EMIRATES NBD BANK (P.J.S.C.)

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

FOR THE NINE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026



Table of contents

Introduction 3
Key metrics for the Group (KM1) 5
Overview of Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) (OV1) 8
Leverage Ratio 9
Summary comparison of accounting assets versus leverage ratio exposure (LR1) 9
Leverage ratio common disclosure template (LR2) 10
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (LIQ1) 12
Glossary 14

Introduction

The Central Bank of the UAE (CBUAE) supervises Emirates NBD (P.J.S.C.) (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") on a consolidated basis, and therefore receives information on the capital adequacy of, and sets capital requirements for the Group as a whole. The capital requirements are computed at the Group level using Basel III framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("Basel Committee"), after applying amendments advised by the CBUAE, within national discretion. The Basel framework is structured around three 'pillars', Pillar 1 on minimum capital requirements and Pillar 2 on supervisory review process complemented by disclosures under Pillar 3 on market discipline.

Pillar 3 disclosures

Pillar 3 disclosures complement the minimum capital requirements and the supervisory review process. It's aim is to encourage market discipline by developing disclosure requirements which allow market participants to assess specified information on the scope of application of Basel III, capital, particular risk exposures and risk assessment processes, and hence the capital adequacy of the Group. Disclosures consist of both qualitative and quantitative information and are provided at the consolidated level.

The CBUAE issued Basel III capital regulations, which came into effect from 1 February 2017 introducing minimum capital requirements at three levels, namely Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Total Capital. Additional capital buffers (Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) - maximum up to 2.5% for each buffer) introduced are over and above the minimum CET1 requirement of 7%.

In November 2020, CBUAE issued revised standards and guidelines for capital adequacy in the UAE. The new version to the standards also includes additional guidance on the topics of Credit Risk, Market Risk, and Operational Risk. In December 2022, CBUAE published revised capital guidelines mainly focused on updates on Pillar 2.

CBUAE requires the Pillar 2 - Supervisory Review Process to focus on each bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) in addition to Pillar 1 capital calculations. The ICAAP should include a risk based forward looking view of, but not limited to, Credit, Market and Operational Risk capital.

The revised Pillar 3 disclosures, based on a common framework, are an effective means of informing the market about the risks faced by the Group, and provide a consistent and understandable disclosure framework that enhances transparency and improves comparability and consistency.

Pillar 3 disclosures (continued)

In compliance with the CBUAE Basel III standards and guidelines, these disclosures include qualitative and quantitative information on the Group's risk management objectives and policies, risk assessment processes, capital management and capital adequacy. The Group's Pillar 3 disclosures are in line with the key elements governed by the disclosure policy framework consistent with the CBUAE Basel III standards which is approved by the Group Board Audit Committee.

Verification

The Pillar 3 disclosures for the nine months period ended 30 September 2026 have been reviewed by the Group's internal auditors.

Implementation of Basel III standards and guidelines

- The Group is compliant with Standardised Approach for Credit, Market and Operational Risk (Pillar 1) as applicable as of 30 September 2026.
- The Group also assigns capital on other than Pillar 1 risk categories which are part of the Pillar 2 framework.

Group structure

The Bank was incorporated in the United Arab Emirates on 16 July 2007 consequent to the merger between Emirates Bank International P.J.S.C. and National Bank of Dubai P.J.S.C., under the Commercial Companies Law (Federal Law Number 8 of 1984 as amended) as a Public Joint Stock Company (P.J.S.C.).

The Bank is listed on Dubai Financial Market (TICKER: "EMIRATESNBD"). The Group's principal business activities are corporate & institutional banking, retail banking & wealth management, global markets & treasury (GM&T) and Islamic banking. The Bank's website is www.emiratesnbd.com.

Impact of acquisition of RBL Bank Limited on Pillar 3 disclosures

The Bank completed the acquisition of RBL Bank Limited ("RBL") on 18th June 2026 (acquisition date) through the preferential allotment of common equity shares. These market disclosures have been prepared with the impact of acquisition. Refer to Note 24 "Acquisition of RBL Bank Limited (RBL Bank) in India" in financial statements for the nine months period ended 30 September 2026 published on the Bank's website. The note details the impact of assets purchased and liabilities assumed at fair value as of the acquisition date in accordance with IFRS 3 *Business combinations*.

Apart from the new acquisition of RBL, the Group's structure and subsidiaries are detailed in pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025 available on the Bank's website.

