Greek Banking System Overview



HELLENIC BANK ASSOCIATION

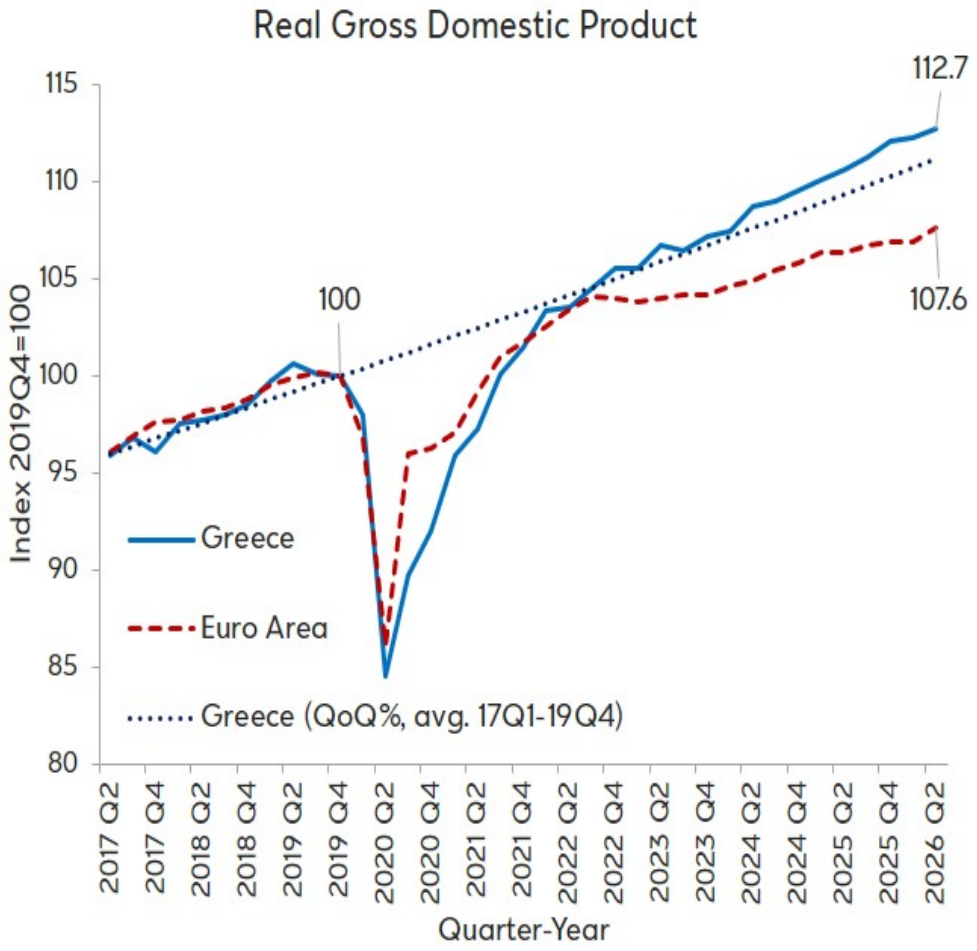
November 2026

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1 The Greek Economy: Challenges, Progress and Prospects

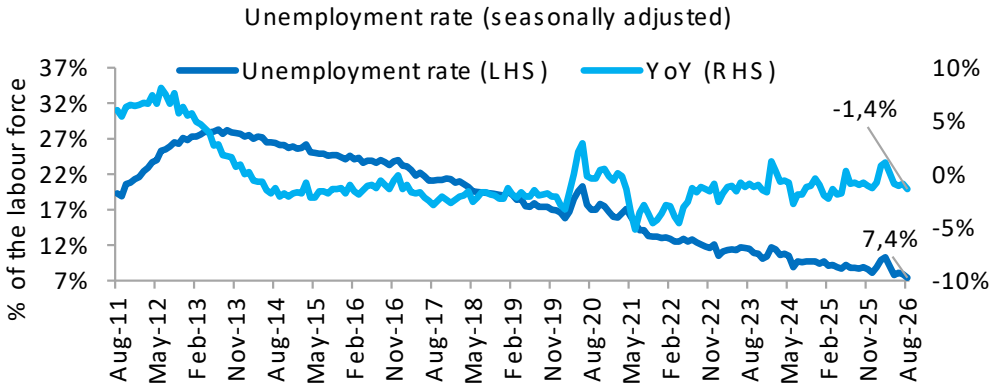
Growth remained resilient in H1 2026 (1.9%), driven by fixed investment, consumption and exports of goods; still outperforming the Euro Area (0.9%)

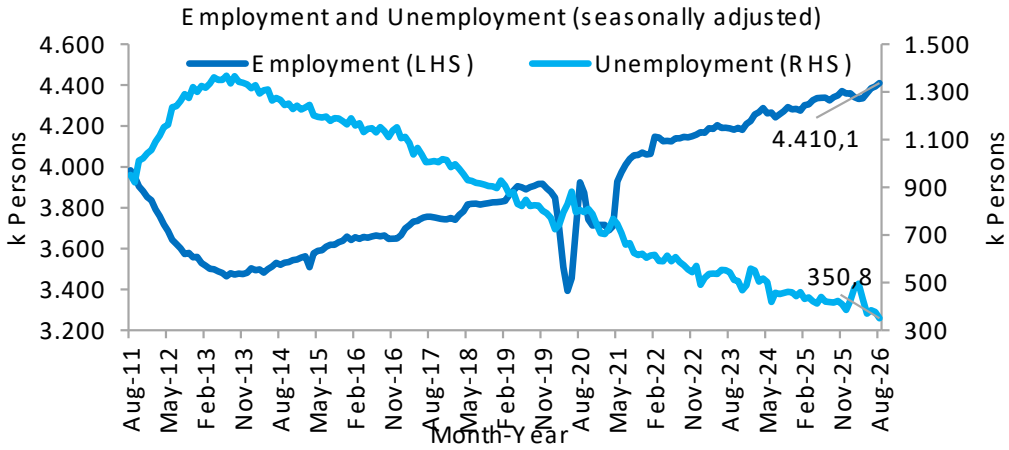


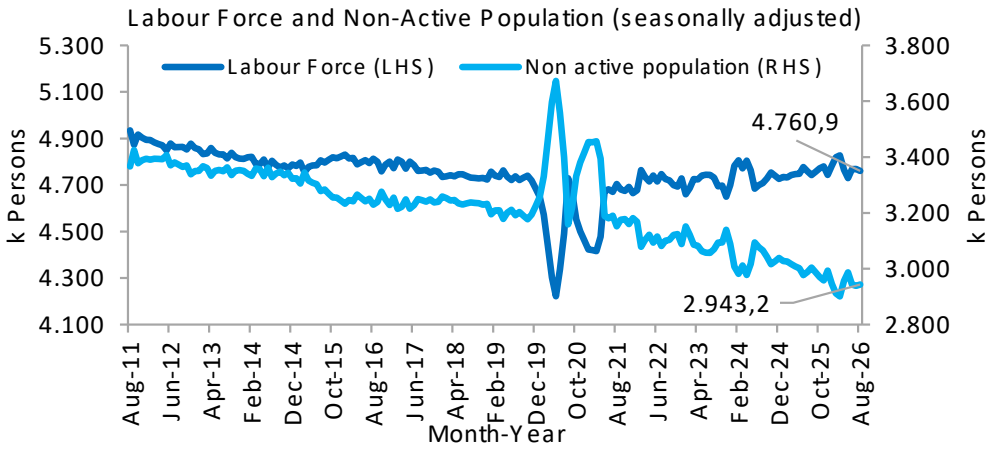
Annual % change, H1 2026	EL	EA
GDP	1.9	0.9
Private consumption	0.9	1.1
Government consumption	2.4	2.1
GCF	6.6	0.7
GFCF	9.0	0.8
Exports	2.4	2.0
Exports of goods	4.9	2.1
Exports of services	0.5	1.8
Imports	3.0	2.8
Imports of goods	1.9	3.4
Imports of services	5.4	1.7

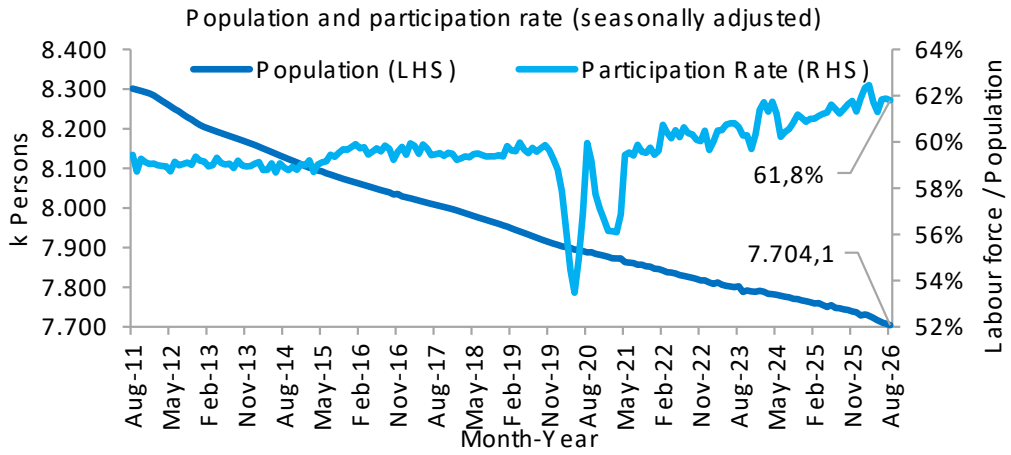
Source: ELSTAT, Eurostat, HBA member bank's Research

Unemployment rate (S.A.) fell to 7.4% in 08/2026, 2nd lowest since 05/2008; 6th highest in EU-27, yet strongest YoY drop (-1.4 ppts)



