



Mediobanca Remuneration policy and report

14 April 2026

Contents

Preamble	9
SECTION 1	
Remuneration Policy FY 2026 for Mediobanca and subsidiaries	13
1. Introduction	14
A) Scenario and general aspects	14
B) Relations with shareholders and engagement activities	15
2. Transparency and sustainability principles	17
3. Governance	22
A) Governing bodies	22
B) Organizational units	24
C) Application to sub-holding scope of companies (Mediobanca subsidiaries) and to MPS Banking Group	26
D) Exceptional circumstances	27
4. Policy for identification of Material Risk-Takers	30
A) Criteria adopted	30
B) Process	31
C) Identified staff as at January 2026	33
D) Identified staff as defined by Bank of Italy provisions on transparency of operations in banking and financial services	35
E) Relevant Staff for purposes of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD; Directive No. 2014/59/EU)	37
5. Remuneration structure	40
A) General principles and objectives	40
B) Pay mix constituents	40
I. Fixed salary	42
II. Variable remuneration	42
III. Limits on variable remuneration	43

IV. Other remuneration components	45
V. Offering in terms of benefits and welfare	46
VI. Gender Pay Gap (GPG) and remuneration policy neutrality (Equal Pay)	49

6. Incentivization system 56

A) Gateways and risk-performance correlation	56
B) Annual variable remuneration (Short-Term Incentives)	57
I. Budget phase	57
II. Determination and allocation of annual divisional variable remuneration	58
III. KPI Bluebook and Compensation Manual	60
IV. Individual performance evaluation	62
V. Variable remuneration for retention and motivational purposes and floors	65
C) Long-term variable remuneration (Long-Term Incentive Plan)	65
D) Inclusion of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives	66
E) Payment of variable component	67
I. Timing and payment instruments	67
II. Performance share scheme	69
III. Additional performance conditions for the deferred components	72
F) Malus and clawback conditions	73
G) Ban on hedging strategies	75

7. Remuneration structure for particular categories of staff 80

A) Non-executive Directors	80
B) Statutory Audit Committee	81
C) Chief Executive Officer	82
D) Management with strategic responsibilities (as defined in Article 3 of Regulation EU No. 596/2014) who are not Directors and Senior Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level (including CEOs/General Managers of relevant subsidiaries)	87
E) Identified Staff employed in control units	90
F) Staff working for subsidiaries	90
G) Personnel working for asset management and investment firms	92
H) External networks, FAs and senior advisors	93

8. Policies in the event of the beneficiary leaving office or the employment arrangement being terminated (approved by shareholders at AGM held on 28 October 2022)	98
A) Treatment for Directors leaving office early	98
B) Treatment for employees	98
C) Severance – General aspects	99
D) Severance for Identified Staffe	100
E) Timing and payment instruments	102
F) Treatment of deferred component and fringe benefits	102
G) Treatment of “good leavers””	102
H) Decisions by third parties	103
I) Involvement of governing bodies	103
J) Arrangements for the Mediobanca CEO and General Manager	104
9. Activities and checks performed by the Compliance unit on Mediobanca’s Remuneration and incentivization policy	108

SECTION 2

Remuneration Report FY 2025	112
A) Introduction and scenario	112
B) Governance	115
C) Relations with shareholders and engagement activities	117
D) Incentivization system: determination of variable remuneration and allocation using risk-adjusted metrics based on sustainable results over time	117
I. Assessment of gateways	117
II. Performance and results of main divisions and business units	119
III. Determination of variable component for the main divisions and business units: pay for performance	120
E) Annual variable remuneration of Mediobanca CEO (Short-term incentive scheme)	122
F) Means by which variable component is distributed (Short-Term Incentive Plan)	125
G) Completion of the public exchange offer launched by Monte di Paschi di Siena	125

H) Equal Pay for Equal Work	127
I) Activities and checks performed by the Audit unit on the Mediobanca Staff Remuneration Policy and Staff Remuneration Report FY 2025	130

SECTION 3

Tables of analytical quantitative data **135**

1. Tables compiled pursuant to Consob resolution no. 18049 of 23 December 2011 as amended	136
2. Tables compiled pursuant to Article 450 of the CRR (EBA)	146

Preamble

During the reporting period under review, the governing bodies of Mediobanca have continued to pay close attention to the Bank's staff remuneration and incentivization policies.

This report – which is published on Mediobanca's website, in both English and Italian – incorporates all the changes to the regulations, and meets the disclosure requirements set forth in the Consob Regulations and the Bank of Italy's Supervisory Instructions.

It is divided into two sections:

- a.** The Mediobanca Remuneration Policy for FY 2026, as approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on 20 March 2026. This section includes the policy adopted in cases where a beneficiary leaves office or their employment comes to an end, approved most recently by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 28 October 2022, and not required to be approved again as it is unchanged compared to last year;
- b.** The Remuneration Report for the reporting period ended 31 December 2025, in application of the Remuneration Policy, including tables providing quantitative data (analytical and aggregated). This Report has become necessary following the acquisition of Mediobanca by Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena and as a result of the Annual General Meetings held by Mediobanca (on 1 December 2025) and its subsidiaries (in November 2025) at which the companies's respective financial year-ends were changed from 30 June to 31 December. This required the variable remuneration components to be closed pro rata on a six-monthly basis, to ensure the Remuneration Policy of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries is aligned with the new financial year, which now coincides with the calendar year, the same as that of Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena.

Mediobanca has become subject to the direction and co-ordination of Banca Monte Paschi di Siena, and has become, together with all its subsidiaries, part of the Monte Paschi di Siena Banking Group (the "Parent Company", or "BMPS"). Mediobanca continues to disclose its quarterly results in the form of a Press Release published on a consolidated

basis, corresponding to the former Mediobanca Group area of consolidation, as required by the provisions of Article 27 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 127/1991, which confirms that the above obligation applies to those subsidiaries that have issued securities admitted to trading on Italian or EU regulated markets.

Mediobanca has been identified by the Parent Company as a “sub-holding company”, with responsibility for the control, co-ordination and development of the companies directly and indirectly owned by it (“Mediobanca”, and “Mediobanca and its subsidiaries”). This meets the need firstly to take due account of Mediobanca’s status as listed company on a regulated market, and secondly to guarantee the protections required by law for minority shareholders in Mediobanca. Mediobanca supports and assists the Parent Company in its supervisory role through monitoring to ensure that the instructions issued by the latter are adopted promptly and complied with by its subsidiaries, and by providing the Parent Company with data and information on its own activities, as well as those of its subsidiaries and their associates, managing the flows of information vis-à-vis the latter, both the Italian and non-Italian companies. These responsibilities and activities and the related processes also apply to the Staff Remuneration Policy as part of the internal regulations and procedures.



SECTION 1

Remuneration Policy FY 2026 for Mediobanca and subsidiaries

1. Introduction

A) Scenario and general aspects

The Remuneration Policy for FY 2025-26 reflects substantial continuity with the one adopted for the previous financial year, in a legal and regulatory scenario that is largely unchanged. However, it also reflects:

- ◆ The changes in corporate governance, following Mediobanca's inclusion as part of the Monte dei Paschi di Siena Group, with the Mediobanca Staff Remuneration Policy reflecting that of Banca Monte Paschi di Siena, to which reference should be made for the guiding principles and for consistency of approach;
- ◆ The need to harmonize processes between the Parent Company, sub-holding company Mediobanca, and the Mediobanca subsidiaries in the application of the Bank of Italy's Supervisory Instructions on remuneration and incentivization to banking groups;
- ◆ The need to align remuneration strategy, practice and internal procedures, taking into account the specific features of the different businesses covered and the transitional nature of the period concerned, where compatible with the changing scenario and without prejudice to the need for full alignment with the regulatory framework.

Compared to the previous version, the new Staff Remuneration Policy of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries:

- ◆ Aligns the governance of the main processes provided by the regulations, with reference in particular to the policy for identifying the most relevant staff, the assessment of gateways at the level of Parent Company, sub-holding companies and subsidiaries for accessing the incentivization system, and making the incentivization curve for evaluation of the CEO's performance consistent with the methodologies adopted at Parent Company level;
- ◆ Lays down the quantitative rules for the gateways triggering the payment of variable remuneration, consistent with the revised version of the Risk Appetite Framework, and strengthening the alignment between risks, the Bank's performance, and the remuneration and incentivization systems;

- ◇ Makes provision for processes that will enable the pay mix to be managed in changing scenarios, such as the possible adoption of future Long-Term Incentive Plans by Mediobanca and/or the Parent Company to be assigned individually to employees of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries;
- ◇ Continues the disclosure of policies, processes and metrics adopted in relation to the Gender Pay Gap, Equal Pay Gap and Adjusted Pay Gap with quantitative and qualitative information provided regarding the positioning of Mediobanca and its divisions in this area, with a view to progressive alignment with the requirements of the Pay Transparency Directive shortly to be introduced to the Italian regulatory framework;
- ◇ Enhances the disclosure provided in order to ensure increasing transparency and clarity of exposure.

In line with the past, the Policy:

- ◇ Highlights the links between remuneration policy, corporate sustainability and ESG objectives;
- ◇ Is aligned with the applicable regulations;
- ◇ Enables the areas which create value, including in corporate social responsibility terms, to be suitably rewarded based on objective performance criteria;
- ◇ Allows Mediobanca and its subsidiaries to attract and retain professionals with the appropriate skills for their needs;
- ◇ Is aligned with the policies adopted by other leading Italian and international operators.

A cap on variable remuneration continues to be adopted, set at 200% of fixed remuneration, with the exception of beneficiaries working for companies subject to other sector regulations (such as asset management or investment companies), for whom different limits are set.

B) Relations with shareholders and engagement activities

Mediobanca, through the Group Strategy team, has a tried and tested process with institutional investors, proxy advisors and ESG rating companies, in place for some years now, to foster the exchange of transparent and constructive feedback and opinions on all issues subject to approval by shareholders in Annual General Meeting, including the Group Remuneration Policy. Such dialogue enables the Bank to receive useful guidance on the remuneration approach adopted by it, to ensure it is aligned with best practice at international level and with all stakeholders' expectations. The results of the AGM voting and discussions with investors and proxy advisors are analysed specifically and at regular

intervals by the Remunerations Committee.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 28 October 2025, 89% of the company's share capital took part in the vote on the Remuneration Policy.

The two leading proxy advisors (ISS and Glass Lewis) said they were in favour of all the remuneration issues included in the agenda.

Some 99.9% of the shareholders at the AGM voted in favour of the Staff Remuneration Policy for FY 2025-26 (compared with 97.1% for the FY 2024-25 Policy with 48.2% of the share capital represented in the AGM for this resolution). Therefore virtually all institutional investors and retail investors voted in favour of the Staff Remuneration Policy, in addition to the parent company BMPS.

The Policy in the event of beneficiaries leaving office or whose employment arrangement is terminated in force was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 28 October 2022 with 99.6% voting in favour.

2. Transparency and sustainability principles

Growth and sustainability are distinctive features of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries, and play an integral and fundamental role in defining its strategies. The Bank's remuneration and incentivization policy also seeks to generate sustainable value over the long term: responsible, equal pay and transparent remuneration mechanisms increase and protect reputation, credibility and consensus over time, forming the basis for developing business with the objective of creating and protecting value for all stakeholders.

As required by Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "SFDR"), sustainability risks (defined as "environmental, social or governance events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment"), are integrated into the Mediobanca Staff Remuneration Policy through the adoption of compensation mechanisms with constituents that enable the adverse effects deriving from ESG factors to be reduced, and promote long-term behaviours instead:

- ◆ Pre-established governance mechanisms involving various different bodies, organizational units and parties, to guarantee that the processes followed are structured, controlled, and verifiable ex post;
- ◆ An overall remuneration package that reflects a balanced pay mix between fixed and variable components according to company role, which does not encourage or promote risky behaviour or conduct that is unduly geared to achieving short-term results, and completed by a series of corporate welfare solutions intended to meet the needs and improve the well-being of staff members and their families;
- ◆ An ongoing commitment to offering a fair level of remuneration (equal pay), reflecting the competences, abilities and professional experience of each staff member, ensuring that the principle of equal opportunities is applied, with the objective of pursuing equal pay without discrimination in terms of age, gender, sexual orientation, married status, religion, language, ethnic or national origins, physical or mental disabilities, pregnancy or parenthood (including parents of adopted children), personal convictions, political opinions, or trade union affiliation or activities;
- ◆ A short- and long-term incentive structure based on risk-adjusted indicators and

aligned to the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), with a view to achieving business continuity and sustainable results over the long term that combines balanced growth with the conviction that ethics and profit do not necessarily have to be in opposition to one another;

- ◆ Important space being dedicated to the achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives, as part of the performance evaluation process used in connection with the remuneration policy;
- ◆ A correlation between the incentivization system and the principles set out in the policies on sustainability issues and the ESG objectives included in the Strategic Plan; ESG criteria being integrated into the models used for lending, investing and advisory services, as set out in the ESG Policy; and the inclusion of sustainability issues in the short- and long-term business and financial strategies;
- ◆ Limits or cap on variable remuneration;
- ◆ Ongoing attention to the remuneration of all staff, with the adoption of robust governance processes and continuous benchmarking relative to the market, and ensuring internal equity and the absence of internal pay disparities between the different company organizational levels;
- ◆ Ongoing monitoring of the staff remuneration package's positioning relative to the reference market, including with the assistance of specialist consultants, and close scrutiny of the gender pay gap in order to identify any corrective measures that are necessary;
- ◆ Clear and transparent evaluation of individual performances, based on merit and in accordance with the principle of equal opportunities, seeking to valorize talent and to promote the professional and personal growth of all collaborators;
- ◆ Variable remuneration is deferred and paid over a time horizon of several years, including in the form of equity instruments, in order to link incentives to the creation of value over the long term;
- ◆ Reputational issues have a central role in this system, ex ante and ex post, in the form of malus and clawback mechanisms which have been introduced in the knowledge that proper, transparent and responsible conduct increases reputation, credibility and consent and protects them over time, all of these being fundamental prerequisites to achieving sustainable business development with the objective of creating and protecting value for all stakeholders;
- ◆ Pre-established, transparent means of treatment for staff in the event of their employment arrangements ceasing, with pre-established caps in terms of the maximum number of monthly salaries that can be paid and the absolute value of the severance payable;
- ◆ Transparency of reporting.

The Policy is published on the official website of Mediobanca, and is disclosed internally to all staff of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries in Italian and in English.



Governance

3. Governance

The governance process for the remuneration and incentivization policy is structured across two levels.

A) Governing bodies

- ◆ Shareholders, through the general meeting, set the annual fixed fee payable to members of the Board of Directors when the latter are appointed, and for the entire duration of their term of office, to be allocated among the individual members based on the Board's own decisions. The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing, after consulting with the Statutory Audit Committee, the remuneration payable to Directors vested with particular duties as defined in Article 2389, paragraph 3, of the Italian Civil Code. Directors who are not members of Mediobanca's senior management are entitled to receive refunds for expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.
- ◆ Shareholders, through the general meeting, also approve, within the terms set by the regulations in force at the time, the remuneration policies and compensation schemes based on financial instruments for Directors, staff and other collaborators, and set the criteria for establishing compensation to be agreed in the event of a beneficiary leaving the company or office.
- ◆ At the Board of Directors' proposal, shareholders through the general meeting, with the majorities provided by Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Articles of Association, may establish a ratio between the variable and individual remuneration components for staff and collaborators above 1:1, provided this does not exceed the maximum set by the regulations in force at the time.
- ◆ The Board of Directors compiles the staff remuneration and incentivization policy, submits it to the approval of shareholders in general meeting, reviews it at least once a year, and is responsible for ensuring it is applied correctly in practice. The Board also approves the results of the Material Risk-Takers identification process, including any

exclusions; defines the remuneration and incentivization systems for senior figures; ensures that these systems are consistent with the Bank's overall choices in terms of risk-taking, strategies, long-term objectives, corporate governance structure and internal controls system; monitors the policy's gender neutrality; and ensures, among other things, that the remuneration and incentivization systems are able to guarantee compliance with the legal, regulatory and statutory provisions and any codes of ethics or conduct in force, encouraging recipients to adopt conduct in accordance with such provisions or codes.

- ◆ The Remunerations Committee consists of between three and five non-executive members, the majority of whom qualify as independent, including the Chairperson. The Committee's duties include proposing compensation for staff whose remuneration is decided by the Board of Directors. It serves in an advisory capacity for decisions regarding the criteria to be used for compensation payable to all identified staff, with a focus on senior management and the heads of the principal business units in particular, along with the Chief Executive Officers/General Managers of the main Subsidiaries if they are also Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level; and monitors application of the rules governing the remuneration of the heads of the company's control units, working closely with the Statutory Audit Committee in this connection. It works together with the other internal committees, in particular the Risks and Sustainability Committee; and ensures that all relevant company units are involved in compiling and checking the remuneration and incentivization policies and practices. It gives its opinion on the results of the Material Risk-Takers identification process, including any exclusions, and on whether the performance objectives (including assessment of any non-recurring events), to which the incentivization schemes are linked, have been reached. It establishes whether the other conditions precedent to payment of compensation have been met, on the basis inter alia of information received from the other company units; monitors the policy's gender neutrality; and provides feedback on the activities performed to the governing bodies. The Remunerations Committee is endowed with sufficient funds to guarantee it is independent in operational terms, and may call on the services of experts, including from outside the company, on matters that fall within its remit. The Committee is regularly constituted at meetings where the majority of the directors in office is in attendance, and adopts resolutions on the basis of the majority of those present voting in favour. Minutes of Committee meetings are taken and kept in separate registers.
- ◆ The Risks and Sustainability Committee ascertains whether the incentives provided by the remuneration system take due account of the risks faced and comply with the minimum capital and liquidity requirements at consolidated level, liaising with the Remunerations Committee in this connection. With the Risk Management unit's support, the Committee assesses the basket of indicators (known as the KPI Bluebook), which is then sent to the Remunerations Committee for use in the individual scorecards

of the most senior figures at sub-holding level whose performance is subject to direct evaluation by the governing bodies. It gives its view, in a formal opinion addressed to the Remunerations Committee and the Board of Directors, on the incentivization system's alignment to the risk profile for the CEO, leading Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level (senior management and heads of the principal business units), the CEOs/General Managers of the leading subsidiaries if they are Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level, and for the heads of the control units (in the latter case the opinion is addressed also to the Statutory Audit Committee).

- ◇ The Chief Executive Officer presents the proposed staff remuneration and incentivization policies to the governing bodies, and, in his capacity as General Manager and member of the management of Mediobanca, is responsible for staff management, including the appointment of managerial roles, determining their levels of fixed and variable remuneration and retirement pay, in accordance with the policies adopted by the Board of Directors and the shareholders gathered in Annual General Meeting, without prejudice to those cases over which the Board itself has jurisdiction.⁰¹.

B) Organizational units

GROUP HUMAN CAPITAL

Group Human Capital assists the Chief Executive Officer in governing the entire remuneration and incentivization process, supporting the governing bodies and involving the control units and other teams responsible for verifying the earnings and financial data of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries.

GROUP CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Group Chief Financial Office area provides the data for ascertaining that the gateways and the performances of the earnings, management and size indicators for the business areas and divisions, annual and long-term, have been met.

GROUP RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group Risk Management unit helps in defining the metrics used in order to calculate the risk-adjusted company performance, validating the results and the gateways, and checking that these are consistent with the provisions of the RAF. The unit supports the Risks and Sustainability Committee in performing activities relating to assessment of the incentivization system and its alignment to the risk profile.

⁰¹. In this document, reference shall be made at all times to the Chief Executive Officer, having due regard to his role and powers in the area of remuneration, including in his capacity as General Manager.

The Group Chief Financial Office and Group Risk Management units – each for their own areas of responsibility, and the types of KPI monitored respectively by them – are also responsible for:

- ◆ Setting the target levels for each of the KPIs included in the annual scorecards, in accordance with the annual budget and Strategic Plan approved by the Board of Directors;
- ◆ Checking any extremely high/challenging targets against the long-term strategic plan, changes in the market scenario, and the annual and/or historical trend in results;
- ◆ Consolidating the results for each indicator included in the scorecard.

COMPLIANCE

The Compliance unit carries out an annual assessment of the remuneration policies' compliance with the sector regulatory framework, the Bank's Articles of Association, and any applicable codes of ethics or standards of conduct. It is also responsible, after consulting with the other control units, for checking whether any compliance breaches have been committed that might be relevant for purposes of assessing the performance and award of the variable remuneration component. The Compliance unit is involved in the processes of revising, adapting and managing the remuneration systems to ensure these are in line with the regulations in force at the time, including in terms of establishing the identified staff, analysing the metrics adopted, and the practice in cases where the beneficiary has left the company. The unit also takes part in Remunerations Committee meetings, to update them on any changes in the regulations in this area.

AUDIT

The Audit Unit checks, at least on annual basis, that the staff remuneration and incentivization practices correspond to this policy and to the regulations. It also carries out annual controls on the data and process, and brings any irregularities to the attention of the relevant bodies for the appropriate corrective action to be taken.

Other company units are also involved in the process, based on their respective areas of responsibility. Of particular relevance in this respect are the following units: Group Corporate Affairs, which supervises the governance processes; Group Sustainability, which is responsible for defining and integrating ESG principles and objectives; and Group Strategy, for engagement with institutional investors and proxy advisors.

All activities are suitably documented, and evidence is retained to ensure that the activities can be tracked over time.

C) Application to sub-holding scope of companies (Mediobanca subsidiaries) and to MPS Banking Group

Mediobanca adopts the remuneration policies of Banca Monte Paschi di Siena, to which reference is made for the guiding principles and for consistency of approach.

Mediobanca provides BMPS with data and information on its own activities, and on those of its subsidiaries and their associates, managing the flows of information vis-à-vis the latter, both the Italian and non-Italian companies, including with regard to the remuneration and incentivization policies, as provided by the “Regulations for operational governance of relations and information flows with subsidiary Mediobanca”, inter alia with reference to defining the incentive system for the relevant members of Mediobanca’s governing bodies.

In turn, Mediobanca, as part of its activities of direction and co-ordination of its own subsidiaries, ensures that the remuneration and incentivization systems operating within the sub-holding scope of companies are consistent, and are also consistent with those of the Parent Company, while respecting the specific nature of their sectors of operation and the applicable sector regulations, organizational structures, regulations applicable according to type of business and geographical location⁰². In particular, the parent company manages the process of defining Identified Staff, issues guidance to be adopted, and takes part in drafting documents relating to the remunerations policies to be compiled by the in-scope subsidiaries.

Mediobanca checks, as part of the various Board and management committees and internal procedures, that the variable remuneration paid by the individual subsidiaries, including the remuneration payable to identified staff, is consistent with the budget and closing data, and defines the basic principles of the guidelines of the incentives mechanism for staff, in accordance with those of the Parent Company.

The process (see section entitled “Governance – Governing bodies”) entails the involvement of Mediobanca’s Remunerations and Risks and Sustainability Committees. The Remunerations Committee in particular assesses: i) the performance indicators set for the CEOs and General Managers of the largest Subsidiaries, if they are Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level; ii) the variable remuneration pool of the Subsidiaries which qualify as relevant business units.

The Mediobanca CEO, with the support of Group Human Capital and the other competent units, assists the parent company’s governing bodies in setting the objectives for the

⁰². Specific documents may also be compiled on remuneration issues, including with regard to the non-Italian branch offices controlled by Mediobanca, which, however, may not contain provisions that clash with or are otherwise more restrictive than those contained in the Mediobanca Remuneration Policy (save in cases which involve obligations provided for by local regulations. Of this kind of document, one is currently in force specifically for the Mediobanca UK branch office.

CEOs and General Managers of the largest subsidiaries, if they are Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level, and monitors performance to ascertain if they have been met.

The foregoing is without prejudice to the responsibilities of the subsidiaries' own governing bodies, which give their opinion on the incentivization system for senior management and heads of the control units, with also the independent Directors' opinion.

D) Exceptional circumstances

For certain specific circumstances, the Policy provides for detailed temporary procedures, governing specific areas and limited exclusively to: (i) economic parameters for the Incentivization System (cf. section on "Variable remuneration for retention and motivational purposes and floors"), ii) management of "good leavers" (cf. section on "Treatment of 'good leavers'").

As provided by Italian Legislative Decree 49/19, which transposed Shareholders' Rights Directive II into the Italian legislative framework, amending the Italian Finance Act as enacted in the Regulations for Issuers in force since January 2021, in the event of exceptional circumstances, attributable exclusively to the general instances provided for in Article 123-ter of the Italian Finance Act, i.e. if an exception to the ordinary provisions of the remunerations policy is necessary in order to pursue the long-term interests and sustainability of the company overall and ensure its ability to remain competitive on the market, the governing bodies, each according to their respective powers (approval by the Board of Directors, at the proposal of the Remunerations Committee and Chief Executive Officer, subject, where necessary, to the Related Parties Committee expressing a prior favourable opinion – to be released in accordance with the terms of the Regulations Governing Transactions with Related Parties, their Associates and Company Representatives as defined by Article 136 of the Italian Banking Act), may make exceptions, without prejudice to the obligation to comply with all relevant regulatory restrictions. Mediobanca provides disclosure on any exceptions to the remuneration policies applied in specific circumstances in Section II of this document (Remuneration Report) the following year.



Policy for identification of Material Risk-Takers

4. Policy for identification of Material Risk-Takers

Material Risk-Takers, i.e. staff members whose professional activity may impact substantially on Mediobanca's risk profile, are identified annually at the end of a formalized process involving Mediobanca in its capacity as sub-holding company and its subsidiaries.

The findings are then sent to the Parent Company for the information to be consolidated and the scope to be finalized at the Banking Group level.

A) Criteria adopted

In order to identify Material Risk-Takers, Mediobanca adopts the Regulatory Technical Standards introduced by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/923 of the European Commission of 25 March 2021, published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 9 June 2021. The criteria are:

- ◆ **Qualitative:** linked to role (including for non-executive directors) and to decision-making powers assigned and responsibilities taken within the sub-holding company structure, consistent with the nature, range and complexity of the activities performed. Factors considered include organizational position, materiality of the business unit (not just in terms of the capital allocated to them, but also of volumes and complexity⁰³), risk profile, including with reference to reputation, participation in internal committees, independence in terms of decision-making and operations, geographical location of the office at which they work (in view of the pay differences

⁰³The regulatory criterion for inclusion as a material business unit is that the capital allocated to it must represent at least 2% of the sub-consolidated banking total, or whether it constitutes a core business within the sub-holding scope. Additional criteria may include: whether or not the individual entities/business units form part of higher-level divisions in accordance with management reporting and the strategic plan; business volumes; organizational complexity and size; geographical location, specific characteristics of the business managed, and regulations applicable on an individual basis; type of activity performed if the primary risk profile involved is not credit, market or liquidity risk. For the asset management area, in addition to the above, the main criteria considered is the amount of AUM above the limit that would qualify it as a material company under the regulations normally applicable in the respective national legislations on UCITS/AIFM.

between different countries), and specific characteristics of the sectors concerned (e.g. asset management, investment firms).

- ◆ **Quantitative:** based on the total overall remuneration received in the previous financial year⁰⁴.

The definition of Material Risk-Taker also includes financial and insurance brokers and financial advisors authorized to offer products door-to-door⁰⁵.

B) Process

GROUP HUMAN CAPITAL

Group Human Capital is responsible for the process, and ensures that a unified approach is adopted at sub-holding level;

COMPLIANCE

Compliance validates the process, ascertaining that the applicable regulations have been properly applied;

GROUP CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Group Chief Financial Office collects the earnings data to be analysed and applies the criteria;

GROUP RISK MANAGEMENT

Group Risk Management takes part in the analysis, to identify the impact of the same resources on the risk profile of material and non-material business units;

AUDIT

Audit checks that the criteria have been correctly applied and the assessment made has been properly formalized. The unit participates in the process, providing support to Group HR in checking that the regulations have been properly applied.

⁰⁴.Mediobanca may also decide that individual staff members, including Financial Advisors, do not impact on the risk profile of Mediobanca despite receiving total remuneration in excess of the quantitative limits set by the regulations in force.

⁰⁵.With reference to the Mediobanca Premier Financial Advisors, all Network Managers and Area Managers with a percentage of AUM managed by the FAs under their responsibility above 7.5% are included in the definition of identified staff for the sub-holding area by qualitative criteria. All FAs who individually manage more than 7.5% of their network's AUM are also included in the definition of Group identified staff by qualitative criteria.

All in-scope companies take part in the annual definition of Identified Staff. The mapping is carried out on an individual basis by all the subsidiaries that are banks (Mediobanca Premier, CMB Monaco, Compass and MB International Luxembourg), and the asset management companies, based in Italy (MB SGR) and elsewhere (Polus Capital, RAM and MB Management Company), subject to the sector regulations. The information collected is then sent to Mediobanca to be consolidated, and Mediobanca performs the assessment for the other, non-banking subsidiaries, which is then sent to the Parent Company for the overall consolidation.

Group Human Capital monitors organizational changes that could lead to differences in the scope of definition on an ongoing basis.

In application of its Policy for the Identification of Material Risk-Takers, Mediobanca has adopted a Directive for Identifying Staff with a Material Impact on the Risk Profile of Mediobanca and its Subsidiaries, which serves to:

- ◆ Provide criteria to ensure that the overall identification process is consistent for the entire sub-holding scope, and between the Bank of Italy instructions and the other rules that may apply to each individual company, in view inter alia of the sector in which they operate and/or the applicable local regulations;
- ◆ Set out detailed guidelines to be adopted by each company subject on an individual basis to the CRD and the Bank of Italy Instructions in order to identify its own Material Risk-Takers, an exercise which must be performed once a year;
- ◆ Provide guidance to the companies in scope to ensure their active participation in the process of identifying Material Risk-Takers for the sub-holding area, supplying Mediobanca with the necessary information by means of a shared standard;
- ◆ Identify the consolidation criteria at sub-holding level for defining the scope of material risk takers for the sub-holding area (the “Mediobanca Material Risk Takerss”, or the “MB MRTs”), to take account of the results of the assessments performed by the individual in-scope companies and having regard to all legal entities, regardless of whether or not they are subject to the regulations on a stand-alone basis (with reference in particular to the non-Italian fintech and/or non-banking subsidiaries which perform advisory activities, which are assessed using the same approach as the one used in the Remuneration Policy, in order to guarantee a level playing field is maintained).

Mediobanca’s intention, then, through the Policy and the Directive which implements it, is to ensure consistency in application of the criteria, and appropriate formalization and certification of the assessments adopted in order to identify MRTs for both Mediobanca itself and the other individual companies, in accordance with the applicable regulations. The Directive sets out in more detail the company units/divisions and staff involved, the timescales to be adopted, and the documentation to be produced in order to ensure

that the MRTs in each financial year are identified promptly, at both the individual and consolidated level.