Key metrics for the Group (KM1)

Key prudential regulatory metrics have been included in the following table:

	AED in millions	30 September 2026	30 June 2026	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025
	Available capital (amounts) [1]					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	136,810	132,450	124,869	118,999	120,133
2	Tier 1	145,939	141,579	133,998	128,128	129,262
3	Total capital	157,471	152,709	143,585	137,168	138,171
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	1,019,786	977,445	878,072	827,618	818,030
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.42%	13.55%	14.22%	14.38%	14.69%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.31%	14.48%	15.26%	15.48%	15.80%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	15.44%	15.62%	16.35%	16.57%	16.89%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%) [2]	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%) [2]	0.17%	0.16%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
10	Bank D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%

Key metrics for the Group (KM1) (continued)

	AED in millions	30 September 2026	30 June 2026	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9+ row 10)	4.17%	4.16%	4.07%	4.07%	4.07%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	4.94%	5.12%	5.85%	6.07%	6.39%
	Leverage Ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio exposure measure	1,533,615	1,472,773	1,355,457	1,299,235	1,281,285
14	Leverage ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	9.52%	9.61%	9.89%	9.86%	10.09%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total HQLA	228,937	238,099	234,055	229,268	251,383
16	Total net cash outflow	166,359	161,042	167,070	151,405	152,943
17	LCR ratio (%)	137.62%	147.85%	140.09%	151.43%	164.36%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	898,391	855,559	804,414	757,634	731,538
19	Total required stable funding	774,184	718,296	674,919	629,063	590,599
20	NSFR ratio (%)	116.04%	119.11%	119.19%	120.44%	123.86%

Key metrics for the Group (KM1) (continued)

Quarter on quarter CET1 capital increased by AED 4.4 billion driven by pre-hyperinflation profit for the quarter.

During March 2026, CBUAE introduced Financial Institution Resilience Package "FIRP" to support banking institutions in providing relief, stability and flexibility to UAE's economy. The FIRP encompasses a broad range of relief measures, such as options for deferrals and waivers for customers directly impacted from geopolitical uncertainty and on capital and liquidity requirements for the banking institutions.

Capital Conservation Buffer(CCB) remains set at 2.5%, however banks are allowed to utilize the buffer maximum upto 1% without any supervisory consequences. CCB relief is available till 15th January 2027. The Group's capital position remains robust, and at the reporting date, there is no need for any relief measures.

Pursuant to the FIRP, the implementation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) on UAE based private corporate exposures, which was scheduled to take effect from 1st January 2026 in accordance with CBUAE Circular No. 1265.2024 dated 10 December 2024, has been deferred until further instructions by the Central Bank of the UAE (CBUAE). Accordingly, no CCyB requirement on UAE private exposures has been applied to the Group as at the reporting date.

In addition, the Group considered potential effects of the ongoing geopolitical developments in the region on measurement of ECL, based on the best available information and measures under FIRP. During Q1 2026, to reflect the heightened uncertainty arising from prevailing conditions, the Group increased the weighting assigned to the downside scenario to 100% for retail customers and 80% for corporate customers in the UAE within its ECL assessment. Following the availability of updated macroeconomic forecasts in Q2 & Q3 2026, the Group reverted to its standard multiple-scenario methodology comprising baseline, upside and downside scenarios, with probability weightings of 40%, 30% and 30%, respectively. Management concluded that the updated forecasts appropriately reflected the impact of the evolving geopolitical environment and, accordingly, no additional management overlay was required as of 30 September 2026.

Refer overview (OV1) disclosure for further details on Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs).

[1] *Impacts of implementing IAS 29 on hyperinflation accounting in financial statements are excluded from regulatory ratios calculations.*

Overview of Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) (OV1)

The following table provides an overview of total RWAs forming the denominator of the risk based capital requirements. Further breakdowns of RWA are presented in subsequent parts.

	AED in millions	30 September 2026	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	Minimum capital requirements 30 September 2026
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	852,615	824,137	702,082	125,080
2	*Of which: standardised approach (SA)*	852,615	824,137	702,082	125,080
3	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	19,645	17,770	11,958	2,882
4	*Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk*	19,645	17,770	11,958	2,882
5	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	19,770	14,847	8,428	2,900
6	Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	-	2,498	-	-
7	Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-	-
8	Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	1,219	1,843	772	179
9	Settlement risk	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	9	-	-	-
11	*Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)*	-	-	-	-
12	*Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)*	9	-	-	-
13	Market risk	40,408	32,238	23,884	5,928
14	*Of which: standardised approach (SA)*	40,408	32,238	23,884	5,928
15	Operational risk	86,120	84,112	80,494	12,634
16	**Total (1+3+5+8+13+15)**	**1,019,786**	**977,445**	**827,618**	**149,603**

The regulatory minimum capital requirement is calculated at 14.67% of the RWA including CBUAE assigned capital buffers.

