recognised does not constitute an admission of wrongdoing or legal liability. There are also situations where the Group may enter into a settlement agreement. This may occur only if such settlement is in the Group's interest (such settlement does not constitute an admission of wrongdoing) and only takes place after obtaining legal advice and all approvals by the appropriate bodies of management. While the outcome of these matters is inherently uncertain, management believes that, based on the information available to it, appropriate provisions have been made in respect of legal proceedings, regulatory and other matters as at 31 March 2026 and hence it is not believed that such matters, when concluded, will have a material impact upon the financial position of the Group. Details on the material ongoing cases are disclosed within the 2025 Annual Financial Report.

## G. Additional Risk and Capital Management disclosures

### G.1 Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure compliance with the relevant regulatory capital requirements and to maintain healthy capital adequacy ratios to cover the risks of its business, support its strategy and maximise shareholders' value.

The capital adequacy framework, as in force, is implemented through the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and Capital Requirements Directive (CRD). CRR establishes the prudential requirements for capital, liquidity and leverage for credit institutions. It is directly applicable in all EU member states. CRD governs access to deposit-taking activities and internal governance arrangements including remuneration, board composition and transparency. Unlike the CRR, member states were required to transpose the CRD into national law and national regulators were allowed to impose additional capital buffer requirements.

During 2024, the EU co-legislators finalised, adopted and published the comprehensive package of reforms with respect to European Union banking rules which implement the Final Basel III set of global reforms, changing how banks calculate their RWAs (Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (known as CRR III)) and Directive (EU) 2024/1619 (known as CRD VI), applicable from 1 January 2025, with Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 amending the CRR as regards requirements for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, operational risk, market risk and the output floor and Directive (EU) 2024/1619 amending Directive 2013/36/EU as regards supervisory powers, sanctions, third-country branches, and environmental, social and governance risks. Most provisions of the CRR III became effective on 1 January 2025, with certain measures subject to transitional arrangements or to be phased-in over time.

The date of the application of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book ('FRTB') framework was postponed to 1 January 2026, in accordance with Commission delegated regulation 2024/2795. On 12 June 2025, the European Commission confirmed that the start date for the new market risk rules under the FRTB will be postponed by one additional year to 1 January 2027.

The Regulatory CET1 ratio of the Group as at 31 March 2026 stands at 20.5% and the Total Capital ratio at 25.3%. Including profits for the three months ended 31 March 2026 and an accrual for an ordinary distribution at a payout ratio of 70% of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability for the period, which represents the top-end range of the Group's approved ordinary distribution policy in line with the principles of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) (241/2014) for foreseeable dividends and charges, the CET1 ratio and Total Capital ratio of the Group stand at 20.7% and 25.5% respectively, as further described in Section 'Distributions' in Section 'A. Group Financial Results - Underlying Basis'

The Group's minimum capital requirements are presented below:

<b>Minimum CET1 Regulatory Capital Requirements</b>	<b>31 March 2026</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>
Pillar I – CET1 Requirement	4.50%	4.50%
Pillar II – CET1 Requirement	1.41%	1.55%
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	2.50%	2.50%
Other Systematically Important Institutions (O-SII) Buffer	2.25%	1.9375%
Countercyclical Buffer (CcyB)	1.28%	0.90%
<b>Minimum CET1 Regulatory Capital Requirements</b>	<b>11.93%</b>	<b>11.38%</b>

<b>Minimum Total Capital Regulatory Requirements</b>	<b>31 March 2026</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>
Pillar I – Total Capital Requirement	8.00%	8.00%
Pillar II – Total Capital Requirement	2.50%	2.75%
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	2.50%	2.50%
Other Systematically Important Institutions (O-SII) Buffer	2.25%	1.9375%
Countercyclical Buffer (CcyB)	1.28%	0.90%
<b>Minimum Total Capital Regulatory Requirements</b>	<b>16.53%</b>	<b>16.08%</b>

## **G. Additional Risk and Capital Management disclosures (continued)**

### **G.1 Capital management (continued)**

The minimum Pillar I Total Capital requirement ratio of 8.00% may be met, in addition to the 4.50% CET1 capital, with up to 1.50% by AT1 capital and with up to 2.00% by T2 capital.

The Group is also subject to additional capital requirements for risks which are not covered by the Pillar I capital requirements (Pillar II add-ons). Applicable Regulation allows a part of the said Pillar II Requirements (P2R) to be met also with AT1 and T2 capital and does not require solely the use of CET1.

The capital position of the Group and BOC PCL as at 31 March 2026 exceeds both their Pillar I and their Pillar II add-on capital requirements. However, the Pillar II add-on capital requirements are a point-in-time assessment and therefore are subject to change over time.

The CBC, in accordance with the Macroprudential Oversight of Institutions Law of 2015 sets, on a quarterly basis, the CcyB rates in accordance with the methodology described in this law. In January 2025, the CBC, based on its macroprudential policy, increased the CcyB rate from 1.00% to 1.50% of the total risk exposure amount in Cyprus effective from January 2026 (equating to an estimated 1.21% Group requirement). The CcyB for Greek exposures is 0.25% (equating to an estimated 0.02% Group requirement). Other jurisdictional exposures equate to an approximately 0.05% Group requirement. The CcyB for the Group as at 31 March 2026 has been calculated at approximately 1.28% (31 December 2025: 0.90%).

In accordance with the provisions of this law, the CBC is also the responsible authority for the designation of banks that are Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SIIs) and for the setting of the O-SII Buffer requirement for these systemically important banks. BOC PCL has been designated as an O-SII. In April 2024, following a revision by the CBC the Group's O-SII buffer has been set to 2.00% from 1 January 2026 phased-in by 6.25 bps to 1.9375% on 1 January 2025. In November 2025, following the annual assessment by CBC, the O-SII buffer increased to 2.25%, effective from 1 January 2026.

The ECB also provides non-public guidance for an additional Pillar II CET1 buffer (P2G) to be maintained.

Following the annual SREP performed by the ECB in 2025 and based on the final 2025 SREP Decision received in October 2025, the Group's minimum phased-in CET1 capital ratio and Total Capital ratio requirements decreased effective from 1 January 2026, when disregarding the aforementioned increase of the CcyB and the O-SII buffer, reflecting the reduction in the Pillar II requirement. The Pillar II requirement decreased by 25 bps to 2.50%, effective from 1 January 2026. The non-public guidance for an additional Pillar II CET1 buffer (P2G) has also been revised downwards compared to 2025, based on the final SREP Decision.