A record of the whole process is kept in the form of minutes of the meetings held by the Mediobanca units involved. When the process is complete, a list with the names of the Identified Staff for the financial year concerned is drawn up, specifying those who have been included for the first time and any others who have been excluded, with an indication of their roles, responsibilities and the divisions of which they form part, and a comparison with the previous financial year. Any exclusions are highlighted and duly justified. A leading external consultancy company certifies the entire process.

The results are approved by the Board of Directors, at the Remuneration Committee's proposal, and assessed also by the Risks and Sustainability Committee. Once the process is complete, individual notice is provided in writing to staff included in the scope of Material Risk-Takers.

If, at the end of the identification process, there are staff identified by quantitative criteria for whom the authorization to exclusion process must be launched, Group Human Capital launches the administrative procedure provided in accordance with the Bank of Italy Supervisory Instructions and the regulations in force.

C) Identified staff as at January 2026

As at January 2026 the "identified staff" including in the sub-holding scope (including the non-executive directors), identified based on the Regulatory Technical Standards issued by the EBA and adopted by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/923, published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 9 June 2021 which also sets out the criteria for exclusion from the definition⁰⁶, breaks down as follows:

⁰⁶.For the twelve months ended 31 December 2025, a total of three such staff have been identified (employed in advisory business in France – Messier & Associés), all of whom with overall remuneration in the previous year of above €750,000 and below €1,000,000, for which prior authorization was requested for exclusion from the scope of identified staff.

CLUSTER	DEFINITION	EBA REGULATIONS	MRT # 2026	MRT #2025
Non-executive Directors	Non-executive members of BoD, including Chairman	Art. 92.3 (a) CRDV	(11)	(13)
Directors with executive duties	MB CEO	Art. 92.3 (a) CRDV	1	2
Senior management and heads of relevant BUs (principal business lines, geographical areas and other senior business figures)	Co-Head, CIB Head, CIB Markets Division Head, CIB Debt Division CEO, Compass/Mediobanca Premier Head Insurance & Principal Investing CEO, CMB Monaco/ Head MB Private Banking Group Chief Financial Officer	Art. 92.3 (a) (b) CRDV	8	10
Heads and senior staff of internal control units	Group Compliance & AML Group Risk Management Group Audit	Art. 92.3 (b) CRDV	20	21
Staff with managerial responsibilities in relevant business units	Heads of trading desks, liquidity, origination, trading, and brokerage/sales Staff with significant responsibility in business and product areas General and commercial managers of Compass and Mediobanca Premier, CEO/ General Manager of SelmaBipiemme Leasing, MB SGR, MBFACTA and MB International Financial Advisors with managerial responsibilities and/or 7.5% of their network's AUM	Art. 92.3 (b) CRDV	42	41
Heads and senior staff in Staff and support units	Head of Group Governance General Counsel Chief Operating Officer Chief and Senior Information Tech. Officers Group Head of Human Capital Group Head of Reward Group Strategy Macroeconomic Strategist	Art. 5 Reg. UE 2021/923	9	9

CLUSTER	DEFINITION	EBA REGULATIONS	MRT # 2026	MRT #2025
Quantitative criteria	Holders of roles with total compensation which meets the criteria of Article 92 CRD and Article 6.1 (a) b) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/923	Art. 92.3 (c) CRDV Art. 6.1(a)(b) Reg. UE 2021/923	39	27
	TOTAL AS AT JANUARY 2026⁰⁷		119 (130)	110 (123)
	As % of total staff employed at Mediobanca sub-holding level		1.87%	1.74%
	As % total employees at Medobanca sub-holding level		2.15%	1.98%

Since 1 January 2026, management with strategic responsibilities (as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 596/2014) who are not Directors consist of the three heads of the control units, the Group Chief Financial Officer, the head of the Consumer Finance Division, the two Co-Heads of the Corporate & Investment Banking Division, and the head of the Insurance & Principal Investing Division. They are all included in the definition of identified staff.

D) Identified staff as defined by Bank of Italy provisions on transparency of operations in banking and financial services

The “Provisions on transparency of operations and banking and financial services: proper conduct in relations between intermediaries and clients”, issued by the Bank of Italy in March 2019, implementing the “Guidelines on remuneration policies and practices related to the sale and provision of retail banking products and services”, issued by the EBA in 2016, include certain provisions regarding the means of drawing up and approving remuneration policies and their contents.

In particular, the Provisions require Identified Staff to be identified along with their role and function, highlighting those with management roles (section XI, paragraph 2-quater).

⁰⁷The Mediobanca headcount as at 31 December 2025 consists of 5,553 staff, split as follows: 665 Corporate & Investment Banking (40 Identified Staff), 2,250 Wealth Management (15 Identified Staff, two of whom in the control units of the in-scope companies), 1,770 Consumer Finance (seven Identified Staff, two of whom in the control units of the in-scope companies), 849 Holding Functions (34 Identified Staff employed by Mediobanca, 16 of whom in the control units and 18 in other units), 9 Principal Investing (one Identified Staff). The definition of Identified Staff also includes (for the Wealth Management division) 21 Financial Advisors, eight of whom qualify by the qualitative criterion and thirteen by the quantitative criterion (out of a total of 709 FAs linked to the Mediobanca sub-holding area as at 31 December 2025), plus one individual who is not an employee (in Wealth Management) identified by the quantitative criterion.

The Identified Staff of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries, as defined under the terms of the Provisions on Transparency, include staff employed by Mediobanca Private Banking, those forming part of the commercial networks of Compass, Mediobanca Premier and SelmaBipiemme Leasing, and the Financial Advisors (27 people as of January 2026)⁰⁸.

The following also qualify as Identified Staff as at 31 December 2025 under the terms of the same regulations: for the WM Division – Mediobanca Private Banking, 89 staff – 31 of whom have management roles – plus five FAs; for the WM Division – Premier (Mediobanca Premier) 820 staff – 31 of whom have management roles – plus 704 FAs, 73 of whom have management roles; and for the Consumer Finance Division 957 network persons – 38 of whom with management roles – plus 11 affiliated to the external networks. Compass also owns 100% of Compass Link, a financial agent which operates through 216 introducers, 82 of whom work under a single mandate for Compass Link itself. At SelmaBipiemme there are 26 network professionals, one of whom has a management role, and 11 in the external networks.

BUSINESS UNIT	TOTAL IDENTIFIED STAFF	OF WHICH IN MANAGEMENT ROLES	OF WHICH MATERIAL RISK TAKERS
WM – HNW Mediobanca Private Banking	89	31	3
WM – HNW Mediobanca Private Banking – FAs	5		1
WM – Premier Mediobanca Premier	820	31	2
WM – Premier Mediobanca Premier – FAs	704	73	20
Consumer Finance Compass	957	38	1
Consumer Finance Compass – external networks	227		
SelmaBipiemme Leasing	26	1	
SelmaBipiemme Leasing external networks	11		
	2,839	174	27

⁰⁸.As provided by the regulations, the banks located outside Italy, fiduciary companies and subsidiaries or divisions which perform activities with corporate clients are not included.

For details on the incentivization system for the networks, see the following sections: Section 6), paragraph b) Annual variable remuneration, Section II) Determination and allocation of annual divisional variable remuneration, paragraph “Mediobanca Private Banking”; Section 7, paragraph f) Staff working for subsidiaries, and paragraph h) External networks, Financial Advisors and Senior Advisors.

E) Relevant Staff for purposes of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD; Directive No. 2014/59/EU)

Directive no. 2014/59/EU (the “Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive”, or the “BRRD”) was issued in the spring of 2014 to equip the Resolution Authorities with powers and instruments to: i) plan crisis management; ii) intervene in a timely manner, before the crisis has been manifested in full; iii) manage the resolution phase as effectively as possible.

The guidance issued by the Single Resolution Board, together with other obligations, stipulate that banks must put governance processes in place to ensure that staff retention measures are implemented rapidly and appropriately as part of their Resolution Plan. Banks are therefore required to identify their Relevant Staff (divided into Critical and Essential), which should include, within the critical functions or core business lines, at least the senior management and other key function holders depending on the impact of the role if not covered and if such staff cannot be replaced by other similarly competent personnel within a reasonable space of time.

For this reason the Group has adopted a specific Directive to identify relevant staff for Resolution Plan purposes, the scope of which is revised on a regular basis, and guidance has been issued on the remuneration, succession and development of Relevant Staff as part of the policies approved. The Resolution Plan adopted by Mediobanca, enables the Bank to manage business continuity and develop, among other things, a) retention, b) remuneration policies, and c) succession policies for Relevant Staff.

The process is carried out in co-ordination with the Parent Company BMPS.



Remuneration structure

5. Remuneration structure

A) General principles and objectives

The Mediobanca remuneration and incentivization policy is intended to attract and retain highly qualified professional and ethical staff members, who are suited to the complexity, increasing internationalization and specialization of its businesses, based on a rationale of prudent management and sustainability of costs and results over time, while guaranteeing pay equity and the absence of internal pay disparity.

The criteria adopted for determining pay, payment levels and financial progression for Group staff are objective and neutral from a gender-based perspective as described in more detail below, with regard specifically to fixed salary, variable remuneration, benefit components and welfare policies.

B) Pay mix constituents

The structure of the staff remuneration is based on various components, with the objective of: balancing the fixed and variable parts over time (pay mix), implementing a flexible approach to remuneration, and ensuring that compensation remains geared towards performance in view of the significance of role within the company without encouraging risky and/or short-term behaviour.

To ensure that the remuneration package on offer is competitive and retain the best talent in terms of performance and potential, Mediobanca carries out an annual benchmarking activity in order to assess staff positioning in terms of compensation relative to the market. The benchmarking, which is performed with the support of leading independent specialist consultants, takes account of aspects such as the specific business area in which staff are employed and their geographical location, comparing them with a meaningful reference benchmark which is different for each of the divisions, as follows:

- ◆ For the Corporate and Investment Banking Division, the positioning refers to the bulge bracket investment banks, independent advisory boutiques, and the CIB divisions of the leading European commercial banks;

- ◆ For the WM HNWI Division (MB Private Banking and CMB Monaco), the panel refers to the market consisting of Italian and international operators active in private banking in Italy and in the reference local market;
- ◆ For the Consumer Finance (Compass) and WM Premier divisions (Mediobanca Premier), the leading commercial players operating are considered;
- ◆ For the subsidiaries that perform asset management activities, the panel consists of independent players and companies forming part of banking groups or insurance companies operating in the reference geographical areas.

For the Chief Executive Officer, the reference peer group is made up of a combination of entities identified in view of the balance of the following comparability criteria relative to the distinctive features of Mediobanca:

- ◆ Reference size (balance of assets, workforce and profitability to reflect the specific features of the business model);
- ◆ Industry scope, i.e. the presence of mixed products (Wealth Management – Corporate & Investment Banking – Consumer Finance) with the related complexity of the organizational model;
- ◆ Geographical area;
- ◆ Regulatory scenario;
- ◆ Benchmark and positioning adopted by institutional investors, as revealed at the engagement stage;
- ◆ Competition for talent, i.e. potential attraction market;
- ◆ Pay strategy, i.e. the structure of the pay mix and incentivization curves, in order to be able to analyse the competitiveness of the pay package correctly and to compare its positioning.

Following application of the above criteria, in continuity with the previous peer group, even having regard to the several potential M&A deals involving Italian banking groups, the peer group continues to consist of the following twelve companies: BNP Paribas, BPER Banca, Deutsche Bank, Fineco Bank, Intesa Sanpaolo, EFG International, Julius Baer Group, KBC Group, Lazard, Santander, Société Générale, and Unicredit.

Based on information in the public domain, the comparison regards the average, median and quartiles of the total compensation (and separately for the fixed compensation, short- and long-term variable compensation, and fringe benefits) for the senior figures at the companies included in the peer group. In order to assess positioning in terms of pay for performance, account is also taken of certain indicators considered to be significant, primarily the Total Shareholder Return and ROE, plus the compensation/income ratio, cost/income ratio, and revenues and assets per staff member (in which Mediobanca is positioned in the higher percentiles). The results are subject to specific analysis by the

Remunerations Committee and the Board of Directors.

I. Fixed salary

This reflects technical, professional and managerial capabilities, and the related responsibilities, in accordance with the principle of equal opportunities and equal pay. Mediobanca devotes continuous attention to the value of the fixed salaries it pays, which are adapted to changes in the market scenario on a regular basis, avoiding excessive reliance on the variable component while at the same time taking care not to make the overall package unduly inflexible. Fixed remuneration is always adopted in compliance with the locally applicable minimum wage levels. It is the only stable and irrevocable item compensation as permitted under the regulations in force.

II. Variable remuneration

This is the incentivizing component that functions as recognition and reward for the results achieved and objectives met, and is calculated based on risk-adjusted indicators. It constitutes an important motivational factor, and for some business figures (in the Wholesale Banking and Wealth Management divisions in particular) forms a significant portion of their annual pay, in line with reference market practice, without prejudice to the cap and to the other conditions established by the regulations in force.

Variable remuneration (see Section 6 “Incentivization system” below) is paid on the basis of pre-set performance indicators. The time horizon for evaluation may be short-term (i.e. linked to the annual budget, and/or to the annual objectives of the Strategic Plan, as is typical of short-term incentive systems) or long-term, consistent with the objectives of the strategic plan of Mediobanca and/or the BMPS Banking Group (as in the case of the Long-Term Incentive Plan, or other long-term plans for specific roles and businesses, such as Financial Advisors). Individual awards are made on the basis of the individual performance evaluation obtained, and of the individual contribution to the business unit’s results. The award also takes account of any benchmark or compensation standards for similar roles, market positioning, experience in the position, and importance of the role. It does not constitute grounds for receiving similar benefits in the future, as it does not entitle recipients to be awarded variable remuneration or for such remuneration to accrue in subsequent years, precisely because it is variable in nature, and therefore does not constitute an integral part of normal pay.

The variable remuneration is paid in cash and equity instruments, in part upfront and in part deferred to subsequent years, subject to additional performance conditions being met. Any shares awarded are subject, after the respective rights have vested,

to an additional holding period for retention purposes.

III. Limits on variable remuneration

Subject to approval by shareholders in annual general meeting, in accordance with the national and international regulations in force on this subject, the upper limit on variable remuneration for all staff belonging to the Mediobanca sub-holding company⁰⁹ and hence the entire scope of Identified Staff has been set, most recently by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 28 October 2021, and in line with the previous policies, at 200% of the fixed salary (without prejudice to the provisions in force for staff employed in the control units).

The reasons that justify this limit are primarily:

- ◆ The need to attract and retain the most talented staff, in investment banking especially, by aligning the Bank's practice with that of its competitors;
- ◆ The need to maintain the appropriate operating flexibility, minimizing the risks that would be associated with increasing the fixed labour cost component excessively;
- ◆ To ensure that the remuneration policy is consistent with incentives which seek to promote virtuous conduct in the pursuit of business objectives and value creation;
- ◆ To align the Bank with the policies adopted by the leading Italian and international banks;
- ◆ The increasing presence of competitors in sectors (financial institutions which are not banks, private equity, hedge funds) or geographies (United States, Far East) with a less restrictive regulatory framework;
- ◆ The possibility of ensuring that funds are distributed appropriately between the most deserving candidates.

The rationale for setting a cap on variable remuneration at 200% of fixed remuneration is unchanged from previous years. The sustainability of this limit is guaranteed by the provisions of the remunerations policy regarding the determination of the variable component, the correlation between risk and performance, the performance conditions, and methods of payment that include deferral over time and payment in financial instruments, with the provision of malus conditions and clawback clauses. Adoption of the cap has no implications regarding Mediobanca's capabilities, in view of its high capital ratios, but also the prudential regulations, in

⁰⁹With the exception of Financial Advisors linked under agency contracts, and for staff employed at the non-Italian companies which are not banks which perform pure advisory services, despite not being included in the definition of Identified Staff for Mediobanca and its subsidiaries.

particular the requirements in terms of own funds.

In view of the above, the subject of the cap will not be resubmitted to the approval of shareholders in annual general meeting.

As permitted by the Bank of Italy's Supervisory Instructions currently in force, Mediobanca has taken up the option to be exempted from the Instructions, including the 2:1 cap on variable remuneration relative to fixed salary, for all staff working for an investment firm or an asset management company, including those qualifying as Identified Staff at the sub-holding level, if they work exclusively for such firm or company. Such exemption refers, as at the date on which this Policy is approved, specifically to the companies that form part of the Mediobanca Group that perform asset management activities, in Italy (MB SGR) and elsewhere (Polus Capital, RAM AI, MB Management Company, and CMG)¹⁰ and those that perform investment firm activities (Arma Partners). These companies still adopt their own specific cap on variable remuneration, which is six times fixed remuneration (6:1). This cap, which is in line with the practice adopted by the Group's leading Italian and international competitors, is based on the following points:

- ◆ The companies are individually subject to sector regulations that do not set limits on variable remuneration;
- ◆ The need to safeguard the attractiveness and competitiveness of the remuneration packages paid to staff working in asset management and investment firms, a market which includes players that do not set caps, because they are a) independent; b) part of international banking groups that can apply exceptions to the salary cap under the regulations in force in the countries where they are headquartered; and c) owned by insurance companies;
- ◆ Strengthening in the Wealth Management sector is one of the main pillars of growth for Mediobanca and its subsidiaries;
- ◆ The asset management companies have a different risk profile to the dominant one in banking activity, and are not subject to direct financial risks (market, credit or liquidity) for investment products where the assets at risk belong to the client subscribing to them. For asset management products, the risk profile for the client is an integral part of the management regulations, and as such is governed and expressly represented in the documentation which the customer receives when they subscribe to the product;

¹⁰.As at January 2026, the Group's Identified Staff employed by the asset management companies consist exclusively of one employee working for MB SGR identified on the basis of qualitative criteria (cluster 5). The Group's asset managers and investment firms located in third countries (i.e. the United Kingdom and Switzerland) are in any case subject to specific regulations on remuneration and incentivization systems in their respective countries. As at 31 December 2025, there was a total of eight staff working for companies subject to sector regulations, who qualify as identified staff but not subject to the CRD remuneration rules because they perform activities exclusively for the companies for which they work (i.e. Polus and Arma Partners).

- ◆ The incentivization system designed for the fund manager is based on the same mechanisms provided for clients, meaning their interests are aligned within the system of controls that can be implemented for the asset management sector;
- ◆ With reference to operational and reputational risks linked to the product investment process and potential related complaints from customers, including complaints related to conduct issues by staff, no incentive for staff is permitted that would increase the company's exposure to financial risks in order for them to reach their remuneration targets.

Application does not impact on the earnings/financial sustainability of the companies involved, as a cap is applied in any case to the variable remuneration, and their staff remuneration and incentivization mechanisms guarantee close correlation to results, consistent with the companies' characteristics and size, internal organization, nature, and the range and complexity of their activities. The mechanisms are implemented over a period of time which is appropriate to the life and/or investment cycle of the UCITS or AIFs managed, or to the holding period for the instruments recommended to the investors, to ensure that the valuation process is based on longer-term results and that actual payment of the results-based remuneration components is distributed over a period that takes due account of the investment risks and repayment policy (if any).

IV. Other remuneration components

Mediobanca has adopted the following New Joiner Policy, which provides for, in limited cases: i) the possible attribution of a "sign on", "joining" or "entry" bonus for figures with especially important profiles and significance, to be provided for contractually, and assigned exclusively as part of the recruitment process and for the first year in which the recipients work for the company; ii) the possibility of payment, again as part of the recruitment process, of an amount to compensate for the loss of earnings in previous employment, through the consolidated sector practice of the "buyout". This structure, to be governed as part of the recruitment processes, again applies strictly to the recipient's first year of working for the Group, and serves to guarantee the appropriate level of appeal for high-quality resources, who are generally the only recipients of this kind of treatment, in what is now a highly competitive market for talented individuals.

The other aspects provided for in the Policy also apply to the components referred to above (for buyouts and based on inclusion in the scope of identified staff, these will include deferral over a period of several years, payment in cash and financial instruments, and payment being subject to malus and clawback conditions), thus guaranteeing that these structures are continually aligned with long-term risks and sustainability. Decisions and payment are in all cases made in accordance with the

limits provided for in the Policy, and must necessarily comply with the regulations governing the applicable cases in force, including with reference to the 2:1 cap.

For specific categories of staff and/or on an individual basis, in cases which involve ongoing employment or its termination, contracts may be signed with minimum guaranteed duration clauses (sometimes referred to as stability pacts), non-competition agreements, extended notice arrangements, retention bonuses or other arrangements as permitted under the applicable employment law and other regulations. The internal regulations set out the guidelines for managing such ancillary arrangements, and in particular govern the treatment of sums paid as compensation under such agreements, especially with reference to their inclusion in the variable remuneration components¹¹. Such components are of particular importance in the retention policies applicable as part of the Resolution Plan adopted by the Group.

Any compensation paid to members of the management of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries for positions held on behalf of Mediobanca in subsidiaries or investee companies is paid to Mediobanca itself.

V. Offering in terms of benefits and welfare

Based on an awareness that corporate welfare makes a significant contribution to the implementation of CSR, and the conviction that sound working conditions should be an integral part of all remuneration policies, Mediobanca and its subsidiaries have adopted instruments which produce positive effects outside the company, benefiting not only staff members but also their family and the local community in general. Corporate welfare creates value that is shared with a broad range of stakeholders, thus helping to produce collective benefits that endure over time. Welfare and benefits are therefore an integral part of Mediobanca's corporate culture, and play a crucial role in terms of:

- ◆ Helping to improve employer branding and staff loyalty retention;
- ◆ Creating a more close-knit, positive and inclusive working environment in connection with the D&I objectives;
- ◆ Offering instruments to improve the well-being of staff throughout their entire life cycle;

11. As variable remuneration, such arrangements may fall within the situations regulated by Bank of Italy circular no. 285 on "Limits on distributions and capital conservation plan". Such provisions are the only ones that could justify suspension of the treatment of this contractual component for both employees included in the definition of Identified Staff of the sub-holding company and for other employees as well. The gateways included in the Mediobanca Remuneration Policies applicable to Identified Staff at the sub-holding level and/or those provided by the individual legal entities' policies apply only to payment of the annual or long-term variable incentivization system component. Any suspension of the amount of the ancillary arrangement is valid only temporarily, for the period in which the limit on distribution is manifested.

- ◇ Pursuing the desire to guarantee an appropriate balance between working life and private life;
- ◇ Encouraging work engagement;
- ◇ Representing an incentive to obtain the best possible results and increase the quality of work performed in Mediobanca.

From this viewpoint and in line with the market, the remuneration package is complemented by a set of benefits that reflect the attention devoted by Mediobanca to the personal needs and welfare of its staff, including those already in retirement. The benefits are for the entire population of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries (staff employed on permanent and temporary contracts, full-time and part-time), and may be distinguished by families of professionals and geographical areas but do not make provision for individual discretionary systems.

COMPLEMEN- TARY PENSION SCHEMES

employees are entitled to participate in complementary, defined-contribution corporate pension schemes, with the contribution rates distinguished by category and length of time employed by the company. Such pension schemes are external and legally distinct from Mediobanca. The schemes' performance depends on the management results achieved and the investment product chosen, where appropriate, based on the beneficiary's own risk appetite. No discretionary pension benefits are provided.

HEALTHCARE SCHEME

this scheme covers healthcare, dental and preventative medicine expenses for staff members and their family. An extensive network of doctors and dentists who are part of the scheme enables beneficiaries to have direct access to services without having to pay in advance and providing significant financial benefits.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY, PERMANENT INVALIDITY FOLLOWING ILLNESS POLICY, LIFE INSURANCE POLICY, AND LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE POLICY

these policies guarantee coverage to staff in the event of their having an accident, either work- or non-work-related, and/or in the event of invalidity following illness, and/or entitle claimants to a guaranteed capital sum in the event of an employee's death, and/or pay out an annuity in the event of permanent incapacitation in terms of performing the basic acts of everyday life. The policies' performances are defined by the regulations executed with the insurer when the contract is signed.

COMPANY WELFARE/FLEXIBLE BENEFIT SYSTEMS

these have been instituted for all staff or like-for-like categories of staff, as provided by the applicable tax legislation and regulations in force.¹² Such systems involve the provision of non-cash services and instruments (e.g. training activities, study and education courses, welfare services, etc.), which Group companies make available to their staff and families, with the possibility of any unused amounts being paid into the complementary pension scheme. Production and/or result bonuses provided for under complementary company contracts may be used to this end, or other amounts earmarked for the welfare of similar categories of employee and according to marginality criteria relative to the capacity to pay principle. The objective is to: expand the range of welfare initiatives offered contractually, in order to provide increased benefit to staff members and their families by enabling them to access specific products and services which can be tailored to their specific requirements; offer increased protection for public welfare provision; and obtain improved purchasing power for overall remuneration, through relief on tax and social security contributions permitted by law.

COMPANY CARS

these are assigned only to certain professional figures, including commercial roles. The range of cars available is notable for the number of hybrid and/or electric vehicles, continuously updated, in accordance with environmental sustainability criteria.

Mediobanca believes that promoting a healthy work-life balance is fundamental in order to safeguard the objective of creating value that is solid and sustainable in economic, financial, social and environmental terms, based also on the value of people. The Mediobanca Group, to the extent permitted by the provisions of the law, collective contracts and negotiated agreements in force, offers a variety of solutions (such as working part-time, remote working, flexible hours, and policies for parenting),

¹².In Italy the applicable regulations are laid down by Article 51, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Italian Income Tax Act, as amended by the 2016 budget law as amended. These have introduced certain changes to how income from paid employment is taxed, increasing the range of possibilities and examples of sums and benefits not included in the calculation of income from paid employment, and which for this reason were previously considered to be instances requiring protection from the legislator. The changes have made it easier to introduce corporate welfare schemes, which make available a basket of options to staff members from which they can choose the benefits that are most appropriate to their own needs and family situations.

that differ according to the different in-scope companies, that promote policies to improve balance and help staff manage the time requirements of their personal lives relative to the company's organizational needs.

To further facilitate the balance between private and working lives, supporting colleagues in their commute from home to work, to help them improve their management of the commute and promote the use of more sustainable means of transport, Mediobanca has instituted the figure of the Mobility Manager, who acts as a facilitator for all mobility-related aspects.

Mediobanca has also appointed a Group Disability Manager, whose mission is to ensure that the value of persons with employees is recognized and developed. The Group Disability Manager provides in particular effective governance of the regulations in this area, is involved in disability projects, proposes initiatives and solutions to improve the working conditions of staff with different disabilities, and acts as a first point of contact for such people within the company, especially at the recruitment or onboarding stage.

VI. Gender Pay Gap (GPG) and remuneration policy neutrality (Equal Pay)

The Group Remuneration Policy reflects gender neutrality principles to ensure equal treatment regardless of gender and any other form of diversity, basing evaluation and remuneration criteria exclusively on professional ability. Mediobanca is committed to offering remuneration in line with the market, which reflects each employee's role, capabilities contribution to company performance objectively measured, and professional experience, thus guaranteeing that the principle of equal opportunities is applied in practice.

With reference to inclusion, Mediobanca guarantees that all its collaborators are treated without distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference, whether direct or indirect, based on their: age, gender, sexual orientation, civil status, religion, language, ethnic or national origins, physical or mental disabilities, state of pregnancy, maternity or paternity (including as a result of adoption), personal convictions, political opinions, and/or trade union affiliation or activities.

The Gender Pay Gap (GPG) is measured and monitored based on the provisions of the sector regulations in force and the Bank of Italy's Supervisory Instructions (with the related methodology, with distinctions between identified and other staff, and by geography and division and /or legal entity, including separate consideration for roles as member of the management body in its supervisory and management functions). The other data analysis methodology contemplated by the EBA Guidelines is also used primarily for comparison purposes. Despite role being a material factor,

the Gender Pay Gap does not take account of it in granular form. As provided by the Supervisory Instructions, which allow banks to identify additional methods for detecting and monitoring the gap, Mediobanca also carries out more in-depth analysis with a view to being able to take action in a more targeted manner.

In order to facilitate the application of gender-neutral policies, assess their effectiveness and monitor the application of equal pay criteria and compliance with gender neutrality more accurately, Mediobanca has adopted a granular analysis model for compensation data relative to the position held, which takes account of the level of responsibility and organizational complexity of the different management roles. The methodology adopted in accordance with market practice enables its development to be monitored over time.

The objective of equity is therefore also pursued through analysis of the Equal Pay Gap (EPG), which compares Equal Pay for Equal Work by assessing: i) equity in terms of remuneration between men and women doing similar jobs with the same “weighting”, through analysis by role/title/profile as indicated by Global Grade (see below), using both an unadjusted and an adjusted approach (in the latter case adjusted for any gaps deriving from other objective factors, such as family of profession, tenure in the role, or geographical location); ii) the actual wage gap, based on the number of people with the same role. The methodology therefore measures the wage gap for each job class or cluster, analysed as both average and median, weighted for the number of persons within that cluster as a percentage of the entire corporate population. Access to variable remuneration for both men and women is another of the indicators monitored.

To establish the organizational weightings of all company roles, Mediobanca and its subsidiaries have adopted the “Global Grading System”, which uses the WTW methodology. This instrument meets the need to provide responses to monitoring requests received from the regulatory authorities, and also allows any misalignment between organizational positions with the same value to be picked up, including relative to the market (Italian and non-Italian), and identify suitable remediation actions to be implemented in order to ensure that the remunerations policies are complied with in full. The grading, once assigned, enables ongoing monitoring of:

- ◆ Internal equity, assessing the consistency of employees’ remuneration packages by comparing staff employed at the same levels of classification according to their respective organizational divisions and the business areas managed by them;
- ◆ External competitiveness, by comparison with the reference market through benchmarking activity.

For specific business units (the CIB and Private Banking divisions in particular), the assignment of job titles aligned with international practice allows: i) shared roles and responsibilities to be defined; ii) set pay scales to be applied for fixed salaries, and

iii) accurate comparison with market trends for the variable component as well.