Credit Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) increased by AED 32 billion during the quarter, driven by growth in lending activities and off-balance-sheet exposures.

Market RWAs are mainly driven by increase in volume of trading book portfolio.

Operational Risk-Weighted Assets (ORWA) increased due to higher average operating income of last 3 years, as Q3 2026 replaced the comparatively lower operating income of Q3 2023.

Leverage Ratio

Summary comparison of accounting assets versus leverage ratio exposure (LR1)

The following table reconciles the total assets in the published financial statements to the leverage ratio exposure measure.

	AED in millions	30 September 2026	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,379,032	1,322,466	1,164,442
2	Adjustments for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	975	999	1,601
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-	-	-
4	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	-	-	-
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-	-	-
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-	-	-
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-	-	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	14,202	14,981	6,613
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(13,341)	(11,285)	-
10	Adjustments for off-balance sheet items (i.e., conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	171,804	163,798	143,084
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-	-	-
12	Other adjustments[1]	(19,057)	(18,186)	(16,505)
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**1,533,615**	**1,472,773**	**1,299,235**

[1] *This includes Assets deducted from CET1 capital, customer acceptances (considered as off-balance sheet) and Impact of IAS 29 on hyperinflation accounting on non-monetary assets.*

Leverage ratio common disclosure template (LR2)

The table below provides a breakdown of the components of the leverage ratio denominator, as well as information on the actual leverage ratio, minimum requirements, and buffers as of period end.

	AED in millions	30 September 2026	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	1,321,930	1,271,602	1,116,666
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-	-
3	Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	-	-	-
4	Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset	-	-	-
5	Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital	-	-	-
6	Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(9,189)	(9,125)	(7,656)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**1,312,741**	**1,262,477**	**1,109,010**
	Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	8,660	7,823	3,999
9	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	16,683	14,268	9,592
10	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	-	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-	-
12	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	-	-	-
13	**Total derivative exposures (Calculated as rows 8 to 12)*1.4**	**35,480**	**30,927**	**19,027**
	Securities financing transactions			
14	Gross SFT *assets* (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	26,929	26,856	28,114

Leverage ratio common disclosure template (LR2) (continued)

	AED in millions	30 September 2026	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
15	Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	(28,829)	(26,049)	-
16	CCR exposure for SFT assets	15,491	14,764	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**13,591**	**15,571**	**28,114**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	612,663	590,406	476,513
20	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(440,860)	(426,608)	(333,429)
21	Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	-	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**171,803**	**163,798**	**143,084**
	Capital and total exposures			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**145,939**	**141,579**	**128,128**
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**1,533,615**	**1,472,773**	**1,299,235**
	Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	**9.52%**	**9.61%**	**9.86%**
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	9.52%	9.61%	9.86%
26	CBUAE minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
27	Applicable leverage buffers	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (LIQ1)

The LCR calculated based on CBUAE regulations is included in the following table. The LCR disclosure below is a simple average of the month end Group LCR observations over the last quarter of the year.

	AED in millions	30 September 2026 Total unweighted value (average)	30 September 2026 Total weighted value (average)	31 December 2025 Total unweighted value (average)	31 December 2025 Total weighted value (average)
1	Total HQLA	-	**228,937**	-	**229,268**
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**				
3	Stable deposits	14,243	712	11,959	598
4	Less stable deposits	395,105	32,872	362,661	30,158
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**				
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	79,342	19,836	109,883	27,471
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	269,901	129,130	185,288	91,014
8	Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-
9	**Secured wholesale funding**	-	1,715	-	612
10	**Additional requirements, of which:**				
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	16,029	8,563	13,996	7,982
12	Outflows related to loss of funding of debt products	-	-	-	-
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	399,600	50,701	361,119	45,736
14	Other contractual funding obligations	10,114	10,114	8,366	8,366
15	Other contingent funding obligations	36,673	1,834	23,892	1,195
16	**Total cash outflows**		**255,477**		**213,132**
17	Secured lending (e.g., reverse repo)	8,465	2,977	4,346	3,290
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	99,500	70,589	64,132	45,250

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (LIQ1) (continued)

	AED in millions	30 September 2026 Total unweighted value (average)	30 September 2026 Total weighted value (average)	31 December 2025 Total unweighted value (average)	31 December 2025 Total weighted value (average)
19	Other cash inflows	15,552	15,552	13,187	13,187
20	**Total cash inflows**	**123,517**	**89,118**	**81,665**	**61,727**
			Total adjusted value		**Total adjusted value**
21	**Total HQLA**		**228,937**		**229,268**
22	**Total net cash outflows**		**166,359**		**151,405**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio (%)**		**137.62%**		**151.43%**

The Group maintained LCR of 137.62% (June 2026: 147.85%) on an average during last quarter of the reporting year and 146.74% (June 2026: 134.81%) as at September 30, 2026, which is in excess of the regulatory minimum of 100%. The LCR is influenced by the amount, profile of the funding base and the deployment of funding into customer lending or HQLA investments. The deployment alternatives are assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as per the market opportunities, while maintaining a prudent LCR surplus.