The EBA final guidelines on SREP and supervisory stress testing and the Single Supervisory Mechanism's (SSM) 2018 SREP methodology provide that the own funds held for the purposes of Pillar II Guidance (P2G) cannot be used to meet any other capital requirements (Pillar I requirement, P2R or the Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR)), and therefore cannot be used twice.

The Group is subject to a 3% Pillar I Leverage Ratio requirement.

The above minimum ratios apply for both BOC PCL and the Group.

## G. Additional Risk and Capital Management disclosures (continued)

### G.1 Capital management (continued)

The regulatory capital position of the Group and BOC PCL as at the reporting date (after applying the transitional arrangements) is presented below:

Regulatory capital	Group		BOC PCL	
	31 March 2026 <sup>1</sup>	31 December 2025 <sup>2</sup>	31 March 2026 <sup>1</sup>	31 December 2025 <sup>2</sup>
	€000	€000	€000	€000
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) <sup>3</sup>	2,162,750	2,185,084	2,127,790	2,152,361
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Tier 2 capital (T2)	294,137	295,060	296,933	297,984
<b>Transitional total regulatory capital</b>	<b>2,676,887</b>	<b>2,700,144</b>	<b>2,644,723</b>	<b>2,670,345</b>
Risk weighted assets – credit risk <sup>4</sup>	9,289,801	9,150,192	9,489,261	9,381,391
Risk weighted assets – market risk	-	-	-	-
Risk weighted assets – operational risk	1,273,846	1,273,846	1,242,867	1,242,867
<b>Total risk weighted assets</b>	<b>10,563,647</b>	<b>10,424,038</b>	<b>10,732,128</b>	<b>10,624,258</b>
<b>Transitional</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio</b>	<b>20.5</b>	21.0	<b>19.8</b>	20.3
<b>Total Capital ratio</b>	<b>25.3</b>	25.9	<b>24.6</b>	25.1
<b>Leverage ratio</b>	<b>8.4</b>	8.5	<b>8.3</b>	8.4

<sup>1</sup> Profits for the three months ended 31 March 2026 are not included. The CET1 ratio, the Total Capital ratio and the Leverage ratio as at 31 March 2026 stand at 20.7%, 25.5% and 8.5% respectively for the Group and at 20.1%, 24.9% and 8.4% respectively for BOC PCL, when including the profits for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 and an accrual for an ordinary distribution at a payout ratio of 70% of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability for the period, which represents the top-end range of the Group's approved ordinary distribution policy in line with the principles of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) (241/2014) for foreseeable dividends and charges. Such distribution accrual does not constitute a binding commitment for a distribution payment nor does it constitute a warranty or representation that such a payment will be made.

<sup>2</sup> Includes profits for the year ended 31 December 2025 net of a deduction for a distribution in respect of 2025 earnings, following relevant recommendation by the Board of Directors to the shareholders for a final cash dividend of €218 million.

<sup>3</sup> CET1 includes regulatory deductions, comprising of, amongst others, intangible assets amounting to €22,507 thousand for the Group and €15,316 thousand for BOC PCL as at 31 March 2026 (31 December 2025: €24,509 thousand for the Group and €15,409 thousand for BOC PCL).

<sup>4</sup> Includes Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA).

The capital ratios of the Group and BOC PCL as at the reporting date on a fully loaded basis are presented below:

Fully loaded	Group		BOC PCL	
	31 March 2026 <sup>1,3</sup>	31 December 2025 <sup>2,3</sup>	31 March 2026 <sup>1,3</sup>	31 December 2025 <sup>2,3</sup>
	%	%	%	%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	20.2	20.6	19.5	19.9
Total capital ratio	25.0	25.5	24.3	24.7
Leverage ratio	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.4

<sup>1</sup> Profits for the three months ended 31 March 2026 are not included. The CET1 ratio, the Total Capital ratio and the Leverage ratio as at 31 March 2026 stand at 20.4%, 25.2% and 8.5% respectively for the Group and at 19.8%, 24.5% and 8.4% respectively for BOC PCL, when including the profits for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 and an accrual for an ordinary distribution at a payout ratio of 70% of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability for the period, which represents the top-end range of the Group's approved ordinary distribution policy in line with the principles of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) (241/2014) for foreseeable dividends and charges. Such distribution accrual does not constitute a binding commitment for a distribution payment, nor does it constitute a warranty or representation that such a payment will be made.

<sup>2</sup> Includes profits for the year ended 31 December 2025 net of a deduction for a distribution in respect of 2025 earnings, following relevant recommendation by the Board of Directors to the shareholders for a final cash dividend of €218 million.

<sup>3</sup> Fully loaded under Articles 495a, 495b, 495d and 500a of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

## **G. Additional Risk and Capital Management (continued)**

### **G.1 Capital management (continued)**

#### *Capital Ratios at 31 March 2026*

The regulatory CET1 ratio (on a transitional basis) has decreased by approximately 50 bps during the three months ended 31 March 2026, whereas on a fully loaded basis the ratio has decreased by approximately 40 bps. The impact on regulatory capital ratios is mainly driven by the increase in risk weighted assets due to business growth in the quarter and the impact on capital ratios from the regulatory requirements of real estate assets as described below.

A charge, which amounted to 19 bps as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025, is deducted from own funds in relation to ECB expectations for NPEs. In addition, the Group is subject to increased capital requirements in relation to its real estate repossessed portfolio, which follow a SREP provision to ensure minimum capital levels are retained on long-term holdings of real estate assets, with such requirements being dynamic by reference to the in-scope REMU assets remaining on the balance sheet of the Group and the value of such assets. As at 31 March 2026 the impact of these requirements was 76 bps on the Group's CET1 ratio compared to 65 bps as at 31 December 2025. The above-mentioned requirements are within the capital plans of the Group and incorporated within its capital projections.

When including the profits for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 and an accrual for an ordinary distribution at a 70% payout ratio, capital ratios stood at 20.7% and 25.5% on a transitional basis respectively for CET1 and total capital.

#### **Capital requirements of subsidiaries**

The insurance subsidiaries of the Group comply with the requirements of the Superintendent of Insurance including the minimum solvency ratio. The regulated Cyprus Investment Firm (CIF) of the Group, The Cyprus Investment and Securities Corporation Ltd (CISCO), complies with the minimum capital adequacy ratio requirements. In 2021 the new prudential regime for Investment Firms ('IFs') as per the Investment Firm Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 ('IFR') on the prudential requirements of IFs and the Investment Firm Directive (EU) 2019/2034 ('IFD') on the prudential supervision of IFs came into effect. Under the new regime CISCO has been classified as a Non-Systemic 'Class 2' company and is subject to the new IFR/IFD regime in full. The payment services subsidiary of the Group, JCC Payment Systems Ltd, currently licensed as an Electronic Money Institution, complies with regulatory capital requirements under the Electronic Money Laws of 2012 (N. 81(I)/2012) as amended.