As from 2025, in view – among other things – of the need to comply with the provisions of Directive (EU) 2023/970 of 10 May 2023 (the “Pay Transparency Directive”), Mediobanca has adopted further instruments and methodologies for analysis, in order to be able to assess and categorize remuneration and professional classification coherently and so exclude any form of pay gender-based pay discrimination. The analytical criteria adopted include competences, commitment, responsibilities, working conditions, and other factor related to work or position (e.g. geographical location, education, etc.), to allow the Adjusted Pay Gap to be defined and analysed for each cluster of professionals.¹³

Furthermore:

- ◆ Mediobanca has also instituted the role of Group Diversity & Inclusion Manager as well as a Group Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Committee, which monitors and promotes diversity among staff members, with a view to implementing and embedding a policy to foster the inclusion of all forms of diversity.
- ◆ The Mediobanca Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Code serves to define the approach in terms of objectives, strategies and active practices, to promote a collaborative and inclusive working environment, where the contributions of all employees are welcomed, with a view to supporting equal growth and improving the level of inclusion and social cohesion among staff, clients, and civil society in general.
- ◆ The Mediobanca Sustainability Policy further confirms the importance which the Group places on valorizing different perspectives and experiences, through promoting an inclusive culture which does not tolerate any form of discrimination. It seeks to foster a working environment in which diversity and personal and cultural perspectives are respected and considered to be key success factors.
- ◆ The Human Resource Management Policy includes specific commitments to ensure equal opportunities and gender parity in HR processes, with a particular focus on those for staff selection, management, evaluation and career advancement. Mediobanca seeks to promote a healthy work-life balance. Compliance with these commitments is monitored regularly, including with a view to implementing

13. Introduction of a specific statistical regression model, with identification of objective variables to justify the gap. The main steps were as follows: i) identify the neutral variables that impact on the various remuneration components, obtaining a value for the impact; ii) establish the expected individual remuneration based on gender-neutral criteria, using multivariable linear regression analysis; iii) define the difference between the expected remuneration and the remuneration actually paid at individual level, enabling the pay gap to be calculated in view of gender-neutral criteria (the Adjusted Pay Gap). The Adjusted Pay Gap indicator represents the average difference between the individual gaps and the expected individual remuneration, estimated based on the regression analysis and the individual remuneration actually paid. This indicator enables clusters to be identified that show gaps which are unjustifiable based on neutral criteria. The methodology has been developed with the assistance of Deloitte Consulting in accordance with international standards.

remediation action in conjunction with the D&I unit.

- ◆ The Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics incorporate the same principles of inclusion in order to safeguard equal opportunities, both in internal HR management, laying down the procedures by which any instances of discrimination, harassment or bullying are dealt with, and in external relations with counterparties.

These documents have all been published on the Bank's website and are freely available.

Mediobanca pursues the appropriate balance between genders at all levels of the company, focusing in particular on senior and management positions where the gender gap is most felt. Each announcement for selection processes encourages all candidates in possession of the requisite qualifications and/or experience to apply. The same principle underpins the assessment process for internal opportunities arising within each individual subsidiary (transfers between organizational units) or at the sub-holding company level (intra-group transfers). To meet the objectives set for gender balance (and so impact on the gender pay gap accordingly), the selection procedures require Group Human Capital, based on actual availability on the market, to guarantee that at the CV collection and screening stage, at least 50% of the candidates will be given to the less represented gender in the organizational unit where the appointment is to be made where more than one candidate have the same professional qualifications and experience. Mediobanca has also set clear and challenging medium-/long-term objectives have also been set to foster the development of talented women within the company.

The Sustainability Report and the second section of this document, to which reference is made, contain further detail on the gender pay gap, the projects launched and results achieved in the Diversity, Equity & Inclusion area, describing Mediobanca's commitment in concrete terms to ensuring that gender-neutral principles are applied and respected in all processes and activities.

In its regular review of the policies in force, the Board of Directors, with Remuneration Committee's support, analyses the gender neutrality of the Remuneration Policy, examining the gender pay gap in particular and its development over time, monitoring its reduction and the actual adoption of Equal pay for Equal work in practice.



Incentivization system

6. Incentivization system

Variable remuneration and the correlation between risks and performance are determined via a process which aims to reward staff based on the risk-adjusted performances of Mediobanca and the individual banks included in the sub-holding scope of companies and the Group, in line with the risk profile defined in the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), with a view to achieving business continuity and sustainable results over the long term.

A) Gateways and risk-performance correlation

Distribution of the variable remuneration earmarked for the remuneration of the “identified staff” in each organizational division of the sub-holding company Mediobanca only takes place if the following indicators or “gateways” are met:

- a. Capital adequacy and liquidity requirements at levels which are higher than those stated in the Risk Appetite Framework¹⁴ approved by the Board of Directors, which are the primary indicators taken into consideration in the ICAAP. These are: CET 1 ratio, Leverage ratio, Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio.
- b. Positive operating profit delivered by Mediobanca and its subsidiaries¹⁵.

14. The Risk Appetite Framework identifies the risks which the Bank is willing to take, and for each risk defines the objectives and limits in normal and stressed conditions, identifying the management actions necessary to bring the risk back within the set limit. It is based on assessment of the principal risk drivers to which the Bank is exposed, both macroeconomic and specific. The RAF is subject to ongoing fine-tuning and update, in line with the continual changes in the risk metrics and analysis methodologies adopted, not to mention to the regulatory framework and the corporate processes with which it is integrated.

15. Total income less operating costs and loan loss provisions, as shown in the consolidated restated financial statements.

GROUP GATEWAYS	KPI 2026
CET 1 ratio	RAF trigger
Leverage ratio	
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	
Net Stable Funding Ratio	
Positive operating profit by Mediobanca and its subsidiaries	> 0

Specific gateways are provided for the payment of variable remuneration to “Identified Staff” at the level of each Bank owned by Mediobanca based on the risk profiles approved locally, and to be ascertained for Identified Staff identified individually (see section 7 f) “Staff working for subsidiaries”).

For Identified Staff employed by sub-holding company Mediobanca, but also included in the consolidated scope of the Parent Company BMPS Banking Group, the provisions of the BMPS Remuneration Policy on access to the incentive system apply.

For other staff, the only provisions that apply are those included in the Bank of Italy’s Supervisory Instructions in its circular no. 285 on “Limits on distributions and Capital conservation plans”.

B) Annual variable remuneration (Short-Term Incentives)

I. Budget phase

The process for defining the annual incentivization system and subsequently determining the divisional variable remuneration provides that the budget approved by the Board of Directors should include the estimated cost of labour for the financial year to come, including the amount of variable component, determined on the basis of all the Mediobanca sub-holding company divisions’ expected earnings performance targets, the market scenario and historical pay trends.

The budget is defined through a structured process which involves continuous dialogue between the Parent Company, the relevant units of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries, and responds, in terms of sustainability and sensitivity, to the regulator’s requirements with reference to the likelihood or otherwise of various macroeconomic scenarios occurring (base and/or stressed). It is compiled in accordance and continuity with the

process for implementing the Strategic Plan, and includes the results of the actions intended to deliver the growth strategies and quantitative objectives for each business segment.

II. Determination and allocation of annual divisional variable remuneration

Once the final results have been closed, the annual variable remuneration payable to the divisions and business units, including the share attributable to identified staff, is calculated based on the risk-adjusted earnings performances of the respective divisional areas (Economic Profit and/or RORWA and/or other risk-adjusted metrics) and on other secondary quantitative and qualitative objectives, and is consistent with the budget set at the MPS Group level.

MEDIOBANCA WHOLESALE BANKING

the Chief Executive Officer of Mediobanca identifies the share of the share of the division's Economic Profit¹⁶ to be used for the variable remuneration. The aggregate amount reflects assessment of other quantitative parameters (sub-consolidated results, Risk Appetite Framework indicators other than those already included among the gateways, comparison of performances delivered versus annual budget objectives and the long-term business plan, comparison versus historical performances, and cost/income and compensation/income ratios) and qualitative parameters (market positioning and share, retention of key staff, need to recruit new professional talent). The amount thus determined is compared with those derived from the individual business units' scorecards, and different payout ratios are applied – based on the activity performed – to Economic Profit or to other risk-adjusted metrics, then to other secondary metrics, both quantitative (such as reference to budget objectives and historical results trends) and qualitative. A cap is in place on these amounts, which may be fine-tuned to preserve the overall sustainability of the sub-holding company's variable remuneration.

¹⁶Economic Profit (EP) is defined as the pre-tax profit from ordinary activities earned by the Wholesale Banking division net of the capital absorbed (Tier I and Tier II) required to perform such activities. It therefore measures the additional profit generated after the return on capital and hence the actual positive impact on profitability. The cost of capital is calculated based on a risk-free rate in the medium/long term, the risk premium and taking into account the cost of funding. As required by the supervisory authorities, the EP metric reflects both present and future risks and the sustainability of results over time.

MEDIOBANCA PRIVATE BANKING

for the Private Banking division, the Chief Executive Officer of Mediobanca identifies the share of the Economic Profit to be set aside as variable remuneration. To determine this amount, other secondary quantitative metrics, such as inter-company cross-selling, cash/AUA transformation to AUM, and operational risk assessment) and qualitative metrics (adequate transparency in banking and financial transactions and services provided to clients; management of resources, compliance with regulations, including with reference in particular to the Bank of Italy's Supervisory Instructions on transparency of banking and financial operations and services), are also used. Variable remuneration is allocated on the basis of an evaluation of the individual's contribution to area results (indicators used include fee income, Net New Money, AUM, revenues, costs attributable to each individual banker) and their internal organizational unit, and on compliance with the criteria of professionalism, transparency and proper conduct by private bankers in their relations with customers.

INSURANCE AND PRINCIPAL INVESTING DIVISION

the variable remuneration is determined on the basis of specific qualitative and quantitative performance indicators for the area.

GROUP TREASURY, STRATEGIC AND TRADING PORTFOLIO

aggregate variable remuneration is determined on the basis of scorecards which use quantitative metrics, linked to both risk and earnings indicators according to the nature of the business and activity (e.g. Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio, cost of funding, HQLA and P&L thresholds). Secondary qualitative metrics are also provided.

HOLDING FUNCTIONS/ CONTROL, STAFF AND SUPPORT UNITS

the aggregate variable remuneration is established by the Chief Executive Officer of Mediobanca on the basis of general earnings sustainability. The variable component, which is usually small, is not related to earnings performance or the results of the sub-consolidated scope, but to individual qualitative performance (value of staff, quality of performance, retention strategies) and to the role's positioning relative to the reference market.

OTHER DIVISIONS AND BUSINESS LINES

For the other divisions and business lines (Consumer Finance, Mediobanca Premier, CMB Monaco and the entities performing asset management activities, Specialty Finance and Advisory), the amounts are determined by the Boards of Directors of the legal entities concerned and their CEOs, as part of the coordination process outlined above in the sections entitled "Governance – Governing Bodies" and "Application to sub-holding scope of companies (Mediobanca subsidiaries) and to MPS Banking Group". Such processes also provide for the involvement of Mediobanca's Remunerations and Risks and Sustainability Committees, as well as that of the Mediobanca CEO, plus the other Mediobanca units, in the Board and management committees' activities, and in the internal procedures.

III. KPI Bluebook and Compensation Manual

Mediobanca has adopted a system known as the KPI Bluebook, containing a basket of indicators for use in the individual scorecards of the senior management representatives of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries whose performance is evaluated directly by the governing bodies and as part of the performance evaluation of the other non-senior management Material Risk Takers (MRTs) using a cascade approach.

The Bluebook contains a detailed entry for each of the indicators, which includes: i) a description of the indicator and its consistency with the company business objectives; ii) the type of indicator involved, and its alignment with the sub-holding company's RAF and risk strategies; iii) the level an organizational unit responsible for recording the indicator and an indication of the likely recipients; iv) a general description of the method by which the indicator is general calculated, with reference to other relevant internal regulations where appropriate; v) the time horizon over which the indicator is recorded.

The Group Risk Management Unit, Group Chief Financial Office and Group Human Capital are jointly responsible for the proposals and for preparing the document, each for their own respective areas of responsibility. The document, on which the Risk Management unit gives its opinion, is assessed annually by the Risks and Sustainability Committee which sends it to the Remunerations Committee.

The indicators are classified into the following categories:

- ◆ **Pure risk:** used as risk management metrics;
- ◆ **Risk-adjusted:** indicators for which risk metrics are built into the calculation methods;
- ◆ **Earnings:** indicators of profitability, efficiency and growth by division;
- ◆ **ESG:** indicators related to environmental, social and governance objectives.

The KPI Bluebook includes guidelines for ensuring that risk-based objectives are balanced with the financial and/or quantitative earnings targets, so that risk management is consistent with Mediobanca's capital requirement planning and Risk Appetite Framework. This structure completes the ex-ante risk adjustment at the level of gateways and divisional bonus pool.

The KPI Bluebook also highlights the possible categories of non-recurring events, to allow these to be managed as appropriate in the assignation of variable remuneration. In general terms, non-recurring events are defined as all instances of one-off occurrences that do not form part of the Bank's normal course of business, for which provision has not been made ex-ante at the budget phase. Such events are duly mapped and identified by the relevant units responsible (Group CFO, Group Risk Management and Group Human Capital) as part of the review by the corporate bodies responsible, highlighting their impact on the bonus pools and scorecards in order to assess the sustainability of results over the long period.

In order to meet the need for a full and formal internal procedure through which, in addition to the provisions of this Policy, it is possible to record the entire process for the payment of the variable remuneration component, along with a description of the company units and governing bodies involved, Mediobanca has also produced a Compensation Manual, describing and formalizing the criteria and processes used, the responsibilities and supporting instruments, to allow activities to be tracked more easily. This tool, which is compiled by Group Human Capital, defines, for each process, the scope of application, along with the organizational flow (including evidence of the different phases), reporting flows between the different company units involved, and materials produced, even at intermediate stages, which are useful for tracking and formalizing the underlying decision-making process which led to the final result being produced. The formalization of each individual process is accompanied by a responsibility assignment matrix relating the units and/or bodies

involved to the activities, identifying and formalizing both the type of involvement and relation.

IV. Individual performance evaluation

The individual incentivization system and assignment of variable remuneration to individual beneficiaries are established via an annual performance assessment process based on merit and professional quality, with particular attention to reputational issues: indeed variable remuneration may be ruled out or reduced for staff guilty of committing compliance breaches of either internal or external regulations in the course of the year. The entitlement to receive variable remuneration is subject to the beneficiary remaining an employee¹⁷ of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries throughout the assessment period and still being in the company's employment at the actual date of distribution and/or not serving a period of notice for resignation or dismissal. The remuneration may not be split over fractions of years, hence if the employment relationship begins or ceases in the course of the relevant financial year, the staff member concerned is not entitled to any variable remuneration, even pro rata. For identified staff, the amounts are validated by the Chief Executive Officer of Mediobanca with the support of Group Human Capital.

Mediobanca valorizes its staff on a meritocratic basis, developing their professional capabilities and career opportunities in accordance with the principle of equal opportunities and in line with the Bank's own strategic, organizational and business choices. Difference of gender and thought is treated as a value to be leveraged, providing a source of enrichment in cultural and professional terms. Professional development is facilitated through the provision of the appropriate training, practical work experience under the leadership of line managers, mobility across different positions, assessment of performance, and ultimately the career advancement and promotion process. It also encourages its staff to get involved in its company volunteering programme, to foster talent, passion and commitment on the part of staff by including them in the various environmental and social initiatives supported.

All these instruments together provide an opportunity for Mediobanca's staff to feel valued. Our people represent a fundamental part of our capital and are indispensable to making us competitive and so helping the Bank deliver performances that are sustainable over the long term.

At the start of the year the professional, personal and company objectives for each staff member are assigned and discussed with the respective line manager. Such objectives are meant to be achievable, challenging and weighted according

¹⁷The other contractual forms provided for by the regulations apart from full employment contracts (e.g. collaboration or employment agency contracts) are considered equivalent.

to the priority assigned to each staff member. Particular attention is paid to proper individual conduct in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Ethics, Organizational model and Business conduct policy, and in general terms with the principles established by the laws, regulations, operational rules and internal procedures, with reference in particular to those considered to be most relevant in terms of reputational risk. Increasing consideration is being devoted as part of the evaluation process to the achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives with reference to the individual and business areas of responsibility (see section e) below, Inclusion of environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives).

At the end of each year, the line managers make their managerial assessment of the individual staff members based on these objectives. Mid-term feedback throughout the year also allows the line managers and staff to agree on the extent to which the objectives have been met, as part of objective discussion of individual performances. In this way, the organization is able to reach its objectives while respecting its corporate values, and transparency is assured in the area of training opportunities, professional development and evaluation criteria.

An additional staff management and development instrument has also been introduced and made available to all subsidiaries, to allow continuous feedback to be made at all times. This instrument, which is complementary to the mandatory performance evaluation, enables constructive feedback to be given immediately on specific activities performed or projects covered from all colleagues with whom the staff member has worked. Constructive feedback may be positive or may highlight areas for improvement, and is an effective tool for learning and change. It is indispensable for improving company performance and interpersonal relations, and for keeping motivation at high levels, providing satisfaction and stimulus for improvement at the same time.

For staff belonging to the business units, the evaluation reflects:

- ◆ Earnings results achieved, with regard to the budget objectives and risk/return and cost/income ratios;
- ◆ Qualitative criteria: development of product offering, professional conduct and reliability, quality in terms of customer relationships, technical and analytical skills in the field of finance, ability to control costs, project initiatives, importance placed on achieving operating efficiency, and co-operation with other areas of the Bank, reputational and compliance issues, and adherence to the Bank's values.

For all the other units, the main aspects of the evaluation are based on qualitative objectives and a broader appraisal regarding compliance with regulations, control of costs and efficient management of resources, and project activities. In

particular, for staff employed in the accounting, planning and control areas the following aspects are considered: all obligatory, supervisory and market disclosure requirements being complied with, all the accounting processes, related electronic procedures and tax requirements being managed efficiently and accurately.

For staff employed in the internal control units (i.e. Audit, Compliance and Risk Management), assessment is made of the continuous monitoring and control of the Bank's processes and operations carried out by them, independently and autonomously, to prevent risk situations developing and ensure irregular behaviour or events is picked up swiftly. Also evaluated is these units' continuous assessment of compliance with the regulations in the form of appropriate audit plans, updates to internal guidance, training of internal units; correct development of models, methodologies and metrics with which to measure market, credit and operational risks, producing adequate reporting for monitoring processes; and accurate analysis of new products and their risk profiles.

In close relation to the evaluation process, staff may also be promoted to a new contractual level or being assigned a new corporate title, as part of the career advancement process linked to covering new organizational roles based on experience acquired and results achieved. Promotions are proposed by the head of the business unit concerned, agreed with the relevant Human Resources department, and approved by the General Manager and/or the Chief Executive Officer (for middle management). For higher levels (senior management or equivalent), the process involves specific appraisal of the candidate concerned, including by other senior Bank staff from a variety of different professional backgrounds, experience and roles. The process is closely linked to that for succession planning, which involves researching, identifying and managing individual candidates for senior positions (specifically Executive Directors, including in cases where such figures have to be replaced ahead of the scheduled expiry of their term of office, and Key Function Holders). Particular attention is devoted to the development of talented internal staff, through integrated systems to allow their skills to be increased and monitored, in terms of specialist knowledge, management and leadership capabilities, and personal characteristics. Succession planning also helps the professional development of talented internal staff to be directed more specifically. The approach followed to identify candidates for succession, in a variety of scenarios, is structured in different phases: i) definition of ideal profile; ii) mapping and evaluation of talented internal staff; iii) structuring of succession planning; iv) development of the talented internal staff member; and v) view of the external panorama.

Thus the remunerations policy is co-ordinated with the selection, appointment, succession and assessment of the adequacy of company representatives and Key Function Holders and the Staff management policies.

V. Variable remuneration for retention and motivational purposes and floors

The Board of Directors, at the Chief Executive Officer's proposal and with the Remunerations and Related Parties' Committees approval, may approve payment of variable remuneration in favour of Identified Staff in order to safeguard the most critical professional capabilities, even if the gateways have not been met. The possibility of paying variable remuneration for motivational and retention purposes is assessed in the light of the causes for the individual gateways not being met, and the impact of the individual indicator on the capital adequacy, liquidity and profitability of the sub-holding company, including through assessment of the causal link with its various divisions. The scope of the staff and the amount involved is based mainly on the following criteria: the contribution of the individual beneficiary to the overall results of the division and the sub-consolidation area, the importance of the profile to the sustainability of future results, benchmark analysis of the market and competitive scenario, the need to ensure business continuity, and consistency with the succession planning policy.

Furthermore, if the gateways are met but an Economic Profit or other divisional indicator is delivered which is negative or small, the Chief Executive Officer may also propose a variable remuneration floor pool for identified staff, agreeing the rationale for distributing the proceeds with the governing bodies based on the individual contributions of the business activities to the company's results.

Nonetheless, variable remuneration assigned in these situations is always subject, on an individual basis, to all the rules in force on variable remuneration: deferral over a time horizon of several years, payment in financial instruments, and being conditional upon performance, malus and clawback conditions being met.

C) Long-term variable remuneration (Long-Term Incentive Plan)

In connection with long-term plans, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company BMPS and/or Mediobanca may choose to adopt a long-term incentivization scheme conditional upon the objectives set in the plan being reached.

This plan directs the conduct of the beneficiaries towards creating long-term value for shareholders; correlates a part of the variable remuneration to achieving the objectives over the medium and long term; it is constructed to ensure that achieving the plan's results does not encourage taking more risk than the governing bodies have decided is sustainable; and promotes loyalty retention. It is consistent with sustainability objectives that endure over time, and is able to create value that is shared with all stakeholders.

In the event of BMPS approving a long-term incentive plan and extending it to include specific employees of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries, a specific pay mix will be provided for each of the recipients included in the plan between the short-term and long-term variable components, to be decided by the corporate bodies based on their respective spheres of responsibility.

The cap on maximum variable remuneration in force at the time approved by shareholders in Annual General Meeting will have to be respected for each of the financial years concerned.

D) Inclusion of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives

As part of the performance evaluation process in connection with the remuneration and incentivization policy, Mediobanca devotes special and increasing attention to the achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives. These are structured according to individual scope of responsibility, and take account of the incentivization systems applied to the individuals and/or divisions concerned.

The annual scorecard (Short Term Incentives) for the Mediobanca Chief Executive Officer also includes financial ESG indicators to be assessed over the one-year time horizon of the performance. Their weighting is up to 10% of the quantitative component, and they refer to the annual ESG objectives contained in the Strategic Plan for the sub-holding company's principal businesses, with financial KPIs related to, for example, growth in the volume of ESG products (new loans; CIB, Compass and Mediobanca Premier), deeper penetration rates for SFDR Article 8/9 ESG funds in clients' portfolios, etc.

The CEO's annual scorecard also includes non-financial objectives (including ESG and CSR), with an overall weighting of up to 15% of the total indicators. In FY 2026, the focus is on the "Roadmap to integration", in view of the CEO's role in promoting and guaranteeing the project initiatives related to the combined entity MPS-MB as expressed through individual projects (for details of which see Section 7, paragraph c), "Mediobanca CEO).

Performance evaluation is also supported by quantitative indicators and measurable evidence provided in detail to the Board of Directors to assist them in making the correct assessment.

The short-term incentive scheme for other senior figures (strategic management and Material Risk-Takers heading up the main business lines, including the CEOs/General Managers of the main Subsidiaries) also includes, both individually and as part of the scorecards used to define the divisional bonus pools, and where appropriate to the scope under consideration, the presence of quantitative, measurable ESG indicators with weightings of up to 10%. These include, without limitation: higher volumes of green

products (new loans) and deeper penetration of ESG funds in clients' portfolios; number of green and sustainability bonds issued; monitoring and accounting for assets in portfolios from an ESG standpoint; integrating ESG evaluations into the fund investment process. Other targets include: increasing green-/ESG-linked bond issues and lending activities; assessment of suppliers according to ESG criteria; target levels for electricity from renewable resources; and cutting CO2 emissions. Non-financial ESG objectives have also been set for these figures, with a focus chiefly on People Strategy and Innovation issues (diversity, training, succession planning, work/life balance; staff conditions, technological innovation), possibly also structured as projects.

The rest of the staff of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries are assigned a standard objective (with a weighting of between 5% and 10% of the total) to evaluate the performance delivered in terms of the adoption of socially responsible behaviour on a management basis, in line with the sustainability policies, with reference in particular to protection of the environment, corporate diversity, and defence of human and social rights.

E) Payment of variable component

I. Timing and payment instruments

A substantial proportion of the variable component is deferred over time and distributed in the form of equity instruments, in order to link incentives to the objective of value creation in the long term, and to allow the continuity of the company's positive results to be verified. Payments are made through annual pro rata instalments and depends on the beneficiary's role and the variable remuneration payable to them.

For directors with executive duties and senior management (i.e. groups 2 and 3 in the table of Identified Staff), the deferral period is always five years. The deferred component is:

- ◆ 60% (55% in equities and 45% in cash), for variable remuneration equal to or higher than €456,000;
- ◆ 50% (56% in equities and 44% in cash) for variable remuneration of less than €456,000.

For other Identified Staff, deferral is over a four-year time horizon, made up as follows:

- ◆ 60% (50% in equities and 50% in cash), for variable remuneration equal to or higher than €456,000;
- ◆ 40%, (50% in equities and 50% in cash), for variable remuneration of less than €456,000.

For the Material Risk-Takers, even in cases where they are included in the BMPS definition of Identified Staff, the upfront component is paid half in cash and half in

Mediobanca shares.

The €456,000 threshold has been identified in accordance with the regulations, as the lower amount between 10x the average overall compensation within the sub-holding company (approx. €91,391 in the last financial year FY 2024-25, according to the methodology used inter alia for CSRD purposes) and 25% of the overall remuneration for Italian high earners stated in the EBA report published in December 2024 (based on 2023 data), i.e. €456,000. This threshold may be reviewed from time to time, at least once every three years.

For Identified Staff, the deferral mechanism does not apply if their annual variable remuneration does not exceed the materiality threshold of €50,000 and does not represent more than one-third of their total compensation.

After the vesting period, the shares are subject to a further retention holding period of one year.

The time horizon over which the variable remuneration is distributed, in cash and shares, is therefore six years for senior management and five years for the other Identified Staff. An overview of the timing for the various distributions is shown in the table below:

	YEAR T	T+1	T+2	T+3	T+4	T+5
Senior Management with variable remuneration ≥ € 456.000	20% Upfront cash	20% Upfront equity	13% Deferred cash	11% Deferred equity	11% Deferred equity	11% Deferred equity 14% Deferred cash
Senior Management with variable remuneration < € 456.000	25% Upfront cash	25% Upfront equity	11% Deferred cash	9% Deferred equity	10% Deferred equity	9% Deferred equity 11% Deferred cash
Other Identified Staff with variable remuneration ≥ € 456.000	20% Upfront cash	20% Upfront equity	15% Deferred equity 5% Deferred cash	15% Deferred equity 5% Deferred cash	20% Deferred cash	
Other Identified Staff with variable remuneration < € 456.000	30% Upfront cash	30% Upfront equity	10% Deferred equity 5% Deferred cash	10% Deferred equity 5% Deferred cash	10% Deferred cash	

Specific deferral rules may be applied locally and incorporated into the remuneration policies of the banks/international branch offices affected, if more restrictive regulations than those adopted at Group level are introduced nationally.

Mediobanca also applies a 30% deferral over a three-year time horizon, all in cash, subject to malus conditions and also to the beneficiary continuing to work for Mediobanca when the payment is made, to all staff not included in the definition of identified staff who receive variable remuneration equal to or higher than €100,000¹⁸.

The foregoing is without prejudice to the means by which the variable component associated with a Long-Term Incentive Plan, if any, adopted by the Parent Company BMPS is assigned, of which employees of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries are recipients. Such a Plan, if adopted, will lay down the terms and methods of payment, along with the financial instruments to be assigned.

II. Performance share scheme

In order to have ordinary shares for use as components of staff remuneration, Mediobanca has adopted an incentivization system based on performance shares (ordinary Mediobanca shares) subject to approval by shareholders gathered in Annual General Meeting. At the Annual General Meeting held on 28 October 2025, the shareholders of Mediobanca approved the Annual Incentivization System for FY 2025-26, which involved up to 3 million performance shares being awarded to staff members of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries, to determine the variable remuneration payable in respect of the financial year ending on 30 June 2026. Following the alignment of the financial year with the calendar year, the scheme is used, as provided by its own terms, for the variable remuneration component to be assigned pro rata for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2025. A similar resolution, involving up to 3 million shares, will be submitted to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 14 April 2026 with the Performance Share Compensation Scheme for FY 2026 for the performance shares to be paid in respect of the financial year ending on 31 December 2026.

The Scheme is consistent with Mediobanca's status as a listed bank as of the date of this resolution, to ensure that the Bank has the financial instruments available to

18. For personnel not included among the definition of Identified Staff at the sub-holding level, the companies are free to adopt or not adopt their own internal deferral mechanisms and respective thresholds, including on the basis of specific sector regulations (e.g. in asset management, investment firm). The deferral structure adopted to this end by Mediobanca applies to those companies which do not have a policy or other specific remuneration and incentivization of their own, and which therefore adopt the Mediobanca policy directly without further specification. The foregoing is also without prejudice to application of deferral mechanisms other than those described in this section, if set by the local regulations in force, in particular for companies based in non-EU member states, but in any case consistent with the regulations applicable to Mediobanca and consistent also with the provisions of this Policy.

meet the requirement to pay part of the variable remuneration in shares in cases where this is required by the regulations in force (including, for Identified Staff, cases such as payments made in the event of their employment being terminated, or buyouts as part of the recruitment process).

For purposes of full disclosure it should be noted that on 10 March 2026, the Boards of Directors of Mediobanca and Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena (“MPS”) approved plans for a corporate reorganization, whereby, among other things, Mediobanca will be merged into MPS, with the issue, subject to approval by the respective shareholders gathered in general meetings and to the authorizations required by law being obtained, and based on a set exchange ratio, of new MPS shares to be exchanged for the Mediobanca shares already in issue. In view of the fact that the merger is, as stated above, subject to approval by the respective shareholders gathered in general meetings and to obtaining the authorizations required by law, the Board of Directors of Mediobanca reserves the right, as provided by section 7 of the Scheme and in accordance with the applicable regulations, to make all amendments and additions necessary to the Scheme independently, and without the need for further approvals from the Bank’s shareholders in general meeting, within the limits set by the regulations and other measures applicable from time to time, to ensure that the substantial and financial contents of the Scheme itself remain unchanged. Reference is made to the relevant report for all details.

The scheme involves the award of Mediobanca shares to staff members (employees, collaborators, staff on agency contracts) as the equity component of the variable remuneration granted to them as a result of the performance evaluation process, both short-term in relation to the annual budget (short-term incentive plan) and longer-term (plans for personnel such as Financial Advisors linked to Mediobanca and its subsidiaries, or other staff with long-term performance evaluation linked to specific plans for subsidiaries ending in FY 2026).

The performance shares allocated as upfront equity component are subject to a holding period of no less than one year before they are actually awarded, subject to the beneficiary continuing to work with the Group¹⁹.

The performance shares awarded as deferred equity component are:

- ◆ Assigned within an overall vesting period for all deferred components over a time

19.I.e. the existence of a co-operation agreement between the beneficiary and the company (Mediobanca, its subsidiaries, and/or the Banking Group), whether an employment contract or some other arrangement, not during a period of advance notice for resignation/withdrawal/termination, whether voluntary or due to dismissal/withdrawal on the part of the company. For Directors of companies who are not tied to the Group by employment contracts, when their terms of office come to an end as a result of expiring naturally or failing to be renewed, the rights are maintained subject to the provisions of the specific individual agreements and provided that the person concerned has not left office due to compliance breaches or other deeds attributable to them.

horizon of at least three years, provided that the beneficiaries are still employed by the Group²⁰ and that the additional performance conditions stipulated in the remuneration policy in force at the time regarding the sustainability of the results achieved have been met, with the conditions regarding the company's capital solidity and liquidity and/or proper individual conduct in particular respected;

- ◆ Subject to a further holding period of at least one year prior to their actual assignation, which remains conditional upon the beneficiary continuing to work for the Group²¹.