The HQLA over the reporting period was AED 229 billion (Jun 2026: 238 billion) and 89% (June 2026: 90%) of this comprised of HQLA level 1 assets, which represents balances held with Central Banks and other high quality sovereign securities. HQLA Level 2A and 2B assets comprised the remaining 11% (June 2026: 10%) of the total HQLA. The HQLA presented excludes excess liquidity held at subsidiaries that is deemed not transferable within the Group.

The retail deposits are prescribed a lower run-off factor and comprise 13% (June 2026: 13%) of the total cash outflow, whereas wholesale funding is prescribed a higher run-off and comprise 59% (June 2026: 59%) of the total cash outflows.

The Group manages liquidity at currency level and cross currency funding is utilized appropriately to manage the currency gaps. The Group measures LCR for major currencies and meets the local currency LCR as per the applicable local prudential requirements.

Pursuant to the FIRP, CBUAE temporarily lowered the minimum requirements for LCR and NSFR from 100% to 90% till January 15, 2027. This initiative was aimed at giving banks greater flexibility to support the national economy. However, the Group consistently maintained its LCR and NSFR comfortably above the required regulatory thresholds and did not use these relief measures.

Glossary

Capital conservation buffer

A capital buffer prescribed by BCBS and CBUAE under Basel III and designed to ensure banks build up capital buffers outside periods of stress which can be drawn down as losses are incurred. Should the bank's CET1 capital fall within the capital conservation buffer range, capital distributions will be constrained by the regulators.

Countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB)

The countercyclical capital buffer is part of a set of macroprudential instruments, designed to help counter pro-cyclicality in the financial system. CCyB as defined in the Basel III standard provides for an additional capital requirement of up to 2.5 per cent of risk-weighted assets.

Counterparty credit risk (CCR)

The risk that a counterparty defaults before satisfying its obligations under a derivative, a securities financing transaction (SFT) or a similar contract.

Credit conversion factor (CCF)

Factors used to convert off-balance-sheet items into credit exposure equivalents.

Credit risk adjustment (CRA)

This includes impairment allowances or provisions balances, and changes in ECL.

Credit risk mitigation (CRM)

Credit risk mitigation is a process to mitigate potential credit losses from any given account, customer or portfolio by using a range of tools such as collateral, netting agreements, credit insurance, credit derivatives and guarantees.

Domestic systemically important banks (D-SIBs)

Domestic systemically important banks are deemed systemically relevant for the domestic financial system in which they operate. The CBUAE and the BCBS have developed a framework for identifying and dealing with D-SIBs. The Central Bank of the UAE annually assesses national banks at their consolidated group level and foreign banks at their UAE branch level; to designate banks whose failure could escalate systemic risk for the UAE banking sector and eventually impact the economy.

Glossary (continued)

Internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP)

A requirement under Pillar 2 of the Basel framework is to undertake a comprehensive assessment of their risks and to determine the appropriate amounts of capital to be held against these risks.

Leverage ratio

A ratio introduced under Basel III that compares Tier 1 capital to total exposures, including certain exposures held off-balance sheet as adjusted by stipulated credit conversion factors. Intended to be a simple, non-risk based backstop measure.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The ratio of the stock of high quality liquid assets to expected net cash outflows over the following 30 days. High quality liquid assets should be unencumbered, liquid in markets during a time of stress and, ideally, be central bank eligible.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

The ratio of available stable funding to required stable funding over a one-year time horizon, assuming a stressed scenario. It is a longer-term liquidity measure designed to restrain the amount of wholesale borrowing and encourage stable funding over a one-year time horizon.

RWA density

The risk-weighted asset as a percentage of exposure at default (EAD).

Standardised approach (SA)

In relation to credit risk, a method for calculating credit risk capital requirements using External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) ratings and supervisory risk-weights. In relation to operational risk, a method of calculating the operational risk capital requirement by the application of a supervisory defined percentage charge to the gross income of eight specified business.