#### **Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)**

The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) requires EU member states to apply the BRRD's provisions requiring EU credit institutions to maintain a Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL), subject to the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1450. On 27 June 2019, as part of the reform package for strengthening the resilience and resolvability of European banks, the BRRD II came into effect which was transposed and implemented in Cyprus law in May 2021.

In December 2025, BOC PCL received notification from the SRB, by which the MREL requirement is set at 24.03% of risk weighted assets (or 30.06% of risk weighted assets taking into account the prevailing CBR as at 31 March 2026 which needs to be met with own funds on top of the MREL) and 5.91% of Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE). The revised MREL requirements became binding with immediate effect.

BOC PCL must comply with the MREL requirement at the consolidated level, comprising BOC PCL and its subsidiaries.

The MREL ratio as at 31 March 2026, calculated according to the SRB's eligibility criteria currently in effect and based on internal estimate, stood at 34.5% of RWAs (including capital used to meet the CBR) and at 12.9% of LRE (based on the regulatory Total Capital as at 31 March 2026) creating a comfortable buffer over the requirements. The CBR stood at 6.03% as at 31 March 2026, compared to 5.33% as at 31 December 2025. The increase is attributed to the revision of the O-SII buffer from 1.9375% to 2.25% on 1 January 2026 as well as the increase of the CcyB rate, as explained above.

The MREL ratio expressed as a percentage of RWAs (including capital used to meet the CBR) and the MREL ratio expressed as a percentage of LRE as at 31 March 2026 stand at 34.7% and 12.9% respectively when including the profits for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 and an accrual for an ordinary distribution at a payout ratio of 70% of the Group's adjusted recurring profitability for the period.

## G. Additional Risk and Capital Management (continued)

### G.2 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) and Pillar II Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP)

The Group prepares annual ICAAP and ILAAP packages. Both reports for 2025 have been completed and submitted to the ECB in March 2026 following approval by the Board of Directors. The 2025 annual ICAAP indicated that the Group has sufficient capital and available mitigants to support its business operations and risk profile, enabling it to meet its regulatory requirements, both under baseline and stressed conditions. The 2025 annual ILAAP indicated that the Group maintains adequate liquidity resources to meet its obligations as they fall due, both under normal and stressed conditions.

The Group undertakes quarterly reviews of its ICAAP results, as well as on an ad-hoc basis if needed, which are submitted to the ALCO and the Board Risk Committee, taking into consideration the latest actual and forecasted information. During the quarterly review, the Group's risk profile is reviewed and any material changes/developments since the annual ICAAP exercise are assessed in terms of capital adequacy.

The Group undertakes quarterly reviews of its ILAAP results through quarterly liquidity stress tests which are submitted to the ALCO and the Board Risk Committee, where actual and forecasted information are considered. Any material changes/developments since the annual ILAAP exercise are assessed in terms of liquidity and funding impact.

The ECB, as part of its supervisory role, has been conducting the SREP and other inspections (onsite/ off-site/ targeted reviews/ deep-dive exercises) on the Group. The SREP is a holistic assessment of, amongst other things, the Group's business model, internal governance and institution-wide control arrangements. It also evaluates the risks to the Group's capital and the adequacy of capital to cover these risks and risks to liquidity and adequacy of liquidity resources to cover these risks. The objective of the SREP is for the ECB to form an up-to-date supervisory view of the Group's risks and viability and to form the basis for supervisory measures and dialogue with the Group. As a result of these supervisory processes, additional capital and other requirements could be imposed on the Group, including a revision of the level of Pillar II add-ons, as the Pillar II add-on capital requirements are a point-in-time assessment and therefore subject to change over time.

### G.3 Liquidity regulation

The Group is required to comply with provisions on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) under CRD IV/CRR (as supplemented by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61), with the limit set at 100%. The Group must also comply with the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) calculated as per the CRR, with the limit set at 100%.

The LCR is designed to promote the short-term resilience of a Group's liquidity risk profile by ensuring that it has sufficient high-quality liquid resources to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days. The NSFR has been developed to promote a sustainable maturity structure of assets and liabilities.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group was in compliance with all regulatory liquidity requirements. As at 31 March 2026, the Group's LCR stood at 306% (compared to 321% as at 31 December 2025) and the Group's NSFR stood at 174% (compared to 171% as at 31 December 2025).

### G.4 Liquidity reserves

The table below sets out the Group's liquidity reserves:

Composition of the liquidity reserves	31 March 2026			31 December 2025		
	Internal Liquidity Reserves	Liquidity reserves as per LCR Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 LCR eligible		Internal Liquidity Reserves	Liquidity reserves as per LCR Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 LCR eligible	
		Level 1	Level 2A & 2B		Level 1	Level 2A & 2B
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Cash and balances with central banks	7,394,797	7,394,797	-	7,673,287	7,673,287	-
Placements with banks	375,349	-	-	412,934	-	-
Liquid investments	6,201,411	5,286,235	515,934	6,066,705	5,233,487	479,338
Available ECB Buffer	551,971	-	-	2,116,075	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,523,528</b>	<b>12,681,032</b>	<b>515,934</b>	<b>16,269,001</b>	<b>12,906,774</b>	<b>479,338</b>

## **G. Additional Risk and Capital Management disclosures (continued)**

### **G.4 Liquidity reserves (continued)**

Internal Liquidity Reserves present the internally defined liquidity buffer of the Bank. Liquidity reserves as per LCR Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 present the liquid assets as per the definition of the aforementioned regulation i.e., High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA).

Balances in Nostro accounts and placements with banks are not included in Liquidity reserves as per LCR, as they are not considered HQLA (they are part of the LCR Inflows).

Liquid investments under the Liquidity reserves as per LCR are shown at market values reduced by standard weights as prescribed by the LCR regulation. Liquid investments under the Internal Liquidity Reserves include additional unencumbered liquid bonds which are shown at market values net of haircuts based on the ECB methodology and haircuts for the ECB eligible bonds, while for the non-ECB eligible bonds, a more conservative internally developed haircut methodology is used.

The available ECB Buffer under the Internal Liquidity Reserves has decreased following the termination of the ECB's scheme which accepts housing loans as eligible collateral from 30 March 2026, as disclosed within the Group's Annual Financial Report 2025.

Currently, the available ECB buffer is not part of the Liquidity reserves as defined under the LCR regulation.

## H. Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures

### Reconciliations

Reconciliation between the Interim Consolidated Income Statement under the statutory basis in Section E and the underlying basis in Section A is included in Section 'F.1 Reconciliation of Interim Consolidated Income Statement for the three months ended 31 March 2026 between the statutory and the underlying basis'.