Dividends do not accrue during the vesting and holding periods.

Awards which are spread over time are an incentive to staff, depending on their role and business activities, to adopt conduct that ensures Mediobanca's results are sustainable over the long-term, in accordance with the requirements in terms of capital, liquidity and control of all risks.

The Chief Executive Officer of Mediobanca may also use the performance shares, as part of remuneration packages awarded in connection with the recruitment of key staff and/or for retention purposes, including outside of the annual award cycle, but still from the proposed upper limit in this resolution, with specific deferral mechanisms as provided under the terms of the resolution being submitted to the approval of shareholders. The governing bodies may also award quantities of performance shares as part of compensation agreed in respect of early termination of the working relationship, to link it to the performance delivered and the risks taken by the individual and the Bank, as required by the regulations and consistent with the provisions of the remunerations policy in force at the time.

The shares received are personal, without prejudice to inheritance rights. The right to receive shares is retained in the event of retirement or the beneficiary being permanently disabled and/or suffering from an illness which makes them unable to continue working, and also in the event of intra-Group transfers. Conversely, the right to receive shares is forfeited in cases where the working relationship ends, whether governed by an employment contract or some other arrangement, due to resignation, dismissal and/or withdrawal. Exceptions to the foregoing are handled by the governing bodies within their respective areas of authority, namely the Board of Directors, Remunerations Committee, other competent committees, and the Chief Executive Officer of Mediobanca, based on the powers vested in them, particularly in cases which involve departures by mutual consent within the limits defined by the remuneration policy in force at the time (cf. section entitled "Treatment of "good leavers"). The foregoing is without prejudice to any decisions that may be taken by a

²⁰.See previous note.

²¹.See note 19.

third party authorized for such purpose, namely judicial authorities and/or arbitration and/or conciliation bodies, and without prejudice to any regulations providing for more favourable treatment instituted by the applicable local legislations²².

Performance shares are awarded from capital increases approved by the shareholders in general meeting or from any treasury shares the Bank may possess or acquired on the market (once again subject to a resolution being passed in general meeting). The maximum number of shares that may be awarded under the terms of the scheme due to be approved at the next AGM is 3 million, from the treasury shares currently held by the Bank not reserved for other purposes.

As stated in the Remuneration Report for FY 2025, to which reference is made for further details, following completion of the public exchange offer launched by Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena in September 2025, based on the estimates contained in the plans, all the performance shares assigned at that date for the short-term and long-term schemes but not yet awarded, involving a total of 6,122,932 Mediobanca shares, were converted into cash at the average value of the Mediobanca stock market price during the Offer Period (equal to €19.9216), and some of the conditions for award have been amended, with the deferral requirements set by the legislation and the Policy in force.

The performance shares assigned for the compensation cycle ended on 31 Dicembre 2025 (cf. Remuneration Report for the Reporting Period ended on 31 December 2025) will be disclosed by the means and the terms set by the regulations in force. The fully-diluted percentage of the share capital represented by the maximum number of equity instruments that can be assigned to staff of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries (Performance Share Scheme FY 2025 and Performance Share Scheme FY 2026 under approval) amounts to approx. 0.4%, significantly below the dilution limits tolerated by institutional investors and proxy advisors. The impact on the stock market value and possible dilution of the share capital is not relevant, in view of the vesting and holding periods being staggered across a medium-/long-term time horizon.

III. Additional performance conditions for the deferred components

The deferred variable remuneration component is paid, after the performance evaluation process has been completed over the relevant timeframe, i.e. annual (short-term incentive) or long-term (long-term incentive), provided that:

²²The provisions of this paragraph also apply to the deferred cash component.

- ◆ The beneficiary is still a Group employee²³ and not serving a period of notice for resignation or dismissal;
- ◆ In each of the financial years, the performance conditions equating to the gateways described in the section entitled “Gateways and risk-performance correlation” are met;
- ◆ The beneficiaries’ business units post a positive risk-adjusted result net of extraordinary items and the effects of strategic decisions, as validated by the Group Risk Management unit.

This method is consistent with the requirement for staff, in accordance with their role and business activity, to conduct themselves at all times in such a way as to ensure that Mediobanca retains a solid capital and liquidity base, control of all risks as well as positive earnings results, thus guaranteeing that the remuneration systems remain sustainable over the long term.

For staff employed at the subsidiaries, the Chief Executive Officer may choose to identify one or more specific economic indicators in place of those referred to above.

The Board of Directors, with the favourable opinion of the Remunerations Committee, may, at the Chief Executive Officer’s proposal, authorize payment of the deferred component, including in part, even if the gateways are not achieved, either to business divisions or individuals who during the year have delivered particularly outstanding performances or who are expected to be decisive with regard to the sustainability of results over time, for retention purposes.

F) Malus and clawback conditions

The remuneration and incentivization system must not only discourage improper behaviour, but must also contribute to promoting virtuous conduct. Conduct is therefore an important component of the remuneration policies, which must take account of individual and collective responsibilities in cases of misconduct and must define their impact on remuneration.

Variable remuneration components may only be assigned, when awarded and when deferred payment takes place, if the beneficiary has not committed any of the instances contemplated in the Directive on Compliance Breaches (i.e. has not been subject

23. Equivalent provisions have also been made for working arrangements other than employment itself (e.g. co-operation or agency contracts). For Directors of subsidiaries who are not tied to the company by employment contracts, when their terms of office come to an end as a result of expiring naturally or failing to be renewed, the rights are maintained subject to the provisions of the specific individual agreements and provided that the person concerned has not left office due to compliance breaches or other deeds attributable to them.

to disciplinary proceedings based inter alia on the provisions of the Code of Ethics, Organizational Model instituted pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 231/01, or violations of the Business Conduct policy and/or the other internal guidelines issued by Mediobanca), and if no losses are attributable to their actions.

Mediobanca has prepared a specific Directive to this end, defining the rules to identify and evaluate compliance breaches and to assess their impact on the variable remuneration component, both those already assigned and those still to be assigned. In particular, malus mechanisms may be activated in the event of compliance breaches, that reduce or cancel the value of: (i) variable remuneration, to be assigned for each financial year during the annual performance evaluation process, both individual or for a specific unit; and/or (ii) the deferred component for previous years not yet paid; and clawback mechanisms which require the beneficiary to pay back the amount of variable remuneration that has already been paid.

In order to identify a compliance breach, the instances of violations detected by the control units (Group Compliance & AML, Audit and Group Risk Management) and the authorities (e.g. Bank of Italy and Consob) are the primary sources taken into consideration. To ensure greater effectiveness, and in accordance with the principle of proportionality, under the terms of the Directive only material violations constitute compliance breaches, i.e. those which have exposed the Bank to a significant non-compliance risk. In general this means breaches of the regulations that entail criminal or administrative liability (e.g. pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 231/01) or of regulations specific to the banking and finance sector (e.g. market abuse, provision of banking and investment services, anti-money-laundering and business conduct). Any more minor breaches detected by a control unit, and/or behavioural infringements noted by Group Human Capital, which do not constitute compliance breaches may nonetheless be taken into consideration in the assignment of variable remuneration, as part of the performance evaluation process which includes general compliance with the conduct requirements among its criteria, along with individual management objectives.

The significance of a breach is assessed on the basis of the following aspects: seriousness of the breach, size of the breach, external detection. Each compliance breach is evaluated based on the above criteria, being assessed as nil, low, medium or high, resulting in an overall score being assigned. A reduction in the variable remuneration component is associated with each score, which may affect the amount of variable remuneration paid for the year in progress (known as an “in-year adjustment”) and/or the reduction of the deferred component assigned in previous years and not yet paid. If enquiries or disciplinary proceedings by the authorities are still in progress and which have not yet established clear breaches of the procedures in force, the Group may decide to suspend payment of the variable upfront and/or deferred component as yet unpaid until the results of the enquiry process are known. The outcome of the enquiries and the impact on variable remuneration, both individual or in terms of the unit’s scorecard, are formalized

and filed by the Compliance unit. Regular reporting to the governing bodies on this issue has been instituted.

Mediobanca reserves the right to take all measures necessary to claim back variable remuneration already paid (the “clawback” mechanism) in the event of damages emerging to the integrity of its capital, profitability and earnings/financial or reputational situation, which are attributable to the conduct of individual staff members even without fraud and/or wilful misconduct being established. In particular, provision for such measures is made in cases involving breach of the obligations imposed under Article 26 of the Italian banking act (company representatives – personal and professional qualifications and independence) or, where relevant to the party involved, Article 53, paragraphs 4ff (regulatory supervision), of the obligations in respect of remuneration and incentivization.

Clawback clauses can be applied to Identified Staff up to the fifth year following payment of variable remuneration, upfront or deferred, and up to one year for other staff.

G) Ban on hedging strategies

Staff members are not allowed to use hedging or insurance strategies on their remuneration or other aspects which could alter or otherwise distort the risk alignment effects inherent in the compensation mechanisms, especially if they refer to the variable component paid in the form of financial instruments.

As governed by the applicable internal regulations²⁴, Identified Staff must give notice of transactions executed by them directly or indirectly in financial instruments issued by Mediobanca and those with Mediobanca instruments as underlying, transactions identified as potentially able to affect the risk alignment mechanisms, and more generally, to impact on achieving the objectives of the regulations in force in the area of remuneration²⁵. Identified Staff are required to give notice of contracts executed with counterparties that generate the same effect (e.g. OTC derivatives). They are also obliged to disclose, from the moment they are included in the definition of Identified Staff and once a year if their inclusion is confirmed:

- ◆ All custody and administration accounts – opened with Mediobanca and its subsidiaries or with other intermediaries – of which they are holders and/or joint account holders at the disclosure date. Also relevant in this connection are any accounts attributable to them indirectly (e.g. made out to companies 100% owned by them);

24. Disclosure of accounts and trades by Mediobanca Identified Staff”, “Regulations on internal dealing” and “Regulations governing personal transactions involving financial instruments made by relevant persons”.

25. Specific provisions are adopted for the companies operating in asset management, as the variable remuneration in such cases may be assigned in the form of fund stock units and/or fund-linked products.

- ◇ The list of the financial instruments listed above with an indication of their respective quantities;
- ◇ The fact that no contracts have been entered into with third parties for hedging and/or insurance purposes.

Failure to disclose the above information constitutes a compliance breach.

The foregoing is without prejudice to the obligations and restrictions in force under any additional internal regulations governing trading in financial instruments on a personal basis.

Based on the information contained in the above disclosures, the control units carry out checks on the accounts and make further enquiries which may include asking to see the statements of account as appropriate.



Remuneration structure for particular categories of staff

7. Remuneration structure for particular categories of staff

A) Non-executive Directors

The fixed compensation payable to members of the Board of Directors for performing their duties is established by the shareholders of Mediobanca at the Annual General Meeting (and the same is true for the Subsidiaries) when they are appointed and for their entire term of office. Such compensation is split between the individual members in accordance with the Board's own decision. The Board of Directors also establishes, after consulting with the Statutory Audit Committee, the remuneration payable to Directors vested with particular responsibilities as defined in Article 2389, paragraph 3, of the Italian Civil Code. Directors who are not members of the Group's management are also entitled to have expenses incurred in the exercise of their duties refunded.

No provision is made for incentives linked to the company's performance or for any form of severance pay upon leaving office.

The Chairman of Mediobanca is entitled to compensation for holding such office, to be established by the Board of Directors pursuant to Article 2389, paragraph 3, of the Italian Civil Code (cf. Article 13 of the company's Articles of Association). For the 2025-28 term of office, it has been set by the Board of Directors at €1,300,000 per annum²⁶. This amount includes the compensation payable for any other non-executive positions held in other companies owned by Mediobanca that the Board of Directors decides to assign to the Chairman. Also to be considered are the emolument of €100,000 per annum for holding the office of Director, set for the 2025-28 term of office.

The Board of Directors appointed on 28 October 2025 and in office as of the date on which this Policy is being submitted for approval, have agreed to split the annual gross maximum compensation (€2,500,000) set by the shareholders in Annual General Meeting,

²⁶Based on a benchmarking exercise prepared by independent advisor WTW, which analysed the compensation paid to the Chairpersons of a peer group consisting of Banca Mediolanum, Banco BPM, BPER Banca, Fineco Bank, Intesa San Paolo, and Unicredit, with an overview of the remuneration practice of 39 listed banking groups in the leading European stock markets, and the compensation practice of two non-banking financial groups (Unipol and Assicurazioni Generali). A panel of non-executive Chairpersons with previous experience in senior management investment banking roles was also analysed.

reflecting substantial continuity with the past, and reflecting also both the lower number of Directors and the combination of the Risks and Sustainability Committee into one rather than two, as follows. In determining and sub-dividing the Directors' compensation, benchmarking was used to ensure consistency with the reference market²⁷.

DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION	2025-2028
Compensation approved by shareholders at AGM held on 28/10/25	2,500,000
No. of Directors	12
Board of Directors	1,235,000
Compensation payable per Director	100,000
Additional compensation payable to Deputy Chairs	35,000
Appointments Committee (3 members)	85,000
Compensation per member	25,000
Additional compensation for Committee Chair	10,000
Risks and Sustainability Committee (5 members)	370,000
Compensation per member	70,000
Additional compensation for Committee Chair	20,000
Remuneration Committee (3 members)	115,000
Compensation per member	35,000
Additional compensation for Committee Chair	10,000
Related Parties Committee (3 members)	55,000
Compensation per member	15,000
Additional compensation for Committee Chair	10,000
TOTAL	1,860,000

The Directors of Mediobanca and all its subsidiaries are covered by a D&O insurance policy.

In the event of the Board of Directors being reappointed, the annual gross maximum compensation set by the shareholders in Annual General Meeting will be allocated by the Board itself, with disclosure to be provided in the next Remuneration Policy and Remuneration Report to be published.

B) Statutory Audit Committee

The annual compensation payable to the Statutory Audit Committee is set in a fixed

²⁷See previous footnote.

amount by the Bank's shareholders gathered in general meeting. For the Statutory Audit Committee in office as of the date on which this Policy is being submitted for approval, the shareholders of Mediobanca, at the Annual General Meeting held on 28 October 2023, in view of the commitment required by the office, set annual gross compensation for the Committee Chair of €180,000 and of €140,000 for each Standing Auditor.

The Statutory Auditors take part in meetings of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, the Remunerations Committee, the Related Parties Committee and the Risks and Sustainability Committee. The Statutory Audit Committee has also been tasked by the Board with performing the duties of the supervisory body instituted pursuant to Article 6 of Italian Legislative Decree 231/01 (under paragraph 4-bis of this Article, as amended by Italian Law 183/11), in line with the Bank of Italy's instructions on internal controls.

The compensation proposed and approved by shareholders in the Annual General Meeting has therefore been determined taking into account the high commitment required by the office, the significant competences and previous experience required and the need to attract and retain candidates of high standing for the office. In determining the compensation, benchmarking analysis relative to other comparable issuers was performed. No provision is made for variable remuneration or severance pay on leaving office. Statutory Auditors are entitled to have any expenses incurred in the course of their duties refunded.

The Statutory Auditors of Mediobanca and all its subsidiaries are also covered by a third-party liability insurance policy (D&O).

C) Chief Executive Officer

The remuneration of the Mediobanca CEO is regulated by an individual agreement approved by the Board of Directors, and comprises:

- a. Fixed salary, which amounts to €1,800,000.
- b. A variable annual component (short-term incentive) which only accrues if the gateways stipulated in this Policy (see the section entitled "Gateways and risk-performance correlation"), commensurate with the quantitative/financial and qualitative/non-financial performance indicators contained in an individual scorecard approved annually by the Board of Directors at the Remunerations Committee's proposal being met.

Based on the 2:1 cap and the interaction with the Parent Company MBPS Long-Term Incentive Plan referred to in the previous point, the annual variable short-term incentive may reach a maximum of one times the fixed salary, i.e. no more than 50% of the maximum potential variable remuneration on an annual basis. However, if the Long-Term Incentive Plan referred to in the point below is not activated, the maximum short-term variable remuneration will automatically be set again to two times the

fixed salary, with the percentages payable upon achievement of the objectives being restructured automatically, for the minimum (100% of gross annual salary), target (170% of gross annual salary) and maximum levels (200% of gross annual salary), taking the 2:1 cap into account.

The scorecards include financial and non-financial performance objectives for their respective areas of responsibility, bearing in mind that the combination of KPIs used for senior roles is focused on objectives to be met at the overall level, based among other things on a prudential approach. The financial objectives may, for example, regard: risk-adjusted profitability; risk indicators; revenues, at sub-consolidated level or for specific Divisions and/or areas of responsibility; other objectives consistent with the guidelines of the Strategic Plan with regard to capitalization, liquidity or new business initiatives, Each objective is weighted according to the relevance assigned to it by the Board of Directors and the actual margin of autonomy in terms of decision-making. The objectives are chosen on the basis of the KPI Bluebook.

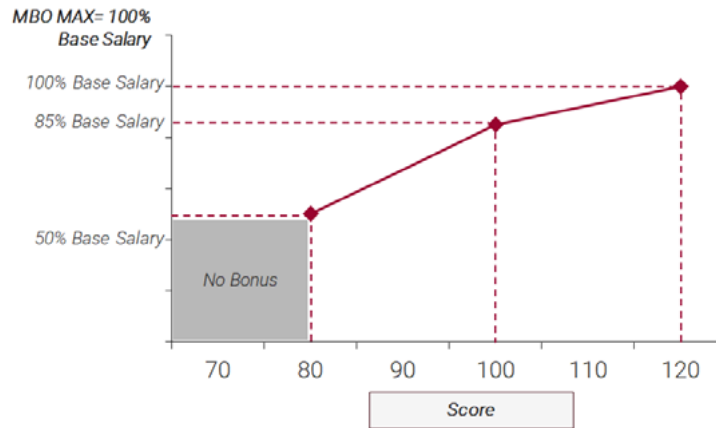
Non-financial objectives (including ESG and CSR), also in the form of projects, are also an integral part of the scorecard, linked to the CEO's role as "enabler" of Environmental, Social and Governance initiatives to support value creation for society (e.g. in the areas of human capital, social responsibility, and innovative content).

All the objectives included in the scorecard are appropriately weighted to guarantee an overall weighting of 100%, as follows:

- ◇ At least 85% of the overall weighting refers to financial KPIs, up to 10% of which for financial ESG objectives;
- ◇ Up to 15% refers to non-financial qualitative indicators, which are pre-established and expressed in the evaluation drivers.

The incentivization curve is structured so that the overall objectives being met triggers the payment of a variable component, which is structured as follows:

- ◇ 85% of the fixed annual salary if the financial and non-financial targets are met, and 100% in the event of outperformance in both;
- ◇ Between 50% and 85% of the gross annual salary accrues if the results achieved meet between the minimum and target levels for the financial and non-financial objectives;
- ◇ The minimum value for the financial KPIs is set on the basis of the threshold fixed by the Risk Management unit, consistent, for each KPI, with the RAS or RAS equivalent indicators, if higher, or another threshold provided it is not lower than the former;
- ◇ The variable remuneration is established on the basis of an overall incentivization curve for the scorecard as shown below. The measurement is made by means of linear interpolation.



FINANCIAL / QUANTITATIVE KPIS	WEIGHT (MIN 85%)	KPI TARGET	KPI OVER PERFORMANCE
KPI Risk Adjusted	Min.40%	vs. Budget/Annual Strategic Plan	> Incremental according to target type vs. target KPI
KPI Pure Risk			
KPI Profitability			
KPI ESG			
NON-FINANCIAL / QUALITATIVE KPIS	WEIGHT (MAX 15%)	KPI TARGET	KPI OVER PERFORMANCE
Non-financial indicators with activities/objectives individually weighted, identified and reported using a rating scale	Max.15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Not achieved ◇ Partially achieved ◇ Achieved ◇ Overperformance 	
KPI a) Description and drivers			
KPI a) Description and drivers			
.....			
OVERALL SCORECARD	WEIGHT 100%	KPI TARGET	KPI OVER PERFORMANCE
TOTAL VARIABLE COMPONENT AMOUNT		85% FIXED REMUNERATION	100% FIXED REMUNERATION

Of the variable component, 60% is deferred over a five-year time horizon, in cash and in Mediobanca shares, in accordance with the provisions of this Policy in the section entitled “Timing and payment instruments”. All deferred components are subject to the performance and malus conditions stipulated in these Policies (see sections entitled “Additional performance conditions for the deferred components” and “Malus conditions and clawback”).

For the financial year ended 31 December 2026, the Chief Executive Office has been assigned the following objectives:

FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES	TOTAL WEIGHTING 95%	KPI TARGET
RORWA Banking Activities Optimization of return on RWAs allocated to banking activities	25%	Vs budget/plan
Gross Non Performing Loans (NPL Ratio) Focus on asset quality	15%	Vs budget/plan
Total NNM (deposits, AUM and AUA) Focus on Wealth Management Division	10%	Vs budget/plan
Profit Before Tax (adj. for equity method and minorities) Earnings generation	15%	Vs budget/plan
Operating Costs Focus on operating efficiency	15%	Vs budget/plan
MPS Banking Group Net Profit Before PPA and Minorities Focus on MPS Banking Group results	10%	Vs budget/plan
ESG objectives a) New ESG business Corporate (CIB) b) New ESG business Retail (Consumer Finance – Premier) new loans	5% (2.5% each)	Vs budget/plan

NON-FINANCIAL/QUALITATIVE OBJECTIVES	TOTAL WEIGHTING 5%	KPI TARGET
<p>Roadmap to integration (co-operation and synergies): execution in line with milestones defined</p> <p>In view of the CEO's role in promoting and guaranteeing the project initiatives linked to the MPS-BM combined entity</p> <p>To contribute actively to the success of the integration process by promoting effective co-operation between the teams, sharing skills and best practices, and supporting the implementation of shared projects to create value, generate operating synergies, and achieve organizational alignment.</p> <p>The focus will be on three areas of activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information Technology b. Wealth management c. Human Capital - Staff Population and Support <p>Progress will be scored on the basis of timely delivery of the agreed integration milestones, active participation in the inter-institutional working groups, and making a constructive contribution to the development of shared processes and solutions.</p>	<p>Not achieved</p> <p>Partially achieved</p> <p>Target achieved</p> <p>Fully achieved</p>	
TOTAL SCORECARD	TOTAL WEIGHT 100%	

The targets/budget for each objective will be disclosed ex-post in the Remuneration Report for FY 2026. While the KPIs are consistent with the annual sub-division of the Strategic Plan targets, they also constitute price-sensitive information linked to the strategies of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries.

3. If introduced by Parent Company BMPS, a long-term variable component (the Long-Term Incentive Plan) in connection the Strategic Plan. Based on the 2:1 cap and taken in conjunction with the Short-Term Incentive Plan described under point 2) above, the annual long-term variable component represents up to one times the fixed salary in each year of the plan, and hence up to 50% of the potential maximum variable amount on an annual basis. The structure of the Long-Term Incentive Plan and its financial and non-financial objectives, and the related incentivization curve, along with the terms, conditions and methods of payment, will be provided for in the relevant plan approved by shareholders in AGM, in accordance with the Staff Remuneration Policies of Mediobanca and the Parent Company, for the variable component, in any case without prejudice to the regulatory provisions.
4. The Chief Executive Officer receives his emolument as for the position of Director determined by the Board of Directors as part of the overall allocation approved by shareholders in Annual General Meeting. This amount also includes compensation for any other positions in other Mediobanca subsidiaries that the Board of Directors decides to assign to the Chief Executive Officer. An insurance policy is available to

cover him for third-party liability, like the other Directors, and he also benefits from participation in the complementary pension scheme, other benefits and welfare schemes operated for Mediobanca management staff.

D) Management with strategic responsibilities (as defined in Article 3 of Regulation EU No. 596/2014) who are not Directors and Senior Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level (including CEOs/General Managers of relevant subsidiaries)

As specified in the section on Governance, in particular the sub-sections on Governing Bodies and Application to sub-holding scope of companies (Mediobanca subsidiaries) and to MPS Banking Group, to which reference is made, the competent governing bodies are directly involved in the ex-ante determination and ex-post consolidation of the incentivization system for management with strategic responsibilities who are not Directors and Senior Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level, to differing degrees.

As part of the performance evaluation process for management with strategic responsibilities who head up business divisions and senior Material Risk Takers (senior management and heads of the main business units), as well as the CEOs/General Managers of relevant Legal Entities if Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level, staff whose performance can be evaluated based on scorecards consisting primarily of financial/quantitative indicators in accordance with the KPI Bluebook using a cascade approach, a benchmark value is established for variable remuneration relative to the fixed salary, and/or an absolute target for variable remuneration, in relation the cap set by shareholders in Annual General Meeting. This takes account of the benchmarks or equivalent compensation for similar roles, market position, number of years in the post, and materiality of the role. The target value will be set, and may be revised, annually, including on the basis of the budget/plan values estimated and the annual change in them, to guarantee consistency in pay for performance relative to the targets assigned which too may vary from year to year.

The maximum short-term component takes account of whether or not the recipient is included in a Long-Term Incentive Plan linked to the Strategic Plan of Mediobanca or the Parent Company or to other long-term performance evaluation mechanisms, according to the specific pay mix between the variable short-term and long-term components established individually, inter alia pro rata in cases where Plans are introduced and/or changed during the same financial year. The 2:1 cap on variable remuneration approved by the shareholders in Annual General Meeting must be respected for each financial year.

Target values for the indicators are usually set based on the budget figures approved by the Board of Directors and/or the annual structure of the Strategic Plan targets (see

Section 6, Incentivization system, b) i) Budget phase). ESG indicators are also taken into account, consistent with the scope of operations governed and related to the budget or Strategic Plan figures, or to be assessed based on how much they have changed versus the previous financial year. Between the threshold set by the Risk Management unit consistent for each KPI with the RAS or RAS equivalent indicators (or another level set provided it is consistent with overall financial sustainability) and the budget/target, a figure of two-thirds of the reference value is set (percentage of fixed salary) based on linear interpolation; above the target figure, the calculation is completed by means of a linear interpolation up to the maximum amount. The final variable remuneration may be subject to fine-tuning, which shall be adequately documented, justified and tracked, based on: i) criteria of overall economic sustainability; ii) consistency with the annual change in the respective bonus pool and divisional and/or company result.

FINANCIAL/QUANTITATIVE OBJECTIVES²⁸	WEI-GHTING	TARGET	MAXIMUM	FINAL RESULT
Earnings/financial objective1	Min 90%	vs budget/plan	> incremental vs target depending on type of objective	Fixed % linear
Earnings/financial objective2				
Earnings/financial objective3				
Earnings/financial objective4				
Objective5 ESG financial/quantitative objective	Max 10%	vs budget/plan and/or YoY chg.	> target and/or YoY chg.	Fixed % linear
VARIABLE COMPONENT AMOUNT	100%	100% GROSS ANNUAL SALARY (OR DIFFERENT%)	160% GROSS ANNUAL SALARY (OR DIFFERENT%)	

With reference to non-financial/qualitative objectives, the evaluation of which completes the variable component derived from consolidation of the quantitative/financial targets, the scorecard contains specific drivers for each of them, defined ex-ante to identify whether or not they have been met, and also, where appropriate measurable in quantitative terms (for example: operating output of a project, quantitative indicators supporting qualitative indicators, event and/or organizational or management situation defined ex-ante).

28. Table for illustrative purposes. For some CEOs/General Managers of major subsidiaries of Mediobanca, if they are MRTs at the sub-holding level, the scorecards may be adopted in line with the incentivization system for the Legal Entity concerned, and in view of the guidelines provided for in the Policy and the KPI Bluebook.

NON-FINANCIAL/ QUALITATIVE OBJECTIVES: -15%/+20%	MANAGEMENT EVALUATION	RANGE
Objective1 ESG project/ qualitative/non-financial	Not achieved / Partially achieved / Target achieved / Fully achieved	-7.5% / +10%
Objective2	Not achieved / Partially achieved / Target achieved / Fully achieved	-7.5% / +10%

For strategic management and Material Risk Takers, i.e. i) heads of business divisions whose performances can be evaluated by means of qualitative and/or quantitative scorecards, or: ii) with roles of responsibility in the control and staff units too, a maximum figure is set for variable remuneration relative to fixed salary, in connection with the cap set by shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. This maximum figure takes account of the salary benchmarks or references for similar roles, market positioning, experience in the position and importance of the role.

The scorecards include both financial/quantitative objectives consistent with the reference scope of operations, and also non-financial/qualitative objectives based on the activities performed by them. For the heads of the control and staff units, the objectives are primarily project-based and qualitative, including in relation to ESG issues, with the inclusion of earnings indicators generally linked to the efficiency of the area covered. Specific drivers for performance evaluation are identified ex-ante in order to assess whether or not such objectives have been met objectively and measurably ex-post.

OBJECTIVES²⁹	WEI- GHTING	MANAGEMENT EVALUATION	FINAL RESULT
Operating sustainability objective (FTE-HC/Direct Cost/ Efficiency)	15%	Not achieved / Partially achieved / Target achieved /Fully achieved	Variable up to a maximum of 33% in cases where objectives are exceeded for control units and up to around 100% ³⁰ for other staff units. Specific for other business units
Objective 1 - Project and/or area-specific and/or strategic	Min 75%		
Objective 2 - Project and/or area-specific and/or strategic			
Objective 3 - Project and/or area-specific and/or strategic			
ESG Objective project/ qualitative/non-financial	Max 10%		
VARIABLE COMPONENT AMOUNT	100%		

29. See previous note.

30. For the Head of Company Financial Reporting and the Group Human Capital Officer, the maximum variable component amount has been set at 100% of their fixed salary, including the annual share of the LTI Plan pro rata if applicable.

The final variable remuneration may also be subject to fine-tuning based on management assessment of managerial and leadership aspects for the reference scope and in accordance with the overall bonus pool. The variable component is only calculated after it has been established that no compliance breaches have been committed (as per the Compliance Breach Directive).

E) Identified Staff employed in control units

The remuneration package for the sub-holding company's Identified Staff in the control units (Audit, Compliance and Risk Management) is structured so that the fixed component represents the majority, with a variable component assigned annually based on qualitative criteria in relation to the effectiveness and quality of control action. The variable component has a maximum limit of 33% of the fixed component, while that of the heads of unit is set annually by the Board of Directors, at the Remuneration Committee's proposal.