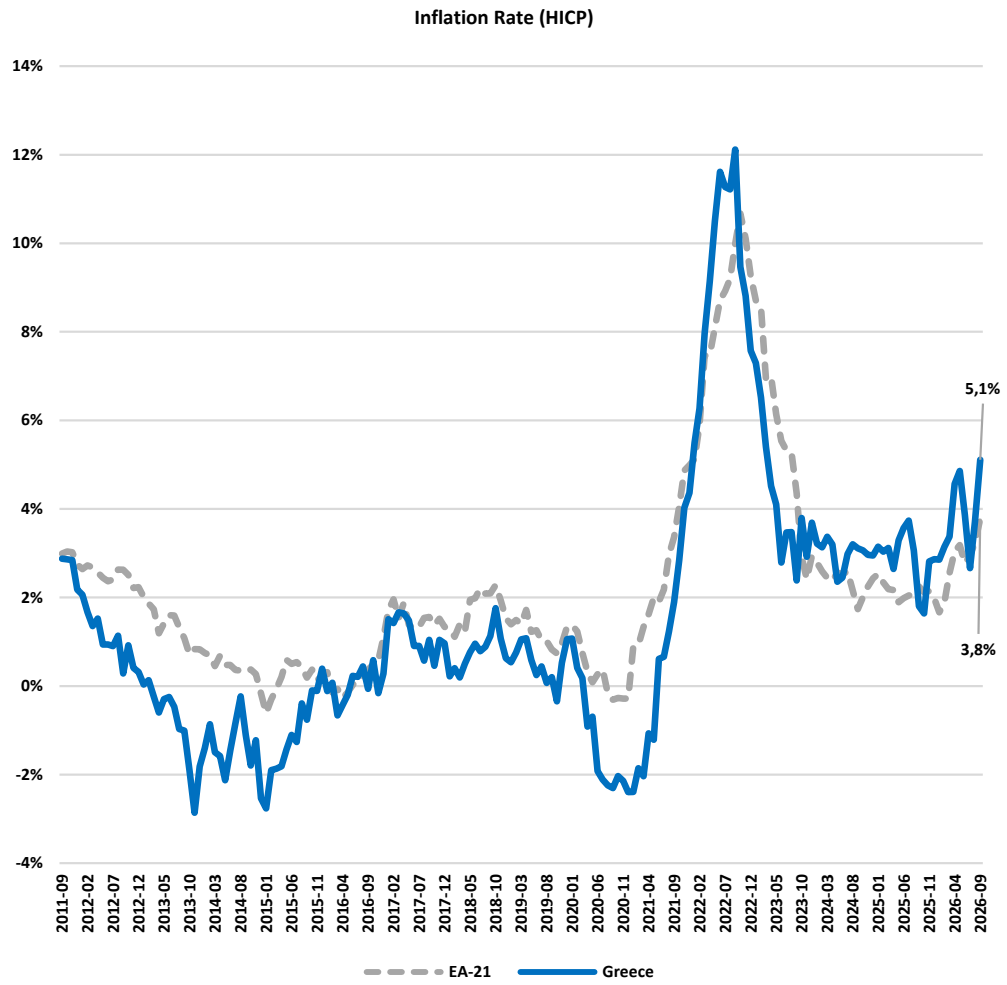


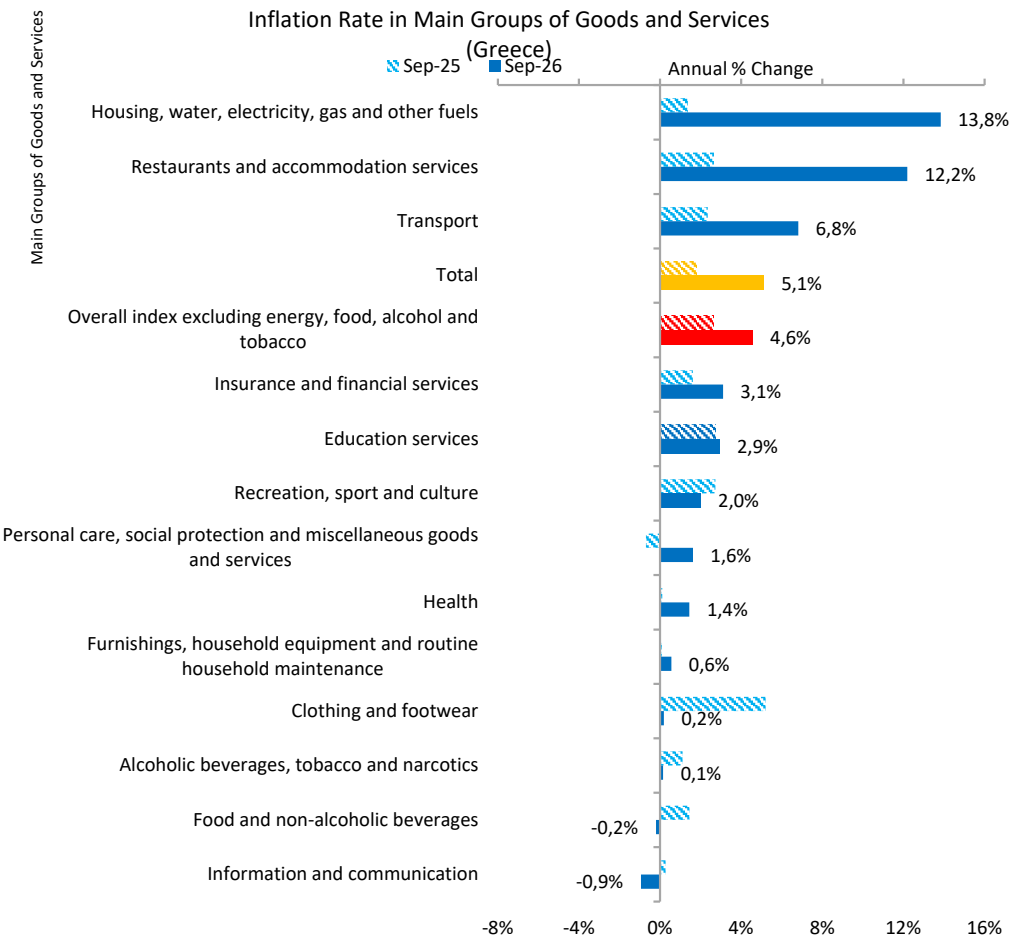




Source: ELSTAT, HBA member bank's Research

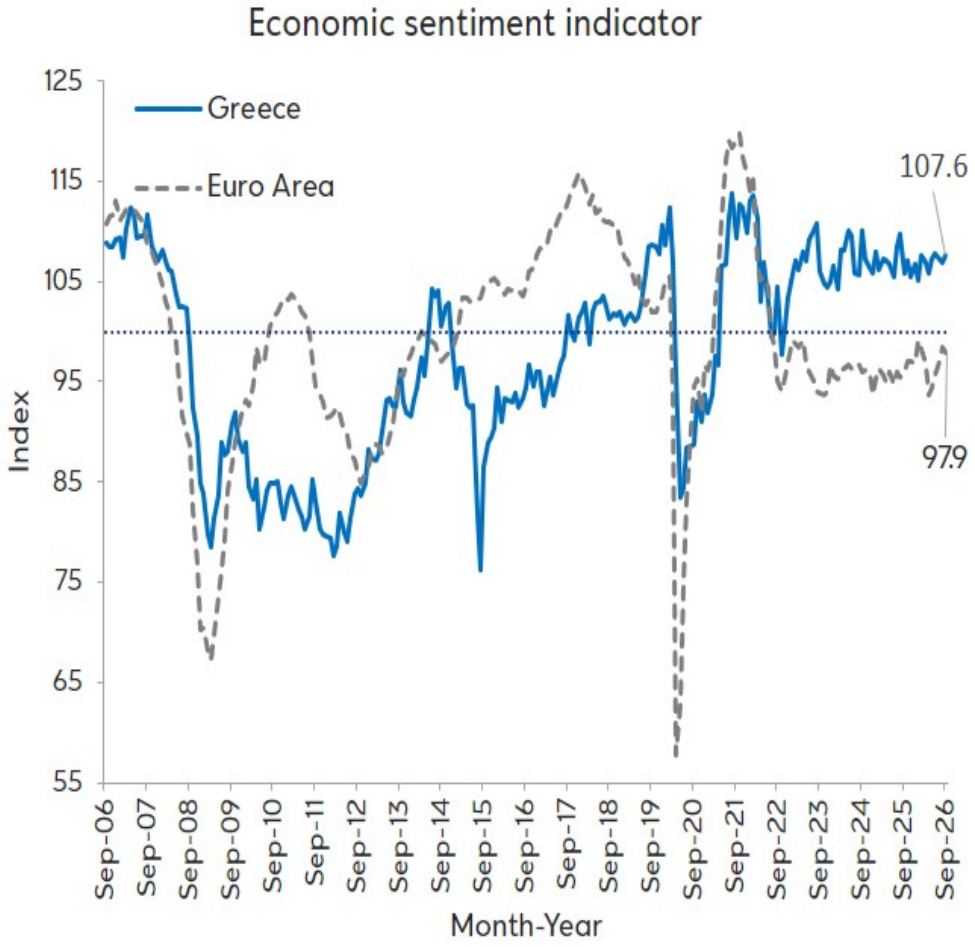
Significant escalation of inflation (HICP) in Sep-26 to 5.1% YoY (2nd highest since Mar-23) mostly due to the increase in energy prices and in restaurants & accommodation services (3.8% in EA-21)

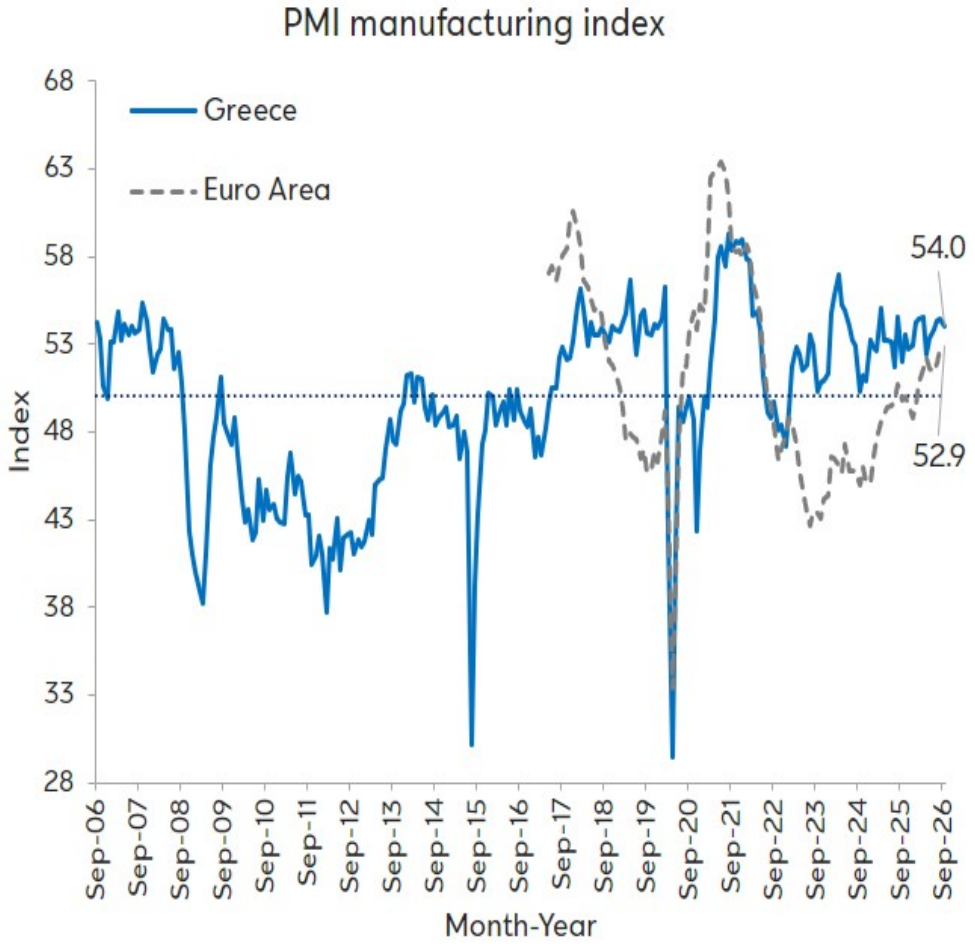




Source: ELSTAT, Eurostat, HBA member banks Research

Economic sentiment well above its long-term average; PMI manufacturing above the boom-bust threshold; both overperform relative to the Euro Area





Source: IOBE, European Commission, S&P Global, HBA member banks Research

Greece expected to continue outperforming the Euro area; uncertainties remain

- Market consensus as of October 2026: real GDP growth at 1.8% in both 2026 and 2027; inflation (HICP) at 3.8% and 2.7%; unemployment at 8.5% and 8.0%
- Primary surplus expected at 3.6% and 3.3% of GDP in 2026 and 2027, from 4.9% of GDP in 2025 (draft budget)
- Public debt expected at 136.7% and 128.8% of GDP in 2026 and 2027, from 146.1% of GDP at the of end 2025, (and a peak of 209.4% of GDP in 2020, expected at 72.7 ppts of GDP down between 2020 and 2026)
- Adherence to fiscal prudence, RRF implementation and pro-growth structural reforms essential for future growth

RISKS:

- Trade protectionism and fragmentation weighing on global trade and investment.
- Geopolitical tensions (Ukraine, Middle East) triggering energy shocks, inflation and uncertainty.
- Post-2026 RRF investment slowdown and reform delays.
- Persistent external imbalances and dependence on imported energy.
- Climate risks and natural disasters.
- Structural weaknesses: Reliance on tourism and consumption, with limited diversification and innovation.
- EU fiscal pressures potentially tightening financing conditions.