Reconciliations between the non-IFRS performance measures and the most directly comparable IFRS measures which allow for the comparability of the underlying basis to the statutory basis are disclosed below.

#### 1. Reconciliation of Gross loans and advances to customers

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€000	€000
<b>Gross loans and advances to customers as per the underlying basis (as defined in Section I)/Gross loans and advances to customers at amortised cost as per Section F.3</b>	<b>11,187,969</b>	10,955,397

#### 2. Reconciliation of Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on loans and advances to customers

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€000	€000
Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on loans and advances to customers as per the underlying basis (as defined in Section I)	179,600	176,525
<b>Reconciling items:</b>		
Provisions for financial guarantees and commitments	(19,639)	(19,470)
<b>Allowance for ECL for loans and advances to customers as per Section F.3</b>	<b>159,961</b>	157,055

#### 3. Reconciliation of NPEs

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€000	€000
NPEs as per the underlying basis (as defined in Section I)	121,397	126,768
<b>Reconciling items:</b>		
POCI (NPEs) (Note 1 below)	(19,046)	(18,893)
<b>Stage 3 gross loans and advances to customers at amortised cost as per Section F.5</b>	<b>102,351</b>	107,875
<b>NPE ratio</b>		
NPEs (as per table above) (€000)	121,397	126,768
Gross loans and advances to customers (as per table 1 above) (€000)	11,187,969	10,955,397
Ratio of NPEs / Gross loans (%)	1.1%	1.2%

## H. Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures (continued)

### Reconciliations (continued)

#### 3. Reconciliation of NPEs (continued)

NPE Coverage ratio	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on loans and advances to customers (as per table 2 above) (€000)	179,600	176,525
NPEs (as per table above) (€000)	121,397	126,768
NPE Coverage ratio (%)	148%	139%

**Note 1:** Gross loans and advances to customers at amortised cost include an amount of €19,046 thousand POCI - NPEs (out of a total of €51,732 thousand POCI loans) (31 December 2025: €18,893 thousand POCI - NPEs (out of a total of €52,135 thousand POCI loans)) as disclosed in section F.5.

#### 4. Reconciliation of Loan credit losses

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Loan credit losses (net of reversals) as per the underlying basis	(4,647)	10,122
<b>Loan credit losses (as defined) are reconciled to the statutory basis as follows:</b>		
Credit losses to cover credit risk on loans and advances to customers (reversal) (Section F.6)	(2,071)	8,139
Net (gains)/losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost – loans and advances to customers	(2,576)	781
Net losses on loans and advances to customers measured at FVPL	-	1,202
	<b>(4,647)</b>	<b>10,122</b>

#### 5. Reconciliation of Adjusted recurring profitability to Profit after tax for the period attributable to the owners of the Company

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Adjusted recurring profitability as per the underlying basis (as defined in Section I)	120,796	116,966
<b>Profit after tax for the period attributable to the owners of the Company as per the Interim Consolidated Income Statement</b>	<b>120,796</b>	<b>116,966</b>

## H. Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures (continued)

### Key Performance Ratios Information

#### 1. Net Interest Margin (NIM)

The components for the calculation of net interest margin are provided below:

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
<b>1.1. Net interest income used in the calculation of NIM</b>	<b>€000</b>	<b>€000</b>
Net interest income as per the underlying basis/statutory basis	180,878	185,738
<b>Net interest income used in the calculation of NIM (annualised)</b>	<b>733,561</b>	<b>753,271</b>

1.2. Interest earning assets	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€000	€000
Cash and balances with central banks	7,658,545	7,933,036
Loans and advances to banks	535,908	575,508
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,617,947	1,618,955
Loans and advances to customers	11,028,008	10,798,342
<i>Investments</i>		
Debt securities	5,392,515	5,131,383
<b>Total interest earning assets</b>	<b>26,232,923</b>	<b>26,057,224</b>
<b>1.3. Quarterly average interest earning assets (€000)</b>		
- as at 31 March 2026		26,145,074
- as at 31 March 2025		24,103,684

1.4. Net Interest Margin (NIM)	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Net interest income (annualised) (as per table 1.1. above) (€000)	733,561	753,271
Quarterly average interest earning assets (as per table 1.3. above) (€000)	26,145,074	24,103,684
<b>NIM (%)</b>	<b>2.81%</b>	<b>3.13%</b>

## H. Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures (continued)

### Key Performance Ratios Information (continued)

#### 2. Cost to income ratio

2.1 Reconciliation of the components of total expenses used in the cost to income ratio calculation from the underlying basis to the statutory basis is provided below:

2.1 Total Expenses as per the underlying basis	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Staff costs as per the underlying basis/statutory basis	53,014	50,042
Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions as per the underlying basis/statutory basis	13,890	7,719
Other operating expenses as per the underlying basis/statutory basis	38,251	37,529
<b>Total Expenses as per the underlying basis</b>	<b>105,155</b>	<b>95,290</b>

2.2 Reconciliation of the components of total income used in the cost to income ratio calculation from the underlying basis to the statutory basis is provided below:

2.2.1 Total Income as per the underlying basis	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Net interest income as per the underlying basis/statutory basis ( <i>as per table 1.1 above</i> )	180,878	185,738
Net fee and commission income as per the underlying basis/statutory basis	44,322	43,936
Net foreign exchange gains, Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments and Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost as per the underlying basis ( <i>as per table 2.2.2 below</i> )	4,141	8,864
Net insurance result* ( <i>as per the statutory basis</i> )	16,735	11,848
Net losses from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and Net gains on disposal of stock of property ( <i>as per the statutory basis</i> )	1,845	1,599
Other income ( <i>as per the statutory basis</i> )	1,934	2,838
<b>Total Income as per the underlying basis</b>	<b>249,855</b>	<b>254,823</b>

\*Net insurance result comprises the aggregate of captions 'Net insurance finance income/(expense) and net reinsurance finance income/(expense)', 'Net insurance service result' and 'Net reinsurance service result' per the statutory basis.