F) Staff working for subsidiaries

The sections on Governance (in particular the sub-sections on Governing bodies and Application to sub-holding scope of companies (Mediobanca subsidiaries) and to MPS Banking Group) and on the Incentivization System (in particular the sub-section on Determination and allocation of annual divisional variable remuneration) specify the process for determining the aggregate variable remuneration for relevant Legal Entities, and also the individual variable remuneration for their respective CEOs/General Managers if they are also Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level.

At the subsidiaries, the internal incentivization system is reserved specifically to the relevant senior staff members who, on account of their professional specialization, organizational role and importance to the business, have an impact on their companies' performance and value creation. The beneficiaries are identified by the Chief Executive Officers and/or General Managers of the companies themselves (including the senior management – CEO/General Manager – of companies directly controlled by them, if not already included among the sub-holding company MRTs), and the CEO of Mediobanca and Group Human Capital are informed accordingly. Each beneficiary is notified of their inclusion in the incentives scheme, with a defined annual bonus target and calculation method. For each subsidiary that has its own individual RAF, checks are carried out to ascertain if the risk profile has been kept consistent during the year with the objectives and limits set on an individual basis, to enable the incentivization system for identified staff at the individual company to be accessed. The bonus is determined annually on an individual basis in view of the risk-adjusted earnings performance delivered by the company (the indicator used for the Group companies is usually the Economic Profit and/

or RORWA delivered by the business division in which they work or by other specific risk-adjusted metrics based on the type of activity, as is the case with Wealth Management and Asset Management, and other secondary, quantitative objectives, inter alia ESG-related. The evaluation is completed by the achievement of individual management and project objectives.

Specific long-term incentivization plans may also be implemented, with performances evaluated over a time horizon of several years if linked to new strategic initiatives related to the relevant business unit or if related to inclusion in management roles; some of the non-Italian companies also have their own incentive schemes based on equity instruments, consistent with their governance structure.

For the commercial branch and credit management network, the variable component takes due consideration inter alia of the supranational and national regulations in the area of transparency. The EBA Guidelines and the Bank of Italy's Supervisory Instructions serve to protect consumers against disputes that could derive from improper incentives for sales staff, based exclusively on commercial objectives, or of a kind that would encourage them to sell products that are inappropriate to the consumers' financial needs. Intermediaries are asked to adopt remuneration policies and practices for staff and third parties forming part of the sales network which are based on criteria of professionalism, transparency and proper conduct in relations with clients, that take due account of consumers' rights and interests.

The incentivization system for the networks is therefore based on specific quantitative indicators that can be applied individually or collectively by organizational unit:

- ◇ For Compass, the incentivization system for the commercial network is based on commercial and credit objectives being set at branch level rather than for individual collaborators. The performance criteria are balanced between objectives based on volumes and the quality of the risk assumed, with upper limits set both at the branch and the individual levels;
- ◇ For Mediobanca Premier the system is based on commercial objectives set at both individual and team level. No incentive is based on individual products. The weightings for each of the two components and the target bonuses are based on the individual recipient's role, with a cap set in both relative terms (i.e. as a percentage) and absolute terms.

Furthermore, for all the networks valuation indicators are also adopted, to incentivize proper relations with clients, including (but not limited to): customer satisfaction analysis, commodity checks, lack of complaints attributable to specific responsibilities due to improper conduct versus clients, transparency in banking and financial transactions and services offered to clients, evaluation of other quality indicators (e.g. correct MiFID profiling, absence of contractual irregularities, observance of internal processes in the area of powers, proxies and guidelines). Due consideration is also taken of the results

of checks made by the control units. The evaluation is completed by consideration of whether or not individual and project objectives have been achieved.

For the staff, support and control units, allocation is based primarily on qualitative criteria.

All staff are required to adopt socially responsible conduct, in line with the Sustainability policies, with reference in particular to the protection of environmental resources and corporate diversity and to the defence of human and social rights.

Below given limits, the bonus is paid entirely in cash in the year in which it accrues. Above such limits provision is made for forms of deferral, on a three-year basis. In the event of losses related (including, but not limited to) to provisions which prove to be insufficient, contingent liabilities or other items which might prejudice the integrity of the accounts (such instances not to be construed restrictively; the “malus conditions”), and subject to the beneficiary continuing to work for the company at the time when payment is made, all or part of the deferred share may not be paid.

In line with the provisions in place for Mediobanca, the incentivization schemes in operation at the subsidiaries too place particular emphasis on the issue of proper individual conduct (i.e. compliance with regulations and internal procedures, and transparency versus clients) by adopting the concept of compliance breaches, both at the stage of award of the variable component, and in assessment of whether or not to pay any deferred components.

G) Personnel working for asset management and investment firms

Sub-holding company Mediobanca includes companies in the asset management sector (UCITS and AIFs) which operate in different jurisdictions (Italy, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Principality of Monaco) and investment firms (Arma Partners, UK). As permitted by the Bank of Italy’s Supervisory Instructions currently in force, Mediobanca has availed itself of the option for exemption from the Instructions, including with reference to the 2:1 cap on variable remuneration relative to fixed salary, for all staff, including those within the scope of the sub-holding company’s definition of Identified Staff, working for an investment firm or an asset management company. The general principles of the Mediobanca Staff Remuneration and Incentivization Policy are applicable in any case to such companies, with the proviso that the companies continue to be subject to the sector regulations instituted by the local regulators (for the European and asset management companies this means the national regulations transposing the UCITS V and AIFMD directives³¹) based inter alia on the criteria of proportionality

31. In Italy this refers to the deed amending the joint Bank of Italy/Consob regulations issued on 27 April 2017 which transposes and combines the UCITS V and AIFMD guidelines, and which, since December 2019, have been included in the Bank of Italy’s Regulations in pursuance of Article 4-undecies and Article 6, paragraph 1, letters b) and c) bis of the Italian Finance Act.

and within the broader framework of the consolidated banking regulations on subjects including:

- ◇ Role of shareholders in general meeting, governing bodies, Remunerations Committee, and governance processes in general where applicable;
- ◇ Definition of identified staff at individual and consolidated levels;
- ◇ Remuneration and incentivization system structures correlated to performance indicators for the manager and the UCITS and AIFs managed and measured net of the risk concerning their operations, and which take account of the level of the capital and liquidity resources necessary to cover the activities and investments made;
- ◇ Use of carried interest plans among the variable remuneration instruments;
- ◇ Integration of ESG criteria into the investment processes and the remuneration and incentivization systems, also in order to integrate sustainability risks;
- ◇ Application of specific means of deferral between different categories of risk-takers, including variable remuneration assigned in the form of financial instruments linked to shares in funds or equivalent non-cash instruments, and including specific rules for the non-Italian companies to manage such components during the holding period;
- ◇ Caps on variable remuneration, if any, including in relation to the individual roles performed in the Group and the regulations applicable to it from time to time and/or the relevant jurisdiction (see section above on “Limits on variable remuneration”);
- ◇ Observance of gender neutrality and the principle of equal opportunities in the respective remuneration policies;
- ◇ Specific malus clauses and clawback mechanisms;
- ◇ Dismissal or resignation;
- ◇ Disclosure requirements.

H) External networks, FAs and senior advisors

To achieve its strategic objectives and provide services to its clients, Mediobanca and its subsidiaries also use financial advisors retained on the basis of agency contracts in the Wealth Management division, and wealth managers in the Consumer Finance division. This allows them to promote and sell financial products and services without representation, on an independent and exclusive basis.

The incentivization system for FAs and introducers differs from that for employees, as it consists entirely of fee-based mechanisms which in turn are distinguished on the basis of the activities performed and the products sold. In view of the independent nature of their employment relationship, the FAs’ remuneration is entirely variable but split, in accordance with the Bank of Italy’s instructions, between recurring and non-recurring

components.

- ◇ The recurring component chiefly consists of:
 - ◇ Direct commissions (on various products, such as asset management, individual portfolio management, insurance, asset administration, direct funding, bank services, bank products offered by Mediobanca; on the Bank buying back the portfolio at the end of the employment and/or retirement arrangement, as this has no value as an incentive);
 - ◇ Indirect commissions (“oven” fees if a management mandate is issued, calculated based on the business promoted by the advisors co-ordinated and concluded by the Bank).

These are credited back on various grounds (e.g. sales, maintenance, management, negotiation and distribution fees) based on the commission table in force from time to time and attached as an annex to the agency contract. They constitute the more stable, ordinary component of their remuneration and in themselves do not serve for incentivization purposes (comparable to the fixed remuneration component for employees).

- ◇ The non-recurring component does serve for incentivization purposes (and is therefore comparable to the variable remuneration component for employees) and is linked, for example, to beating certain targets in terms of funding (bonus for developing portfolios or growing the Bank’s customers), launch of new products, the length of the arrangement, long-term incentivization plans operating over several years, etc.

As required by the regulations in force, Mediobanca includes staff members belonging to this category in its definition of Identified Staff based on the qualitative (i.e. responsibility for the relevant organizational units or for the earnings, financial or reputational risk to which they could expose Mediobanca and its subsidiaries) and quantitative criteria set by the regulations.

As for employees, for Financial Advisors and introducers too, and assessment of individual conduct is taken into account, along with control of operational and reputational risks (such as compliance with the regulations and internal procedures, and transparency versus clients) through adoption of the mechanism known as compliance breach. Specific events or behaviours are monitored ex post, including (without limitation): sanctions or precautionary measures taken by the supervisory authorities against the Financial Advisor or introducer, complaints made by clients for actions attributable to the Financial Advisor or introducer, fraudulent behaviour or wilful misconduct by the Financial Advisor or introducer, failure to comply with the sector regulations, internal procedures and conduct obligations versus clients, with reference in particular to the duty to act in accordance with the principles of professionalism and proper conduct in relations with clients. Appropriate organizational procedures to prevent such situations from occurring

are put in place ex ante; and such attention is also aligned with the requirements of the regulations on transparency.

The same rules apply to non-recurring remuneration received by Financial Advisors or introducers included in the definition of Identified Staff at the sub-holding and/or Group level as apply to the payment of variable remuneration for the other Identified Staff (i.e. gateways, cap, deferral, malus clause and clawback, ban on hedging strategies).

Mediobanca and its subsidiaries which operate in the Corporate & Investment Banking sector may also enter into agreements with external collaborators, or “Senior Advisors”, who, working on a freelance basis, without power of representation, facilitate commercial relations and the expansion of business initiatives with clients and counterparties. This kind of agreement is common practice among investment banks and advisory boutiques, and serve to increase the likelihood of success of securing investment banking mandates that are typically one-off and do not entail an ongoing relationship with the client being established. Such agreements generally include a fixed retainer fee and/or expense refunds, plus an additional fee, where an amount is paid which is calculated as a percentage of the fee collected for the individual deal which the Senior Advisor has helped secure and execute.

In view of the occasional nature of the arrangement and the lack of a permanent employment contract (similar to the arrangements with business procurers), the rules laid down by the relevant regulations to not apply to Senior Advisors as they do with FAs and introducers.

The competent corporate bodies are in any case informed in advance of any agreements entered into with senior advisors that contain aspects of relevance in compensation or reputational terms, and are also informed subsequently of the total amount of fees paid to them.



Policies in the event of the beneficiary leaving office or the employment arrangement being terminated (approved by shareholders at AGM held on 28 October 2022)

8. Policies in the event of the beneficiary leaving office or the employment arrangement being terminated (approved by shareholders at AGM held on 28 October 2022)

As provided by the regulations and the Articles of Association, the shareholders in ordinary general meeting are responsible for determining the compensation to be awarded in cases where beneficiaries leave office or the employment arrangement is terminated early, including the limits set on such compensation in terms of the annual fixed salary and the maximum amount deriving from applying them.

A) Treatment for Directors leaving office early

Mediobanca does not make payments other than the ordinary component to directors who leave office for any reason.

B) Treatment for employees

Treatment for individuals linked to Mediobanca Group companies under the terms of employment contracts (i.e. including directors who are members of the Group's senior management and all Identified Staff, including the aggregate of management with strategic responsibilities) may involve payment of:

- ◆ The amount established and due in accordance with the provisions of law and the

locally applicable contractual regulations in respect of the cost of failure to give notice³² and other entitlements payable upon termination (statutory end-of-service payment, holiday leave not taken, etc.);

- ◇ An additional amount by way of severance if appropriate: severance pay is the main instrument recognized in the various jurisdictions for cases where the employment arrangement is terminated by mutual consent, in order to minimize the earnings and reputational risks, present and future, which the Bank might face as a result of possible disputes;
- ◇ Other types of arrangement, e.g. to cover non-competition agreements.

C) Severance – General aspects

The amount of severance pay is determined by taking into account the various factors normally stipulated in the applicable provisions of employment law and jurisprudence and in employment contracts (collective or individual), as well as the practice adopted on the respective reference markets. Although it is difficult to provide an exhaustive definition of the concrete situation *ex ante*, given the variety of individual cases, the following factors in particular are taken into account: number of years' service within the Group, age and personal and social conditions, role and organizational position held, the historical performance in qualitative/quantitative terms delivered by the individual, the reasons for employment arrangement being terminated (which in some cases may be organizational and strategic rather than related to individual performance), the performance of activities that have caused problems for the risk profile decided by the Group, personal conduct that does not conform to company values, and the existence of risks for the Bank linked to possible disputes. The approach adopted reflects the effective and long-term results of the individual and company performance.

The basis for calculating the additional monthly salaries to be paid by way of severance is usually the most recent fixed salary, the average variable remuneration paid over a given time horizon (generally the last three years), and in some cases the value of fringe benefits.

Mediobanca defines the total maximum amount payable by way of severance as 24 monthly salaries, as previously defined and in any case no more than €5m, unless provided otherwise by shareholders in Annual General Meeting³³. Such maximum limits

32. In Italy the period of notice required is established on the basis of the national collective labour contracts in force at the time. Usually the notice period will be from six to twelve months, depending on the employees' number of years' service.

33. To express this in terms of number of years' annual fixed salary, for staff members who have received variable remuneration equal to 2x their fixed salaries (given the 2:1 cap) on an ongoing basis over the whole time horizon taken into consideration, a total of six annual fixed salaries would be payable. This estimate, which is purely theoretical, is balanced by the maximum amount payable in absolute terms established by the remuneration policies.

do not imply any right or even the expectation that they will be fully applied, as application follows the criteria set by practice and/or by the legal and contractual provisions locally in force.

For non-identified staff only, severance does not include any amounts paid as indemnity for failure to give notice. Amounts to all staff due in connection with termination of the employment relationship compulsory by law (statutory end-of-service payment, holiday leave accrued but not taken, etc.) are always excluded from the definition. Severance does, however, include any sums paid under non-compete agreements. Severance payments may not under any circumstances exceed the limits set by the law, regulations and applicable collective bargaining contracts.

No provision is made for individual agreements that trigger the application of particular terms or conditions upon termination of the employment arrangement when the employment contract is signed.

D) Severance for Identified Staffe

For all Group Identified Staff, including the Executive Directors and members of strategic management, Mediobanca has set a maximum of amount payable by way of severance as 24 monthly salary payments and, without prejudice to the foregoing, €5m. This amount includes any indemnity payable in lieu of notice³⁴ and/or sums paid in connection with non-compete agreements, save where provided otherwise by the shareholders in Annual General Meeting.

Amounts paid as severance, with the exception of the equivalent of the cost of any indemnity payable in lieu of notice and sums payable in connection with non-compete agreements, as specified below, are included in calculating the 2:1 cap on variable remuneration as a percentage of fixed remuneration, where instituted, with reference to the last year of employment.

Any amounts agreed and/or paid under the terms of a non-competition agreement are included for purposes of calculating the same 2:1 cap only up to the amount which exceeds the share of the last year's annual fixed salary, for each year of the non-competition agreement's duration.

However, as provided by the regulations in force, in calculating whether or not the 2:1 cap has been reached, no account is taken of any amounts agreed and/or paid under the terms of agreements between the Bank and staff to settle a dispute that has already arisen (or is feared with good reason, current or potential, or which could realistically result in the case being taken to court), at any stage of the settlement process, calculated as illustrated below. In order to quantify the risk objectively, the Bank takes advice from

34. Cf. note 32 on the number of months' notice to be included in the total.

external lawyers specializing in employment law whose opinions are substantiated by objective legal references.

Amounts agreed and/or paid as severance under the terms of an agreement between the Bank and staff in order to settle a dispute which has already arisen (or is feared with good reason, current or potential, or which could realistically result in the case being taken to court), without reference to the cap, are therefore determined³⁵ based on the following:

Severance = monthly salary (MTC) x indicator representing number of years' service (Y) ± correction factor (CF)

or

Severance = (TCM x Y) ± FC

where:

TCM	Calculation basis: average monthly total gross compensation, or fraction thereof, usually derived from the most recent annual fixed salary, the average variable remuneration paid over a given time horizon (last three years where applicable), and the value of any fringe benefits.
Y	Indicator representing the number of years' service in the Mediobanca Group: these are considered as not less than 7 and not more than 12.
FC	<p>Correction factor: determined and justified, on the basis of objective and suitably documented parameters, to be calculated according to the criteria set forth below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Age; ◆ Personal and social conditions provided for under the internal regulations; ◆ Role and position within organization; ◆ Historical individual qualitative and quantitative performance delivered; ◆ Reason for end of employment arrangement (in some cases may be organizational and strategic and not strictly related to individual performance); ◆ Activities performed that have caused problems with respect to the risk profile adopted by the Group; ◆ Personal behaviour not aligned with company values; ◆ Existence of risks for the Bank as a result of disputes that have already arisen or are feared with good reason, based on opinions obtained from leading lawyers; and ◆ Specific refinements which take into account the employment law provisions in force in the specific countries other than Italy where the Group operates. <p>The Bank determines analytically in its internal regulations the weightings used to define the overall correction factor applicable in practice, which in general terms may vary between - 100% and + 100%.</p>

Severance may not be paid in cases where the conduct of individual staff members has damaged the integrity of the Bank's capital, profitability and earnings/financial or reputational situation, whether or not fraud and/or wilful misconduct is established.

35. Net of the cost of any amounts paid by way of indemnity in lieu of notice and amounts due in connection with severance mentioned in point b) above, and with the provisions specified in the foregoing note 32.

E) Timing and payment instruments

For identified staff included in clusters 2 and 3 in the table shown in the section entitled “Policies for identification of Material Risk-Takers”, the methods and timescales provided for in making severance payments and any compensation for non-competition agreements (except in the latter case for the share of any such amounts that does not exceed the last year’s payment in terms of fixed salary) entered into upon terminating an employment relationship, and excluding the equivalent of the cost of the indemnity in lieu of notice, include payment based on the timescales and deferral mechanisms instituted for payment of variable remuneration, use of shares or instruments related to them, payment being made subject to malus conditions in the event of liability being established in cases of fraud and/or wilful misconduct and/or attributed in a court of law to the individual staff member’s own responsibility during the period in which they worked for the company which emerge after the employment relationship has been terminated. For other identified staff, forms of deferral and risk adjustment may be applied, with the appropriate methods to be identified based on the amount to be paid by way of severance, in addition to the considerations described under point c) above. The Bank also reserves the right to use the claw back mechanism in the cases provided for in the applicable employment law regulations.

F) Treatment of deferred component and fringe benefits

Entitlement to receive deferred variable remuneration components, in cash and/or equity, awarded in previous years but not yet paid, is forfeited in cases where staff members tender their resignations or are dismissed, as does the entitlement to any company benefits.

G) Treatment of “good leavers”

“Good leavers” are defined as those staff members whose employment arrangement ends by mutual consent (including in cases of retirement or early retirement, collective retirement incentive schemes addressed to the population at large or to groups of staff following extraordinary transactions or restructuring processes defined inter alia on the basis of agreements with trade unions and in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force at the time, possible terminations as a result of business units being spun off, or agreed transfers to legal entities not part of the Group), or by death or permanent incapacity, duly certified, if it renders the person concerned unable to perform their duties.

For treatment of good leavers, exceptions providing for more favourable treatment in

individual cases may be granted, with the possibility also of applying more favourable local legislations, with regard to: i) management of any deferred items outstanding, including in view of their value; ii) assignation of any variable remuneration payable pro rata for the financial year still in progress (but in any case referring to results actually delivered, in accordance with the Remuneration and Incentivization policies in force); iii) retention of fringe benefits (generally temporary and for a limited period of time following the termination of the employment relationship). Consultancy and/or collaboration agreements may also be entered into. The responsibility for this lies with the governing bodies in accordance with their respective powers, namely the Board of Directors, Remunerations Committee, the Related Parties Committee, and the Chief Executive Officer of Mediobanca.

In all other cases where the employment arrangement is ended, including resignations, the staff members concerned are considered “bad leavers”, even though the Bank may decide to treat them as “good leavers” in any case, in view of the specific features of the case concerned, to be evaluated on the basis of suitably justified and documented objective criteria.

The following may be of relevance in this connection: historical performance, number of years’ service, reason for the employment terminating, absence of conduct not in line with the company values or infringements of regulations (compliance breaches), interest in maintaining a relationship with the staff member even after their employment has ended (including, but not limited to, execution of a consultancy and/or collaboration agreement), and the desire to minimize possible reputation and/or litigation risks.

Provisions for employees included within the scope of Identified Staff include the following: i) involvement of the competent governing bodies if and when required by the regulations; ii) without prejudice to the foregoing, and as specified hereunder, regular reporting to the Remunerations Committee on any decisions taken regarding them; and iii) prompt involvement of the Committee itself in the treatment of the most significant cases.

H) Decisions by third parties

The foregoing is without prejudice to any decisions that may be taken by a third party authorized for such purpose, namely judicial authorities and/or arbitration and/or conciliation bodies.

I) Involvement of governing bodies

Regular reporting is made to the Remunerations Committee on any decisions taken vis-à-vis employees qualifying as Identified Staff, and the Committee itself is involved

promptly in deciding on the treatment of the most significant individual cases.

J) Arrangements for the Mediobanca CEO and General Manager

In cases where the Chief Executive Officer and/or General Manager leave the Bank's employment for any reason, the provisions of the Group's remuneration policy for Identified Staff and the sector regulations in force from time to time shall apply. Any amounts paid in cash, in addition to notice, shall be subject to contributions to the company's complementary pension scheme, and save in cases of dismissal for just cause, the said persons will be allowed to retain any deferred components in cash and financial instruments assigned to them up to the time when the employment arrangement is terminated.



**Activities and checks
performed by the
Compliance unit on
Mediobanca's
Remuneration and
incentivization policy**

9. Activities and checks performed by the Compliance unit on Mediobanca's Remuneration and incentivization policy

Under the regulations on remuneration policies and practices, the Compliance unit is required to check that the reward system in place meets the objectives of complying with the regulations and the company's Articles of Association and Code of Ethics. The Compliance unit has reviewed the new Remunerations Policy to be submitted to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and has carried out its own checks on its compliance with the regulatory framework.

In addition to its review of the document governing the new Remuneration Policy, the Compliance Unit has also performed other activities and checks during the period between approval and the relevant checks for the previous Policy approved on 28 October 2025, to ascertain that the incentivization system is compliant with the regulations, in particular as follows:

- ◆ Governance process management: the unit has worked together with Group Human Capital and the other control units in ensuring that the internal processes for remuneration issues are governed appropriately, with the Risks and Remunerations Committees too playing a significant role.
- ◆ Identification of MRTs: the unit took part in the process for identifying the scope of MRTs at the sub-consolidated level, and ascertained that: (i) the scope of the MRT is consistent with the regulatory criteria; (ii) the identification process was duly formalized and tracked, including with the support of external advisors, who confirmed that the

process and choices made were correct. The unit also worked together with Group Human Capital on updating the internal regulations for identifying MRTs, and took part in activities relating to the performance of the administrative procedure asking for certain staff to be excluded from the MRT scope following the mapping exercise updated at year-end 2025.

- ◆ Identification of compliance breaches and minor infringements: the Compliance unit, in conjunction with Group Human Capital and the Audit Unit, has checked whether or not any compliance breaches/minor infringements have been committed that could impact on variable remuneration.

The unit has checked that the remuneration and incentivization systems are in line with the Bank's objectives in terms of sound and prudent management, and meet the fundamental objectives of the regulations in this area. Based on the considerations summarized above, and having regard to the activities and controls performed, the unit has found that the new Remunerations Policy is compliant with the regulations. Similar checks were also run by the Compliance units of the main Subsidiaries for their relevant companies. The evidence compiled by the Compliance unit was submitted to review by the Board of Directors of Mediobanca at the meeting held on 20 March 2026.



SECTION 2

Remuneration Report FY 2025

Remuneration Report

FY 2025

A) Introduction and scenario³⁶

Recurring consolidated net profit for the six months totalled €622.9m, lower than last year (down 5.6%), with ROTE of 12.8% and RoRWA of 2.7% (14.2% and 2.9% respectively in the twelve months ended 30 June 2025).

The consolidated net profit booked for the period totalled €512.6m after one-off costs amounting to €110.3m in connection with the public exchange offers launched last year (the “Offers”), and following alignment with the accounting policies used by MPS. In the last quarter of 2025 a net profit of €221m was earned, after non-recurring charges of €80m.

The operating performance reflects the transitional stage in which Mediobanca finds itself following the changes that have occurred in the past six months, with the Bank becoming part of the MPS Group and a new BoD taking office on 28 October 2025. While lending activity was strong, both in consumer credit and corporate financing, the last three months in particular reflect weak flows in WM due to bankers’ exits, and a performance in CIB advisory business that was below the record results posted last year.

The launch of incentivization and retention measures in both WM and CIB towards the end of the six-month period, which are set to continue into 2026, drove a temporary increase in the consolidated cost/income ratio, which stood at 46% for the six months (up 3 pp YoY).

The commercial performance for the six months reflects the following highlights in particular:

- ◆ Increase in lending volumes (with the loan stock rising from €54.3bn to €55.9bn), in particular in Consumer Finance (new loans €4.9bn; up 12% YoY, loan stock €16.7bn, up 7% YoY) and Corporate Lending (loan stock €20.9bn; up 1% YoY);

³⁶The information on the results of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries for the six months end 31 December 2025 is taken from the press release issued on 9 February 2026 and the material for investors published on the Mediobanca website on the same date (Investor Relations section) to which reference is made.

- ◆ TFAs totalled €115.3bn (up 3% in 6M, stable vs €115.9bn at end-September 2025). More than half the €3.8bn increase in 6M is due to the market effect, which added €1.8bn, while NNM of €1.4bn was below the contribution seen in recent 6M periods (2H 2024: €4.8bn; 1H 2025: €6.2bn);
- ◆ Softer performance in Investment Banking, due in part to certain deals (in particular international ones) being postponed until 2026 and penalized by an unfavourable comparison base with the record performance in Advisory business reported at end-2024;
- ◆ Operating costs rose from €782.8m to €816.2m (up 4.3% YoY), due to the normal resumption of activities following the summer break, plus the key staff retention measures implemented;
- ◆ Loan loss provisions totalled €144.8m (up 8.5% YoY), virtually all of which regard Consumer Finance. The Group's cost of risk was equal to 53 bps (3 bps higher than last year).

On the balance-sheet side, total assets amounted to €106bn (30/6/25: €104bn):

- ◆ Customer loans rose to €55.9bn (up 2.8% vs end-June 2025), driven by growth in Consumer Finance (€16.7bn, up 3.8% vs end-June 2025), and the recovery in Corporate and Investment Banking;
- ◆ The banking book securities portfolio was more or less stable;
- ◆ Net treasury assets decreased to €7.8bn (30/6/25: €10.7bn), due to the gradual use of the excess liquidity accumulated at the end of the previous financial year;
- ◆ Total funding amounted to €70.8bn;
- ◆ The CET1 ratio rose to 16.4% up approx. 130 bps compared to end-June 2025, while the Total Capital ratio rose to 18.7%; the leverage ratio remained stable at 7.2%, and the MREL indicator stood at 43% of RWAs and 19% of LREs (above the minimum requirements set for 2025, which were 23.92% of RWAs and 6.03% of LREs).

In the six months under review, Mediobanca and its subsidiaries have further strengthened their commitment to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues, consolidating the integration of ESG factors into their business activities and decision-making processes.

With reference to environmental issues, Mediobanca has continued the progress it has made in reducing and offsetting carbon emissions, by neutralizing its residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions for FY 2024-25, equal to 5,608 tons of CO₂ equivalent, by acquiring certified carbon credits.

As regards social issues, Mediobanca and its subsidiaries have continued to play an active role in the community, supporting initiatives with high social impact.

On the business side, Mediobanca has confirmed its significant presence in the ESG

market, with:

- ◆ Lending activity reflects an ESG stock of some €6bn, 69% of which attributable to CIB, 19% to WM, and 12% to Consumer Finance;
- ◆ ESG funds (SFDR Article 8 and Article 9) now account for 50% of the Wealth Management Division customers' portfolios;
- ◆ Significant DCM activity, with the Bank taking part in 22 ESG deals, per un ammontare for a total amount issued of €13bn since the start of 2025.

The start of 2026 coincides with the change in the company's financial year, which will end on 31 December. The first quarter of the new financial year is expected to see sound commercial performance in Consumer Finance, which reports healthy activity levels, with positive impact on consolidated net interest income. The Corporate & Investment Banking franchise is robust, with a good pipeline for the current year. In Wealth Management a reorganization has been put in place with a view to leverage the brand, competence and specialization of Mediobanca. The transition phase will continue to be managed actively, including by means of retention schemes.

At an extraordinary general meeting held on 1 December 2025, the shareholders of Mediobanca approved certain changes to the company's Articles of Association, notably reference to Mediobanca's inclusion as part of the Monte dei Paschi di Siena group and the change to the company's financial year, which now ends on 31 December, to support a governance arrangement which is consistent with the new corporate structure. It has therefore become necessary to generate six-month closing data for the variable remuneration components, to allow the Staff Remuneration Policy to be aligned with the new financial year which now coincides with the calendar year (consistent with that of Monte dei Paschi di Siena), for the half-yearly compensation cycle described in this Report.

The considerations made regarding staff performance evaluation and variable remuneration component have been arrived at having due regard to the particular features of the scenario for the performance period from 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025, including the following:

- ◆ Budget drawn up in July 2025, which at the time was challenging and reflected a different scenario in terms of governance and strategic direction;
- ◆ Performance for the six months that was impacted by the internal and market situations as a result of the public exchange offer launched by MPS;
- ◆ Change in the financial year, which was closed after just six months and entailed a performance evaluation based on the half-year which is not always significant for businesses in which performance is not linear (CIB and Private Banking);
- ◆ Need to preserve critical professional skills over the medium term for retention

purposes, inter alia as instructed by the ECB;

- ◆ Individual award of a variable remuneration component that reflects the objective of keeping the staff remuneration package competitive with a view to ensuring talent attraction and development.

B) Governance

The corporate bodies and company units have governed the entire process of applying the Remuneration Policy.