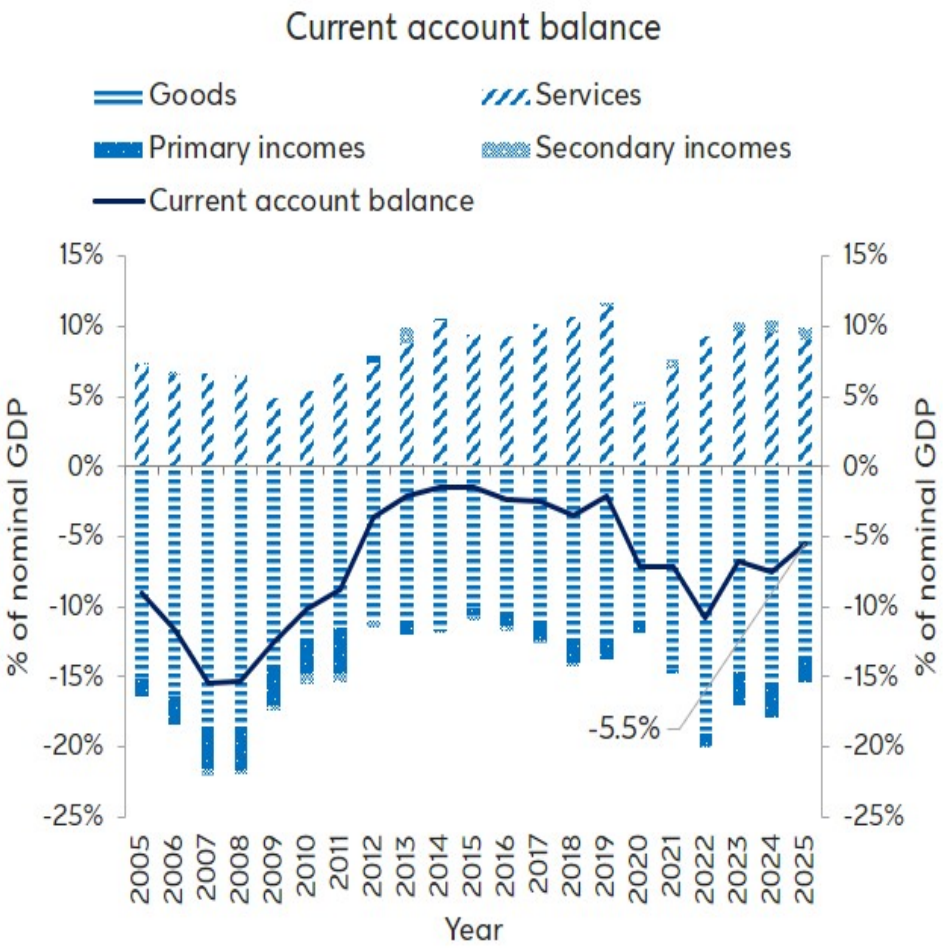
Official sector projections

Market and Official Sector Macroeconomic Forecasts for Greece						
Institution	**Date**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026F**	**2027F**
Real GDP Forecasts						
European Commission	May-26	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6
OECD	Jun-26				1.9	2.0
IMF	Oct-26				1.8	1.8
Bank of Greece	Oct-26				2.0	1.9
Greek Government	Oct-26				2.0	2.3
Focus Economics Consensus	Oct-26				1.8	1.8
Unemployment Forecasts						
European Commission	May-26	11	10.1	8.9	8.3	7.9
OECD	Jun-26				8.3	8.1
IMF	Oct-26				8.0	7.6
Bank of Greece	Oct-26				8.1	7.7
Greek Government	Oct-26				8.4	7.9
Focus Economics Consensus	Oct-26				8.5	8.0
Inflation (HICP) forecasts*						
European Commission	May-26	4.2	3.0	2.9	3.7	2.4
OECD	Jun-26				4.2	2.6
IMF	Oct-26				4.2	3.6
Bank of Greece	Oct-26				3.5	2.7
Greek Government	Oct-26				3.7	2.4
Focus Economics Consensus	Oct-26				3.8	2.7

(*) CPI for IMF

Source: Bank of Greece, European Commission, OECD, IMF, 2027 Budget, Focus Economics

External sector: current account deficit widens in Jan-Aug 2026, as weaker income balances more than offset gains in goods and services



January-December	2024		2025	
Balance	bn € (current prices)			
CA Balance	-17.8		-13.8	
X: exports, M: imports	X	M	X	M
Goods	49.0	85.5	47.4	81.1
Services	51.4	28.8	51.0	28.6
Tourist	*21.6*	*2.8*	*23.6*	*3.3*
Primary Inc.	11.3	17.3	11.2	15.9
Secondary Inc.	6.8	4.7	7.5	5.3

pandemic level at 2.1%)

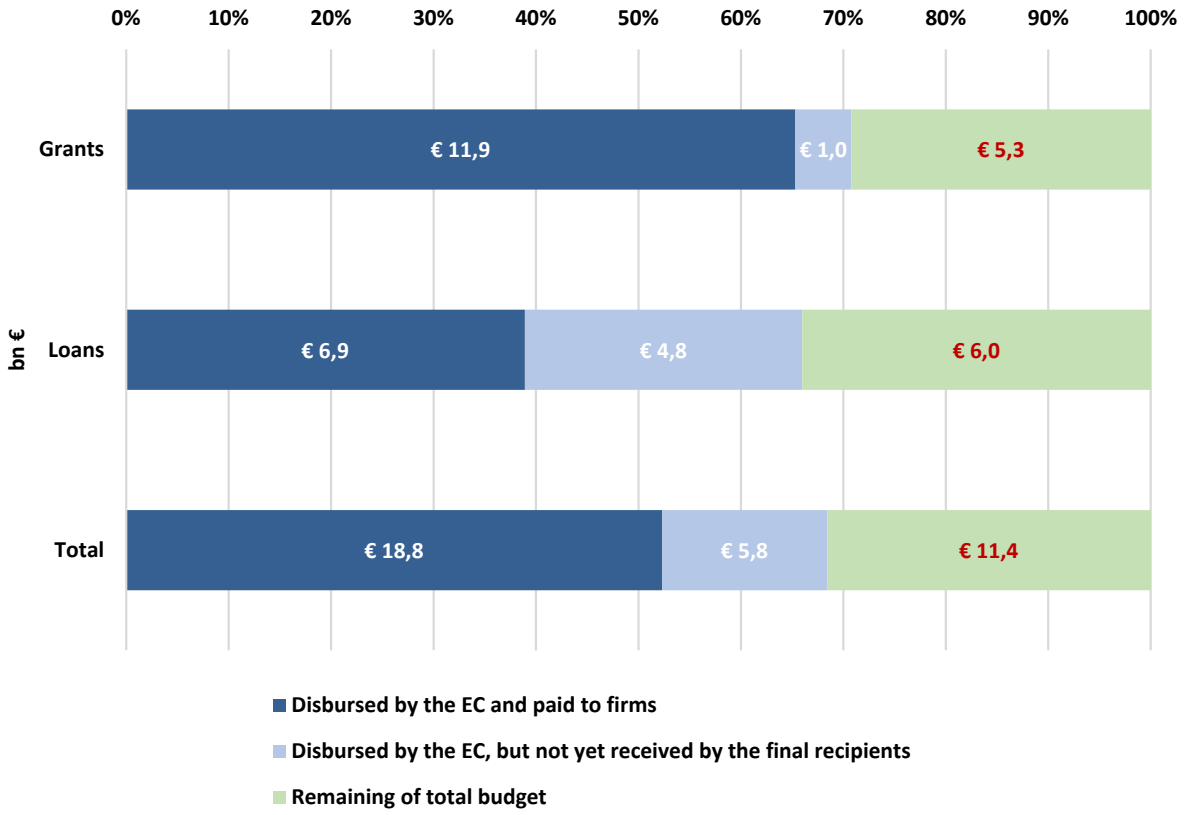
- Greece's current account deficit widened by €2.4bn YoY in Jan–Aug 2026, driven primarily by a sharp deterioration in the secondary income balance (-€3.6bn), mainly due to Eurosystem monetary-income redistribution and higher general government net payments
- These developments more than offset the improvement in the goods balance (+€428.2mn), supported by stronger export growth, and the services balance (+€670.8mn), underpinned by robust tourism receipts

Source: BoG, HBA member banks Research

Greece is the largest RRF beneficiary relative to GDP (16.0% of its 2023 GDP)

- Disbursements: €24.62bn (Grants: €12.92bn / Loans: €11.70bn) out of €36.0bn (68.5% of total envelope, below EU-27 average: 70,8%)
- RRF grants: Up to Jun-26, 92.1% of disbursed funds have been transferred to firms (€11.9bn out of €12.92bn)
- RRF loans: Projects budgeting €29.9bn have been contracted (RRF loans: €13.3bn, bank loans: €9.7bn, investors' own funds: €6.9bn); Up to Sep-26, 59.0% of disbursed funds had been transferred to recipient firms (€6.9bn out of €11.69bn)
- **In Aug-26 a capital transfer of €2bn was made to the Hellenic Development Bank in order to support SME investments**

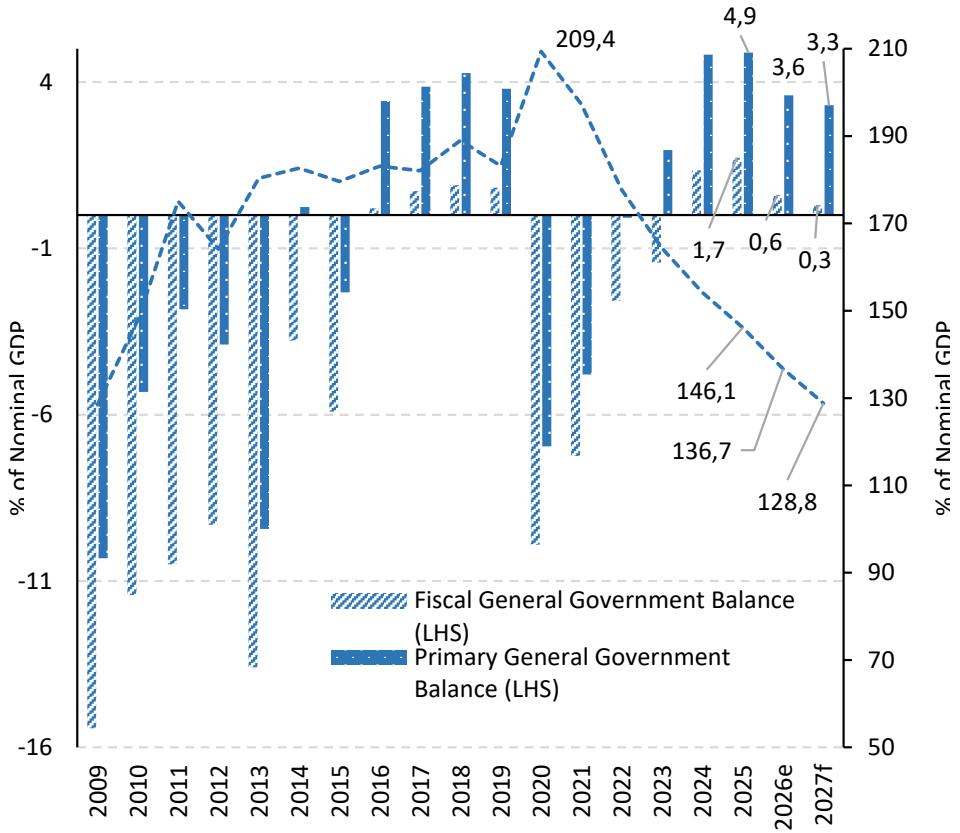
- In late Aug-26, the Council of the European Union approved the assessment of the modified RRF plan of Greece
- The European Commission is assessing:
  - ✓ the 8th payment request for grants, and the 7th payment request for loans (49 milestone and targets), totaling €4.55 bn (€870 mn grants and €3.68 bn loans), submitted in late May 2026
  - ✓ The 9th payment request for grants and the 8th payment request for loans (123 milestones and targets), totaling €6.75 bn (€4.40 bn grants and €2.35 bn loans), submitted in late September
- Implementation: 54.1% of milestones & targets (200 out of 370) fulfilled (EU-27: 68.8%, 4.12K out of 5.98K)



Fiscal Performance, Policy Priorities and Risks

- **Fiscal balances**
  - Sustained primary surpluses since 2022 after pandemic deficits
  - Primary surplus at 4.9% of GDP in 2025, projected at 3.6% in 2026 and 3.3% in 2027.
  - Public debt projected to decline from 146.1% of GDP in 2025 to 136.7% in 2026 and 128.8% in 2027, supported by strong primary surpluses, nominal GDP growth and early debt repayments.
- **Support measures**
  - Support measures: Annual fiscal cost of permanent measures rises from €4.1bn in 2026 to €7.3bn in 2027 (+€3.2bn), supporting tax relief, household incomes and housing, alongside additional measures to address the ongoing energy crisis.
  - Public investments: Public Investment Budget & RRF expenditure peaks at €17.0bn in 2026 before declining to €11.0bn in 2027, reflecting RRF completion and increased national investment funding.
- **Risks & considerations**
  - Public debt remains elevated despite rapid reduction, limiting fiscal flexibility in the event of adverse shocks.
  - Renewed energy shocks and EU fiscal pressures could increase expenditure needs and financing costs.