## H. Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures (continued)

### Key Performance Ratios Information (continued)

#### 2. Cost to income ratio (continued)

2.2.2 Reconciliation of Net foreign exchange gains, Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments and Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost between the statutory basis and the underlying basis	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Net foreign exchange gains, Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments and Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost as per the underlying basis	4,141	8,864
<i>Reclassifications for:</i>		
Net losses on loans and advances to customers measured at FVPL disclosed within 'Loan credit losses' per the underlying basis (as per table 6 in Section 'Reconciliations' above)	-	(1,202)
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost-loans and advances to customers, disclosed within 'Loan credit losses' per the underlying basis (as per table 6 in Section 'Reconciliations' above)	2,576	(781)
Net foreign exchange gains, Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments and Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost as per the statutory basis (see below)	6,717	6,881
Net foreign exchange gains, Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments and Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost (as per table above) are reconciled to the statutory basis as follows:		
Net foreign exchange gains	5,546	7,277
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments	(1,405)	385
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,576	(781)
	6,717	6,881

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
<b>Cost to income ratio</b>		
Total expenses (as per table 2.1 above) (€000)	105,155	95,290
Total income (as per table 2.2.1 above) (€000)	249,855	254,823
Total expenses / Total income (%)	42%	37%

Cost to income ratio excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Total expenses (as per table 2.1 above) (€000)	105,155	95,290
Less: Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions (as per table 2.1 above) (€000)	(13,890)	(7,719)
Total expenses excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions (€000)	91,265	87,571
Total income (as per table 2.2.1 above) (€000)	249,855	254,823
Total expenses excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions / Total income (%)	37%	34%

## H. Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures (continued)

### Key Performance Ratios Information (continued)

#### 3. Operating profit return on average assets

The components used in the determination of the operating profit return on average assets are provided below:

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€000	€000
<b>Total assets used in the computation of the operating profit return on average assets per the statutory basis (Section E Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet)</b>	<b>28,705,738</b>	<b>28,568,402</b>
<b>Quarterly average total assets (€000)</b>		
- as at 31 March 2026		<b>28,637,070</b>
- as at 31 March 2025		26,661,898

	2026	2025
Total income for the three months ended 31 March (as per table 2.2.1 above) - annualised (€000)	<b>1,013,301</b>	1,033,449
Total expenses for the three months ended 31 March (as per table 2.1 above) - annualised (€000)	<b>(426,462)</b>	(386,454)
Operating profit – annualised (€000)	<b>586,839</b>	646,995
Quarterly average total assets as at 31 March (as per table above) (€000)	<b>28,637,070</b>	26,661,898
Operating profit return on average assets (annualised) (%)	<b>2.0%</b>	2.4%

#### 4. Cost of Risk

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
	€000	€000
Loan credit losses (net of reversals) (as per table 4 in Section 'Reconciliations' above) – annualised	<b>(18,846)</b>	41,050
Average gross loans (as defined) (as per table 1 in Section 'Reconciliations' above)	<b>11,071,683</b>	10,487,250
Cost of Risk (CoR) (net release) %	<b>(0.17%)</b>	0.39%

#### 5. Basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company

The components used in the determination of the 'Basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company (€ cent)' are provided below:

	Three months ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) per the underlying basis/statutory basis for the period (€000)	<b>120,796</b>	116,966
Weighted average number of shares in issue during the period, excluding treasury shares (thousand)	<b>435,546</b>	440,081
Basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company for the period (€ cent)	<b>27.7</b>	26.6

## H. Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures (continued)

### Key Performance Ratios Information (continued)

#### 6. Return on tangible equity (ROTE)

The components used in the determination of 'Return on tangible equity (ROTE)' are provided below:

	2026	2025
Profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) per the underlying basis/statutory basis for the three months ended 31 March (€000) - annualised	<b>489,895</b>	474,362
Quarterly average tangible shareholders' equity as at 31 March (as per table 6.2 below) (€000)	<b>2,717,499</b>	2,596,406
ROTE (%) - annualised	<b>18.0%</b>	18.3%

<b>6.1 Tangible shareholders' equity</b>	<b>31 March 2026</b>	31 December 2025
	<b>€000</b>	€000
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company (as per the statutory basis)	<b>2,828,561</b>	2,709,782
Less: Intangible assets (as per the statutory basis)	<b>(51,426)</b>	(51,920)
<b>Total tangible shareholders' equity</b>	<b>2,777,135</b>	2,657,862
<b>6.2 Quarterly average tangible shareholders' equity (€000)</b>		
- as at 31 March 2026		<b>2,717,499</b>
- as at 31 March 2025		2,596,406

#### 7. Return on tangible equity (ROTE) on 15% CET1 ratio

The components used in the determination of 'Return on tangible equity (ROTE) on 15% CET1 ratio', are provided below:

	2026	2025
Profit after tax for the period (attributable to the owners of the Company) per the underlying basis/statutory basis for the three months ended 31 March (€000) - annualised	<b>489,895</b>	474,362
Quarterly average tangible shareholders' equity adjusted for excess CET1 capital on a 15% CET1 ratio as at 31 March (as per table 7.2 below) (€000)	<b>1,847,603</b>	1,834,522
ROTE on 15% CET1 (%)	<b>26.5%</b>	25.9%

<b>7.1 Tangible shareholders' equity on 15% CET1 ratio</b>	<b>31 March 2026</b>	31 December 2025
	<b>€000</b>	€000
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company (as per the statutory basis)	<b>2,828,561</b>	2,709,782
Less: Intangible assets (as per the statutory basis)	<b>(51,426)</b>	(51,920)
Less: Accrual for distribution* and FY2025 distribution**	<b>(302,400)</b>	(217,843)
Less: Excess CET1 capital* on a 15% CET1 ratio	<b>(598,071)</b>	(621,478)
<b>Total tangible shareholders' equity on 15% CET1 ratio</b>	<b>1,876,664</b>	1,818,541

\*Amount of foreseeable charge for shareholders' ordinary distribution accrual at the top-end range of the Group's approved ordinary distribution policy (i.e. payout at 70% for ordinary distribution) deducted from CET1 ratio as applicable.

\*\* FY2025 distribution is adjusted to the extent not already deducted from the Equity attributable to the owners of the Company (as per the statutory basis) at each period end.