In particular, as described inter alia in the Annual statement on corporate governance and ownership structure, the Remunerations Committee consisted of five non-executive Directors until 28 October 2025, and since that date, following the appointment of the current Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting held on the same day, of the three non-executive Directors currently in office. In both cases the Committee members qualified and/or qualify as independent as defined in Article 13 of Italian Ministerial Decree 169/2020 and Article 19 of the Articles of Association. More than one member possesses adequate expertise and experience in HR matters or remuneration systems and policies.

The Committee met on nine occasions in the period ended 31 December 2025, four of which since 5 November 2025. In the reference period one joint meeting was held with the Risks and Sustainability Committee. The average duration of Remunerations Committee meetings was approx. two hours. The average attendance rate by Committee members was 98%.

The Statutory Audit Committee also participated in the Committee meetings, as did other members of the Group's staff depending on the items on the agenda (including the Chief Risk Officer, the Group Compliance Officer, and the head and other members of Group Human Capital).

The main items discussed in Committee meetings during the reference period took account of:

- ◆ Setting of targets and incentive system for the original 2025-26 financial year;
- ◆ Early closure after six months to enable alignment with the financial year of the BMPS Group which ends on 31 December;
- ◆ Changes to the Bank's governing bodies and governance.

The issues discussed, including after the end of the reporting period and with regard to the performance up to 31 December 2025, included:

- ◆ Formulation of an opinion on the proposed allocation of the compensation approved by shareholders in Annual General Meeting between Directors based on the positions

held by them (BoD, members and Chairpersons of Board Committees);

- ◆ The proposals regarding the remuneration of the new Chief Executive Officer;
- ◆ Analysis of the peer group for Mediobanca with reference to compensation payable for Board roles and the CEO, in line with the ongoing search for best market practice;
- ◆ Decisions made regarding the performance evaluation and variable remuneration of senior management and heads of the main business units, the CEOs/General Managers of the main Subsidiaries if they are also Material Risk Takers at the sub-holding level, heads of the control units, including those who also qualify as strategic management members;
- ◆ Analysis of the performances of the Group's main divisions and Legal Entities, with definition of the aggregate bonus pools for Mediobanca S.p.A. and the main subsidiaries;
- ◆ Share-based incentive schemes;
- ◆ Revision of the scope of Identified Staff and management with strategic responsibilities, and of the Policy for identifying them;
- ◆ Application of the severance policy and assessment of good leaver/bad leaver treatment in specific cases, with a particular focus on preliminary analysis and opinion on the termination of the employment contracts of Alberto Nagel and Francesco Saverio Vinci, respectively former CEO and General Manager of Mediobanca.

Where required, the matters discussed were shared and/or disclosed beforehand with the Parent Company BMPS.

The Remunerations Committee, like last year, chose to retain an independent advisor in the performance of its duties in the six months ended 31 December 2025, which contributes to the debate on the main items on the agenda, giving its opinion on the policies adopted and on certain aspects of process, including through the issue of fairness opinion on specific topics. The independent advisor was identified and confirmed as WTW, which has taken part in Committee meetings. Specific legal and regulatory opinions have also been requested on certain issues of particular relevance.

The Risks Committee, with the support of the Risk Management unit, has reviewed the incentivization system's alignment to the group risk profile for use in the individual scorecards of the senior management members whose performance is evaluated directly by the governing bodies. It also issued a specific opinion addressed to the Remunerations Committee and to the Board of Directors, on the incentivization system for the previous General Manager and the heads of the control units (in this last case the opinion was also addressed to the Statutory Audit Committee).

Group Human Capital has provided full support in all activities, co-ordinating the process of formulating the proposals and resolutions, and executing them.

The Compliance unit has issued a report stating that the remunerations policies conform to the Bank of Italy and internal regulations, and the Audit Unit checked that they were implemented correctly. A summary of their reports is also contained in this document.

Group Risk Management has: i) checked that the gateways have been met; ii) reviewed the main first- and second-pillar risks (ICAAP risk map); and iii) identified the main non-recurring events and their effects.

The company units responsible (Group CFO and Group Risk Management) have coordinated with each other to consolidate the quantitative indicators for which they are responsible, and for the leading Group MRTs (for the earnings and risk-adjusted KPIs and the risk KPIs respectively), and for the divisional results in order to determine the aggregate bonus pools for the variable remuneration.

The non-financial indicators have been consolidated based on input from the Group Sustainability and Group Human Capital units and from the Group COO, according to their respective areas of responsibility.

C) Relations with shareholders and engagement activities

As with the Staff Remuneration Policy, Mediobanca, through the Group Strategy unit, engages and enjoys constructive exchanges of opinions and feedback with institutional investors, proxy advisors and ESG rating companies on compensation as well. At the Annual General Meeting held on 28 October 2025, with 89% of the share capital represented, approx. 2.4% voted in favour, with 86.3% abstaining (virtually all of which attributable to shareholder BMPS following the completion of the public exchange offer), in 2024 96.3% of the share capital voted in favour, with an attendance rate of 46.4%.

D) Incentivization system: determination of variable remuneration and allocation using risk-adjusted metrics based on sustainable results over time

I. Assessment of gateways

All the gateways for Mediobanca in the period ended 31 December 2025 were met:

GATEWAYS	2025 THRESHOLD ³⁷	KPIS - 31 DECEMBER 2025
CET1 ratio	≥ 12.05%	16.1%
Leverage Ratio	≥ 4.5%	7%
AFR/ECAP	≥ 135%	168%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	≥ 117%	161%
Net Stable Funding Ratio	≥ 108%	115%
Operating profit posted by Mediobanca and its subsidiaries	> 0	€ 1,767mIn ³⁸

The objective of maintaining a risk profile consistent with risk appetite has been met at individual as well as Group level, by virtue of careful risk management and the effective control and mitigation processes adopted by the other in-scope companies. For the subsidiaries that are banks which adopt their own individual RAF (Compass, Mediobanca Premier, Mediobanca International, and CMB Monaco), in the course of the twelve months their risk profile in fact remained consistent with the objectives and limits set, with no breaches of the thresholds recorded.

The most recent review of the main risk management indicators confirms that the principal pillar I and pillar II risks (ICAAP risk map) show readings significantly above the trigger values set in the RAS and in line with the target levels set by Mediobanca. None of the risk management indicators analysed raised any issues with reference to the incentivization system. In addition, the units responsible have analysed the main events to occur in the six months ended 31 December 2025, and have not identified any non-recurring events (i.e. one-off occurrences not forming part of the normal course of business, which had the potential to influence the bonus pool and so compromise the sustainability of the incentivization system of the medium and/or long term). The data, which raised no issues, was presented to the competent governing bodies.

The other quantitative and qualitative metrics were also met, in the sense that the results reflected the required risk/return balance, in compliance with all the objectives set in the Risk Appetite Framework. From a qualitative perspective, Mediobanca confirmed its positioning and market share.

37.Gateways set in the Staff Remuneration Policy approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 28 October 2025 originally for FY 2025-26.

38.Refers to the figure for the 2025 calendar year (the Group Operating Profit for the six months ended 31 December 2025 was €825m).

II. Performance and results of main divisions and business units

i. Wealth Management

TFAAs were stable at €115bn, with NNM from AUM of €2.6bn in 6M. 6M revenues totalled €473m, at the same level as last year and recovering. Net profit €93m (down 16% YoY), due to higher impact of costs and incentives. RORWA 2.7%.

The transitional six-month period saw some bankers leaving the company, with outflows of assets concentrated in the latter months, and a slowdown in the recruitment of new professionals. However, the credit and equity asset valuations were supported by financial markets. Towards the end of 2025, specific measures were launched to retain bankers, which will continue into 2026 coupled with a resumption in recruitment activity, with the objective of restoring the division to a growth story consistent with the positioning and brand of Mediobanca.

ii. Corporate & Investment Banking

Revenues for the six months totalled €357m (down 20% YoY), net profit €93m (down 36% YoY), flat in last quarter at €45m. Recovery in lending, M&A weak but with good pipeline for 2026. RORWA 1.5%.

In the six months under review, the Corporate and Investment Banking division posted lower business volumes compared to the record levels posted last year in advisory business, partly because of certain deals on international markets being postponed. There were recoveries in both lending and capital market solutions, which in the first of the two quarters had been affected by seasonal factors. The reduction in revenues was accompanied by flat costs, reflecting the measures implemented to retain bankers.

In this market scenario, Mediobanca has confirmed its position as advisor of choice in Italy, taking part in the most important deals announced, and has enhanced its international profile.

iii. Consumer Finance

Revenues for the six months rose further to €678m (up 6.2% YoY), driven by strong performance in net interest income (up 7.8% YoY) and new business (€4.9bn, up 12% YoY); cost of risk under control at 175 bps (vs 177 bps last year). RORWA 3.0%.

The Consumer Finance Division continues to pursue a multi-channel approach, targeting growth in direct and digital distribution. During the six months under review there was a significant increase in volumes of personal loans originated

by banks, which more than doubled, due to an increased contribution from the MPS network. The division has once again been the driver of growth in NII for Mediobanca, helped by constant risk management.

iv. Insurance

The Insurance division posted a net profit of €266.6m for the six months (up 10.9% YoY), with the investments accounted for using the equity method contributing €276.8m (up 19.9% YoY), against the negative effect of holdings in funds and equities taken through profit and loss (dividends, other income collected, and recognition at fair value) which added €19.1m (€9.4m last year); the RoRWA increased from 3.4% to 3.8%.

v. Holding Function

A net loss of €51.7m was recorded (compared with a €33.5m net loss last year), €45.3m of which in the final quarter. Net interest expense of €5.0m was recorded (against net interest income of €36.5m last year), due to the sharp reduction in market interest rates, in view of the gradual use of the excess liquidity and the resilience of the cost of funding. Net trading income increased from €5.6m to €8.6m, helped by management of the proprietary trading book. Operating costs were stable versus last year at €77.4m.

III. Determination of variable component for the main divisions and business units: pay for performance

Having therefore ascertained that all the conditions precedent to the distribution of the variable component have been met, and in application of the criteria provided for in the remuneration policies, the Chief Executive Officer of Mediobanca, after consulting with the relevant internal and control units, each for the areas for which they are responsible, has determined the amount of the variable remuneration payable to the parent company's divisions and staff, as described below.

As previously stated, the evaluation was made having regard to the particular features of the performance horizon covered by the period from 1 July to 31 December 2025, including the need to preserve the Bank's professional skills over the medium term, and reflect the objective of ensuring that the staff remuneration package remains competitive from a talent attraction and development perspective.

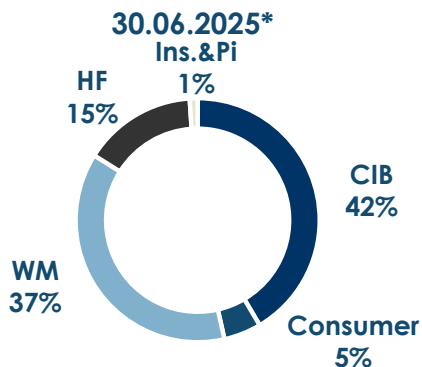
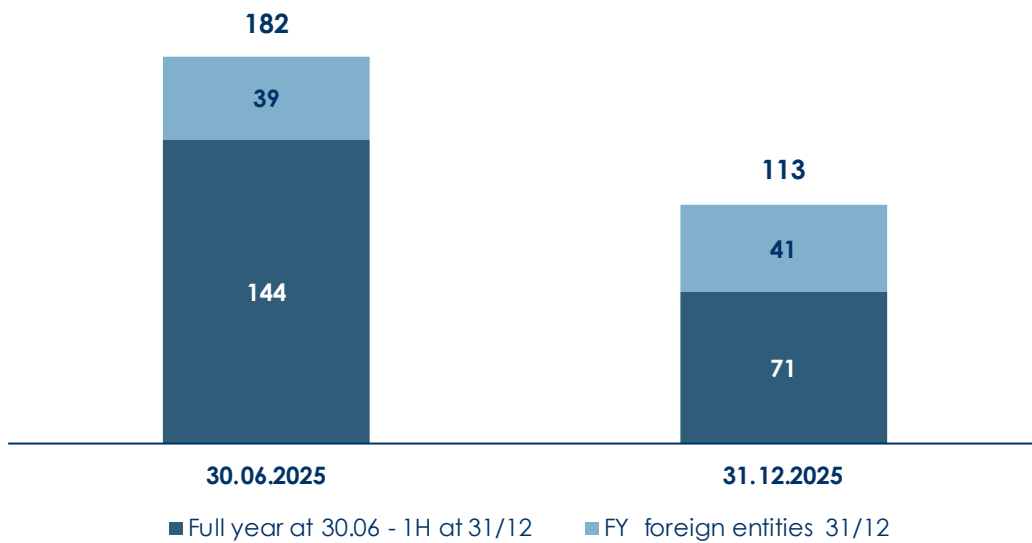
The overall performance bonus pools therefore amount to €113m, consisting of the pro rata variable components for the subsidiaries on a half-yearly basis and on a full-year basis for the non-Italian companies whose financial year-end coincides with that of the calendar year (vs €182m in 2025 full year). The bonus pool/revenues

indicators are substantially aligned with those of the previous year, also on a six-month basis, with the exception of Mediobanca Private Banking and CIB, which were slightly higher for retention purposes. The “pay for performance” was in any case confirmed as coherent and sustainable from a long-term perspective.

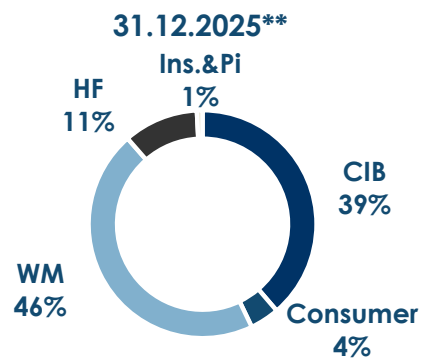
Group Human Capital and the Compliance unit both reviewed potentially relevant instances in connection with application of the compliance breach mechanism.

The variable component assigned to the Identified staff of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries accounts for some 3 bps of CET1 (approx. €23m), like last year (5 bps, with €39m allocated to the MRTs), with a minimal impact on the solidity requirements.

As at 31 December 2025, management with strategic responsibilities as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 596/2014 (i.e. other than Directors) consisted of nine persons: the three heads of the control units, the Group Chief Financial Officer, the Group Human Capital, Organization & Change Director, the head of the Consumer Finance division, the two Co-Heads of the Corporate and Investment Banking division, plus the Head of the Insurance & Principal Investing division. Their remuneration package reflects the provisions of the Staff Remuneration Policy, based on the individual category of Identified Staff to which they belong.



*Bonus pool full year, all entities and divisions 2025



**Bonus pool pro rata 6M and full year for non-Italian companies with FY ending

E) Annual variable remuneration of Mediobanca CEO (Short-term incentive scheme)

The annual variable remuneration reflects the achievement of the quantitative and qualitative targets assigned in an annual individual scorecard approved by the Board of Directors.

With reference to the period of 2025 in which Alessandro Melzi d'Eril was in office (November and December 2025), and with the aim of ensuring that the most objective criteria possible was adopted to establish his variable remuneration pro rata, reference was made to the scorecard designed for the Mediobanca General Manager, consistent with Mr Melzi's responsibilities and role in the two months he worked for Mediobanca in 2025. The scorecard was included the Mediobanca Staff Remuneration Policy previously in force, approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 28 October 2025, with Parent Company MPS also voting in favour.

The scorecard requires that all the objectives should be appropriately weighted to arrive at a total weighting of 100%, divided as follows:

- ◆ 85% to be reserved for financial KPIs, of which a fixed 10% for financial ESG targets;
- ◆ 15% to be reserved for non-financial and qualitative targets, established in advance and described in the evaluation drivers.

The incentivisation curve is structured in such a way that, if the targets are met, overall they enable a variable component to be paid as follows: 170% of the fixed remuneration if the financial and non-financial targets are met, and 200% in cases where both are outperformed.

The General Manager's scorecard included in the Staff Remuneration Policy who then, as now, was also Head of the Wealth Management Division), approved by the Board of Directors on 18 September 2025 and by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held at end-October 2025 was therefore closed as at 31 December 2025 based on the following considerations:

- ◆ The target financial KPIs were assessed on a six-monthly basis;
- ◆ The non-financial/qualitative KPIs were deemed to be not evaluable, in view of the changed state of activities compared to how they were envisaged at the annual planning stage and the state of progress made with the projects, including as a result of the changes in timescale due to the BMPS acquisition and related projects, with the relevant weightings being redistributed pro rata across the financial KPIs.

The financial objectives assigned for the financial year originally scheduled to end on 30 June 2026 are shown below, with an indication of the target assigned, the maximum incentive offered, and whether or not the targets had been reached at year-end. These

have also been used for the evaluation as at 31 December 2025, stated pro forma on a six-monthly basis where necessary. The non-financial objectives originally assigned (but not evaluated) are also shown:

FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES	TOTAL WEI-GHTING 85%	TARGET KPI = 150% FIXED REM.	Δ KPI OUT PERFORMANCE = 170% FIXED REM.	FY 31.12.2025
RORWA Banking Activities: Profit before Taxes (PBT) Group Banking Activities /Banking RWAs Optimization of return on capital allocated to banking activities	25%	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%
Gross Non Performing Loans (NPL Ratio) Focus on asset quality	10%	1.9%	1.85%	1.7%
RORWA Wealth Management Optimization of returns on RWAs absorbed by WM Division	20%	3.5%	3.7%	2.7%
Cost of Funding Focus on Treasury management, one of the Group's main income sources	10%	0.29	0.25	0.29
Banking cost/income ratio Balanced growth between income and costs	10%	50.6%	48.2%	54.1%
ESG objectives	10%			
a) Percentage of Corporate new loans with ESG characteristics (CIB)	(3.3% each)	20%	22%	17%
b) Percentage of ESG new loans out of total retail new loans (Compass-MB Premier)		300m	325m	303m
c) SFDR Article 8/9 funds/ETFs out of total MB Premier and MB Private Banking customer portfolios		56%	58%	62%

NON-FINANCIAL/QUALITATIVE OBJECTIVES	TOTAL WEIGHTING 15%	TARGET KPI = 20% FIXED REM.	Δ KPI OUT PERFORMANCE = 30% FIXED REM.
<p>Our People</p> <p>ESG targets to support diversity and inclusion, to develop talent, and engagement.</p> <p>a. toDEI initiatives</p> <p>b. Mediobanca Academy</p> <p>c. Employees' engagement (YoY participation trend)</p>	7.5%	N/A	
<p>Mediobanca Digitalization Journey</p> <p>With focus on technological and digital transformation in progress in the Gorup, in connection with measures to be implemented based on the following drivers, including project-based: development of digital proposition, development of solutions to support interaction with clients, technology upgrade</p>	7.5%	N/A	
TOTALE SCORECARD	100%	TARGET KPI = 170% FIXED REM.	Δ KPI OUT PERFORMANCE = 200% FIXED REM.

In view of the record results achieved, the Board of Directors, at the Remunerations Committee's proposal, resolved to award the following short-term variable remuneration for the period ended 31 December 2025, pro rata to the period worked from 28 October 2025 until 31 December 2025:

◆ For the Chief Executive Officer: €323,000, equal to 18% of his fixed salary.

Contributions to the complementary pension scheme are paid on the upfront cash component only. Of the variable remuneration awarded, 47% in cash and 53% in shares, 50% will be deferred over a five-year time horizon and is subject to performance conditions being met. The upfront equity component is subject to a one-year holding period.

The Chief Executive Officer, whose employment contract was signed with effect from 1 December 2025 was paid, as permitted by the Staff Remuneration Policy, a new joiner bonus of €170,000, to cover the period of time he worked for the Bank in the month of November 2025.

The ratio between the CEO's gross total compensation and the average gross total compensation for staff members of the sub-holding company as at 31 December 2025 is

not significant, because of the six-month evaluation horizon, and because of Alessandro Melzi d'Eril taking the place of Alberto Nagel during the period. During the twelve months ended 30 June 2025, the ratio was approx. 49x³⁹.

F) Means by which variable component is distributed (Short-Term Incentive Plan)

The means of distribution are as provided in the Staff Remuneration Policy.

The equity component ("performance shares") to be paid to Identified Staff for period ended 31 December 2025 is equal to a fair value di approx. €9.5m, part of which will be booked to the accounts over the next five financial years under the accounting standards in force. Accordingly, staff have been awarded a total of 725,455 performance shares⁴⁰ (at the average stock market value of Mediobanca shares in the month prior to the award, i.e. €16.9797 per share), including those awarded to Identified Staff employed at the subsidiaries. The performance shares allocated to the CEO were decided by the Board of Directors as part of the process for determining their variable remuneration.

For Identified Staff employed in the asset management area (Mediobanca SGR), the financial instruments component was awarded in cash linked to an index representative of the SGR funds' stock units, as permitted by the sector regulations in force.

In connection with the performance share schemes, reference should also be made to section j) of the Group Remuneration Report: "Events since the close of the financial year following completion of the public exchange offer launched by Monte di Paschi di Siena".

G) Completion of the public exchange offer launched by Monte di Paschi di Siena

In pursuance of the share-based incentive schemes operated by Mediobanca, in particular the provision made in them for material changes in the Group's ownership structure (change of control) as a result of offers, based on the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of Mediobanca on 26 June 2025, as per market practice, and subject to the Remuneration Committee's prior opinion, in view of the fact that the public exchange offer launched by MPS has altered the Group's ownership structure materially (and so constitutes a "change of control"), the following changes have been made to the schemes referred to above.

1. 1. On the date on which MPS provided notice of the definite results of the public

³⁹See the relevant table in the section at the end of this document, providing analytical quantitative information

⁴⁰Of which 10,084 to the Chief Executive Officer. Data at 19 March 2026, final number will be communicated in the manner and within the time limits provided by the applicable regulations.

exchange offer, including confirmation (or waiver) of all the effectiveness conditions provided for therein, and accordingly on 11 September 2025:

- a. The LTI Plan 2023-26 was terminated and closed ahead of time, based on the target level of the indicators included, in line with the predominant market practice. All the gateway conditions for the most recent performance cycle and for the one immediately prior to it had been met (as of 30 June 2025).
 - b. The number of instruments was redefined pro rata by calculating the number of effective days of the duration of the LTI Plan 2023-26 up until the date on which MPS provided notice of the definitive results (inclusive) (11 September 2025), making a total of 1,346,824 Mediobanca shares (vs 2,177,135 originally), 342,811 of which attributable to the Chief Executive Officer (vs 549,785 originally) and 285,681 to the General Manager (vs 458,157 originally).
 - c. The deferral and holding arrangements provided for in the Plan have been confirmed, with payment according to the deferral mechanisms and in compliance with the regulatory provisions applicable as from the date of the early closure.
2. On the same date, the ESOP 2023-26 was also closed ahead of schedule, and the number of Matching Shares finalized, considering all the KPIs to be met. The gateway conditions for the most recent performance cycle and for the one immediately prior to it were also met (as of 30 June 2025). Accordingly, the Matching Shares (n. 141,160) provided for in the ESOP 2023-26 upon all KPIs being met were duly awarded (4 Matching Shares for every 10 Acquired Shares) to all recipients who, as of the date on which MPS gave notice that the public exchange offer had been completed, still owned the Acquired Shares which they bought during the Acquisition Period.
 3. Again on the same date, the shares assigned under the terms of the performance share schemes (including the LTI Plans 2019-23 and 2023-26, as previously redefined), for a total of 6,122,932 Mediobanca shares still subject to vesting periods and/or holding periods, although not yet awarded to the beneficiaries, were replaced by an amount in cash. The conversion value applied to the number of shares was equal to the average Mediobanca stock market price calculated during the Offer Period, including the impact of any relaunches/increases made by the Offeror on the price of the shares during the period (€19.9216).
 4. Payment of the performance shares awarded duly converted into cash will follow the original timescale for the awards themselves. Certain conditions for the award of the deferred remuneration have been made in accordance with the regulatory provisions in force.

On 4 December 2025, two agreements were signed to terminate (with effect from the same date) the employment of Alberto Nagel, formerly Chief Executive Officer, and Francesco Saverio Vinci, formerly General Manager, on the terms approved by the Board of Directors of Mediobanca on 1 December 2025. The details may be found in the press

release issued on 5 December 2025 published on the Bank's website at www.mediobanca.com.

H) Equal Pay for Equal Work

Since 2022, when the “toDEI” programme was launched, Mediobanca and its subsidiaries have embarked on a structured process of cultural change to promote an increasingly inclusive working environment geared towards recognizing the value of people, with a particular focus on the professional growth and development of talented women.

Through the years, numerous training, awareness-raising and engagement initiatives have been implemented, addressed both to the internal population and to external stakeholders, thus contributing to a heightened awareness of the issues of diversity, equity and inclusion.

As part of this programme, toDEI has devoted a specific focus to the issue of the “Body”, promoting a series of reflections and initiatives to encourage respect for corporeal identity, psychological and physical well-being, and balanced relations with self and others, as fundamental drivers for organizational wellness and for an inclusive working environment.

The commitment to build an inclusive culture has enabled concrete results to be delivered, in particular in terms of promoting women in leadership and reducing the gender gap. As testimony of the progress made, in December 2025 the first three-year audit to maintain UNI/PdR 125:2022 certification was successfully completed for Mediobanca, Mediobanca Premier and Compass, confirming the solidity of the DE&I system implemented and the continuity of the action undertaken in the areas of gender parity, shared parenting, and improvement of the KPIs required by the regulations in force.

With a view to achieving enhanced commitment in terms of accountability, Mediobanca has also updated its gender balance objectives, and included them both in the “One Brand-One Culture” strategic plan update to 2028, and in its short-term incentivization mechanisms, including those of senior management figures. The priority objective here is to construct a robust and sustainable pipeline of talented women in middle management, who can feed into the growth programmes with a view to their taking on roles of increasing responsibility.

This was also the aim of the development programme called BLOOM, which is addressed to 41 professionals of medium seniority from different areas of the company, which concluded recently with high rates of satisfaction among participants. Further individual and group coaching sessions are also being planned for a select group of young professional women.

At the same time, initiatives to facilitate professional development among women and

to promote a culture of respect and of zero tolerance for all forms of discrimination have also continued.

In this connection, through its partnership with the “PARI” association, Mediobanca has launched various initiatives to address gender-based violence, through training, awareness-raising and engagement activities, which involved not only the corporate community but the external situation as well.

In order to assess and categorize remuneration and professional classification coherently with a view to ruling out any form of gender-based pay discrimination, the Adjusted Pay Gap has been defined and analysed for every professional cluster, adopting analytical criteria that include skills, commitment. For details see the relevant part of the Staff Remuneration Policy (see Section 5, “Remuneration structure”, sub-section VI. “Gender Pay Gap (GPG) and remuneration policy neutrality (Equal pay)).

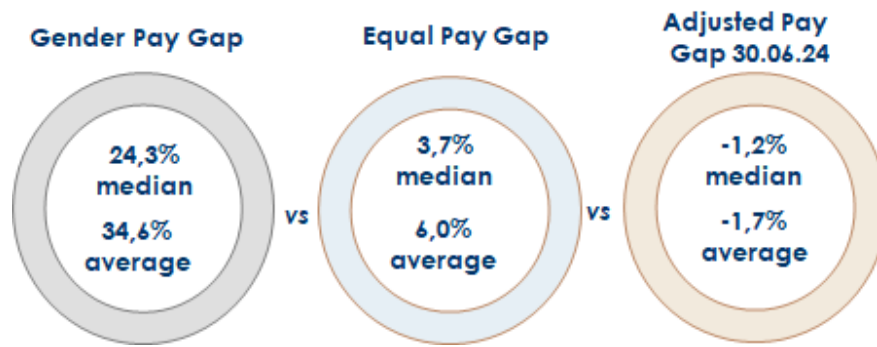
The analysis summarized below provides a snapshot of the pay and scope of Mediobanca, including all the Italian and non-Italian divisions’ pay situations in force in 2025. The main findings were as follows:

- ◆ The Equal Pay Gap metric (“Equal Pay for Equal Work”), which analyses the wage gap for each professional job class in granular form, weighted for the percentage of the total population represented by the number of people included in each cluster, reflects much lower levels than those for the Gender Pay Gap as a whole;
- ◆ The gender gaps are mainly due to the nature of the roles which give access to the highest variable remuneration within the organization;
- ◆ The largest wage gap is in the Corporate & Investment Banking and Wealth Management/Private Banking divisions as a whole, areas which reflect the highest proportion of men in senior roles, and also the highest remuneration levels in absolute terms;
- ◆ In the Consumer Finance, Holding Functions and Wealth Management (Premier) divisions, there is a Gender Pay Gap, but on average it is lower;
- ◆ The observable gap is therefore concentrated in the more highly-specialized divisions where female representation is lower.

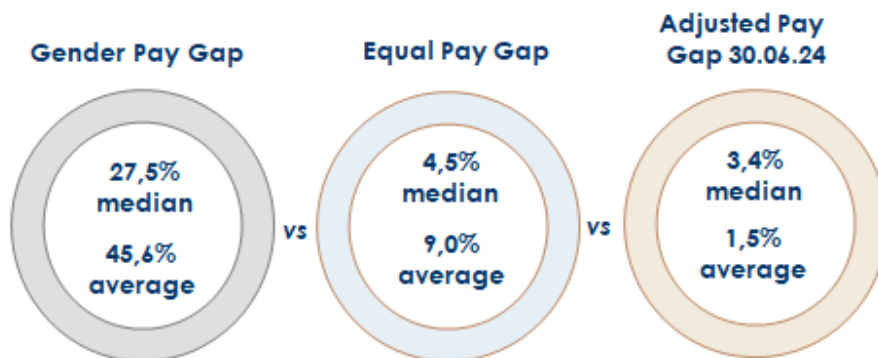
As part of the gradual adaptation process to the transparency of disclosure required by Directive (EU) 2023/970 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms, the main indicators are shown below, aggregate and by division, for the GPG and the EPG (average and/median), as well as the overall percentage for access to variable remuneration by gender as at 30 June 2025. The Adjusted Pay Gap is also reported with reference to the previous year⁴¹.

41. Based on the variables considered, the model for the fixed remuneration shows an R2 index of 0.9317, and for total remuneration of 0.883217.

Fixed remuneration



Total Compensation



DIVISIONS	GENDER REPRESENTATION		EQUAL PAY GAP				GENDER PAY GAP			
	2024	2025	FIXED 2024	FIXED 2025	TOTAL 2024	TOTAL 2025	FIXED 2024	FIXED 2025	TOTAL 2024	TOTAL 2025
MEDIOBANCA GROUP (median/average)	M: 58%	M: 58%	3.2%	3.7%	4.9%	4.5%	24.42%	24.31%	28.22%	27.50%
	W: 42%	W: 42%	5.8%	6.0%	8.3%	9%	35.17%	34.56%	45.86%	45.63%
Consumer (average)	M: 52%	M: 51%	0.3%	1%	1.9%	2.5%	15.54%	19.12%	24.77%	24.55%
	W: 48%	W: 49%								
IB - CIB Client (average)	M: 78%	M: 78%	6.4%	6.6%	5.9%	7.7%	32.81%	34.28%	36.71%	39.62%
	W: 22%	W: 22%								
Wealth - Premier (average)	M: 55%	M: 56%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%	21.50%	21.08%	26.19%	26.65%
	W: 45%	W: 44%								
Wealth - Private (average)	M: 59%	M: 58%	8.9%	11.8%	15.7%	17.4%	45.88%	44.79%	57.93%	57.65%
	W: 41%	W: 42%								
Holding Function (average)	M: 62%	M: 61%	4.1%	4.6%	4.6%	4.0%	15.36%	15.12%	19.02%	18.74%
	W: 38%	W: 39%								

ACCESS TO VARIABLE

MEN

79.57%

WOMEN

70.70%

The Consolidated Sustainability Statement, too, to which reference is made, contains indepth analysis including details, projects implemented and results achieved on Diversity, Equity & Inclusion issues, providing evidence of the Group's concrete commitment to applying and complying with gender neutrality principles in all processes and activities for the reporting period ended 31 December 2025.

I) Activities and checks performed by the Audit unit on the Mediobanca Staff Remuneration Policy and Staff Remuneration Report FY 2025

As required by the regulations in force, the Audit Unit has carried out an audit of the adoption and implementation of the Mediobanca Staff Remuneration Policy. The Remuneration Policy for FY 2025-26 approved by Mediobanca shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held in October 2025 and its implementation during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2025 were analysed in particular. The controls regarded the organizational and procedural aspects, the quantitative data and indicators impacting on the process under review, and the minutes taken of the various meetings of the relevant governing bodies and internal management. The main offices involved in the audits were Group Human Capital, Group CFO, Compliance & Group AML, and Group Risk Management.

The audits performed were summarized in a report submitted to the governing bodies, and showed that the situation overall was adequate. It was ascertained that the Staff remuneration and incentivization policy had been applied correctly, and the checks on the process revealed no major issues. The documentation submitted was exhaustive, and the process for managing the remuneration and incentivization system found to be compliant with the internal regulations in force. The following aspects in particular were noted:

- ◆ Supervision of governance processes: the internal processes for remuneration issues have been correctly managed, with broad roles for the Risks and Sustainability Committee and the Remuneration Committee.
- ◆ Update of the identification of MRTs: the update process was conducted with the involvement of the required organizational units, having regard to organizational criteria and based on quantitative data; both the process itself and the end result were subjected to external assessment by a specialist consultant, whose opinion was positive. The minutes of the meetings, including the considerations shared, the decisions taken, and the final reports drawn up, were found to be thorough and exhaustive.
- ◆ Review of gateways: the process was found to be structured in accordance with the internal regulations and adequately formalized. The final data showing that the quantitative requisites stated in the Policy had been met were presented to the

governing bodies at meetings held in February.

- ◆ Definition of variable remuneration bonus pool: regular updates were provided in the course of the six months on the state of progress in the business areas' results, in specific meetings held with management, as shown in the minutes for the meetings obtained. The material prepared for the governing bodies was found to be exhaustive.
- ◆ The composition of the remuneration structure for the Mediobanca Chief Executive Officer and the main MRTs at sub-holding level was also reviewed: the structure comprises a fixed salary plus a variable component linked to the achievement of quantitative and qualitative objectives, set in specific individual scorecards, as described in the Staff Remuneration Policy.
- ◆ Performance evaluation: based on the information provided by Group Human Capital and Organization, the performance evaluation process was implemented correctly at Bank level.
- ◆ Allocation of individual variable remuneration: it was verified that for all Group staff, based on anonymous payroll data supplied by Group Human Capital, that the quantitative limits (caps of 200% and 33% for MRTs employed in the control units, taking into account the pro rata nature of the award for the six months) for payment of the variable component had been met, checking also, where applicable, the deferral and split (cash vs equity) criteria adopted. For the share-based remuneration mechanisms, it was ascertained that the internal policies had been properly applied for all the sub-holding company's Material Risk Takers, making further enquiries in specific cases where necessary.
- ◆ Management of specific cases (severance/good leavers, compliance breach, malus conditions).

The Audit Unit's findings were submitted to the Board of Directors of Mediobanca for review on 20 March 2026.

Dear shareholders,

In view of the foregoing, we invite you to adopt the following proposed resolution, with the proviso that approval of section 2 of this Report containing the disclosure on compensation paid for the six months ended 31 December 2025 is purely for consultation purposes:

“In annual general meeting, the shareholders of Mediobanca,

in view of the Board of Directors’ report on the Policy on remuneration and compensation paid

HEREBY RESOLVE

- e.** To approve the new staff remuneration policies for Mediobanca and its subsidiaries for FY 2026, as illustrated in Section 1 of the Board of Directors’ report,
- f.** To approve, under a vote which has purely consultative status, the disclosure on compensation paid for the period ended 31 December 2025, as illustrated in Section 2 of the Board of Directors’ report;
- g.** To confer on the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer the broadest powers to execute all deeds and perform all measures and formalities necessary in order to implement the new Staff Remuneration Policy and to make all amendments that prove necessary to bring them into line with the regulations in force from time to time”.

Milan, 20 March 2026

The Board of Directors



SECTION 3

Tables of analytical quantitative data

1. Tables compiled pursuant to Consob resolution no. 18049 of 23 December 2011 as amended

Comparative data for FY 2022- 31/12/25 on changes in company results, staff compensation and remuneration

As required by Consob's Regulations for Issuers, as updated on 11 December 2020, the comparative data for the past five financial years is presented below, illustrating the annual change in the:

- Total remuneration of each of the persons for which named information is provided in this section of the Report;

- The company's results;

- The annual average gross remuneration, based on the number of FTEs, for staff other those for whom named information is provided in this section of the Report.

For further details see the following Issuers' Regulation Tables (see below).

	31.12.2025	30.6.2025	30.6.2024	30.6.2023	30.6.2022	DELTA 31.12.2025 VS. 30.06.2025
Alberto Nagel						
Chief Executive Officer						
Total remuneration for the year (Consob Table 1 including payments in equity measured at fair value)	1,522,640	4,492,249	4,581,549	5,815,467	4,490,679	-66%
of which Fixed salary including emolument	812,877	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	-57%
of which non-cash benefits - other payments	709,763	433,436	423,954	570,263	449,426	+64%
Severance payment upon termination of employment	5,000,000	--	--	--	--	--
STI Plan variable remuneration awarded	--	1,800,000	1,766,000	2,194,000	2,500,000	--
LTI Plan 2019-23 variable remuneration awarded	--	--	--	2,880,000	--	--
LTI Plan 2023-26 variable remuneration awarded (closed on 11/9/25)	3,370,192	--	--	--	--	--
Francesco Saverio Vinci						
General Manager						
Total remuneration for the year (Consob Table 1 including payments in equity measured at fair value)	827,502	3,751,741	3,794,871	4,965,876	3,663,500	-78%
of which Fixed salary including emolument	682,877	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	-57%
of which non-cash benefits - other payments	144,625	360,800	354,613	468,550	371,028	-60%
Severance payment upon termination of employment	5,000,000	--	--	--	--	--
STI Plan variable remuneration awarded	--	1,500,000	1,357,000	2,025,000	1,925,000	--
LTI Plan 2019-23 variable remuneration awarded	--	--	--	2,400,000	--	--
LTI Plan 2023-26 variable remuneration awarded (closed on 11/9/25)	2,808,493	--	--	--	--	--
Renato Pagliaro						
Chairman of Board of Directors						
Total remuneration for the year (Consob Table 1 including payments in equity measured at fair value)	305,043	928,859	928,799	928,740	2,595,741	-67%
of which Fixed salary including emolument	304,110	925,000	925,000	925,000	1,575,753	-67%
of which non-cash benefits - other payments	933	3,859	3,799	3,740	1,019,988	-76%
Alessandro Melzi d'Eril						
Chief Executive Officer and General Manager						
Total remuneration for the year (Consob Table 1 including payments in equity measured at fair value)	567,480	--	--	--	--	--
of which Fixed salary including emolument	167,597	--	--	--	--	--
of which non-cash benefits - other payments	216,866	--	--	--	--	--
STI Plan variable remuneration awarded	323,000	--	--	--	--	--
Vittorio Grilli						
Chairman of Board of Directors						
Total remuneration for the year (Consob Table 1 including payments in equity measured at fair value)	249,315	--	--	--	--	--
of which Fixed salary including emolument	249,315	--	--	--	--	--
of which non-cash benefits	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mana Abedi						
Member of Board of Directors						
Total remuneration for the year (Consob Table 1 including payments in equity measured at fair value)	44,384	135,000	90,738	--	--	-67%
of which Fixed salary including emolument	45,028	140,000	140,036	140,000	140,000	-67%
of which non-cash benefits	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginie Banet						
Member of Board of Directors						
Total remuneration for the year (Consob Table 1 including payments in equity measured at fair value)	--	--	--	--	--	--
of which Fixed salary including emolument	--	--	--	--	--	--
of which non-cash benefits	--	--	--	--	--	--

	31.12.2025	30.6.2025	30.6.2024	30.6.2023	30.6.2022	DELTA 31.12.2025 VS. 30.06.2025	
Member of Board of Directors	Laura Cioli	64,110	195,000	198,351	205,000	285,000	-67%
Member of Board of Directors	Angela Gamba	60,822	185,000	198,163	230,000	214,657	-67%
Member of Board of Directors	Marco Giorgino	62,466	190,000	127,705	-	-	-67%
Member of Board of Directors	Valérie Hortefeux	49,315	150,000	151,666	155,000	155,000	-67%
Member of Board of Directors	Maximo Ibarra	52,603	160,000	153,479	140,000	140,000	-67%
Member of Board of Directors	Laura Penna	77,261	235,000	174,344	-	-	-67%
Member of Board of Directors	Vittorio Pignatti-Morano Campori	90,413	250,274	224,730	180,000	180,000	-64%
Member of Board of Directors	Sabrina Pucci	72,329	220,000	145,478	-	-	-67%
Member of Board of Directors	Angel Vila Boix	49,316	150,000	100,820	-	-	-67%
Member of Board of Directors	Sandro Panizza*	101,261	48,507	-	-	-	+109%
Member of Board of Directors	Silvia Fissi	17,808	-	-	-	-	-
Member of Board of Directors	Paolo Gallo	28,740	-	-	-	-	-
Member of Board of Directors	Ines Gandini	31,082	-	-	-	-	-
Member of Board of Directors	Massimo Lapucci	32,644	-	-	-	-	-
Member of Board of Directors	Giuseppe Matteo Masoni	28,740	-	-	-	-	-
Member of Board of Directors	Federica Minozzi	27,178	-	-	-	-	-
Member of Board of Directors	Tiziana Togna	32,644	-	-	-	-	-
Member of Board of Directors	Donatella Vernisi	17,808	-	-	-	-	-
Member of Board of Directors	Andrea Zappia	24,835	-	-	-	-	-
Chairman of Statutory Audit Committee	Mario Matteo Busso	90,740	180,000	120,984	-	-	-50%
Member of Statutory Audit Committee	Elena Pagnoni	70,575	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	-50%
Member of Statutory Audit Committee	Ambrogio Virgilio	70,575	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	-50%
Employees	Average total annual remuneration**	€ 91,391	€ 91,391	€ 101,700	€ 95,000	€ 92,400	-
Mediobanca Group results	Net profit***	€512.6m	€1,330.1m	€1,273.4m	€1,026.8m	€907m	-61%
	Operating profit***	€825m	€1,876m	€1,813m	€1,621m	€1,296m	-66%
	Revenues***	€1,786m	€3,718.8m	€3,606.8m	€3,304.5m	€2,851m	-52%
Total compensation CEO vs total compensation employees		N.S.***	49	45	61	49	

-The table reflects the reappointments to the governing bodies on 28 October 2025, as per Table 1 of the Regulations for Issuers (see below).

-For the CEO and General Manager: the Consob Table 1 total amount is stated, including payments in equity for the year measured at fair value according to the International Financial Reporting Standards; for purposes of full disclosure, information on the variable remuneration assigned for the short-term incentive based on performance for the year and the LTI Plan 2019-23 which concluded in the financial year ended 30 June 2023 and the LTI Plan 2023-26 which was closed ahead of schedule on 12 September 2025 have been stated separately.

* Sandro Panizza elected to waive the compensation payable to him as Director for the first nine months of FY 2024-25 -

** As at 31/12/25 data of previous FY 2024/2025 on annual basis - 12 months -

*** As at 31/12/25 - 6M results -

**** Not significant, because of the six-month evaluation horizon, and because of Alberto Nagel being replaced by Alessandro Melzi d'Eril as CEO.

For full-time employees, this figure refers to the total gross annual remuneration payable for the financial year concerned, i.e.: fixed salary, variable remuneration assigned (regardless of any deferral mechanisms applied). Other forms of fixed remuneration: some marginal contractual benefits available to the entire corporate population may be excluded, such as complementary pension schemes/housing allowance for identified staff (as per CRR REM Table).

Table 1: Compensation paid to members of the Bank's governing and control bodies, general managers and other managerial staff with strategic responsibilities.

Board of Directors in office from 1 July 2025 to 28 October 2025

A	B	C	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
NAME AND SURNAME	POST	PERIOD FOR WHICH POST HAS BEEN HELD	FIXED COMPENSATION		FEES PAYABLE FOR PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES	VARIABLE COMPENSATION (NON-EQUITY)	NON-CASH BENEFITS	OTHER FORMS OF COMPENSATION	TOTAL	FAIR VALUE OF EQUITY COMPENSATION	INDEMNITY PAYABLE ON LEAVING OFFICE/ SEVERANCE	
			Emoluments	Fixed salary	Total	Bonus and other incentives	Interest in earnings					
Renato Pagliaro	Chairman	01/07/25	263,014	263,014	263,014		933		263,947			
	Director	01/07/25	32,877	32,877	32,877				32,877			
	Member of Appointments committee	01/07/25	8,219	8,219	8,219				8,219			
Compensation in company preparing the accounts			304,110	304,110	304,110		933		305,043			
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			-	-	-		-		-			
Total			304,110	304,110	304,110		933		305,043			
Alberto Nagel	CEO	01/07/25	32,877	780,000	812,877		160,598	549,165	1,522,640		5,000,000	
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			32,877	780,000	812,877	of which complementary pension scheme 157,213	(3)				
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			-	-	-						
Total			32,877	780,000	812,877		160,598	549,165	1,522,640		5,000,000	
Francesco Saverio Vinct	Director	01/07/25	32,877	650,000	682,877		136,988	7,637	827,502		5,000,000	
	General Manager	01/07/25					of which complementary pension scheme 130,766	(4)				
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			32,877	650,000	682,877						
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			-	-	-							
Total			32,877	650,000	682,877		136,988	7,637	827,502		5,000,000	
Mana Abedi	Director	01/07/25	32,877	32,877	32,877				32,877			
	Member of Remunerations committee	01/07/25	11,507	11,507	11,507				11,507			
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			44,384	44,384	44,384				44,384		
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			-	-	-				-			
Total			44,384	44,384	44,384				44,384			
Virginie Banet	Director	01/07/25	32,877	32,877	32,877				32,877			
	Member of Sustainability committee	01/07/25	8,219	8,219	8,219				8,219			
	Member of Related parties committee	01/07/25	4,932	4,932	4,932				4,932			
Compensation in company preparing the accounts			46,028	46,028	46,028				46,028			
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			-	-	-				-			
Total			46,028	46,028	46,028				46,028			
Laura Cioli	Director	01/07/25	32,877	32,877	32,877				32,877			
	Member of Appointments committee	01/07/25	8,219	8,219	8,219				8,219			
	Member of Risks committee	01/07/25	23,014	23,014	23,014				23,014			
Compensation in company preparing the accounts			64,110	64,110	64,110				64,110			
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			-	-	-				-			
Total			64,110	64,110	64,110				64,110			

A	B	C	1		2		3		4	5	6	7	8
NAME AND SURNAME	POST	PERIOD FOR WHICH POST HAS BEEN HELD	TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES	FIXED COMPENSATION		FEES PAYABLE FOR PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES	VARIABLE COMPENSATION (NON-EQUITY)		NON-CASH BENEFITS	OTHER FORMS OF COMPENSATION	TOTAL	FAIR VALUE OF EQUITY COMPENSATION	INDEMNITY PAYABLE ON LEAVING OFFICE/ SEVERANCE
				Emoluments	Fixed salary		Bonus and other incentives	Interest in earnings					
Angela Gamba	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877		32,877					32,877		
	Member of Sustainability committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	8,219		8,219					8,219		
	Lead Independent Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	8,219		8,219					8,219		
	Chairman of Appointments committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	11,507		11,507					11,507		
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			60,822	-	60,822					60,822		
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			60,822	-	60,822					60,822		
	Total			60,822	-	60,822					60,822		
Marco Giorgino	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877		32,877					32,877		
	Chairman of Risks committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	29,589		29,589					29,589		
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			62,466	-	62,466					62,466		
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			62,466	-	62,466					62,466		
	Total			62,466	-	62,466					62,466		
Valérie Hortefeux	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877		32,877					32,877		
	Member of Appointments committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	8,219		8,219					8,219		
	Member of Sustainability committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	8,219		8,219					8,219		
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			49,315	-	49,315					49,315		
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			49,315	-	49,315					49,315		
	Total			49,315	-	49,315					49,315		
Maximo Ibarra	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877		32,877					32,877		
	Member of Remunerations committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	11,507		11,507					11,507		
	Member of Sustainability committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	8,219		8,219					8,219		
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			52,603	-	52,603					52,603		
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			52,603	-	52,603					52,603		
	Total			52,603	-	52,603					52,603		
Sandro Panizza	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877		32,877					32,877		
	Member of Related parties committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	4,932		4,932					4,932		
	Member of Risks committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	23,014		23,014					23,014		
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			60,823	-	60,823					60,823		
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			60,823	-	60,823					60,823		
	Total			60,823	-	60,823					60,823		
Laura Penna	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877		32,877					32,877		
	Member of Risks committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	23,014		23,014					23,014		
	Member of Related parties committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	4,932		4,932					4,932		
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			60,823	-	60,823					60,823		
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			60,823	-	60,823					60,823		
	Total			60,823	-	60,823					60,823		
Vittorio Pignatti-Morano	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877		32,877					32,877		
	Deputy Chairman of Board of Directors	01/07/25	28/10/25	11,507		11,507					11,507		
	Member of Risks committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	23,014		23,014					23,014		
	Chairman of Related parties committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	8,220		8,220					8,220		
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts			14,795	-	14,795					14,795		
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025			90,413	-	90,413					90,413		
	Total			90,413	-	90,413					90,413		

A	B	C	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME AND SURNAME	POST	PERIOD FOR WHICH POST HAS BEEN HELD	TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES	FIXED COMPENSATION	FEES PAYABLE FOR PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES	VARIABLE COMPENSATION (NON-EQUITY)	NON-CASH BENEFITS	OTHER FORMS OF COMPENSATION	TOTAL	FAIR VALUE OF EQUITY COMPENSATION	INDEMNITY PAYABLE ON LEAVING OFFICE/ SEVERANCE
			Emoluments	Fixed salary	Total	Bonus and other incentives	Interest in earnings				
Sabrina Pucci	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877	32,877				32,877		
	Deputy Chairman of Board of Directors	01/07/25	28/10/25	11,507	11,507				11,507		
	Member of Remunerations committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	11,507	11,507				11,507		
	Member of Appointments committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	8,219	8,219				8,219		
Member of Sustainability committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	8,219	8,219				8,219			
Compensation in company preparing the accounts				72,329	72,329				72,329		
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025				72,329	72,329				72,329		
Angel Vila Boix	Director	01/07/25	28/10/25	32,877	32,877				32,877		
	Member of Related parties committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	4,932	4,932				4,932		
	Member of Remunerations committee	01/07/25	28/10/25	11,507	11,507				11,507		
Compensation in company preparing the accounts				49,316	49,316				49,316		
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 28/10/2025				49,316	49,316				49,316		

Board of Directors in office from 28 October 2025 to 31 December 2025

A	B	C	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME AND SURNAME	POST	PERIOD FOR WHICH POST HAS BEEN HELD	TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES	FIXED COMPENSATION	FEES PAYABLE FOR PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES	VARIABLE COMPENSATION (NON-EQUITY)	NON-CASH BENEFITS	OTHER FORMS OF COMPENSATION	TOTAL	FAIR VALUE OF EQUITY COMPENSATION	INDEMNITY PAYABLE ON LEAVING OFFICE/ SEVERANCE
			Emoluments	Fixed salary	Total	Bonus and other incentives	Interest in earnings				
Vittorio Grilli	Chairman	28/10/25	31/12/25	231,507	231,507				231,507		
	Director	28/10/25	31/12/25	17,808	17,808				17,808		
Compensation in company preparing the accounts				249,315	249,315				249,315		
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025				249,315	249,315				249,315		
Alessandro Melzi d'Eril	CEO and General Manager	28/10/25	31/12/25	17,808	149,789	151,810	46,866	170,000	536,273	31,207	
							of which complementary pension scheme	46,038			
Compensation in company preparing the accounts				17,808	149,789	151,810	46,866	170,000	536,273	31,207	
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025				17,808	149,789	151,810	46,866	170,000	536,273	31,207	
Sandro Panizza	Director	28/10/25	31/12/25	17,808	17,808				17,808		
	Deputy Chairman of Board of Directors	28/10/25	31/12/25	6,233	6,233				6,233		
	Chairman of Risks and Sustainability committee	05/11/25	31/12/25	14,055	14,055				14,055		
	Member of Related parties committee	05/11/25	31/12/25	2,342	2,342				2,342		
Compensation in company preparing the accounts				40,438	40,438				40,438		
Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025				40,438	40,438				40,438		
Total				40,438	40,438				40,438		

A	B	C	D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L	
NAME AND SURNAME	POST	PERIOD FOR WHICH POST HAS BEEN HELD	TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES	FIXED COMPENSATION		FEES PAYABLE FOR PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES		VARIABLE COMPENSATION (NON-EQUITY)		NON-CASH BENEFITS		OTHER FORMS OF COMPENSATION		TOTAL		FAIR VALUE OF EQUITY COMPENSATION		INDEMNITY PAYABLE ON LEAVING OFFICE/ SEVERANCE		
				Emoluments	Fixed salary	Total	Bonus and other incentives	Interest in earnings	of which complementary pension scheme											
Donatella Vernisi	Director	28/10/25	31/12/25	17,808		17,808								17,808						
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts																			
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025																			
	Total			17,808	-	17,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,808	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andrea Zappia	Director	28/10/25	31/12/25	17,808		17,808								17,808						
	Chairman of Remunerations committee	05/11/25	31/12/25	7,027		7,027								7,027						
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts																			
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025																			
	Total			24,835	-	24,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,835	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dirigenti con responsabilità strategiche*		01/07/25	31/12/25		2,941,539	2,941,539		1,448,025	244,747		4,634,311	338,167								
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts																			
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025(2)																			
	Total			2,941,539	500,000	2,941,539	1,448,025	376,000	244,747	8,371	4,634,311	338,167		4,634,311	884,371	5,518,682	338,167			
Mario Busso	PChairman of Statutory Audit Committee	01/07/25	31/12/25	90,740		90,740								90,740						
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts																			
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025																			
	Total			90,740	-	90,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elena Pagnoni	Member of Statutory Audit Committee	01/07/25	31/12/25	70,575		70,575								70,575						
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts																			
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025																			
	Total			70,575	-	70,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambrogio Virgito	Member of Statutory Audit Committee	01/07/25	31/12/25	70,575		70,575								70,575						
	Compensation in company preparing the accounts																			
	Compensation from subsidiaries/associates at 31/12/2025																			
	Total			70,575	-	70,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,575	-	-	-	-	-	-

§ Date on which resignation of previous Board of Directors took effect following the results of the public exchange and acquisition offer for Mediobanca launched by Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena.

1) Fees due in respect of position held in Compass Banca.

2) Fees paid to Mediobanca

3) Employment terminated on 4 December 2025 – Holiday leave not taken paid in lieu following termination of employment (109.83 days).

4) Holiday leave not taken paid in lieu following termination of employment (1.83 days).

*As at 31 December 2025 there were a total of nine members of strategic management.

Table 3A: Incentivization schemes based on financial instruments other than stock options in favour of members of the governing bodies, general managers and managerial staff with strategic responsibilities

A	B	1	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AWARDED IN PREVIOUS YEARS, WHICH HAVE NOT VESTED DURING THE COURSE OF THE YEAR			FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AWARDED DURING THE YEAR						9	10	11	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE YEAR
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Name and surname	Post	Scheme	No. and type of instrument	Vesting period	No. and type of financial instrument	Fair value at award date	Vesting period	Award date	Market price at award	No. and type	No. and type	No. and type	Value upon vesting	Fair value	
Alessandro Melzi d'Eril CEO		28/10/2025 (FY 2025)	10,084	128,939	10,084	128,939	May 2027 – May 2031	27 March 2026	16,9767					31,207	
Managerial staff with strategic responsibilities (9)		28/10/2025 (FY 2025)	117,177	1,471,482	117,177	1,471,482	May 2027 – May 2031	27 March 2026	16,9767					338,167	
Total			127,261	1,600,421	127,261	1,600,421								369,374	

*At 31 December 2025 there were a total of nine members of strategic management.

Maximum number of performance shares (Mediobanca shares) that may be assigned upon the achievement of performance objectives and/or subsequent to the holding period based on the Remuneration Policies in force at the time. The maximum number of shares is calculated based on the average official Mediobanca stock market price in the 30 days prior to the date provided by the relevant Plan (stated in the column headed "Market price at assignment"), or the date on which the shares themselves are assigned (in cases where performance shares are assigned in connection with the recruitment of identified staff or employment termination agreements).

Table 3B: Cash incentivization schemes based on financial instruments other than stock options in favour of members of the governing bodies, general managers and managerial staff with strategic responsibilities

A NAME AND SURNAME	B POST	1 SCHEME	2 BONUS FOR THE YEAR			3 PREVIOUS YEARS' BONUSES			4 Other bonuses
			A		B		C		
			Payable/paid	Deferred	Deferral period	No longer payable	Payable/paid	Still deferred	
Alberto Nagel CEO		FY 2024/2025						1,454,110	
		FY 2024/2025 (LTI 23-25)						6,829,344	
		FY 2023/2024						1,308,507	
		FY 2022/2023						1,595,390	
		FY 2022/2023 (LTI 19-23)						2,271,209	
		FY 2021/2022						1,698,254	
		FY 2020/2021						653,600	
	FY 2019/2020						441,215		
Francesco Saverio Vinci General Manager		FY 2024/2025						1,211,765	
		FY 2024/2025 (LTI 23-25)						5,691,223	
		FY 2023/2024						1,005,455	
		FY 2022/2023						1,472,521	
		FY 2022/2023 (LTI 19-23)						1,892,634	
		FY 2021/2022						1,307,654	
		FY 2020/2021						544,663	
	FY 2019/2020						537,791		
Alessandro Melzi D'Erit CEO-General Manager		FY 2025/2026	80,750	71,060	May '27- May '31				
	FY 2025/2026	856,835	967,190	May '27- May '31				5,858,060	
Management with strategic responsibilities (9)		FY 2024/2025						7,929,693	
		FY 2024/2025 (LTI 23-25)						4,103,824	
		FY 2023/2024						1,738,817	
		FY 2022/2023						3,810,100	
		FY 2022/2023 (LTI 19-23)						946,317	
		FY 2021/2022						4,639,006	
		FY 2020/2021						1,068,555	
	FY 2019/2020						903,188		
(I) Compensation in company preparing the accounts			777,585	822,250				50,069,313	
(II) Compensation from subsidiaries/associates			160,000	216,000				7,222,571	
(III) Total			937,585	1,038,250				57,291,883	

Includes the previous share-based incentive schemes converted into cash under the resolution approved by the Board of Directors on 26 June 2025 and effective as from the date on which MPS disclosed the final results of the public exchange offer (11 September 2025).
*At 31 December 2025 there were a total of nine members of strategic management.

Investments held by members of the governing and control bodies and by general managers

NAME AND SURNAME	ROLE	INVESTEE COMPANY	NO. OF SHARES HELD AT END OF PREVIOUS YEAR	NO. OF SHARES ACQUIRED	NO. OF SHARES SOLD*	NO. OF SHARES OWNED AT 31.12.2025
Pagiaro Renato	Chairman	MEDIOBANCA	2,000,000	-	1,800,000	200,000
Nagel Alberto	CEO	MEDIOBANCA	3,220,050	-	2,864,000	356,050
Vinci Francesco Saverio	GM	MEDIOBANCA	1,413,000	-	1,213,000	200,000
Pignatti-Morano Vittorio	Director	MEDIOBANCA	15,000	-	15,000	-
Vità Boix Angel	Director	MEDIOBANCA	25,000	-	25,000	-

NB - For Directors appointed or leaving office during the financial year, the initial/final investment refers to the situation as at the date on which they were either appointed or left office (held at the time when they left office).

*Includes shares tendered under the terms of the public exchange and acquisition offer.

Investments held by other managerial staff with strategic responsibilities

NO. OF MANAGERIAL STAFF WITH STRATEGIC RESPONSIBILITIES	INVESTEE COMPANY	NO. OF SHARES OWNED AT END OF PREVIOUS YEAR	NO. OF SHARES ACQUIRED	NO. OF SHARES SOLD	NO. OF SHARES OWNED AT 31.12.2025
9	MEDIOBANCA	267,938*	-	267,938	-

At 31 December 2025 there were a total of nine members of strategic management.

* Shares deriving from incentivization schemes.

2. Tables compiled pursuant to Article 450 of the CRR (EBA)

Tabella EU REMA: Politica di remunerazione

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Institutions shall describe the main elements of their remuneration policies and how they implement these policies. In particular, the following elements, where relevant, shall be described:

Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration. Disclosures shall include:

- ◇ Name, composition and mandate of the main body (management body or remuneration committee as applicable) overseeing the remuneration policy and the number of meetings held by that main body during the financial year;

The Remunerations Committee consisted of five non-executive Directors until 28 October 2025, since when, after the current Board of Directors was appointed by shareholders gathered at the Annual General Meeting held on the same date, it has consisted of the three non-executive Directors currently in office. In both cases the Directors who were/are Committee members qualify as independent according to the definition provided in Article 13 of Italian Ministerial Decree no. 169/2020 as supplemented by Article 19 of the Company's Articles of Association. More than one Committee member possesses adequate knowledge and experience on matters pertaining to human resources and to remuneration systems and policies. In the period from 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025 the Committee met on a total of nine occasions (four of which since 5 November 2025). During the reporting period one joint meeting was held with the Risks Committee. The average duration of Remunerations Committee meetings was approximately two hours. The average participation rate was 98%.

- a)
- ◇ The Remuneration Committee has the task of making proposals on the remuneration of personnel whose remuneration is the responsibility of the Board of Directors; it has consultative tasks regarding the determination of criteria for the remuneration of all key personnel; it oversees the correct application of the rules relating to the remuneration of the heads of corporate control functions. It collaborates with the other internal committees, in particular with the Risk and CSR Committees; it ensures the involvement of the competent corporate functions in the process of drawing up and monitoring remuneration and incentive policies and practices. It expresses its opinion on the results of the identification process of the most relevant personnel, including any exclusions; on the achievement of the performance objectives to which the incentive plans are linked and on the verification of the other conditions set for the payment of remuneration, also making use of the information received from the competent corporate functions; it monitors the gender neutrality of the policy; it provides adequate feedback on the activities carried out to the corporate bodies.

- ◇ External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in which areas of the remuneration framework;

As in the previous financial year, the Remunerations Committee chose to retain an independent advisor in the performance of its duties. The advisor contributes to the debate on the main items on the agenda, giving its opinion on the policies adopted and on certain aspects of process, including through the issue of fairness opinion on specific topics. WTW was engaged as the advisor. The advisor took part in Remunerations Committee meetings. Specific legal and regulatory opinions have also been requested on issues of particular importance.

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

- ◆ A description of the scope of the institution's remuneration policy (e.g. by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to subsidiaries and branches located in third countries;

Mediobanca has been identified by the Parent Company as a "sub-holding company", with responsibility for the control, co-ordination and development of the companies directly and indirectly owned by it ("Mediobanca", and "Mediobanca and its subsidiaries"). This meets the need firstly to take due account of Mediobanca's status as listed company on a regulated market, and secondly to guarantee the protections required by law for minority shareholders in Mediobanca. Mediobanca supports and assists the Parent Company in its supervisory role through monitoring to ensure that the instructions issued by the latter are adopted promptly and complied with by its subsidiaries, and by providing the Parent Company with data and information on its own activities, as well as those of its subsidiaries and their associates, managing the flows of information vis-à-vis the latter, both the Italian and non-Italian companies. These responsibilities and activities and the related processes also apply to the Staff Remuneration Policy as part of the internal regulations and procedures.

Mediobanca adopts the remuneration policies of Banca Monte Paschi di Siena, to which reference is made for the guiding principles and for consistency of approach. Mediobanca provides BMPS with data and information on its own activities, and on those of its subsidiaries and their associates, managing the flows of information vis-à-vis the latter, both the Italian and non-Italian companies, including with regard to the remuneration and incentivization policies, as provided by the "Regulations for operational governance of relations and information flows with subsidiary Mediobanca", inter alia with reference to defining the incentive system for the relevant members of Mediobanca's governing bodies. In turn Mediobanca, as part of its activities in terms of directing and co-ordinating its own subsidiaries, ensures the consistency of the remuneration and incentive systems within the sub-holding scope and in accordance with that of the Parent Company, in view of the specific nature of the sectors to which they belong and application of the relevant sector regulations, their organizational structures, and the applicable regulations based on the type of business and geographical location. In particular, it oversees the process of identifying the most relevant personnel, provides the guidelines to be adopted and collaborates in drafting the documents relating to any remuneration policies drawn up by the in-scope companies.

a)

- ◆ A description of the staff or categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile.

For the identification of the most relevant personnel, sub-holding company Mediobanca adopts the regulatory standards set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/923 of the European Commission of 25 March 2021, published in the EU Official Journal on 9 June 2021. The criteria are:

- ◆ Qualitative: relating to the role (including non-executive Directors), the decision-making powers granted, and the responsibilities assumed, adopted within the Group structure consistent with the nature, scope and complexity of the activities performed. Consideration is given to the organizational position within the Group, the relevance of the business unit (not only in terms of capital allocation, but also of volumes and complexity), the risk profile assumed, including reputational, participation in internal committees of the Group, decision-making and management autonomy, the place of work given the differences in pay mix between the various countries, and the specificities of individual sectors, such as asset management.
- ◆ Quantitative: related to the total remuneration awarded in the previous year.

The scope also includes agents in financial activities, insurance agents and financial advisors authorised to offer their services outside their offices.

Details are given in Section 4 of the Group Remuneration Policy ("Policy for Identification of Material Risk-Takers").

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Information relating to the design and structure of the remuneration system for identified staff. Disclosures shall include:

- ◇ An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy, and information about the decision-making process used for determining the remuneration policy and the role of the relevant stakeholders;

Mediobanca's remuneration and incentive policy is designed to seek the generation of long-term sustainable value through:

- ◇ Predetermined governance mechanisms that provide for the involvement of a plurality of bodies, organizational units and individuals to guarantee structured, controlled and ex-post verifiable processes;
- ◇ An overall remuneration balanced between fixed and variable portions according to the company's role, which does not induce risky and short-term oriented behaviour;
- ◇ A fair level of remuneration that reflects the skills, abilities and professional experience of each employee, thus ensuring the application of the principle of equal opportunities;
- ◇ A structure of short- and long-term incentives, based on risk-adjusted indicators and aligned with the Risk Appetite Framework with a view to business continuity and sustainability of results in the long term;
- ◇ The correlation of the incentive systems to the principles defined by the policies on sustainability issues and the ESG objectives contained in the Strategic Plan; the inclusion of sustainability in the strategies;
- ◇ Limits to variable remuneration (caps);
- ◇ Verification of the positioning of the remuneration package of the resources compared to the reference market and a careful assessment of the gender pay gap;
- ◇ Individual performance assessed in a clear and transparent manner, on a meritocratic basis and according to the principle of equal opportunities;
- ◇ Deferment and disbursement of variable remuneration over a multi-year horizon, including equity instruments to link incentives to long-term value creation;
- ◇ Centrality of ex ante and ex post reputational issues, through malus and clawback mechanisms to remuneration;
- ◇ Predetermined and transparent methods of treatment attributable in the event of termination of employment, with predefined caps in terms of maximum monthly payments to be assigned and the absolute value of the amount;
- ◇ Transparency in reporting.

b)

Every year, the Group Remuneration Report is approved by the Shareholders' Meeting, after approval by the Board of Directors, with the opinion of the Remuneration Committee. The internal functions Group Human Capital, Group CFO, Group Risk Management, Group Compliance and Audit actively participate in the process, according to their respective competences. The activities are adequately tracked and documented. Details can be found in sections 2 "Transparency and Sustainability Principles" and 3 "Governance" of the Remuneration Policy.

- ◇ Information on the criteria used for performance measurement and ex ante and ex post risk adjustment.

The determination of variable remuneration and the correlation between risk and performance is achieved through a process that aims to remunerate staff according to the risk-adjusted performance of the Bank and its subsidiaries, in compliance with the risk profile defined by the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and with a view to business continuity and sustainability of results in the long term. The payment of variable remuneration for the "most significant personnel" of each organizational division of the Group is envisaged only if the following indicators ("gateways") are met:

- ◇ capital adequacy and liquidity requirements exceeding the values indicated in the Risk Appetite Framework approved by the Board of Directors and which are the main indicators considered in the ICAAP. They are: CET 1 ratio, Leverage ratio, AFR/ECAP, Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio.
- ◇ Positive Group Operating Result.

The total annual variable remuneration of the divisions and business units, including the portion attributable to the most significant personnel, is determined on the basis of the risk-adjusted economic performance of the respective divisional scopes (Economic Profit and/or RORWA and/or other risk-adjusted metrics) and other secondary quantitative and qualitative objectives.

For control functions, staff units and support, the total variable remuneration is determined according to general economic sustainability. Malus condition and claw back mechanisms are foreseen.

Details are provided in section 6 "Incentivization System" of the Group Remuneration Policy.

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

- ◇ Whether the management body or the remuneration committee where established reviewed the institution's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that were made, the reasons for those changes and their impact on remuneration;

The Remuneration Policy for FY 2026 reflects substantial continuity with the one adopted for the previous financial year, in a legal and regulatory scenario that is largely unchanged. However, it also reflects:

- ◇ The changes in corporate governance, following Mediobanca's inclusion as part of the Monte dei Paschi di Siena Group, with the Mediobanca Staff Remuneration Policy reflecting that of Banca Monte Paschi di Siena, to which reference should be made for the guiding principles and for consistency of approach;
- ◇ The need to harmonize processes between the Parent Company, sub-holding company Mediobanca, and the Mediobanca subsidiaries in the application of the Bank of Italy's Supervisory Instructions on remuneration and incentivization to banking groups;
- ◇ The need to align remuneration strategy, practice and internal procedures, taking into account the specific features of the different businesses covered and the transitional nature of the period concerned, where compatible with the changing scenario and without prejudice to the need for full alignment with the regulatory framework.

Compared to the previous version, the new Staff Remuneration Policy of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries:

- ◇ Aligns the governance of the main processes provided by the regulations, with reference in particular to the policy for identifying the most relevant staff, the assessment of gateways at the level of Parent Company, sub-holding companies and subsidiaries for accessing the incentivization system, and making the incentivization curve for evaluation of the CEO's performance consistent with the methodologies adopted at Parent Company level;
- ◇ Lays down the quantitative rules for the gateways triggering the payment of variable remuneration, consistent with the revised version of the Risk Appetite Framework, and strengthening the alignment between risks, the Bank's performance, and the remuneration and incentivization systems;
- ◇ Makes provision for processes that will enable the pay mix to be managed in changing scenarios, such as the possible adoption of future Long-Term Incentive Plans by Mediobanca and/or the Parent Company to be assigned individually to employees of Mediobanca and its subsidiaries;
- ◇ Continues with the disclosure of policies, processes and metrics adopted in relation to the Gender Pay Gap, Equal Pay Gap and Adjusted Pay Gap, with quantitative and qualitative information provided regarding the positioning of Mediobanca and its divisions in materia nell'ottica di un progressivo allineamento alle richieste della Pay Transparency Directive di imminente introduzione nel quadro normativo italiano;
- ◇ Strengthens the disclosure to ensure increased transparency and clarity.

b)

In line with the past, the policy:

- ◇ Highlights the links between remuneration policy, corporate sustainability and ESG objectives;
- ◇ Is aligned with the applicable regulations;
- ◇ Enables the areas which create value, including in corporate social responsibility terms, to be suitably rewarded based on objective performance criteria;
- ◇ Allows Mediobanca and its subsidiaries to attract and retain professionals with the appropriate skills for its needs;
- ◇ Is aligned with the policies adopted by other leading Italian and international operators.

- ◇ Information of how the institution ensures that staff in internal control functions are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.

For the Control Functions, staff and support units, the variable component, which is normally limited, is not related to the Group's economic performance and results but rather to individual qualitative performance (value of resources, quality of their performance, retention strategies) and the remuneration positioning of the role with respect to the reference market. For the staff of the Control Functions, i.e. Audit, Compliance, Risk Management, the constant monitoring and control of the Bank's processes and operations is assessed in an independent and autonomous manner for the prevention of risk situations and for the timely detection of anomalous behaviours or events, the continuous assessment of compliance with regulations through appropriate verification plans, the continuous assessment of compliance with regulations through adequate audit plans, the updating of procedures and internal guidelines, the training of internal structures, the correct development of models, methodologies and metrics for the measurement of market, credit and operational risks with adequate production of reports for their monitoring, as well as a precise analysis of new products with their relative risk profiles.

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

b)	<p>◆ Policies and criteria applied for the award of guaranteed variable remuneration and severance payments.</p> <p>Mediobanca adopts a so-called “New Joiner Policy”, which provides for the possible assignment of “buy out”, “sign on” and “entry” bonuses for particularly valuable figures, to be allocated solely at the time of recruitment and for the first year of employment with the company. It also provides for the possibility of assigning an amount at the time of hiring to compensate for any loss of compensation accrued in previous jobs, in accordance with established industry practice. Determination and payment are made in compliance with the provisions of the policy and regulations in force. The application of the other elements provided for by the Policy (possible deferment, disbursement in cash and financial instruments, subjection to the provisions of malus and clawback) guarantees in any case the constant alignment of this remuneration structure to the risks and long-term sustainability.</p> <p>As provided for by the regulations and the Articles of Association, the shareholders in Annual General Meeting approve as ordinary business the criteria for determining the remuneration to be granted in the event of early termination of office or termination of employment, including the limits set for said remuneration in terms of annual fixed remuneration and the maximum amount deriving from their application.</p> <p>Details are provided in section 8 of the Group Remuneration Policy: “Policy in the event of the beneficiary leaving office or the employment arrangement being terminated”.</p>
c)	<p>Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. Disclosures shall include an overview of the key risks, their measurement and how these measures affect remuneration.</p> <p>The determination of variable remuneration and the correlation between risk and performance is achieved through a process that aims to remunerate staff according to the risk-adjusted performance of the Bank and its subsidiaries, in compliance with the risk profile defined by the Risk Appetite Framework and with a view to business continuity and sustainability of results in the long term. Variable remuneration for the “most significant personnel” of each organizational division of the Group is paid only if indicators (“gateways”) linked to capital adequacy and liquidity requirements (CET 1 ratio, Leverage ratio, AFR/ECAP, Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio) are met, which are higher than the values indicated in the Risk Appetite Framework approved by the Board of Directors and income. The total annual variable remuneration of the divisions and business units, including the portion attributable to the most relevant personnel, is determined on the basis of the risk-adjusted economic performance of the respective divisional scopes (Economic Profit and/or ROAC and/or other risk-adjusted metrics) and other secondary quantitative and qualitative targets.</p>
d)	<p>The ratios between fixed and variable remuneration set in accordance with point (g) of Article 94(1) CRD.</p> <p>Subject to the approval of shareholders in Annual General Meeting, in accordance with national and supranational regulations, the maximum limit set for the variable remuneration of all staff belonging to the Mediobanca sub-holding company, and therefore of the entire key personnel, is set at 200% of the fixed remuneration. The remuneration package of the sub-holding company’s most significant personnel belonging to control functions (Audit, Compliance, Risk Management) is structured with a prevailing fixed component and a variable portion allocated annually on the basis of qualitative criteria and linked to the effectiveness and quality of control action. Their variable remuneration is capped at 33% of the fixed component and that of the managers is decided annually by the Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Remunerations Committee. Different limits apply to staff employed at the asset management companies and investment firms.</p>
e)	<p>Description of the ways in which the institution seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration. Disclosures shall include:</p> <p>◆ An overview of main performance criteria and metrics for institution, business lines and individuals;</p> <p>First of all, the payment of variable remuneration to the “most relevant personnel” of each organizational division is envisaged only if indicators (“gateways”) linked to capital adequacy and liquidity requirements exceeding the values indicated in the Risk Appetite Framework approved by the Board of Directors and income requirements are met. The total annual variable remuneration of the divisions and business units, including the portion attributable to the most relevant personnel, is determined on the basis of the risk-adjusted economic performance of the respective divisional perimeters (Economic Profit and/or RORWA and/or other risk-adjusted metrics) and other secondary quantitative and qualitative targets. The individual incentive system and the allocation of variable remuneration to individual beneficiaries are determined through an annual performance evaluation process based on merit and professional quality, with particular attention to reputational issues.</p> <p>Details are provided in section 6 of the Group Remuneration Policy: “Incentivization system”.</p>

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

- ◆ An overview of how amounts of individual variable remuneration are linked to institution-wide and individual performance;

Individual variable remuneration is mainly based on the overall performance of Mediobanca at the sub-holding level and of the individual entities/business units in order to determine the size of the bonus pools available and subsequently on individual performance.

- ◆ Information on the criteria used to determine the balance between different types of instruments awarded including shares, equivalent ownership interest, options and other instruments;

A significant part of the variable remuneration is deferred and paid in part with equity instruments to link incentives to long-term value creation, making it possible to verify the continuity and sustainability of positive results. Payments are made annually on a pro-rata basis, depending, jointly, on the role held and the amount of variable remuneration awarded.

For details, see section 6 of the Remuneration Policy: “Incentivization system - f) Payment of variable component”.

- e) ◆ Information of the measures the institution will implement to adjust variable remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak, including the institution’s criteria for determining “weak” performance metrics.

The incentive system provides for gateway conditions for the disbursement of the bonus pool to the most Significant Personnel and the quantification of the total annual variable remuneration, depending on the risk-adjusted economic performance of the respective divisional scopes (Economic Profit and/or RORWA and/or other risk-adjusted metrics) and other secondary quantitative and qualitative objectives that allow the sizing of the bonus pools on the basis of the results obtained (pay for performance). The Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer and with the favourable opinion of the Remuneration Committee and the Related Parties Committee, may resolve to pay variable remuneration to the most important personnel in order to safeguard the most critical professional skills, also in the event of non-compliance with the “gateways”. In particular, the disbursement of a variable retention component is assessed on the basis of the underlying causes of the failure to comply with the individual gateways and the relevance of the individual indicator on capital adequacy, liquidity and profitability, also verifying the causal link with the individual Divisions of which it is composed. Moreover, if the “gateways” are met, but the Economic Profit or other divisional risk-adjusted indicator is negative or of a limited amount, the Chief Executive Officer may propose a “floor pool” of variable remuneration for the most significant personnel, sharing the distribution logic with the corporate bodies, based on the contribution of the individual business activities to the company’s results.

Description of the ways in which the institution seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of longterm performance. Disclosures shall include:

- ◆ An overview of the institution’s policy on deferral, payout in instrument, retention periods and vesting of variable remuneration including where it is different among staff or categories of staff:

A significant part of the variable remuneration is deferred and paid in part with equity instruments to link incentives to long-term value creation, making it possible to verify the continuity and sustainability of positive results. Payments are made annually on a pro-rata basis, depending jointly on the role held and the amount of variable remuneration awarded.

For executive directors and senior management, the deferral always takes place over a five-year period. The deferred component is:

- f) ◆ 60%, of which 55% in shares and 45% in cash, in case of variable remuneration equal or higher than €456,000;
- ◆ 50%, of which 56% in shares and 44% in cash, in the event of variable remuneration of less than €456,000.

For the remaining key personnel, deferment takes place over a four-year time horizon, with shares of:

- ◆ 60%, of which 50% in shares and 50% in cash, in the case of variable remuneration equal to or exceeding €456,000;
- ◆ 40%, of which 50% in shares and 50% in cash, in the event of variable remuneration of less than €456,000.

For the most significant personnel, the upfront component is paid half in cash and half in Mediobanca shares. For the most relevant personnel, the deferral does not apply if the annual variable remuneration does not exceed €50,000 (the so-called materiality threshold) and does not represent more than one-third of total remuneration.

The shares are subject, after vesting, to a one-year holding period for retention purposes.

For details, see section 6 of the Remuneration Policy: “Incentivization system - f) Payment of variable component”.

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

f)	<p>◇ Information of the institution's criteria for ex post adjustments (malus during deferral and clawback after vesting, if permitted by national law);</p> <p>Variable components, both at the time of allocation and at the time of deferred payment, may only be awarded if the beneficiary has not fallen into the cases envisaged by the Directive on compliance breaches (i.e., has not been subject to disciplinary action in accordance with, inter alia, the provisions of the Code of Ethics, the Organizational Model, the Business Conduct Policy and other internal regulations of Mediobanca) and no losses have been incurred as a result of his actions. The deferred component of variable remuneration, following the assessment of performance over the reference time horizon, whether annual (Short Term Incentive) or multi-year (Long Term Incentive), is paid on condition that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ The beneficiary is still an employee of the company and not in a notice period due to voluntary resignation or dismissal; ◇ The performance conditions coinciding with the “gateways” are met in each financial year; ◇ The business units to which they belong have achieved a positive risk-adjusted result, net of extraordinary items and anything attributable to strategic decisions, validated by the Group Risk Management unit. <p>Mediobanca reserves the right to initiate all initiatives aimed at restoring variable remuneration already paid (“clawback”) in the event of evidence of damage to its capital integrity, profitability, economic and financial situation or reputation, attributable to the conduct of individual resources, even in the absence of wilful misconduct or gross negligence.</p> <p>The application of the clawback clauses is applicable to the most significant personnel up to the fifth year following the payment of a portion of variable remuneration, whether upfront or deferred, and up to one year for the remaining personnel.</p> <p>For details, see section 6 of the Group Remuneration Policy: “Incentivization system - f) Payment of variable component”.</p>
	<p>◇ Where applicable, shareholding requirements that may be imposed on identified staff.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
g)	<p>The description of the main parameters and rationale for any variable components scheme and any other non-cash benefit in accordance with point (f) of Article 450(1) CRR. Disclosures shall include:</p> <p>◇ Information on the specific performance indicators used to determine the variable components of remuneration and the criteria used to determine the balance between different types of instruments awarded, including shares, equivalent ownership interests, share-linked instruments, equivalent non cash-instruments, options and other instruments.</p> <p>The total annual variable remuneration of Mediobanca's divisions and business units, including the portion attributable to the most relevant personnel, is determined on the basis of the risk-adjusted economic performance of the respective divisions (Economic Profit and/or RORWA and/or other risk-adjusted metrics) and other secondary quantitative and qualitative targets.</p> <p>A significant portion of variable remuneration is deferred and paid partly with equity instruments to link incentives to long-term value creation, allowing the continuity and sustainability of positive results to be verified. Payments are made annually on a pro-rata basis, depending, jointly, on the role held and the amount of variable remuneration awarded.</p> <p>For details, see section 6 of the Group Remuneration Policy: “Incentivization system - f) Payment of variable component”.</p>
h)	<p>Upon demand from the relevant Member State or competent authority, the total remuneration for each member of the management body or senior management.</p> <p>See the “Tables with quantitative and analytical information” in the Group Remuneration Report</p>
i)	<p>Information on whether the institution benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 94(3) CRD in accordance with point (k) of Article 450(1) CRR.</p> <p>◇ For the purposes of this point, institutions that benefit from such a derogation shall indicate whether this is on the basis of point (a) and/or point (b) of Article 94(3) CRD. They shall also indicate for which of the remuneration principles they apply the derogation(s), the number of staff members that benefit from the derogation(s) and their total remuneration, split into fixed and variable remuneration.</p> <p>Derogation based on point b): number of staff benefiting from the derogation 33; total remuneration €9,543k, €8.821k of which fixed and €722k variable.</p>

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

j) Large institutions shall disclose the quantitative information on the remuneration of their collective management body, differentiating between executive and non-executive members in accordance with Article 450(2) CRR.

See the “Tables with quantitative and analytical information” in the Remuneration Report.

Table EU REM1: Remuneration awarded for the financial year

		a	b	c	d
		MANAGEMENT BODY SUPERVISORY FUNCTION	MANAGEMENT BODY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT	OTHER IDENTIFIED STAFF
1	Number of identified staff	11	1	8	109
2	Total fixed remuneration	1,566,145	5,686,699	8,446,288	40,378,076
3	Of which cash based	1,565,212	5,183,562	7,940,012	38,414,390
4	(Not applicable in EU)				
EU-4a	Of which shares or equivalent equity ownership interest				
5	Of which share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				
EU-5x	Of which other instruments	933	503,137	506,276	1,963,686
6	(Not applicable in EU)				
7	Of which other forms				
8	(Not applicable in EU)				
9	Number of identified staff	1	1	8	99
10	Total variable remuneration	16,666,048	16,666,048	11,007,279	18,442,367
11	Of which cash based	10,321,810	10,321,810	2,871,700	8,648,502
12	Of which deferred	99,000	99,000	1,621,700	3,385,061
EU-13a	Of which shares or equivalent equity participations	6,344,238	6,344,238	8,135,579	9,628,865
EU-14a	Of which deferred	3,794,267	3,794,267	4,926,650	4,508,495
EU-13b	Of which share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				
EU-14b	Of which deferred				
EU-14x	Of which other instruments				165,000
EU-14y	Of which deferred				66,000
15	Of which other forms				
16	Of which deferred				
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)	1,566,145	22,352,747	19,453,567	58,820,443

Gross remuneration.

Other forms of fixed remuneration: may exclude some contractual fringe benefits and benefits for the entire workforce, includes supplementary pension fund paid or housing allowance.

Variable remuneration: includes any stability/extension of notice agreements, any guaranteed, incentives granted during the financial year and excludes any incentives paid for previous periods as shown in table REM2.

Material Risk Takers for purposes of the incentive system as at 31 December 2025 (data includes all members of the management body in its strategic supervisory function during the course of the reporting period under review).

Includes Financial Advisors (recurring component included in fixed compensation and any non-recurring component in variable compensation)

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

		a MANAGEMENT BODY SUPERVISORY FUNCTION	b MANAGEMENT BODY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	c OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT	d OTHER IDENTIFIED STAFF
	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards				
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of Identified staff	1			
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount	170,000			
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	170,000			
	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff				
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount				
	Severance payments awarded during the financial year				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of Identified staff	2	10,000,000,00		
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount		8,925,000,00		
8	Of which paid during the financial year		1,075,000,00		
9	Of which deferred		8,925,000,00		
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap		5,000,000,00		
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person				

Gross remuneration.

For incentives paid relating to prior years, Group MRTs have been mapped to the relevant FYs.

Deferred: non-competition agreement.

Table EU REM3: Deferred remuneration

	a	b	c	d	e	f	EU-g	EU-h
	TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED FOR PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE PERIODS	OF WHICH DUE TO VEST IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	OF WHICH VESTING IN SUBSEQUENT FINANCIAL YEARS	AMOUNT OF PERFORMANCE ADJUSTMENT MADE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO DEFERRED REMUNERATION THAT WAS DUE TO VEST IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNT OF PERFORMANCE ADJUSTMENT MADE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO DEFERRED REMUNERATION THAT WAS DUE TO VEST IN FUTURE PERFORMANCE YEARS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF ADJUSTMENT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR DUE TO EX POST IMPLICIT ADJUSTMENTS (I.E., CHANGES OF VALUE OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION DUE TO THE CHANGES OF PRICES OF INSTRUMENTS)	TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED BEFORE THE FINANCIAL YEAR ACTUALLY PAID OUT IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	TOTAL OF AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED FOR PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE PERIOD THAT HAS VESTED BUT IS SUBJECT TO RETENTION PERIODS
1	Management body Supervisory function							
2	Cash based							
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests							
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments							
5	Other instruments							
6	Other forms							
7	Management body - management	1,534,330	23,258,333				1,534,330	
8	Cash based	1,534,330	23,258,333				1,534,330	
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests							
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments							
11	Other instruments							

	a	b	c	d	e	f	EU-g	EU-h
	TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED FOR PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE PERIODS	OF WHICH DUE TO VEST IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	OF WHICH VESTING IN SUBSEQUENT FINANCIAL YEARS	AMOUNT OF PERFORMANCE ADJUSTMENT MADE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO DEFERRED REMUNERATION THAT WAS DUE TO VEST IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNT OF PERFORMANCE ADJUSTMENT MADE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO DEFERRED REMUNERATION THAT WAS DUE TO VEST IN FUTURE PERFORMANCE YEARS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF ADJUSTMENT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR DUE TO EX POST IMPLICIT ADJUSTMENTS (I.E., CHANGES OF VALUE OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION DUE TO THE CHANGES OF PRICES OF INSTRUMENTS)	TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED BEFORE THE FINANCIAL YEAR ACTUALLY PAID OUT IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	TOTAL OF AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED FOR PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE PERIOD THAT HAS VESTED BUT IS SUBJECT TO RETENTION PERIODS
12	Other forms							
13	Other members of senior management	1,418,210	36,210,740				1,418,210	
14	Cash based	1,418,210	36,210,740				1,418,210	
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests							
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments							
17	Other instruments							
18	Other forms							
19	Other identified staff	47,721,198	44,500,510			0	3,220,688	156,000
20	Cash based	47,721,198	44,500,510				3,220,688	
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests							
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments							

	a	b	c	d	e	f	EU-g	EU-h
	TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED FOR PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE PERIODS	OF WHICH DUE TO VEST IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	OF WHICH VESTING IN SUBSEQUENT FINANCIAL YEARS	AMOUNT OF PERFORMANCE ADJUSTMENT MADE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO DEFERRED REMUNERATION THAT WAS DUE TO VEST IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNT OF PERFORMANCE ADJUSTMENT MADE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO DEFERRED REMUNERATION THAT WAS DUE TO VEST IN FUTURE PERFORMANCE YEARS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF ADJUSTMENT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR DUE TO EX POST IMPLICIT ADJUSTMENTS (I.E., CHANGES OF VALUE OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION DUE TO THE CHANGES OF PRICES OF INSTRUMENTS)	TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED BEFORE THE FINANCIAL YEAR ACTUALLY PAID OUT IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR	TOTAL OF AMOUNT OF DEFERRED REMUNERATION AWARDED FOR PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE PERIOD THAT HAS VESTED BUT IS SUBJECT TO RETENTION PERIODS
23	Other instruments	156,000	279,000				156,000	156,000
24	Other forms							
25	Total amount	6,173,228	103,969,583				6,173,228	156,000

Gross remuneration.

Identified staff for purposes of the incentive system as at 31 December 2025.

Includes components converted into cash following the completion of the MPS public exchange offer effective from 11 September 2025.

Table EU REM4: Remuneration of EUR 1 million or more per year

	a
EUR	IDENTIFIED STAFF THAT ARE HIGH EARNERS AS SET OUT IN ARTICLE 450(I) CRR
1	1,000,000 - 1,500,000 7
2	1,500,000 - 2,000,000 3
3	2,000,000 - 2,500,000 2
4	2,500,000 - 3,000,000 1
5	3,000,000 - 3,500,000 2
6	3,500,000 - 4,000,000
7	4,000,000 - 4,500,000 1
8	4,500,000 - 5,000,000
9	9,500,000 - 10,000,000 1
10	10,000,000 - 10,500,000 1

Includes incentives to leave and amount due to early closure of the LTI Plan 2023-25, closed ahead of schedule in September 2025 following completion of the MPS public exchange and acquisition offer.

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

	a	b		c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	
		MANAGEMENT BODY SUPERVISORY FUNCTION	MANAGEMENT BODY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION									MANAGEMENT BODY REMUNERATION
1	Total number of key personnel											
2	11	1										118
3			6	3				1				
4			37	2	37			11	20			
5	1,566,145	22,352,747	36,971,756	1,658,325	28,056,449	1,658,325	6,581,270	5,006,210				
6		16,666,048	16,575,467	759,461	9,226,619	759,461	2,266,649	621,450				
7	1,566,145	5,686,699	20,396,289	898,864	18,829,830	898,864	4,314,621	4,384,760				

Gross remuneration – definitions as included and specified in Table REM1.
 Material Risk Takers for purposes of the incentive system as at 31 December 2025 (for payment data for members of the management body in its strategic supervisory function data included for all board members in the period 1 July 2025 – 31 December 2025, with the renewal of the corporate bodies on 28 October 2025).



MEDIOBANCA

All photos and other images are of
Mediobanca offices and buildings