2027 Draft Budget			
Additional Fiscal Support Measures & Investments			
	2025*	**2026E**	**2027F**
Permanent Fiscal Measures	3.0	4.1	3.2
Public Investment Budget & RRF	14.6	17.0	11.0



Source: AMECO, ELSTAT, Ministry of Finance, 2027 Draft Budget

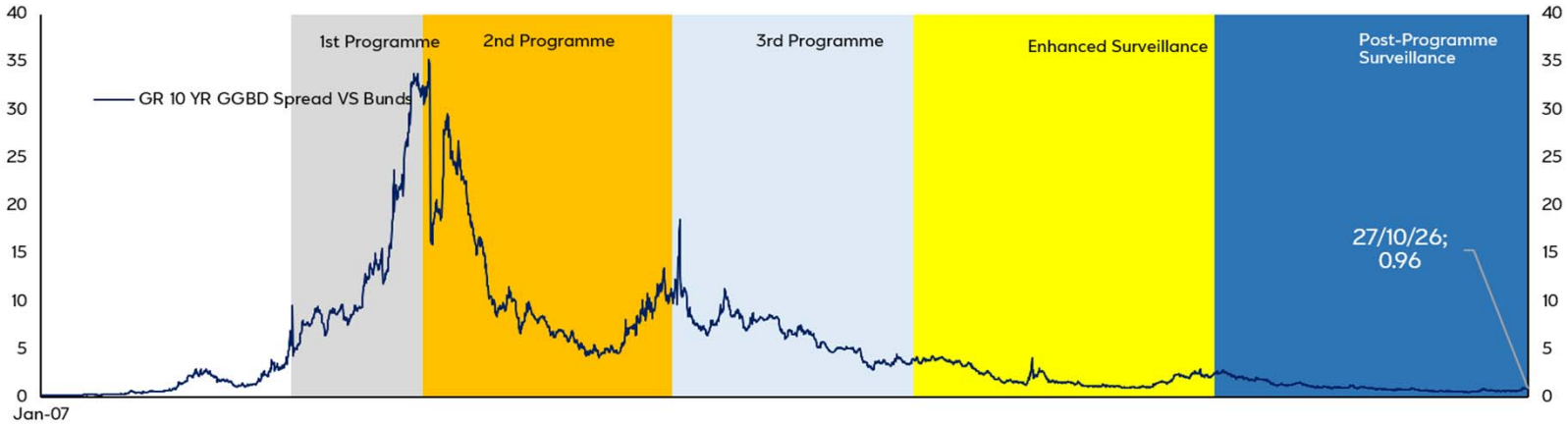
(*) 2025 Permanent Fiscal Measures: Source – Greece: Annual Progress Report 2026.

Sovereign's rating: reclaim of investment grade

S&P	Moody's	Fitch	DBRS
AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
AA+	Aa1	AA+	AA^{HIGH}
AA	Aa2	AA	AA
AA-	Aa3	AA-	AA^{Low}
A+	A1	A+	A^{HIGH}
A	A2	A	A
A-	A3	A-	A^{Low}
BBB+	Baa1	BBB+	BBB^{HIGH}
BBB	Baa2	BBB	BBB
BBB-	Baa3	BBB-	BBB^{Low}
BB+	Ba1	BB+	BB^{HIGH}
BB	Ba2	BB	BB
BB-	Ba3	BB-	BB^{LOW}
B+	B1	B+	B^{HIGH}
B	B2	B	B
B-	B3	B-	B^{LOW}
CCC+	Caa1	CCC+	CCC^{HIGH}
CCC	Caa2	CCC	CCC
CCC-	Caa3	CCC-	CCC^{LOW}
CC	Ca	CC	CC^{HIGH}
C		C	CC
RD	C	RD	CC^{LOW}
SD	-	D	C^{HIGH}
D	-	-	C
-	-	-	C^{LOW}
-	-	-	D

Historical High
Current Rating
Historical Low

Source: Bloomberg, ECB, PDMA



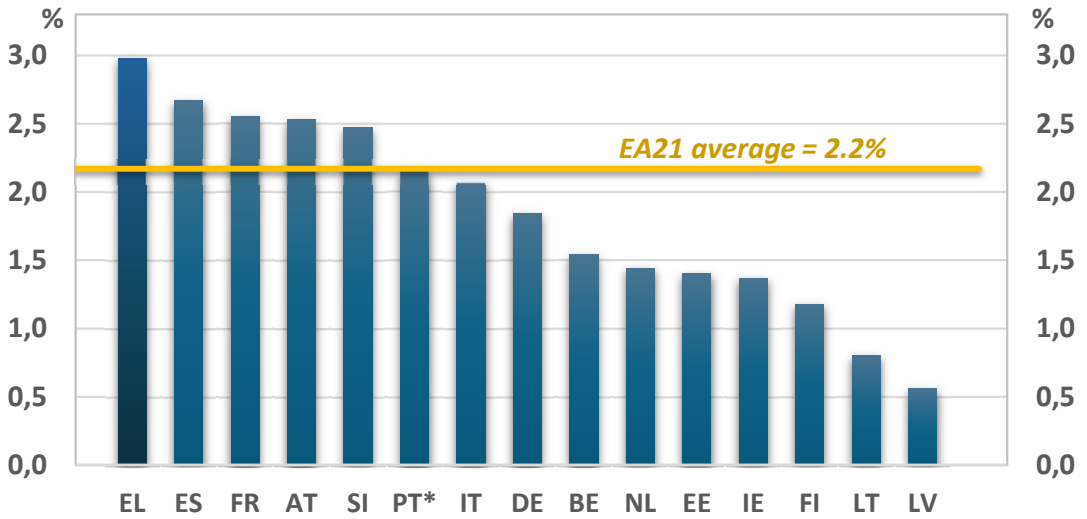
- Credit Rating Upgrades: Reflecting stronger fiscal performance, declining debt ratios, and banking-sector resilience, while acknowledging structural challenges and demographic headwinds:
  - S&P: Affirmed BBB on 23 Oct 2026; Stable outlook; Investment Grade (IG) +1
  - Moody's: Affirmed Baa3 on 18 Sep 2026; Positive outlook; IG
  - Scope Ratings: Upgraded to BBB+ from BBB on 18 Sep 2026; Stable outlook; IG+1
  - DBRS: Affirmed BBB on 4 Sep 2026; Positive outlook; IG+1
  - Fitch: Affirmed BBB on 08 May 2026; Stable outlook; IG
- PDMA Funding Summary: In 2026, Greece raised €7.6bn through bond issuance and reopenings, while completing €9.4bn in early debt repayments (€6.94bn GLF in June and €2.5bn EFSF in October). A further €2.2bn bond redemption and €1.2bn T-bill reduction are planned by year-end. For 2027, borrowing is expected to remain near 2026 levels, supported by ample cash reserves, with further early GLF repayments targeting full repayment by 2031.
- Cash Reserves: €34.0 bn (end-Sep 2026), broadly comparable to indicative gross financing needs over the next three years, providing a substantial liquidity buffer and flexibility for further early debt repayments
- GGB 10Y spread over Bunds: At 96bps (27 Oct 2026), approximately 18bps below Italy (S&P: BBB+), 44bps above Portugal (S&P: A+) and 60bps below France (S&P: A+).

Greek Banking Sector – Significant NPL deleveraging, new challenges ahead

- **Bank NPL ratio near all-time low at 3.4% as of Jun-26 (BoG)**, following sales, write-offs and securitizations under the Hercules Asset Protection Scheme (down from a 49% peak in 2017, and from 40% before the COVID-19 pandemic)
- **Bank liquidity and capital adequacy remained at high levels** (LCR: 198% vs 155% for EA21 banks, TCR: 19.7% vs 20.1%), with strong profitability continuing in Q2 2026 (RoE: 12.3% vs 10.7%)
- As banks aim to **expand lending and sustain profitability amid geo-economic upheaval**, significant challenges lie ahead:
  - bank NPL ratio still the highest in the Euro Area, without accounting for **nearly €80bn of legacy NPLs off-bank balance sheets** at end-Jun-26, as resolution proceeds at an overly slow pace
  - risk that renewed inflationary pressures and rising interest rates could **curtail households' demand for new loans and add to debt-servicing pressures**, amid already increased living costs

NPLs of the non-financial sector, Q2 2026

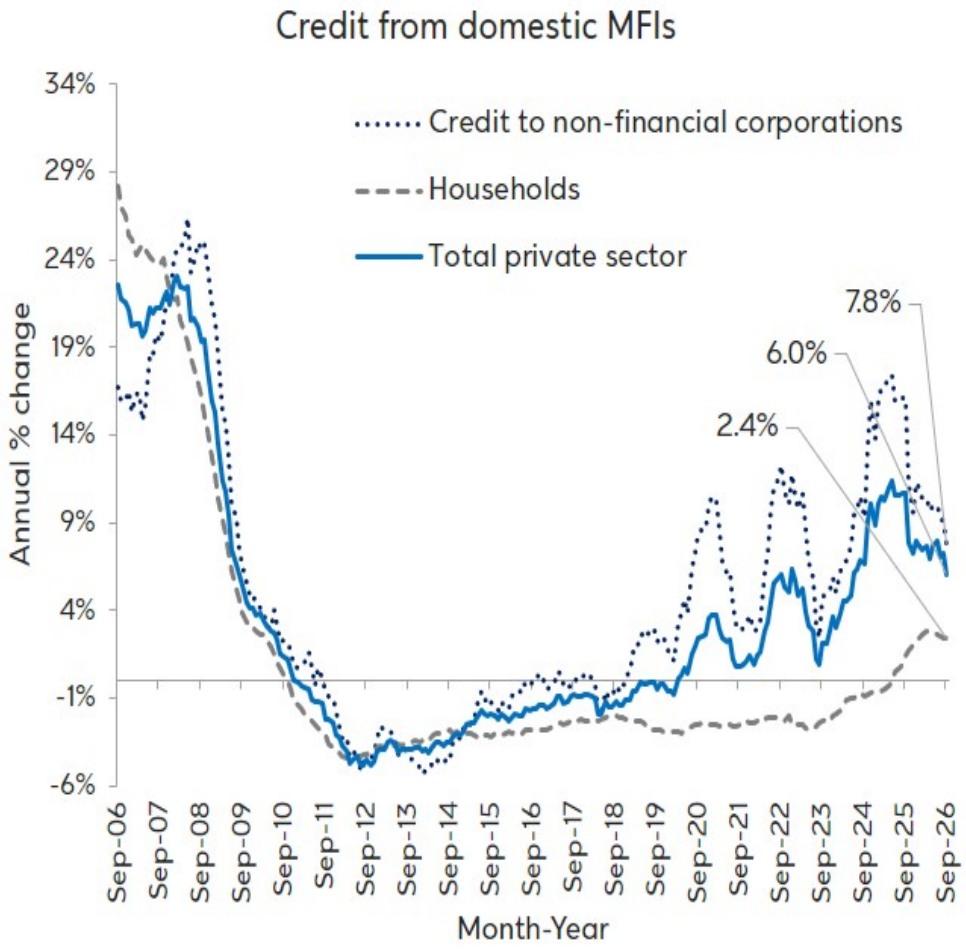
group level, SSM definition (excl. central bank balances)

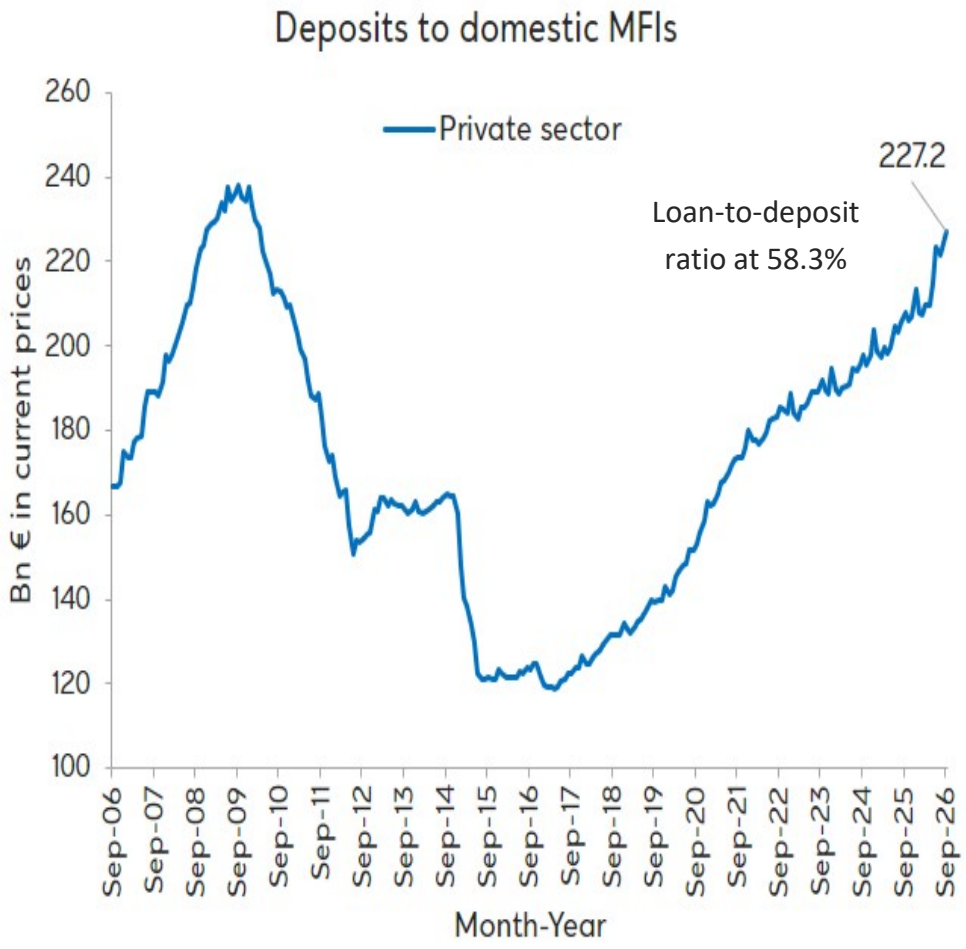


** Q1 2026*

Sources: ECB/SSM, Bank of Greece

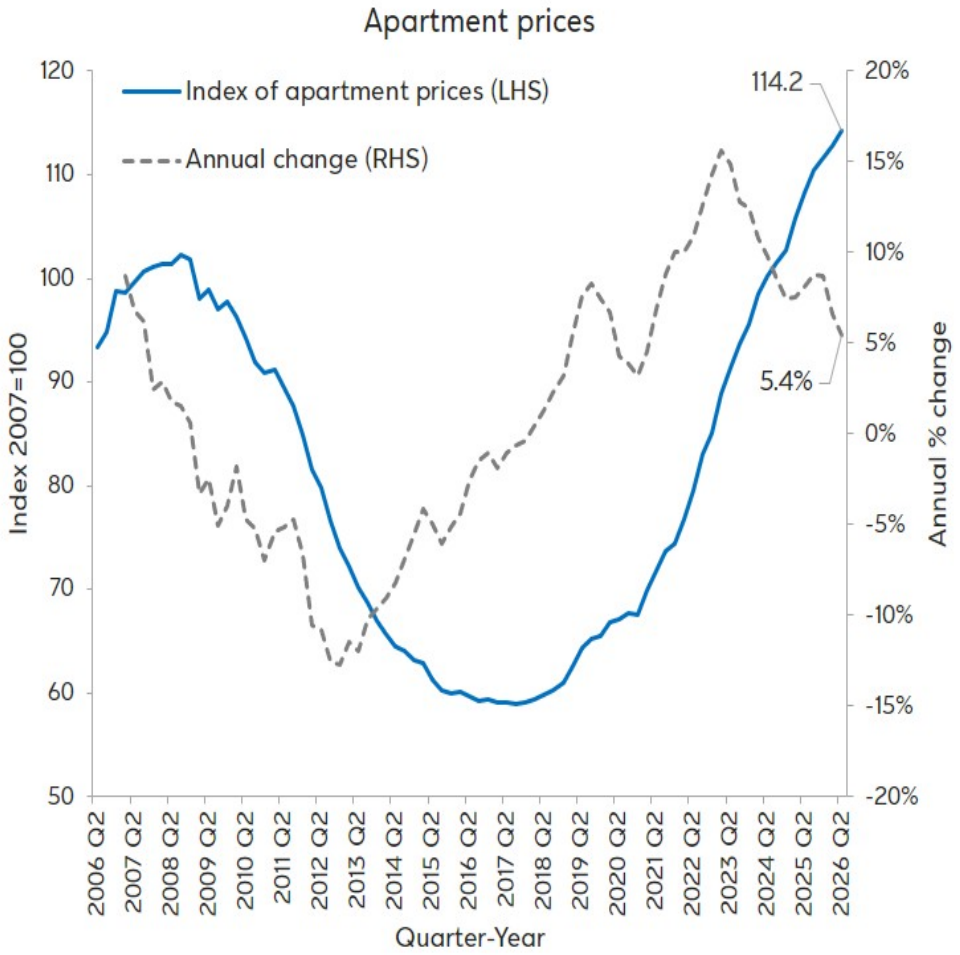
Further improvement in financial stability led to strong credit growth supporting investment; deposits continue to increase at a robust rate

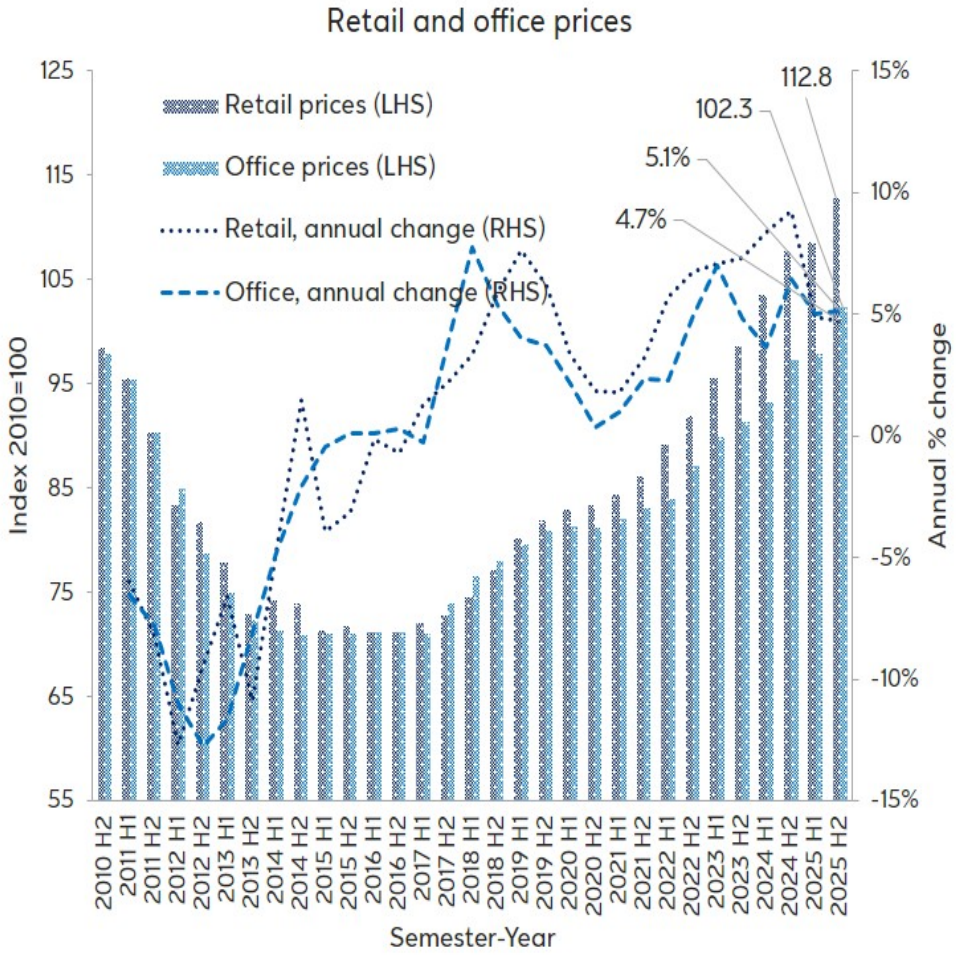




Source: BoG, HBA member banks Research

Apartment prices continue to rise at a solid, albeit moderating, pace (+5.4% YoY in Q2 2026), standing 11.7% above their pre-crisis peak





Source: BoG, HBA member banks Research

2 Greek banking structure

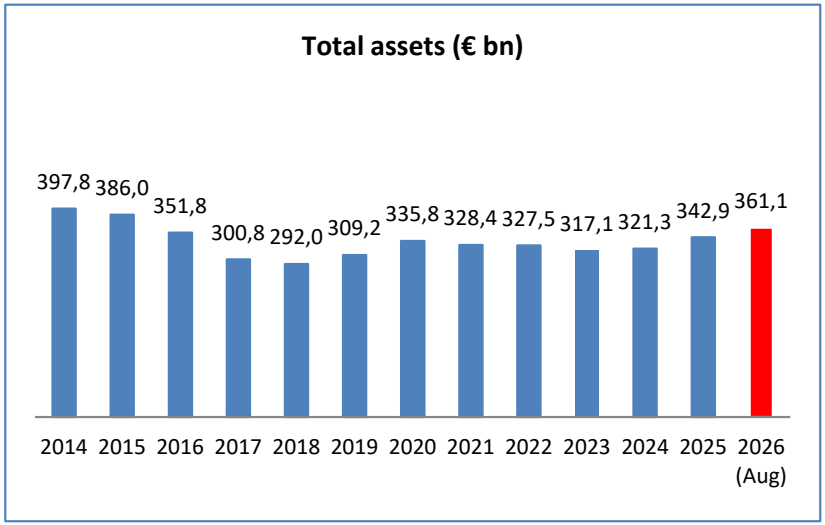
Sector total assets & concentration, Private Sector Deposits, Number of branches, Employees, ATMs, card payments and e-banking channels usage, card & credit transfers fraud

Greek Banking System today

	2026	2025	2024	2023
Total assets [1] (€ bn)	361	342	321	317
Private sector deposits[1] (€bn)	227	215	204	195
Private sector gross loans[1] (€bn)	130	128	121	117
NPL ratio - June26[2]	2,6%	3.3%	3.8%	6.7%
CET 1 ratio - June26[2]	14,8%	15.4%	16%	14.3%
Coverage ratio of NPEs - June26[2]	36,9%	36.9%	40.8%	48.4%

- Employees [3] : 28,379 in 2025 from 28,531 in 2023
- Branches [3] : 1,352 in 2025 from 1,414 in 2023
- ATM [3]: 5,625 in 2025 from 6,067 in 2023
- Active debit/credit/prepaid cards in 1H 2026[3] : 24,8 m (o/w: 67,7% debit, 12,9% Credit, 19,5% Prepaid) - 2023: 20.9m
- Domestic Debit/credit/prepaid cards payment transactions in 1H 2026[3] : 1,338m – 1H 2023: 1,014m
- Domestic Debit/credit/prepaid cards value payments in 1H 2026 [3] : 36,1€ bn – 1H 2023: 26,5€ bn

1. *BoG, Aggregated balance sheet of Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs) excl. BoG*
2. *BoG, Financial Stability Review (October 2026, October 2025)*
3. *ECB, SSI-Banking structural statistical indicators & HBA data for ATMs, active* debit/credit/prepaid cards and payment cards transaction & value for payments excl. cash withdrawals





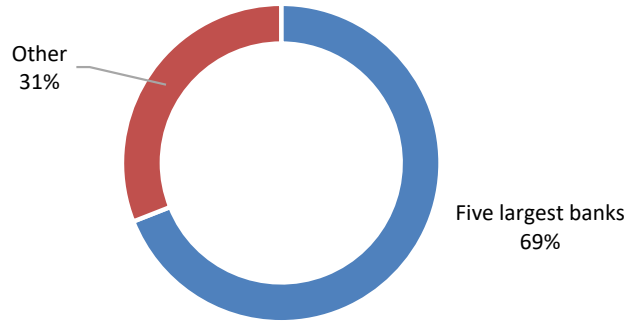
Source: BoG, Aggregated balance sheet of financial institutions excl. BoG

Sector concentrates around the “Significant” banks

- The number of domestic credit institutions was drastically reduced from 35 in 2009 to 13 today, of which 10 commercial and 3 cooperative
- In the course of 2025, five largest banks (4 of them are deemed “Significant”), controlled ca. 96% banking assets:
  - Piraeus Bank
  - National Bank of Greece
  - Alpha Bank
  - Eurobank
  - Credia Bank
- The 22 foreign bank branches (20 from EU and 2 from third countries), although present in Greece, have insignificant market share

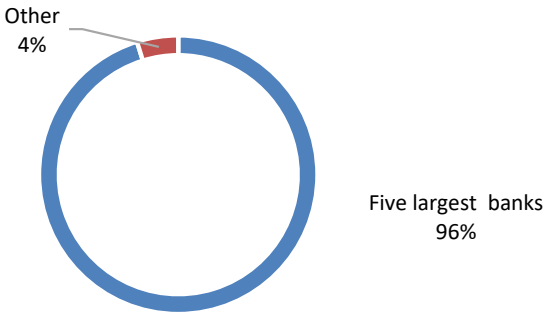
Source: ECB, SSI-Banking structural statistical indicators & BoG, list of credit institutions operating in Greece

Banking assets market shares 2009



Source: ECB SSI-Banking structural statistical indicators

Banking assets market shares 2025



Source: ECB, SSI-Banking structural statistical indicators

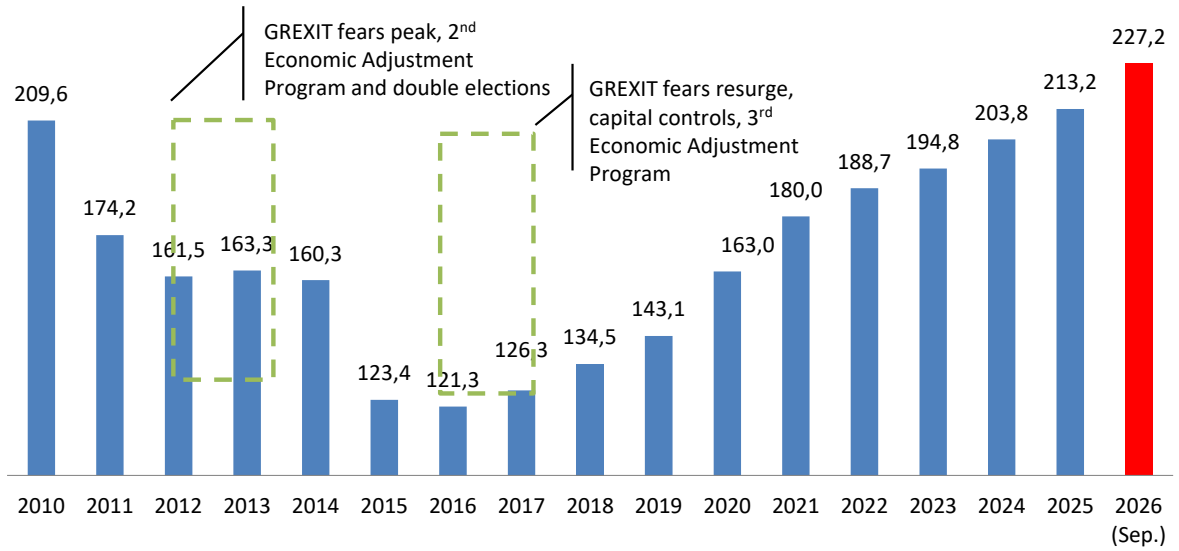
6M26 Financial Results of the Greek Banking Groups listed on the Euronext Athens

(€ in millions)	Total Assets	Profits before tax	Net profits after tax	Deposits	Net Loans	Provisions to cover credit risk	Total equity	Staff Expenses & Remuneration
EUROBANK HOLDINGS GROUP	111.943	919	738	86.399	56.991	159	10.904	368
PIRAEUS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS GROUP	94.344	825	615	68.810	45.508	89	9.790	234
NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE GROUP	83.360	749	568	61.691	41.489	81	9.726	282
ALPHA SERVICES & HOLDINGS GROUP	82.013	498	497	58.467	45.851	91	9.049	225
CREDIA BANK GROUP	9.572	27	23	7.572	6.220	13	1.278	44
OPTIMA BANK GROUP	8.676	128	104	7.108	5.740	15	999	21
TOTAL	**389.908**	**3.146**	**2.545**	**290.047**	**201.799**	**448**	**41.746**	**1.174**

Source: HBA data for 6M2026. The classification of the Banking Groups is done taking into account the amount of Greek Banking Groups *assets on 30/06/2026.*

Liquidity, a recurring concern throughout the crisis, improved significantly

Private Sector deposits sensitive on political/macro uncertainties (€ bn)



Source: BoG, aggregated balance sheet of other financial institutions

- Deposit flight occurs throughout the crisis with varying intensity
- GREXIT fears led to a sharp fall of deposits up to 2012 where the 2nd Economic Adjustment Program was voted in
- Deposits stabilized in 2013-14 only to drop again sharply in the first months of 2015 as GREXIT fears resurge
- Deposits drop in early 2017 but completion of the second review of the Third Adjustment Program had beneficial effect
- Private sector deposits continued to expand, increasing by €12 billion in 2025 and by a further €12 billion during the first nine months of 2026
- In September 2026, residents' deposits in Greece reached €227.4 billion, surpassing the levels recorded in 2010

Downsizing of traditional channels, cost rationalization and personnel reduction

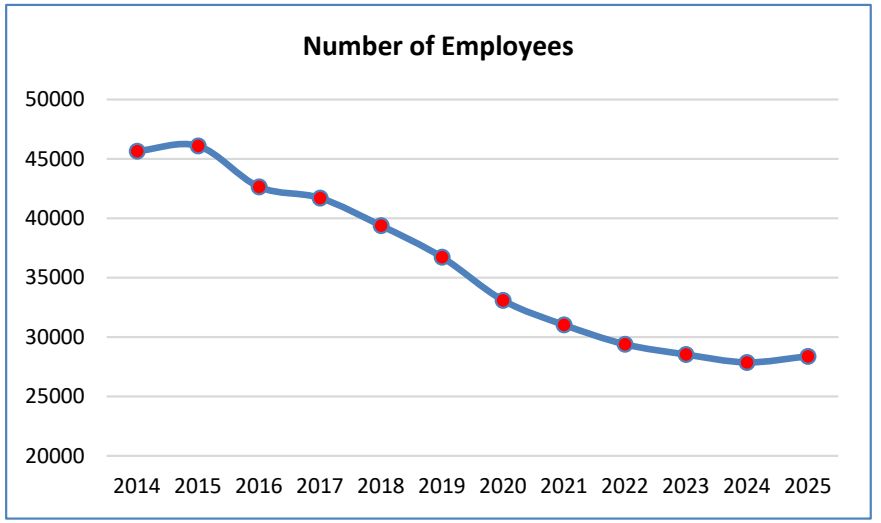
- Despite the downsizing trend observed in previous years, in 2025 Greek banks' staff levels recorded a modest increase of 3.2% y-o-y, signaling a stabilization in employment and a gradual shift towards recruitment to fill critical new roles, particularly in artificial intelligence (AI) and other technology-related activities.
- Since 2014:

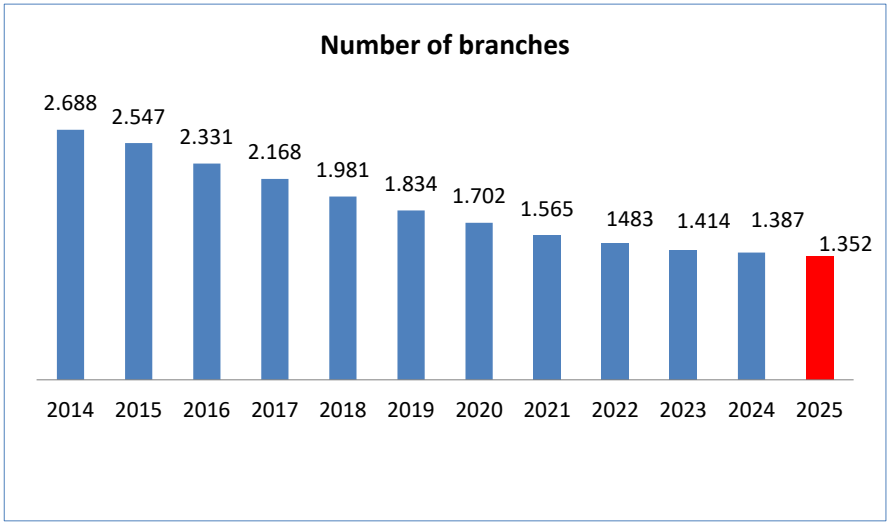
Employees reduced by 37.8% (2025: 28.379, 2014: 45.654)

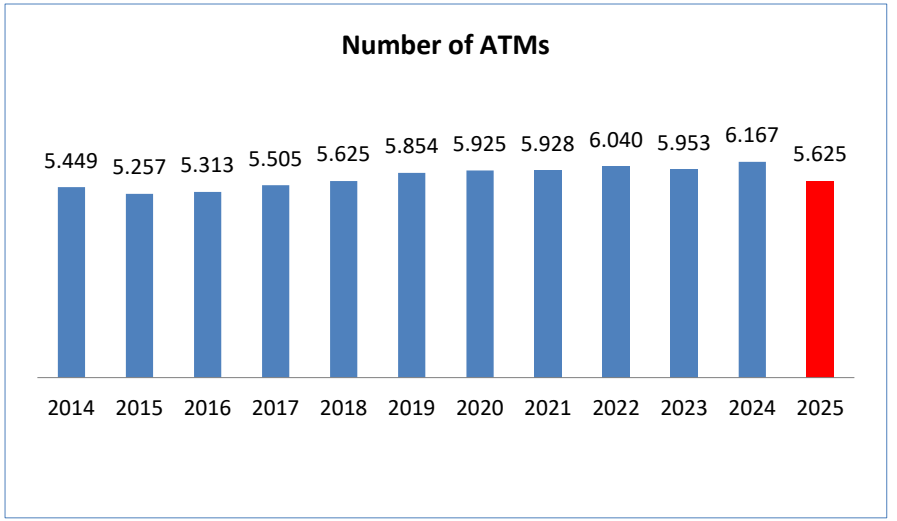
Branch network reduced by 49.7% (2025: 1.352, 2014: 2.688)

ATMs increased by 3.2% (2025: 5.625, 2014: 5.449)

Source: ECB, SSI-Banking structural statistical indicators & HBA data for ATMs







Use of e-payments and e-banking channels increase sharply

- Increase usage of credit/debit/prepaid cards issued in Greece[1]:
  - Number of payment card transactions at 2,47bn (+8.3% y-o-y)
  - Total value (sent) of payment card transactions at €70,7bn (+8.6% y-o-y)
  - Average value of transaction at € 28,6
  - Number of credit transfers & direct debit transactions at 802,61m (+10.8% y-o-y)
  - Total value (sent) of credit transfers & direct debit transactions at €1.283bn (+4.8% y-o-y)
  - E-money payments recorded a sharp 136.17% year-on-year increase, highlighting the growing usage of electronic money in retail transactions after the transition of almost all welfare governmental benefits to prepaid cards
  - The value of ATM withdraws for the 1H 2026 decreased by -1.91% compared to the same 2025 period[2].

- Card Fraud at negligible levels (1H 2026)[3]: 1/9,328 (0.011%) fraud transaction (1/7,611 in 2025) and 1€ loss / €5,652 (0.018%) compared to and 1€ loss / €5,290 (0.019%) in 2025. This improvement (-18.4% and -6.4%) reflects significant progress in fraud prevention systems and SCA usage for card payments.
- Credit transfers fraud at extremely low levels also in 2025, reaching 1/77,721 fraudulent transactions (0.0013%) and €1 loss / €76,471 (0.0013%) in transaction value. These figures highlight the importance of strengthening public awareness, as such fraud often results from customers being deceived into authorising payments (APP fraud) rather than deficiencies in banks' security systems.

Active internet banking users (September 2026)	3.5 million
Monthly money-transfer activity — internet banking	58% of active users
Active mobile banking users (September 2026)	7.8 million
Monthly money-transfer activity — mobile banking	64% of active users
Money transfers via mobile banking apps	62% of total transactions
eGov-KYC/KYB for AML purposes (2025)	2.5 million unique customers

Source: HBA data

1.Source: ECB Payments transactions (Key indicators) – PAY, 2025
2.Source: HBA data excl. Independent ATM Deployers (IADs)
3. Source: BoG, Financial Stability Review (October 2026)

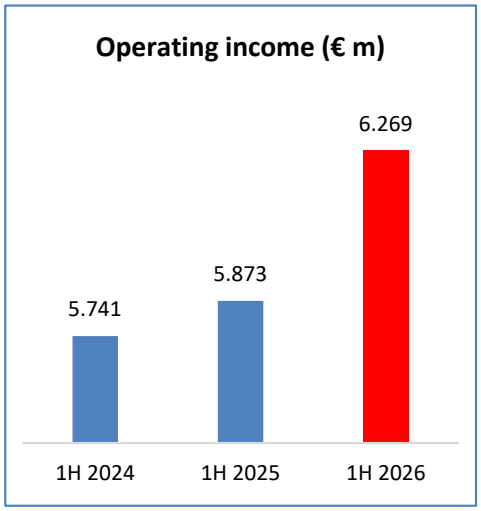
3 Supervisory Greek Banking Systems Statistics

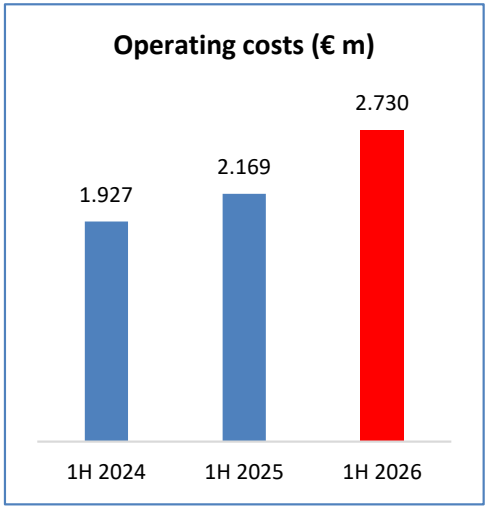
Operating Income, Operating Expenses, Cost-to-Income ratio, Earnings Before & After Taxes (EBT/EAT), Loans-to-Deposit ratio, Liquidity ratios, Non-Performing Loans, Capital & Leverage ratios, Net Interest Margin, Cost of Risk

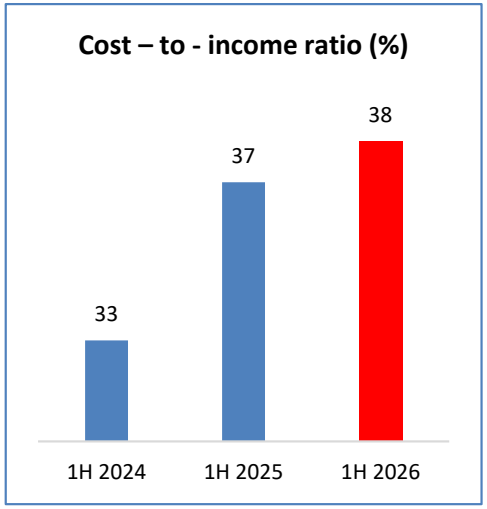
Operating income, operating cost and cost-to-income ratio

- In 1H 2026, the **operating income of Greek banks increased by 6.8%** compared to 1H 2025
- In H1 2026, the net interest margin remained stable at 2.5% year-on-year, above the Banking Union average of 1.5%
- **Net fee and commission income increased by 10%**, with a positive contribution from portfolio management income and other commission income
- **Core operating income** (i.e. net interest income and net fee and commission income) **grew marginally by 0.4% y-o-y**
- **Operating costs increased by 9.3% y-o-y,** mainly due to an increase in staff and administrative costs
- Greek banks' **cost-to-income ratio to 37.8%** significantly lower than Banking Union average (53.1%)

Source: BoG, Financial Stability Report, October 2026





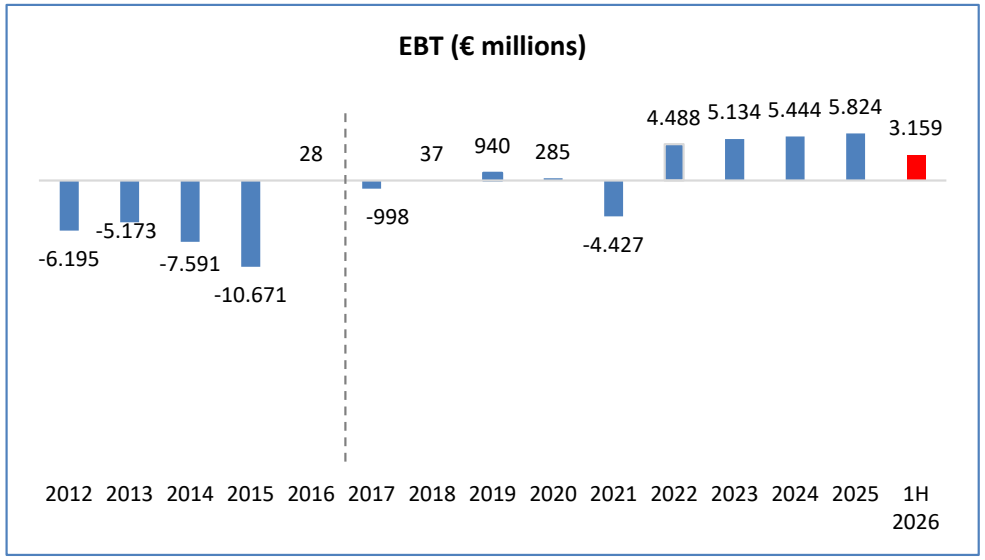


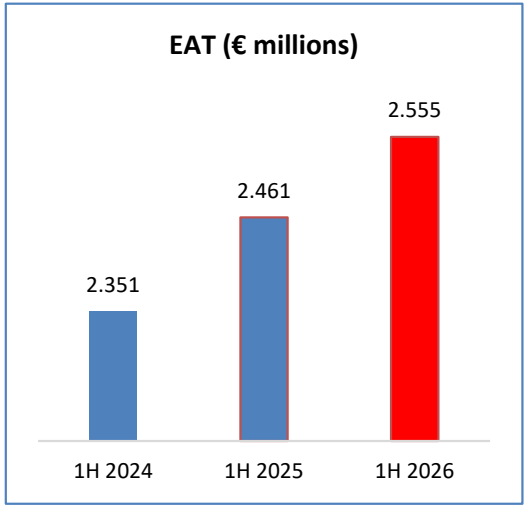
Profitability indicators

- Greek banking groups reported higher profitability in H1 2026, with **profits after tax and discontinued operations reaching €2.55 billion**, up from €2.46 billion in H1 2025.

- In the first half of 2026, Greek banks recorded a return on assets (RoA) of 1.3% and a return on equity (RoE) of 12.1%, both exceeding the respective Banking Union averages of 0.7% and 10.0%.

Source: BoG, Financial Stability Report, May and October 2026





Liquidity ratios

- The liquidity conditions of the Greek banking sector improved further in 1H 2026 despite the repayment of the TLTRO III funding.

- In June 2026, the **Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) reached 198.4%**, nearly twice the regulatory minimum of 100% and well above the Banking Union average of 154.9%.

- The **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), after its significant increase from 2022, stood at 134.6%** in the first half of 2026, reflecting the adequate coverage of banks' long-term liabilities without requiring excessive use of short-term funding. The supervisory requirement for the NSFR is set at 100%. The rise in the NSFR is due to an increase in retail term deposits, which partially offset the decline in Eurosystem funding.

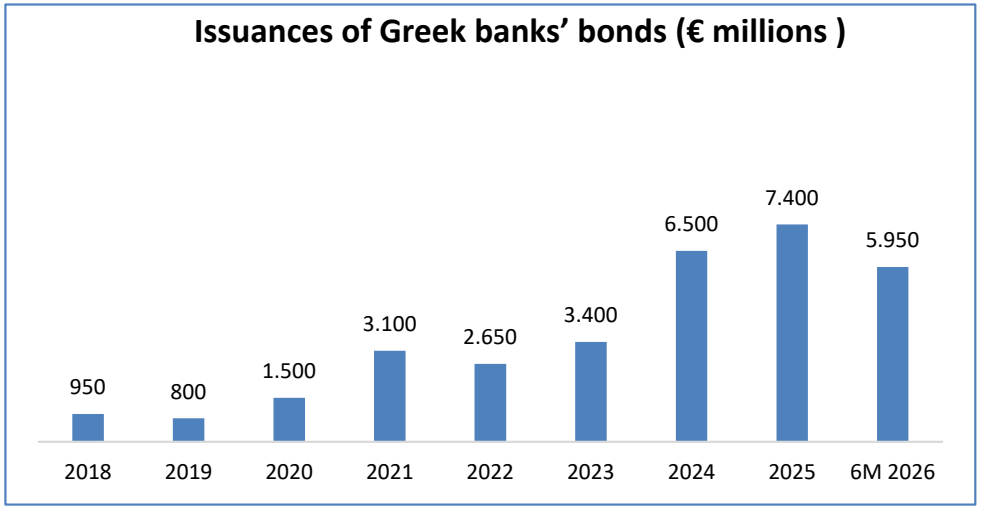
- The NSFR for Greek banks remained slightly higher than the corresponding European average for banks in the Single Supervisory Mechanism (Q2 2026: 125,14%, Q2 2025: 126.74%, Q1 2025: 126.37%).

- **In the first half of 2025, L:D ratio** stood at 63.47% compared to 101.68% of Banking Union significant banks average. This represented a year-on-year increase of 110 bps and a 158 bps convergence towards the BU average.

Source: BoG, Financial Stability Review, October 2026, SSM data for Euro Area and Greek significant banks as at 2Q 2026

MREL framework

- Greek banks have already met the Minimum Requirements for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (**MREL**).
- Continuing the trend observed over the previous two years, Greek banks issued senior preferred and subordinated bonds with a total nominal value of €5.95 billion in January–September 2026, representing an increase of €1.65 billion compared with the same period in 2025.



Source: BoG, Financial Stability Review

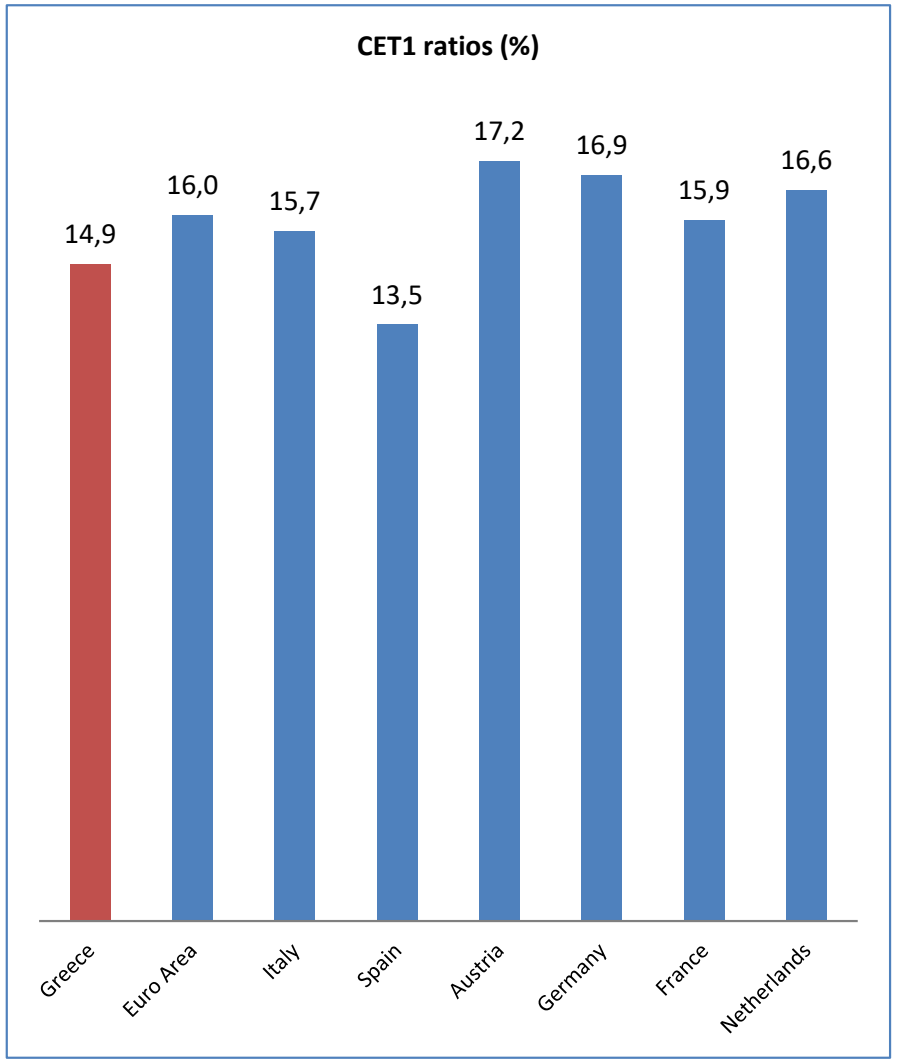
Greek Banks – Significant NPL deleveraging, New challenges ahead

- The NPL ratio of Greek banks fell to a record low of down from 40% at end-2019, driven by loan sales, write-offs and securitisations
- NPLs ratio of credit institutions headquartered in Greece at 2.69% in June 2026 (EU: 1.99%)
- In June 2026, the stock of non-performing loans (NPLs) on a solo basis stood at EUR 6.2 billion
- The coverage ratio of non-performing exposures of Greek significant banks (38%) is slightly lower than the Banking Union average (39.22%)
- Despite progress, €79.6 billion in legacy NPLs remained off banks' balance sheets at end-Q2 2026, reflecting ongoing resolution challenges

Sources: BoG, Financial Stability Review, October 2026 - SSM data for Euro Area and Greek significant banks as at 2Q 2026 - ECB consolidated banking data for end-June 2026

Capital adequacy of Greek banks

- Common equity (CET1) ratio declined in June 2026 in comparison to December 2025 (14,9% versus 16%)
- Total Capital Ratio (TCR) decreased slightly, to 19.7% versus 19.8% in December 2025
- While the CET1 ratio fell below the Banking Union average, the TCR remained broadly aligned with it (20.1%)
- The amortization of final and cleared deferred tax assets (Deferred Tax Credits – DTCs) has been accelerated due to the implementation of the DTC acceleration plan. In June 2026, the final and settled deferred tax assets represented 36% of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital (down from 39,5% in December 2025)



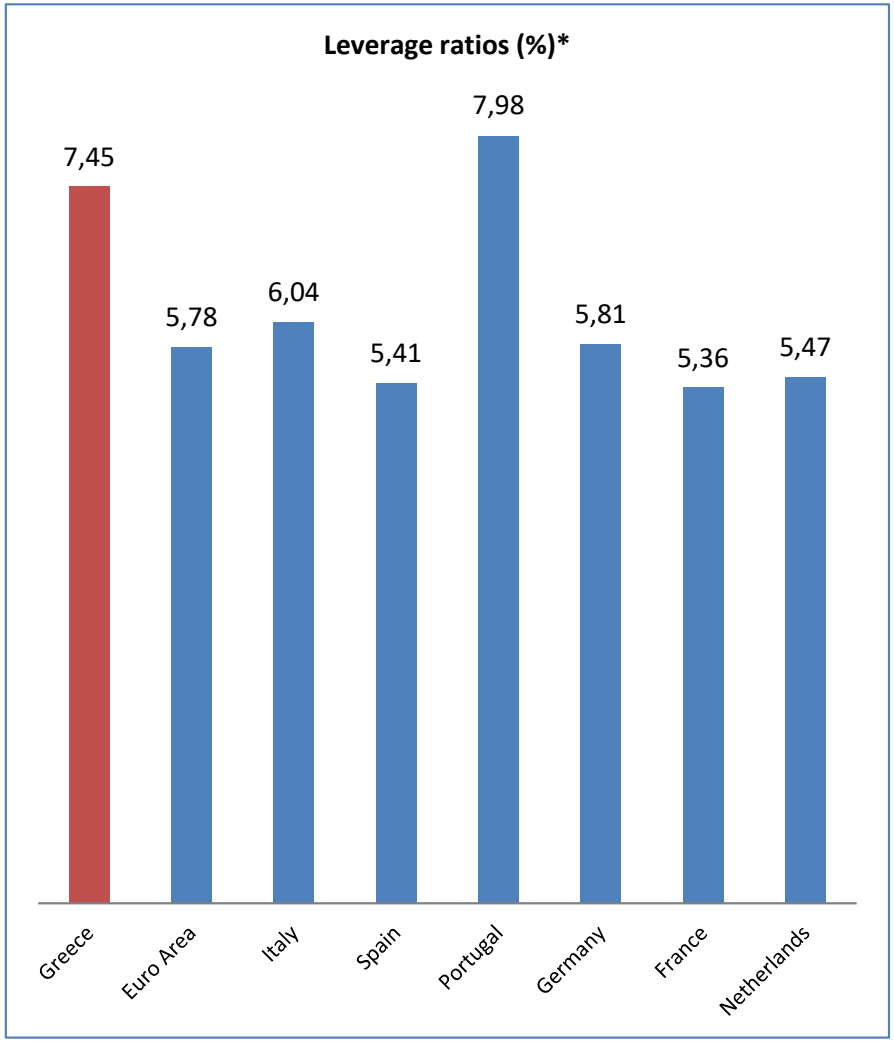
Source: SSM data for 108 significant banking union banks as at 2Q26

Source: BoG, Financial Stability Review, Oct 2026

Leverage ratio higher than Euro Area banks and average

- Greek banks' leverage ratio moderated marginally during the first six months of 2026, standing at 7.45% at the end of June, down from 7.65% in December 2025
- As of Q2 2026, Greek significant banks reported fully phased-in leverage ratios above the averages of their counterparts in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the euro area average

Sources: BoG, Financial Stability Review, October 2026 and SSM data for Euro Area and Greek significant banks as at 2Q 2026



** Fully phased-in definition*
Source: SSM data as at 2Q26

Net Interest Margin - Cost of Risk – Stage 2 loans

- In June 2026, the **Net Interest Margin (NIM)** of Greek significant banks decreased at 2.67%, down from 2.84% in the first half of 2025 but remained well above the Banking Union average of 1.54%

- Among Banking Union countries, Slovenia recorded the highest **NIM** at 3.15%, followed by Latvia at 2.71%, both exceeding the Greek average of 2.67%. Spanish, Estonia and Austrian significant banks reported NIMs of 2.59%, 2.56% and 2.46%, respectively, placing them relatively close to the Greek banking sector average.

Sources: BoG, Financial Stability Review, October 2026 and SSM data for Euro Area and Greek significant banks as at 2Q 2026

- The **cost of credit risk** e.g. the ratio of credit risk provisions (y-o-y) over loans after accumulated provisions, was further de-escalated in the first six months of 2026 (0.5%), compared with 0.7% in the first half of 2025 and on par with the Banking Union average
- The percentage of **Loans and advances with significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)** lower 315 basis points than the Banking Union average. Significant improvement of Greek significant banks compared to Q4 2024 (-142 basis points)

	Banking Union average	**Greek significant banks average**
Q2 2026	9,18%	**6,03%**
Q2 2025	9,59%	**6,86%**
Q1 2025	9,76%	**7,28%**
Q4 2024	9,93%	**7,45%**

4 Appendix

The Hellenic Bank Association (HBA)

The Hellenic Bank Association (HBA) is a non-profit legal entity of private law representing Greek and foreign credit institutions operating in Greece. It was founded in 1928 and today has 24 members, of which 10 are regular and 14 associated. It is a member of the European Banking Federation.

The HBA seeks to:

- promote the Greek banking and financial system and to contribute to the development of the Greek economy,
- protect and represent the interests and rights of its member banks, and
- undertake the amicable and out-of-court settlement of disputes between its member banks and parties in transaction therewith.

Its statutory organs are the General Assembly, the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the General Manager, while the Legal Council and ten Steering Committees support its activities.

Its activities have, mainly**, three dimensions, i.e. institutional, developmental and social**. In its institutional role, the HBA contributes in a consultative capacity to regulatory issues, by participating in the formulation of legislative proposals or in technical committees at European and national level, **promotes the positions of its members to the competent authorities** and monitors the regulatory provisions concerning the operations of the Greek banking and, in general, financial system.

In its developmental role, it fosters bilateral and multilateral relations with other financial-sector associations in Greece and abroad, encourages the establishment of interbank bodies or other legal entities that aim at the promotion of the Greek banking system, is active in the development of training courses for its member banks and their clients. Additionally, it develops relations with local productive forces and contributes to the development of interbank payment systems and the expansion of electronic banking services. It also fosters participation in European Projects, **offers training through its Hellenic Banking Institute**, conducts surveys and research, produces a number of publications (including specialized studies on legal and economic issues relating to the banking system) and explores ways to improve physical securing of banking network and banking transactions.

In its social role, the HBA enhances public awareness vis-a-vis the Greek banking and financial system, promotes the concept of corporate social responsibility and takes initiatives in the field of business ethics.

Furthermore, it addresses problems related to consumer protection, creates and develops mechanisms for settling disputes out of court between private customers/investors and banks via the services offered by the **Hellenic Ombudsman** for Banking-Investment Services (**Banking Ombudsman**), encourages the contribution of the banking system to Sustainable Development and also keep banks informed of labour and social issues.

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