<b>7.2 Quarterly average tangible shareholders' equity on 15% CET1 ratio (€000)</b>	
- as at 31 March 2026	<b>1,847,603</b>
- as at 31 March 2025	1,834,522

## H. Alternative Performance Measures Disclosures (continued)

### Key Performance Ratios Information (continued)

#### 7. Tangible book value per share

	<b>31 March 2026</b>	31 March 2025
	<b>€000</b>	€000
Tangible shareholder's equity (as per table 6.1 above) (€000)	<b>2,777,135</b>	2,652,685
Number of shares in issue at the end of the period, excluding treasury shares (thousand)	<b>435,620</b>	439,182
Tangible book value per share (€)	<b>6.38</b>	6.04

#### 8. Leverage ratio

	<b>31 March 2026</b>	31 December 2025
Tangible total equity (including Other equity instruments) (as per table 9.1 below) (€000)	<b>2,997,135</b>	2,877,862
Total assets as per the statutory basis (€000)	<b>28,705,738</b>	28,568,402
Leverage ratio	<b>10.4%</b>	10.1%

<b>9.1 Tangible total equity</b>	<b>31 March 2026</b>	31 December 2025
	<b>€000</b>	€000
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company per the statutory basis	<b>2,828,561</b>	2,709,782
Other equity instruments per the statutory basis	<b>220,000</b>	220,000
Less: Intangible assets per the statutory basis	<b>(51,426)</b>	(51,920)
<b>Tangible total equity</b>	<b>2,997,135</b>	2,877,862

## I. Definitions and Explanations

Adjusted recurring profitability	The Group's profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) as reported, adjusted for the results of certain one-off items (e.g. capital gains, write-downs/write-ups relating to certain re-organisation activities and/or legacy related, as well as material non-cash transactions impacting the profitability) that fall outside the ordinary course of the Group's business and are items that Management and investors would ordinarily identify and consider separately to better understand the underlying trends in the business and after taking into account distributions under other equity instruments such as the annual AT1 coupon.
Advisory and other transformation costs-organic	Comprise mainly of fees of external advisors in relation to: (i) the transformation program and other strategic projects of the Group.
Allowance for expected loan credit losses	<p>As of 30 September 2025, the definition of both gross loans and allowance for expected loan credit losses was updated with respect to the residual fair value adjustment on initial recognition now being deducted from gross loans instead of being included in the allowance for expected loan credit losses. This revision was implemented to align the underlying basis with the statutory basis for gross loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost and is not material. There is no impact on the net loans as a result of this update in the definitions. Comparative information has been revised to reflect this adjustment to conform with the current period's disclosure format, unless otherwise stated.</p> <p>Comprises (i) allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on loans and advances to customers (including allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers held for sale where applicable) and (ii) allowance for expected credit losses for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees and commitments) disclosed on the balance sheet within other liabilities.</p>
AT1	AT1 (Additional Tier 1) is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date.
Basic earnings per share (attributable to the owners of the Company)	Basic earnings after tax per ordinary share (attributable to the owners of the Company) is the Profit/(loss) after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the period, excluding treasury shares.
Carbon neutral	The reduction and balancing (through a combination of offsetting investments or emission credits) of greenhouse gas emissions from own operations.
CET1 capital ratio (transitional basis)	CET1 capital ratio (transitional basis) is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, applicable as at the reporting date.
CET1 Fully loaded (FL)	The CET1 fully loaded (FL) ratio is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, applicable as at the reporting date.
Cost to Income ratio	Cost-to-income ratio comprises total expenses (as defined) divided by total income (as defined).
Diluted earnings per share (attributable to the owners of the Company)	Diluted earnings per share is the Profit/(loss) after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue adjusted for the ordinary shares that may arise in respect of share awards granted to executive directors and senior management of the Group under the share-based Incentive Plans.
Green Asset ratio	The proportion of a credit institution's assets financing and invested in EU Taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a share of total covered assets.
Green Mortgage ratio	The proportion of a credit institution's assets financing EU Taxonomy-aligned mortgages (acquisition, construction or renovation of buildings) as a share of total mortgages assets.

## I. Definitions and Explanations (continued)

Gross loans	<p>As of 30 September 2025, the definition of both gross loans and allowance for expected loan credit losses was updated with respect to the residual fair value adjustment on initial recognition now being deducted from gross loans instead of being included in the allowance for expected loan credit losses. This revision was implemented to align the underlying basis with the statutory basis for gross loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost and is not material. There is no impact on the net loans as a result of this update in the definitions. Comparative information has been revised to reflect this adjustment to conform with the current period's disclosure format, unless otherwise stated.</p> <p>Gross loans comprise: (i) gross loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost (including loans and advances to customers classified as non-current assets held for sale where applicable) and (ii) loans and advances to customers classified and measured at FVPL (where applicable), as per statutory basis.</p> <p>Loans and advances to customers classified and measured at FVPL amounted to nil at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025.</p>
Gross performing loans	<p>Gross loans (as defined) excluding the Restructuring and Recoveries Division (RRD) exposures (forming part of legacy exposures (as defined) of €91 mn as at 31 March 2026 (compared to €90 mn as at 31 December 2025).</p>
Group	<p>The Group consists of Bank of Cyprus Holdings Public Limited Company, "BOC Holdings" or the "Company", its subsidiary Bank of Cyprus Public Company Limited, the "Bank" and the Bank's subsidiaries.</p>
Legacy exposures	<p>Legacy exposures are exposures relating to (i) Restructuring and Recoveries Division (RRD), (ii) Real Estate Management Unit (REMU), and (iii) non-core overseas exposures.</p>
Leverage ratio	<p>The leverage ratio is the ratio of tangible total equity to total assets as presented on the balance sheet. Tangible total equity comprises of equity attributable to the owners of the Company and Other equity instruments minus intangible assets.</p>
Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE)	<p>Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE) is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended.</p>
Loan credit losses (PL)	<p>Loan credit losses comprise: (i) credit losses to cover credit risk on loans and advances to customers including credit losses on loans and advances to customers classified as non-current assets held for sale where applicable, (ii) net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost relating to loans and advances to customers and (iii) net gains/(losses) on loans and advances to customers at FVPL (where applicable), for the reporting period/year.</p>
Loan credit losses charge	<p>Loan credit losses charge (cost of risk) (year-to-date) is calculated as the annualised 'loan credit losses' (as defined) divided by the average gross loans. The average gross loans are calculated as the average of the opening balance and the closing balance of Gross loans (as defined), for the reporting period/year.</p>
MSCI ESG Rating	<p>The use by the Company and the Bank of any MSCI ESG Research LLC or its affiliates ('MSCI') data, and the use of MSCI Logos, trademarks, service marks or index names herein, do not constitute a sponsorship, endorsement, recommendation or promotion of the Company or the Bank by MSCI. MSCI Services and data are the property of MSCI or its information providers and are provided "as-is" and without warranty. MSCI Names and logos are trademarks or service marks of MSCI.</p>
Net Interest Margin	<p>Net interest margin is calculated as the net interest income (annualised) divided by the 'quarterly average interest earning assets' (as defined).</p>
Net loans and advances to customers	<p>Net loans and advances to customers comprise gross loans (as defined) net of allowance for expected loan credit losses (as defined, but excluding allowance for expected credit losses on off-balance sheet exposures disclosed on the balance sheet within other liabilities).</p>
Net loans to deposits ratio	<p>Net loans to deposits ratio is calculated as gross loans (as defined) net of allowance for expected loan credit losses (as defined) divided by customer deposits.</p>

## I. Definitions and Explanations (continued)

Net performing loans	Net performing loan book is the total net loans and advances to customers (as defined) less the Restructuring and Recoveries Division (RRD) exposures (forming part of legacy exposures (as defined)).
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR is calculated as the amount of “available stable funding” (ASF) relative to the amount of “required stable funding” (RSF). The regulatory limit, enforced in June 2021, has been set at 100% as per the CRR II.
Net zero emissions	The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to net zero through a combination of reduction activities and offsetting investments
New lending	New lending includes the disbursed amounts of the new and existing non-revolving facilities (excluding forbore or re-negotiated accounts) as well as the average year-to-date change (if positive) of the current accounts and overdraft facilities between the balance at the beginning of the period and the end of the period. Recoveries are excluded from this calculation since their overdraft movement relates mostly to accrued interest and not to new lending.
Non-interest income	Non-interest income comprises: Net fee and commission income, Net foreign exchange gains and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments and (excluding net gains/(losses) on loans and advances to customers at FVPL), Net insurance result, Net gains/(losses) from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties, and Other income.
Non-performing exposures (NPEs)	<p>As per the European Banking Authorities (EBA) standards and European Central Bank’s (ECB) Guidance to Banks on Non-Performing Loans (which was published in March 2017), non-performing exposures (NPEs) are defined as those exposures that satisfy one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) The borrower is assessed as unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without the realisation of the collateral, regardless of the existence of any past due amount or of the number of days past due.</li><li>(ii) Defaulted or impaired exposures as per the approach provided in the Capital Requirement Regulation (CRR), which would also trigger a default under specific credit adjustment, diminished financial obligation and obligor bankruptcy.</li><li>(iii) Material exposures as set by the CBC, which are more than 90 days past due.</li><li>(iv) Performing forbore exposures under probation for which additional forbearance measures are extended.</li><li>(v) Performing forbore exposures previously classified as NPEs that present more than 30 days past due within the probation period.</li></ul>

From 1 January 2021 two regulatory guidelines came into force that affect NPE classification and Days-Past-Due calculation. More specifically, these are the RTS on the Materiality Threshold of Credit Obligations Past-Due (EBA/RTS/2016/06), and the Guideline on the Application of the Definition of Default under article 178 (EBA/RTS/2016/07).

The Days-Past-Due (DPD) counter begins counting DPD as soon as the arrears or excesses of an exposure reach the materiality threshold (rather than as of the first day of presenting any amount of arrears or excesses). Similarly, the counter will be set to zero when the arrears or excesses drop below the materiality threshold. Payments towards the exposure that do not reduce the arrears/excesses below the materiality threshold, will not impact the counter.

For retail debtors, when a specific part of the exposures of a customer that fulfils the NPE criteria set out above is greater than 20% of the gross carrying amount of all on balance sheet exposures of that customer, then the total customer exposure is classified as non performing; otherwise only the specific part of the exposure is classified as non performing. For non retail debtors, when an exposure fulfils the NPE criteria set out above, then the total customer exposure is classified as non performing.

Material arrears/excesses are defined as follows: (a) Retail exposures: Total arrears/excess amount greater than €100, (b) Exposures other than retail: Total arrears/excess amount greater than €500 and the amount in arrears/excess in relation to the customer’s total exposure is at least 1%.

The NPEs are reported before the deduction of allowance for expected loan credit losses (as defined).

## I. Definitions and Explanations (continued)

Non-recurring items	Non-recurring items as presented in the 'Consolidated Income Statement–Underlying basis' relate to 'Advisory and other transformation costs - organic'.
NPE coverage ratio	The NPE coverage ratio is calculated as the allowance for expected loan credit losses (as defined) over NPEs (as defined).
NPE ratio	NPEs ratio is calculated as the NPEs as per EBA (as defined) divided by gross loans (as defined).
Operating profit	Operating profit comprises profit before loan credit losses (as defined), impairments of other financial and non-financial assets, provisions for pending litigation, claims regulatory and other matters (net of reversals), tax, profit attributable to non-controlling interests and non-recurring items (as defined).
Operating profit return on average assets	Operating profit return on average assets is calculated as the annualised operating profit (as defined) divided by the quarterly average of total assets for the relevant period. Average total assets exclude total assets of discontinued operations at each quarter end, if applicable.
Phased-in Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	In accordance with the legislation in Cyprus which has been set for all credit institutions, the applicable rate of the CCB is 1.25% for 2017, 1.875% for 2018 and 2.5% for 2019 (fully phased-in).
Profit after tax and before non-recurring items (attributable to the owners of the Company)	This refers to the profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company), excluding any 'non-recurring items' (as defined).
Profit/(loss) after tax – organic (attributable to the owners of the Company)	This refers to the profit or loss after tax-organic (attributable to the owners of the Company), excluding any 'non-recurring items' (as defined, except for the 'advisory and other transformation costs – organic').
Quarterly average interest earning assets	This relates to the average of 'interest earning assets' as at the beginning and end of the relevant quarter. Interest earning assets include: cash and balances with central banks (including cash and balances with central banks classified as non-current assets held for sale), plus reverse purchase agreements (reverse repos) plus loans and advances to banks, plus net loans and advances to customers (including loans and advances to customers classified as non-current assets held for sale), plus 'deferred consideration receivable' included within 'other assets', plus investments (excluding equities, mutual funds and other non interest bearing investments).
Qoq	Quarter on quarter change
Return on Tangible equity (ROTE)	Calculated as Profit/(loss) after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) (as defined) (annualised - (based on year - to - date days)), divided by the quarterly average of Shareholders' equity minus intangible assets at each quarter end.
Return on Tangible equity (ROTE) on 15% CET1 ratio	Calculated as Profit/(loss) after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) (as defined) (annualised - (based on year - to - date days)), divided by the quarterly average of Shareholders' equity minus intangible assets and after deducting any accrual for ordinary distribution deducted from CET1 but not from shareholders' equity and the excess CET1 capital on a 15% CET1 ratio from the tangible book value at each quarter end.
Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity comprise total equity adjusted for non-controlling interest and other equity instruments.
Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	Relates to the special levy on deposits of credit institutions in Cyprus, contributions to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF), contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund (DGF), as well as the DTC levy, where applicable.

## I. Definitions and Explanations (continued)

Tangible book value per share	Calculated as the total equity attributable to the owners of the Company, (i.e. not including other equity instruments, such as AT1) less intangible assets at each quarter end divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue of the Group (excluding treasury shares) at the period/quarter end.
Tangible book value per share excluding the cash dividend	Calculated as the total equity attributable to the owners of the Company, (i.e. not including other equity instruments, such as AT1) less intangible assets at each quarter/year end and the amounts of any cash dividend approved/recommended for distribution in respect of earnings of the relevant year the dividend relates to, divided by the number of ordinary shares (excluding treasury shares) at the period/quarter end.
Total Capital ratio	Total capital ratio is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date.
Total expenses	Total expenses comprise staff costs, other operating expenses and the special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions. It does not include 'advisory and other transformation costs-organic', where applicable. 'Advisory and other transformation costs-organic' amounted to nil for FY2025 (compared to nil FY2024).
Total income	Total income comprises net interest income and non-interest income (as defined).
Total loan credit losses, impairments and provisions	Total loan credit losses, impairments and provisions comprise loan credit losses (as defined), plus impairments of other financial and non-financial assets, plus provisions for pending litigation, claims regulatory and other matters net of reversals).
Underlying basis	This refers to the statutory basis after being adjusted for reclassification of certain items as explained in the Basis of Presentation.
Write offs	Loans together with the associated loan credit losses are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Partial write-offs, including non-contractual write-offs, may occur when it is considered that there is no realistic prospect for the recovery of the contractual cash flows. In addition, write-offs may reflect restructuring activity with customers and are part of the terms of the agreement and subject to satisfactory performance.
Yoy	Year on year change

## Basis of Presentation

This announcement covers the results of Bank of Cyprus Holdings Public Limited Company, “BOC Holdings” or “the Company”, its subsidiary Bank of Cyprus Public Company Limited, the “Bank” or “BOC PCL”, and together with the Bank’s subsidiaries, the “Group”, for the three months ended 31 March 2026.

At 31 December 2016, the Bank was listed on the Cyprus Stock Exchange (CSE) and the Athens Exchange (ATHEX). On 18 January 2017, BOC Holdings, incorporated in Ireland, was introduced in the Group structure as the new holding company of the Bank. On 19 January 2017, the total issued share capital of BOC Holdings was admitted to listing and trading on the LSE and the CSE. On 19 September 2024 the Company delisted its share capital from the LSE and cancelled its LSE listing and on 23 September 2024 the Company’s ordinary shares were listed on the Main Market of the Regulatory Securities Market on the Athens Exchange.

Financial information presented in this announcement is being published for the purposes of providing an overview of the Group financial results for the three months ended 31 March 2026.

The financial information in this announcement is not audited and does not constitute statutory financial statements of BOC Holdings within the meaning of section 340 of the Companies Act 2014. The statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, upon which the auditors have given an unqualified opinion are expected to be delivered to the Registrar of Companies of Ireland within 56 days of 30 September 2026. The Board of Directors approved the statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 on 30 March 2026. The Board of Directors approved the Group financial results for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 on 8 May 2026.

**Statutory basis:** Statutory information is set out on Section E. However, a number of factors have had a significant effect on the comparability of the Group’s financial position and performance. Accordingly, the results are also presented on an underlying basis.

**Underlying basis:** The financial information presented under the underlying basis provides an overview of the Group financial results for the quarter ended 31 March 2026, which the management believes best fits the true measurement of the financial performance and position of the Group. For further information, please refer to ‘Commentary on Underlying Basis’ on page 5. The statutory results are adjusted for certain items (as described on section F.1) to allow a comparison of the Group’s underlying financial position and performance.

The financial information included in this announcement is neither reviewed nor audited by the Group’s external auditors.

This announcement and the presentation for the Group Financial Results for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 have been posted on the Group’s website [www.bankofcyprus.com](http://www.bankofcyprus.com) (Group/Investor Relations/Financial Results).

**Definitions:** The Group uses definitions in the discussion of its business performance and financial position which are set out in section I, together with explanations.

The Group Financial Results for quarter ended 31 March 2026 are presented in Euro (€) and all amounts are rounded as indicated. A comma is used to separate thousands and a dot is used to separate decimals.

## Forward Looking Statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of Bank of Cyprus Holdings plc and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) and its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance, the markets in which it operates and its future capital requirements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements can usually be identified by terms used such as “achieve”, “aim”, “anticipate”, “assume”, “believe”, “continue”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “goal”, “intend”, “may”, “project”, “plan”, “seek”, “should”, “target”, “will” or similar expressions or variations thereof or their negative variations, but their absence does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by directors, officers and employees of the Group (including during management presentations) in connection with this document. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements relating to the Group’s near term, medium term and longer term future capital requirements and ratios, intentions, beliefs or current expectations and projections about the Group’s future results of operations, financial condition, expected impairment charges, the level of the Group’s assets, liquidity, performance, prospects, anticipated growth, provisions, impairments, business strategies and opportunities. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events, and depend upon circumstances, that will or may occur in the future. Factors that could cause actual business, strategy and/or results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements made by the Group include, but are not limited to: general economic and political conditions in Cyprus and other European Union (EU) Member States. Globally, factors that may impact the Group include interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuations, legislative, fiscal and regulatory developments, litigation and other operational risks, adverse market conditions, geopolitical developments, imposed and threatened tariffs and changes to global trade policies, acts of hostility or terrorism and response to those acts or other such events, emerging technologies, including information technology, artificial intelligence, technological changes and risks to the security of IT and operational infrastructure, systems, data and information resulting from increased threat of cyber and other attacks and the impact of outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics. These factors may have significant adverse effects on the market and macroeconomic conditions, including in ways that cannot be anticipated. This creates significantly greater uncertainty about forward-looking statements. Should any one or more of these or other factors materialise, or should any underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, the actual results or events could differ materially from those currently being anticipated as reflected in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements made in this document are only applicable as at the date of publication of this document. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this document to reflect any change in the Group’s expectations or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based. Changes in our reporting frameworks and accounting standards may have a material impact on the way we prepare our financial statements. In setting future targets and outlook, the Group has made certain assumptions about the macroeconomic environment and the Group’s businesses, which are subject to change.

## Contacts

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The Bank of Cyprus Group is the leading banking and financial services group in Cyprus, providing a wide range of financial products and services which include retail and commercial banking, finance, factoring, investment banking, brokerage, fund management, private banking, life and general insurance. At 31 March 2026, the Bank of Cyprus Group operated through a total of 57 branches in Cyprus, of which 1 operated as cash office. The Bank of Cyprus Group employed 2,840 staff worldwide. At 31 March 2026, the Group’s Total Assets amounted to €28.7 bn and Total Equity was €3.1 bn. The Bank of Cyprus Group comprises Bank of Cyprus Holdings Public Limited Company, its subsidiary Bank of Cyprus Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries.