

1Q26

**Quarterly Financial
Report**

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Basis of presentation

The consolidated income statement and balance sheet as at the end of March 2026 and 2025, together with the disclosures shown in this Financial Report, are presented in accordance with the accounting standards, principles and criteria defined in Note 1 to the Group's consolidated annual financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

Pursuant to the Guidelines on alternative performance measures published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on 5 October 2015 (ESMA/2015/1415en), a glossary has been included with the definitions and the reconciliation with the items presented in the financial statements of certain alternative financial measures used in this document. See Glossary of terms on performance measures.

1. Key developments

Further to the Inside Information notice dated 1 July 2025 (official registry number 2805) and the disclosure of Other Relevant Information dated 6 August 2025 (official registry number 36328), Banco Sabadell informs that, having obtained the required regulatory approvals, it transferred on April 30, 2026, 100% of the share capital of TSB Banking Group plc (TSB) to Santander UK plc for a total consideration of GBP 2,863 million (Transaction).

The consideration corresponds to a price of GBP 2,650 million, adjusted upwards by GBP 213 million as a result of the positive variation in TSB's Tangible Net Asset Value between 1 April 2025 and 30 April 2026, as it had been agreed.

In addition, the Transaction entails the transfer to Santander UK plc of other equity instruments and securities, not yet matured, issued by TSB and held by Banco Sabadell, for an aggregate amount of GBP 1,217 million.

Banco Sabadell estimates that the Transaction will result in a capital gain of slightly more than EUR 300 million, after considering all impacts arising therefrom, as well as a capital generation exceeding 400 basis points in the fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio. Of this amount, 369 basis points will be recognized in the current financial year, while 36 basis points, associated with a reduction in operational risk-weighted assets, will be recognized between 2027 and 2028.

As a consequence thereof, and in furtherance of the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on 6 August 2025, Banco Sabadell will distribute an extraordinary cash dividend on 29 May, charged against freely distributable voluntary reserves, in the amount of EUR 0.50 (gross) per share entitled to receive it. The distribution of this extraordinary dividend is expected to have an estimated impact of 378 basis points on Banco Sabadell's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio.

In accordance with the accounting standards applicable to the Group, the operations carried out by TSB and its subsidiaries, which constituted virtually all of the UK banking business segment, were classified as discontinued operations from 1 July 2025 until the date of sale. Accordingly:

- In the Group's statutory statement of profit or loss, the results associated with TSB and its subsidiaries are presented in a single line item under "results from discontinued operations" for the 2025 financial year. This implies that the income and expenses linked to those results are excluded, line by line, from the breakdown of continuing operations for both periods presented.
- In the Group's consolidated balance sheet, the assets and liabilities related to the sale of TSB and its subsidiaries are grouped under the line items "non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale" and "liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale". This classification applies exclusively to balance sheets subsequent to 1 July 2025, without affecting earlier balance sheets.

However:

- In the management statement of profit or loss, as well as in the main management metrics included in this report, the results of TSB and its subsidiaries continue to be presented on a disaggregated, line-by-line basis, as was the case in previous quarterly reports. This is because, until the Transaction was completed, the management of TSB continued under the same operating model as prior to the announcement of the sale. This presentation is aligned with the criteria used internally in management reporting.

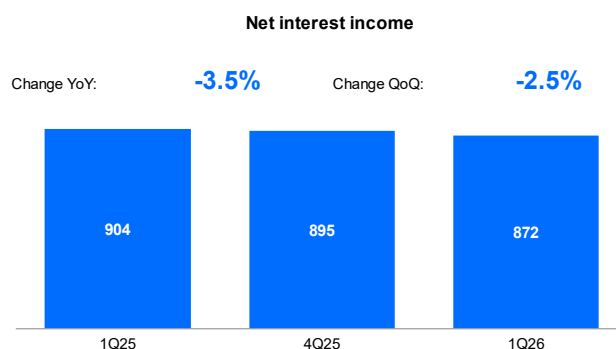
NOTE: The information presented in this report corresponds to management reporting data. For statutory reporting data and its reconciliation, see section 6. The information relating to the Income statement, Balance sheet, Risk management and Liquidity management refers to the ex-TSB perimeter. Similarly, the income statement shows the net contribution by TSB in aggregate under a single heading.

2. Summary

Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to 872 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing a year-on-year variation of -3.5%. This development is mainly explained by the lower loan yield and the reduced contribution by credit institutions, both affected by an environment of lower interest rates. These negative impacts are partially offset by the positive evolution of volumes and the lower cost of both customer funds and wholesale funding.

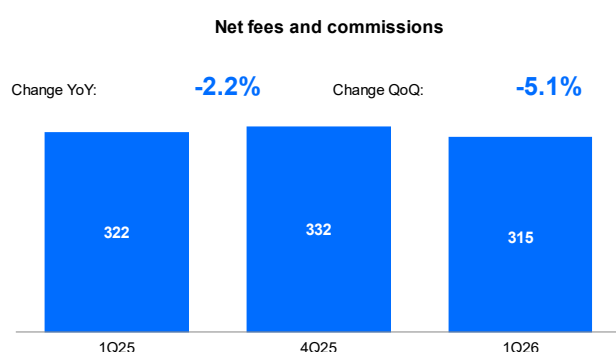
In the quarter, net interest income recorded a reduction of -2.5%, impacted by a squeezed customer margin, the effect of having fewer days in the quarter, and the smaller contribution of liquidity and the ALCO portfolio.



Net fees and commissions

Net fees and commissions came to 315 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing a year-on-year reduction of -2.2%, mainly explained by the smaller contribution of service fees.

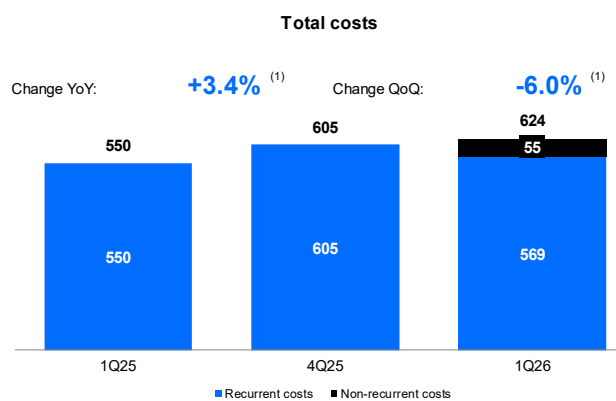
In quarter-on-quarter terms, net fees and commissions were down by -5.1%, impacted by the booking of success fees on assets under management and insurance products in the fourth quarter of 2025 and by fewer fees and commissions from risk operations affected by the seasonal effect of the first quarter.



Total costs

Total costs came to 624 million euros as at the end of March 2026 and include 55 million euros of non-recurrent costs stemming from efficiency initiatives in Spain. Recurrent costs, for their part, increased by 3.4% year-on-year, due mainly to the increase in depreciation/amortisation and personnel expenses.

Quarter-on-quarter, total costs were up 3.1%, driven by the increase in personnel expenses, which include the efficiency initiatives. However, recurrent costs were down by -6.0% in the quarter, as the previous quarter included one-off impacts*. Excluding that effect, recurrent costs fell by -3.0%.



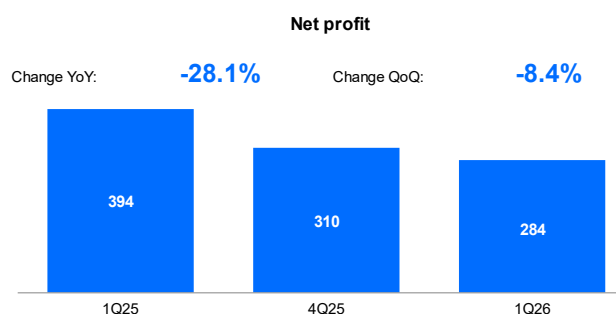
(1) Change over total recurrent costs.

Group net profit

As at the end of March 2026, net profit reached 284 million euros, representing a year-on-year decline of -28.1% and a drop of -8.4% in the quarter. This evolution was constrained by the booking of non-recurrent costs, of which -55 million euros (gross) correspond to efficiency initiatives and c.-14 million euros (gross) correspond to the sterling hedge associated with the TSB sale price.

Including TSB's net contribution, net profit amounted to 347 million euros, representing a year-on-year decline of -29.1% and a drop of -10.1% in the quarter.

RoTE climbed to 13.3%, with recurrent RoTE standing at 14.1%**.

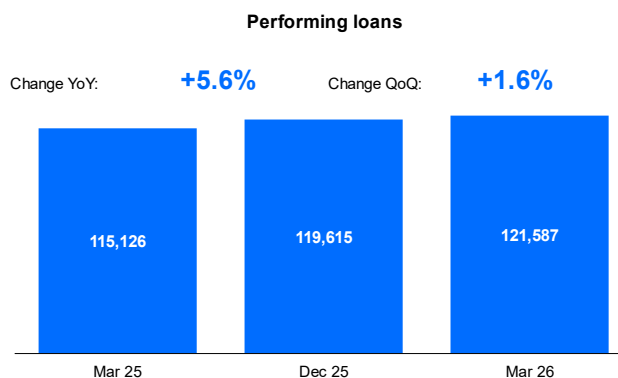


* Reclassification from provisions for expenses related to payments business assets (Paycomet), after the agreement for its sale to Nexi ceased to be in effect. ** Proforma deconsolidating TSB as at December 2025, which entails the distribution of a 50 euro cent dividend and the deconsolidation of TSB intangibles. Does not include TSB profit and does not consider one-off impacts.

Performing loans

Performing loans recorded year-on-year growth of 5.6%, affected by the depreciation of the US dollar. At constant exchange rates, that growth rises to 6.1%, driven both by good performance in Spain, with growth recorded across all segments and with the mortgage book in particular standing out, and by the positive evolution of businesses abroad, particularly in Miami and Mexico.

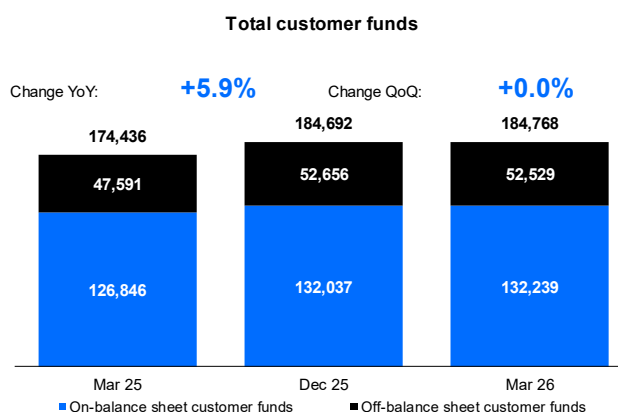
In quarterly terms, lending volumes were up 1.6%, underpinned both by the good performance in Spain, mainly due to the growth in lending volumes granted to SMEs, corporates and the public sector, and by the positive performance of businesses abroad, notably once again Mexico and Miami.



Customer funds

Customer funds recorded a year-on-year increase of 5.9%, driven both by the growth of on-balance sheet funds, with a positive evolution of demand deposits, and by the increase in off-balance sheet funds. In the latter case, it is especially worth mentioning mutual funds, with growth driven by positive net subscriptions, and the good performance of third-party insurance products and managed accounts.

In the quarter, customer funds remained stable, as the growth of on-balance sheet funds was offset by the decline of off-balance sheet funds, where mutual funds were affected by market performance.

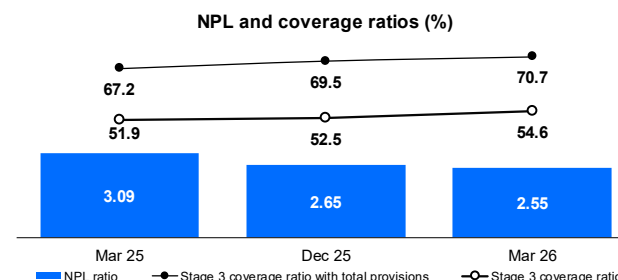


Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)

The NPL ratio dropped to 2.5% and the stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions rose to 70.7%.

The balance of NPAs fell by 106 million euros during the quarter and by 685 million euros over the last twelve months, while the coverage ratio climbed to 65.2%.

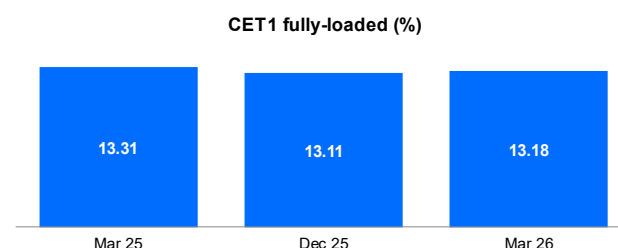
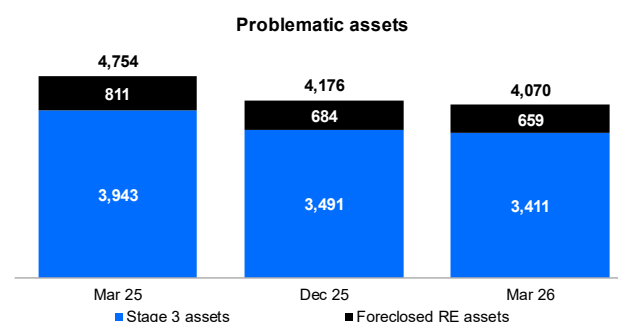
Credit cost of risk stood at 27 bps, while total cost of risk was 38 bps.



Capital ratio

The fully-loaded CET1 ratio stood at 13.18% as at the end of March 2026, increasing by 7 bps quarter-on-quarter.

The phase-in CET1 ratio stood at 13.23% and the Total Capital ratio at 17.66%, putting it above regulatory requirements, with an MDA buffer of 405 bps.



3. Key figures

	31.03.25	31.03.26	YoY (%) ⁽⁵⁾
Profit and loss account (€ millions)			
Net interest income	904	872	-3.5
Core revenues	1,226	1,187	-3.1
Gross operating income	1,283	1,195	-6.8
Pre-provisions income	733	572	-22.0
Net profit	394	284	-28.1
Net profit with TSB	489	347	-29.1
Balance sheet (€ millions)			
Total assets with TSB	249,186	248,893	-0.1
Performing gross loans	115,126	121,587	5.6
Gross loans to customers	119,016	124,945	5.0
On-balance sheet customer funds	126,846	132,239	4.3
Off-balance sheet customer funds	47,591	52,529	10.4
Total customer funds	174,436	184,768	5.9
Net equity	14,724	14,017	-4.8
Shareholders' equity	15,161	14,664	-3.3
Profitability and efficiency ratios (%)			
ROA	0.8	0.7	
RORWA	2.3	2.1	
ROE	12.5	11.0	
ROTE	15.0	13.3	
Efficiency	42.9	52.2	
Risk management			
NPL ratio (%)	3.09	2.55	
Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions (%)	67.2	70.7	
Credit cost of risk (bps)	26	27	
Total cost of risk (bps)	49	38	
Liquidity management (%)			
Loan-to-deposit ratio	911	918	
LCR	220	186	
NSFR	(1) 139	135	
Capital management (2)			
Risk weighted assets (RWA) (€millions)	79,661	80,717	13
Common Equity Tier 1 (%)	13.37	13.23	
Common Equity Tier 1 fully-loaded (%)	13.31	13.18	
Tier 1 (%)	15.57	16.01	
Total capital ratio (%)	17.95	17.66	
MREL (%RWA)	28.02	26.36	
MREL (%LRE)	8.90	8.63	
Leverage ratio (%)	4.94	5.24	
Share data (period end)			
Number of outstanding shares minus the treasury shares (millions)	(3) 5,355	4,920	-8.1
Share price (€)	(4) 2.581	3.043	17.9
Market capitalisation (€millions)	13,821	14,971	8.3
Earnings per share (EPS) (€)	0.33	0.29	-11.5
Book value per share (€)	2.83	2.98	5.3
TBV per share (€)	2.36	2.45	3.9
Price / TBV (times)	1.10	1.24	
Price / Earnings ratio (P/E) (times)	7.84	10.46	
Other data			
Branches	1,165	1,162	
Employees	14,107	13,943	

(1) Taking into account the best estimate as at the date of publication of this report.

(2) According to supervisory expectations, regulatory ratios should reflect a deduction from CET1 corresponding to any excess above the threshold set for extraordinary capital distributions (set at a fully-loaded ratio of 13.0%, applying the regulatory output floor implementation timeline).

(3) Total number of shares minus final treasury stock position (including shares in the buyback programme, where applicable).

(4) Historical values not adjusted.

(5) Throughout this document, YoY changes in relation to the income statement refer to the cumulative three-month period up to the end of March 2026 versus the same cumulative three-month period of 2025.

4. Performance review

Macroeconomic environment

Global economic, political and financial context

Geopolitical factors remained at the forefront during the first quarter of the year.

In early 2026, the United States launched a military intervention in Venezuela in line with its new National Security Strategy. This intervention resulted in a change of leadership in the country and led to greater US control over Venezuela, in particular over its oil production and exports.

Subsequently, the Trump administration became notably interested in taking control of Greenland, which led to heightened tensions between the United States and the European Union. Ultimately, an agreement was reached that envisages a review of NATO's defence treaty and potential US participation in the control of investments and mining rights in Greenland. This foreign policy stance is driving the European agenda towards greater strategic autonomy. Member States are exploring not only more agile reforms, but also mechanisms for enhanced cooperation among countries in highly sensitive areas where reaching agreements is more difficult.

The United States and Israel launched a large-scale offensive against Iran with the aim of neutralising its military and nuclear capabilities and forcing a regime change. In response, Iran closed the Strait of Hormuz and launched attacks against Israel, US bases in the region and various energy infrastructure across Persian Gulf countries. Subsequently, the United States and Iran agreed to a ceasefire. The Trump administration expressed its disappointment at the lack of support from several European partners and even threatened to withdraw the United States from NATO. The onset of the conflict led to a sharp rebound in oil and natural gas prices, as well as in other commodities such as fertilisers. However, these increases began to moderate with the start of negotiations between the United States and Iran.

Uncertainty surrounding the macroeconomic effects of the conflict in Iran remains elevated and will largely depend on the duration of disruptions to energy markets. In the euro area, economic sentiment and investor confidence indices declined as a result of the conflict. In terms of economic policy, several governments announced measures to mitigate the impact of the energy shock. For instance, Germany and Italy cut taxes on petrol. Furthermore, five European Union countries presented an initiative for the European Commission to analyse the creation of a temporary tax on extraordinary profits for energy companies. The European Commission, for its part, plans to propose a set of tools aimed at ensuring a coordinated approach among Member States, as well as energy-saving measures, such as increased remote working and reduced motorway speed limits. In the United States, economic activity stayed strong in Q1 2026, although, much like in the euro area, the effects of the conflict began to appear across most confidence indicators.

Rising energy costs were already reflected in March inflation data. In the euro area, inflation ticked up to 2.6% year-on-year, above the ECB's target. Inflation in the United States increased to 3.3% – the highest level since 2024. In addition, petrol and diesel prices in the US have risen by more than 40% and 60%, respectively, from this year's lows, to over 4 and 5 dollars per gallon. These levels are close to the highs observed in 2022 when the conflict in Ukraine began.

In terms of trade, the United States Supreme Court revoked the tariffs imposed under the Emergency Law, including those announced on 'Liberation Day' and those linked to fentanyl. In response, Trump announced an additional universal tariff of 10%. Meanwhile, the European Union and Mercosur signed a trade agreement, and the EU subsequently formalised a new agreement with India.

Economic situation in Spain

In Spain, early data for March showed that the impact of the conflict in the Middle East was contained. Some sentiment indicators, such as the European Commission's economic confidence index and manufacturing PMI, declined slightly. In contrast, other indicators, such as new vehicle registrations and services sector confidence, improved. As for the labour market, the increase in Social Security enrolments stood out, surprising to the upside and recording the strongest March reading in the entire historical series.

However, activity data released since the start of the year indicate some moderation compared with the peak levels recorded at the end of 2025, partially affected by adverse weather conditions in some regions. Against this backdrop, the Bank of Spain expects GDP growth of between 0.5% and 0.6% quarter-on-quarter in Q1 2026 (compared with 0.8% in Q4 2025). In the medium term, the Bank of Spain estimates that the conflict will have a limited impact on GDP, with growth of 2.3% and 1.7% in 2026 and 2027, respectively (previously, 2.2% and 1.9%). Under alternative scenarios, these rates could be between three-tenths and one percentage point below the combined figure for the two years.

In terms of economic policy, the government approved a package of measures to mitigate the effects of the conflict, equivalent to 0.3% of GDP, including energy-related tax breaks and direct aid to the most affected sectors. Finally, in relation to gas imports—largely from the United States and Algeria—the significant increase in imports from Russia in March is worthy of note, rising to 26% of the total. This increase could be related to a restriction imposed by the EU from late April on imports of liquefied gas under short-term contracts.

Economic situation in the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom ended 2025 with growth of 1.4% year-on-year, three-tenths of a percentage point higher than the figure recorded in 2024. The rebound in investment was the main driver, while household spending remained contained, increasing by less than 1%.

Early data for Q1 2026 were positive and pointed to a moderate expansion of activity. Nonetheless, much like in other economies, the impact of the war in Iran began to be reflected in economic confidence indicators. The labour market saw a slight improvement compared to the end of the previous year, with the unemployment rate falling to 4.9% after exceeding 5% during the second half of 2025. Wages continued to grow at high rates, albeit somewhat below 5% year-on-year.

As regards inflation, prices remained above the Bank of England's target and rebounded following the onset of the conflict in the Middle East, driven by rising energy prices. Headline inflation stood at 3.3% year-on-year in March, while core inflation was 3.1%. The services component, which is the stickiest of the basket, continued to gradually improve, although it remained above 4% year-on-year.

Economic situation in Mexico

At the start of the year, economic activity in Mexico was weak. Early confidence indicators remained subdued, weighed down by trade uncertainty associated with the review of the USMCA.

Growth expectations for 2026 point to a recovery in activity, underpinned by lower interest rates and a possible resolution of the trade uncertainty. The consensus among analysts estimates growth of 1.4%, while the IMF is slightly more optimistic, projecting 1.6%.

In this context, the central bank continued with its series of interest rate cuts, placing the official interest rate at 6.75% in March. However, it indicated that the rate-cutting cycle could soon come to an end and left the door open to a single additional cut, depending on how the data evolves. Inflation rebounded at the end of the quarter to 4.6%, above the central bank's target range (2.0%-4.0%). This increase was driven by the non-core component, although the impact of the conflict in the Middle East remained contained thanks to the measures adopted by the government to cap energy prices.

In addition, the government released its official estimates of the main economic and financial variables. In this report, it reiterated its commitment to fiscal consolidation and revised its projected public deficit downwards to 4.1% of GDP in 2026 (2025: 4.8%). It also revised its inflation forecast for this year upwards, incorporating the impact of the conflict in the Middle East, while remaining optimistic about economic activity, with growth estimates of 1.8%-2.8% for 2026 (compared with the consensus' 1.4%).

Finally, regarding the review of the USMCA trade agreement, Mexican authorities were hopeful about the start of technical discussions with the United States. However, the US trade representative warned that the renegotiation could extend beyond the 1 July deadline and include different adjustments for Mexico and Canada, given the existing asymmetries in bilateral trade patterns.

Fixed-income markets

The ECB kept the deposit rate unchanged at 2.00% in Q1 2026. At its March meeting, held after the outbreak of the war in Iran, Lagarde pointed out that the ECB would closely monitor the pass-through of the energy shock to the wider economy and the potential second-round effects. In addition, alongside its macroeconomic forecasts for the baseline scenario—featuring upward revisions to inflation and downward revisions to growth for 2026—the ECB presented two adverse alternative scenarios amid heightened uncertainty. Looking ahead to its April meeting, most Council members signalled that official rates will be left unchanged, citing the need for more information on the duration of the energy crisis and its economic impact.

The Federal Reserve kept the target range for the Fed Funds rate at 3.50%-3.75% over the quarter. The central bank adopted a prudent approach in light of developments in the Middle East and the upward pressure from rising energy prices on inflation, while it warned of potential negative effects on the labour market. In its revised projections, the Fed did not foresee a significant deterioration in activity, although it expected prices to stay above the target both this year and next.

Meanwhile, the Bank of England paused its rate-cutting cycle, keeping the base rate at 3.75% in March. The decision was unanimous and reflected increased caution in light of the energy shock. BoE members also expressed concern about potential second-round effects, amid persistently high services inflation.

Long-term government bond yields recorded broad-based rallies, mainly driven by a recalibration of expectations about official rates following the outbreak of the conflict in the Middle East. The yield on the 10-year sovereign bond reached its highest levels since 2011 in Germany and since 2008 in the United Kingdom. In the United States, movements were more contained, in line with a potentially smaller impact of the energy shock on the US economy. This pattern was also reflected in currency markets, where the dollar appreciated.

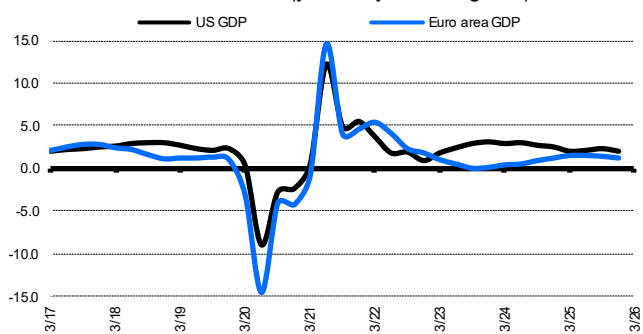
Risk premiums of periphery countries rose moderately following the onset of the conflict. The Spanish premium rebounded by 7 bps to 50 bps, while the Italian premium increased by 21 bps to 90 bps. Meanwhile, the French bond premium remained relatively stable, increasing slightly by 1 bp to 72 bps.

Equity markets

Stock markets posted declines over the quarter, driven by several factors. In January, Trump's tariff threats against Europe, as part of the conflict related to Greenland, had a negative impact. In February, upward revisions to capital expenditure plans by large technology companies, together with announcements of new AI applications with potential disruptive effects—particularly in the software sector and among private credit fund managers—added further downward pressure. Finally, in March, the main driver was rising prices of oil and other commodities as a result of the conflict in the Middle East.

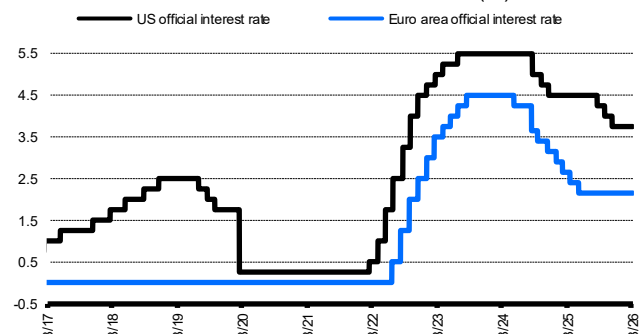
Overall, the main stock market indices ended the quarter down between 2% and 8%. The FTSE 100 was a notable outperformer, gaining more than 2% in euro terms, supported by the index's high weighting of energy stocks.

GDP – USA vs. Euro area (year-on-year change, %)



Source: Bloomberg.

Official interest rate – USA vs. Euro area (%)



Exchange rates: Parity vs. euro

	31.03.25	30.06.25	30.09.25	31.12.25	31.03.26
USD	1.0815	1.1720	1.1741	1.1750	1.1498
GBP	0.8354	0.8555	0.8734	0.8726	0.8683
MXN	22.0627	22.0899	21.5314	21.1180	20.7101

Source: Bank of Spain.

Income statement

Summary of results:

As at the end of March 2026, Banco Sabadell has earned net profit of 284 million euros (347 million euros including net contribution by TSB). In terms of profitability, RoTE stands at 13.3% and recurrent RoTE at 14.1%*.

The quarter was impacted by the booking of non-recurrent costs, of which –55 million euros correspond to efficiency initiatives in Spain and c.–14 million euros correspond to the sterling hedge associated with the TSB sale price.

* Proforma deconsolidating TSB as at December 2025, which entails the distribution of a 50 euro cent dividend and the deconsolidation of TSB intangibles. Does not include TSB profit and does not consider one-off impacts.

Cumulative income statement

(€ millions)	1Q25	1Q26	YoY (%)
Net interest income	904	872	-3.5
Net fees and commissions	322	315	-2.2
Core revenues	1,226	1,187	-3.1
Net trading income and exchange differences	26	1	-95.4
Income from equity method and dividends	61	24	-60.8
Other operating income/expense	-30	-17	-42.5
Gross operating income	1,283	1,195	-6.8
Operating expenses	-464	-523	12.7
Personnel expenses	-298	-361	21.2
Other general expenses	-166	-162	-2.6
Amortisation & depreciation	-85	-100	17.3
Total costs	-550	-624	13.4
Memorandum item:			
Recurrent costs	-550	-569	3.4
Non-recurrent costs	0	-55	--
Pre-provisions income	733	572	-22.0
Provisions for NPLs	-87	-120	38.7
Provisions for other financial assets	-16	-18	17.0
Other impairments	-25	5	--
Gains on sale of assets and other results	-12	0	-100.0
Profit before tax	594	438	-26.2
Income tax	-200	-152	-23.6
Minority interest	0	2	--
Net profit	394	284	-28.1
TSB net contribution	94	63	-33.4
Net profit with TSB	489	347	-29.1

Quarterly income statement

(€millions)	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	QoQ (%)
Net interest income	904	906	899	895	872	-2.5
Net fees and commissions	322	327	314	332	315	-5.1
Core revenues	1,226	1,233	1,213	1,227	1,187	-3.3
Net trading income and exchange differences	26	-9	-31	-4	1	--
Income from equity method and dividends	61	41	34	45	24	-47.3
Other operating income/expense	-30	-13	-11	-56	-17	-69.4
Gross operating income	1,283	1,251	1,204	1,212	1,195	-1.4
Operating expenses	-464	-446	-470	-486	-523	7.7
Personnel expenses	-298	-294	-301	-315	-361	14.6
Other general expenses	-166	-153	-169	-171	-162	-5.1
Amortisation & depreciation	-85	-89	-91	-119	-100	-15.7
Total costs	-550	-535	-561	-605	-624	3.1
Memorandum item:						
Recurrent costs	-550	-535	-561	-605	-569	-6.0
Non-recurrent costs	0	0	0	0	-55	--
Pre-provisions income	733	716	643	608	572	-5.9
Provisions for NPLs	-87	-92	-117	-130	-120	-7.6
Provisions for other financial assets	-16	-5	-3	-14	-18	29.2
Other impairments	-25	-16	-6	20	5	-73.0
Gains on sale of assets and other results	-12	-1	-4	-20	0	-100.0
Profit before tax	594	601	513	463	438	-5.4
Income tax	-200	-190	-169	-153	-152	-0.3
Minority interest	0	1	0	1	2	176.9
Net profit	394	410	344	310	284	-8.4
TSB net contribution	94	77	70	76	63	-17.4
Net profit with TSB	489	486	414	386	347	-10.1

Net interest income:

Net interest income amounted to 872 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing a year-on-year variation of -3.5%. This performance is mainly due to a smaller loan yield and a reduced contribution by credit institutions, in a context of lower interest rates. These factors are partially mitigated by the growth of volumes, along with the lower cost of both customer funds and funding raised in wholesale funding.

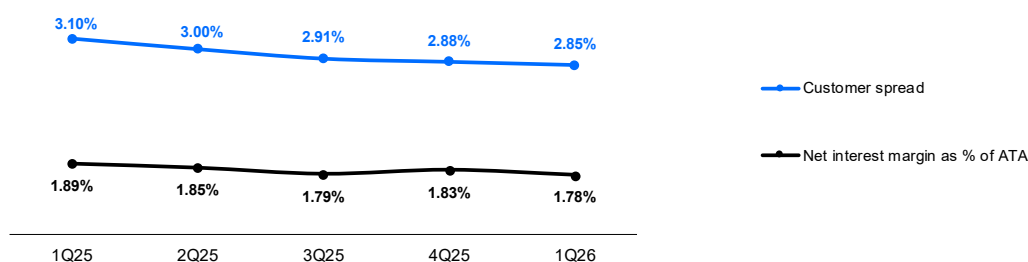
In the quarter, net interest income showed a variation of -2.5%, impacted by a squeezed customer margin, the effect of having fewer days in the quarter, and the smaller contribution of liquidity and the ALCO portfolio.

Customer margin and net interest margin:

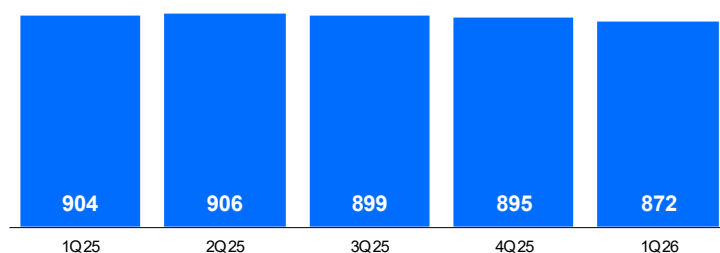
The customer margin stood at 2.85% as at the end of March 2026, falling by 25 bps from the previous March. This evolution is explained by the reduced loan yield, which was partially offset by the lower cost of funds. In the quarter, the customer margin fell by 3 bps, as a result of a lower loan yield and a higher cost of funds.

Furthermore, net interest margin as a percentage of average total assets dropped by 11 bps year-on-year and by 5 bps during the quarter.

Net interest income (%)



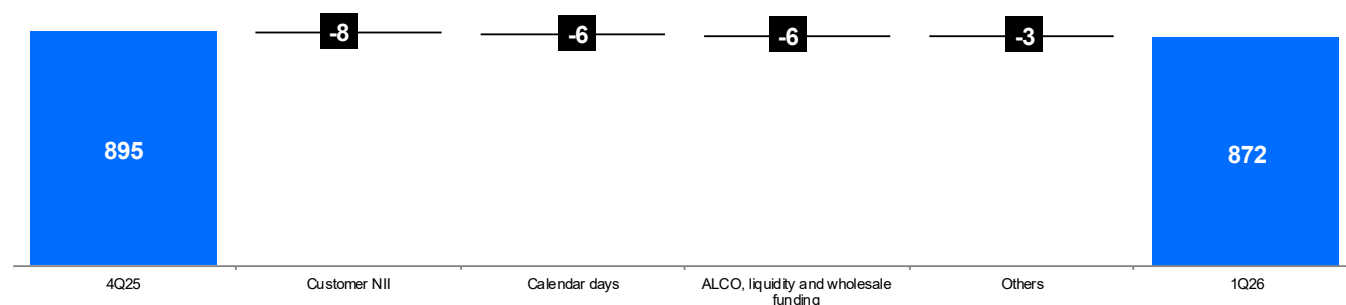
Evolution of net interest income



Change YoY: **-3.5%**

Change QoQ: **-2.5%**

Quarterly evolution of net interest income (€ million)



Gains and charges in the quarter

(€ millions)	1Q25			2Q25			3Q25			4Q25			1Q26		
	Avg. balance	Rate %	Results	Avg. balance	Rate %	Results	Avg. balance	Rate %	Results	Avg. balance	Rate %	Results	Avg. balance	Rate %	Results
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	29,100	3.06	220	28,978	2.69	194	28,256	2.39	170	21,926	2.41	133	24,989	2.21	136
Loans to customers (net)	114,315	4.09	1,153	115,675	3.88	1,120	118,000	3.68	1,093	119,104	3.64	1,093	119,374	3.63	1,070
Fixed-income securities	31,514	3.21	249	33,186	3.06	254	34,496	2.99	260	34,893	2.97	261	36,348	2.94	263
Other assets	18,817	0.48	22	18,858	0.47	22	17,602	0.65	29	17,632	0.26	12	17,926	0.20	9
Total assets	193,745	3.44	1,645	196,697	3.24	1,590	198,354	3.10	1,552	193,554	3.07	1,499	198,637	3.02	1,478
Financial institutions (2)	21,464	-3.13	-166	25,379	-2.73	-173	28,405	-2.48	-177	22,600	-2.54	-145	25,018	-2.40	-148
Customer deposits	126,338	-0.99	-309	126,078	-0.88	-278	126,488	-0.77	-244	128,014	-0.76	-244	131,932	-0.78	-253
Capital markets	23,216	-3.65	-209	23,078	-3.29	-190	21,808	-3.08	-169	21,446	-2.99	-161	21,536	-3.00	-169
Other liabilities and shareholders' equity	22,726	-1.01	-57	22,162	-0.78	-43	21,652	-1.13	-62	21,495	-0.98	-53	20,151	-0.90	-45
Total funds	193,745	-1.55	-741	196,697	-1.39	-684	198,354	-1.31	-652	193,554	-1.24	-604	198,637	-1.24	-605
Net interest income			904			906			899			895			872
Customer spread			3.10			3.00			2.91			2.88			2.85
Net interest margin as % of ATA			1.89			1.85			1.79			1.83			1.78

(1) Includes cash, central banks, credit institutions and reverse repos.

(2) Includes repos.

Profit or loss on financial operations and exchange differences:

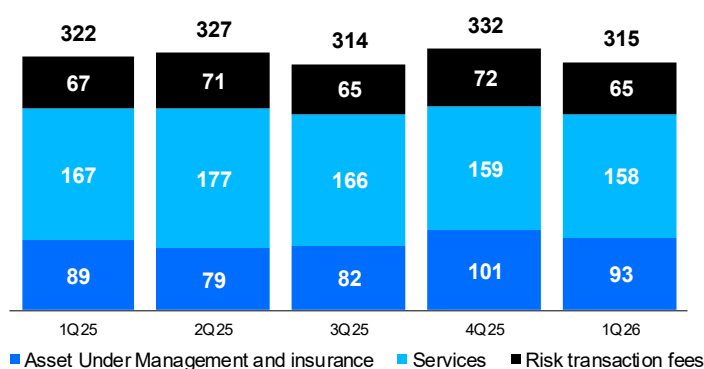
As at the end of March 2026, this item came to a total of 1 million euros, less than at the end of the same period the year before, mainly due to the negative impact of the hedge of net investments in foreign operations, which includes the sterling hedge on TSB's sale price, with an impact that amounted to c.-14 million euros in the first quarter of 2026. Compared to the previous quarter, this line item showed an improvement of 6 million euros, mainly as a result of the recognition of revaluations of BSCapital investees.

Net fees and commissions:

Net fees and commissions amounted to 315 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing a year-on-year variation of -2.2%. This evolution is mainly explained by the lower contribution of service fees.

In quarter-on-quarter terms, net fees and commissions recorded a variation of -5.1%, impacted by the booking of success fees on assets under management and insurance products in the fourth quarter of 2025 and by fewer fees and commissions from risk operations affected by the seasonal effect of the first quarter.

Evolution of net fees and commissions



Change YoY: **-2.2%**

Change QoQ: **-5.1%**

Net fees and commissions

(€ millions)	4Q25	1Q26	QoQ (%)	1Q25	1Q26	YoY (%)
Lending fees	47	42	-10.9	42	42	-1.0
Guarantees commissions	26	23	-10.4	24	23	-5.8
Risk transaction fees	72	65	-10.7	67	65	-2.7
Cards	41	40	-3.6	40	40	-0.6
Payment orders	16	14	-10.8	16	14	-9.0
Securities	17	19	6.4	19	19	-0.2
Sight accounts	56	56	0.6	57	56	-2.0
Foreign currency and notes exchange	20	19	-6.1	22	19	-12.9
Other transactions	8	10	26.9	13	10	-26.6
Services fees	159	158	-0.6	167	158	-5.5
Mutual funds	33	32	-2.8	31	32	4.0
Pension funds and insurance brokerage	46	51	10.9	44	51	15.6
Managed accounts	22	9	-56.8	14	9	-30.7
Asset Under Management and insurance	101	93	-8.2	89	93	4.5
Total commissions	332	315	-5.1	322	315	-2.2

Income from equity method and dividends:

This item came to 24 million euros as at the end of March 2026, trending downwards in both year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter terms. This variation is mainly explained by lower earnings on the insurance business, affected by market volatility. In addition, the year-on-year comparison was influenced by the booking of positive results in the first quarter of 2025 stemming from BSCapital investees.

Other operating income and expenses:

This item came to -17 million euros as at the end of March 2026, improving in year-on-year terms and during the quarter, as in 4Q 2025 it included -39 million euros corresponding to the payment of the Spanish tax on deposits of credit institutions (IDEC) and -7 million euros of contributions to the deposit guarantee compartment of the Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Total costs:

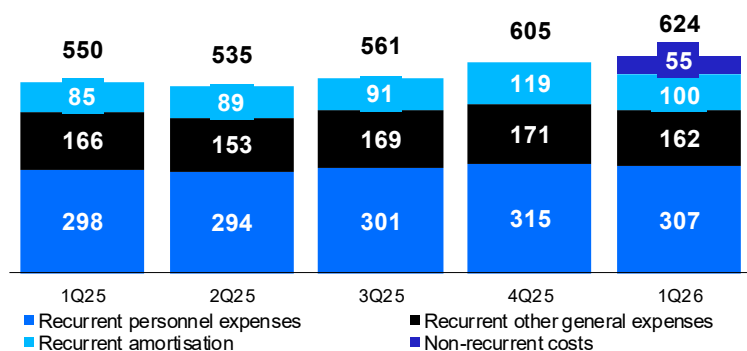
Total costs came to -624 million euros as at the end of March 2026 and include -55 million euros of non-recurring costs related to efficiency initiatives in Spain associated with early retirements. Recurrent costs, for their part, increased by 3.4% year-on-year, due mainly to the increase in depreciation/ amortisation and personnel expenses.

Quarter-on-quarter, total costs were up 3.1%, driven by the increase in personnel expenses, which include the efficiency initiatives. However, recurrent costs were down by -6.0% in the quarter, as the previous quarter included reclassifications out of the provisions line item of expenses associated with the payments business (Paycomet). Excluding that effect, recurrent costs fell by -3.0%.

Total costs

(€ millions)	4 Q25	1Q26	QoQ (%)	1Q25	1Q26	YoY (%)
Personnel expenses	-315	-361	14.6	-298	-361	21.2
IT and communications	-61	-67	10.2	-63	-67	5.3
Publicity	-17	-14	-17.3	-15	-14	-6.8
Property and plant	-8	-9	4.9	-8	-9	7.0
Technical reports and judicial expenses	-12	-8	-38.7	-11	-8	-31.9
Outsourced administrative services	-15	-19	26.9	-19	-19	1.7
Contributions and taxes	-36	-27	-23.8	-32	-27	-15.7
Others	-22	-19	-14.7	-18	-19	5.6
Other general expenses	-171	-162	-5.1	-166	-162	-2.6
Amortisation & depreciation	-119	-100	-15.7	-85	-100	17.3
Total costs	-605	-624	3.1	-550	-624	13.4
Memorandum item:						
Recurrent costs	-605	-569	-6.0	-550	-569	3.4
Non-recurrent costs	0	-55	--	0	-55	--
Efficiency ratio (%)				42.9	52.2	

Evolution of total costs



Change YoY: **+3.4%** (1)

Change QoQ: **-6.0%** (1)

(1) Change over total recurrent costs.

Provisions for credit losses and other impairments:

These remained at contained levels, totalling –133 million euros as at the end of March 2026. This performance reflects a year-on-year increase of 4.6%, explained by the booking of greater provisions for credit risk, which offset the improvement recorded in provisions associated with real estate assets.

In the quarter, provisions increased by 5.8%, mainly because in the fourth quarter of 2025 there were positive non-recurrent impacts recorded under “Other provisions and impairments” related to the reclassification of costs associated with the payments business to the total costs line item.

With this level of provisions, credit cost of risk stood at 27 bps as at the end of March 2026 and total cost of risk stood at 38 bps.

Gains on sale of assets and other results:

As at the end of March 2026, there were no material gains or losses recorded under the gains on sale of assets and other results heading, so this item shows an improvement both year-on-year and in the quarter, as a result of the asset write-offs booked in previous periods.

Net profit:

Net profit amounted to 284 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing a reduction of –28.1% year-on-year and of –8.4% in the quarter. This evolution was constrained by the booking of non-recurrent costs, mentioned previously, of which –55 million euros (gross) correspond to efficiency initiatives and c.–14 million euros (gross) correspond to the sterling hedge associated with the TSB sale price.

Including TSB's net contribution, net profit amounted to 347 million euros, representing a year-on-year decline of –29.1% and a drop of –10.1% in the quarter.

Balance sheet

Highlights:

Performing loans showed a positive evolution both in the year-on-year comparison and in the quarter, driven both by the good performance in Spain and by the positive evolution of businesses abroad, especially in Miami and Mexico.

Customer funds recorded a year-on-year increase, driven both by the growth of on-balance sheet funds, with a positive evolution of demand deposits, and by the increase in off-balance sheet funds. In the latter case, it is especially

worth mentioning mutual funds—with growth driven by positive net subscriptions—and the good performance of third-party insurance products and managed accounts.

In the quarter, customer funds remained stable, as the growth of on-balance sheet funds was offset by the decline of off-balance sheet funds, where mutual funds were affected by market performance.

Loans and advances to customers:

Gross performing loans ended March 2026 with a balance of 121,587 million euros, increasing by 5.6% year-on-year and by 1.6% in the quarter, driven by good performance in both Spain and foreign businesses, especially in Miami and Mexico.

In the Spain perimeter (which includes the foreign branches), gross performing loans showed an improvement of 5.0% in year-on-year terms, growing across all segments, with the increase in the mortgage book being particularly noteworthy. In the quarter, this item grew by 1.4%, mainly driven by higher levels of credit granted to SMEs, corporates and the public sector.

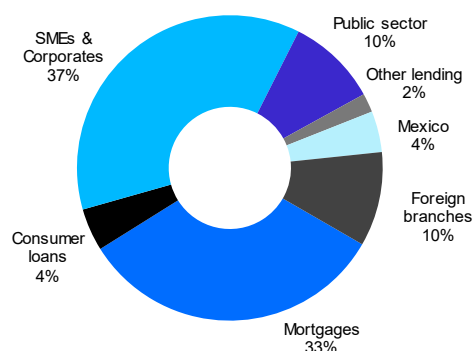
Gross performing loans of foreign branches (Europe and Miami) amounted to 12,153 million euros, increasing by 10.9% year-on-year and by 7.1% in the quarter, impacted by the performance of the US dollar. At constant exchange rates, they increased by 15.9% year-on-year and by 5.6% in the quarter, mainly driven by the positive evolution of the portfolio in Miami.

Mexico recorded growth of 21.3% year-on-year and of 6.9% in the quarter, impacted by the performance of the US dollar and the Mexican peso. At constant exchange rates, that variation becomes an increase of 21.9% year-on-year and of 5.1% in the quarter.

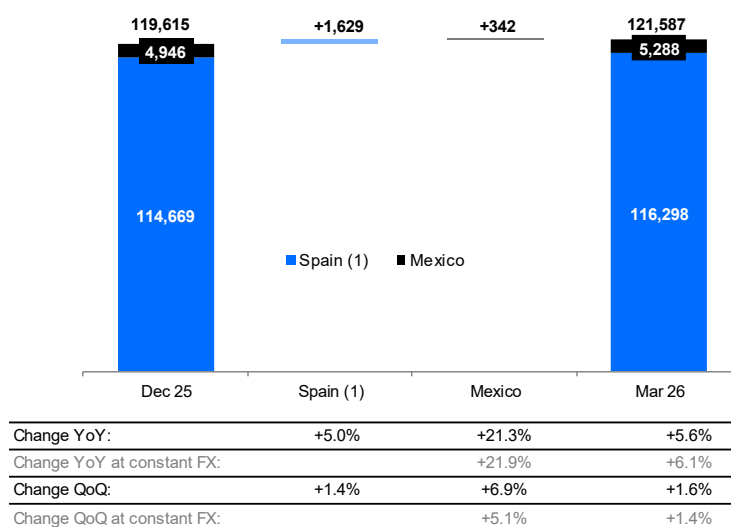
Loans and advances to customers

(€ millions)	31.03.25	31.12.25	31.03.26	Change	
				YoY (%)	QoQ (%)
Mortgage loans & credits	48,969	51,141	51,331	4.8	0.4
Other secured loans & credits	5,320	6,617	6,894	29.6	4.2
Working capital	7,916	8,605	8,547	8.0	-0.7
Leasing	2,412	2,527	2,533	5.0	0.2
Unsecured lending and others	50,510	50,725	52,283	3.5	3.1
Performing gross loans	115,126	119,615	121,587	5.6	1.6
Stage 3 assets (customer)	3,704	3,282	3,152	-14.9	-4.0
Accruals	186	175	206	10.7	17.9
Gross loans to customers (excluding repos)	119,016	123,072	124,945	5.0	1.5
Reverse repos	0	0	0	--	--
Gross loans to customers	119,016	123,072	124,945	5.0	1.5
Impairment allowances	-2,526	-2,302	-2,285	-9.5	-0.7
Loans and advances to customers	116,490	120,770	122,660	5.3	1.6

Loans and advances to customers, by segment, 31.03.2026 (%)



Gross performing loans, by geography (€ million)



(1) Spain includes foreign branches (€12,153M in Mar 26 and €11,346M in Dec 25).

Liabilities:

Customer funds:

Total customer funds amounted to 184,768 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing growth of 5.9% year-on-year, remaining stable in the quarter.

Regarding on-balance sheet customer funds, these came to a total of 132,239 million euros, representing growth of 4.3% year-on-year, where it is worth highlighting the growth of funds held in demand deposit accounts. In the quarter, on-balance sheet customer funds increased by 0.2%.

Demand deposit balances amounted to 109,626 million euros, representing growth of 6.4% year-on-year, remaining stable compared to the previous quarter.

Term deposits came to a total of 22,293 million euros, representing a year-on-year decline of -5.9%, affected by funds flowing through to off-balance sheet products and demand deposits, and an increase in the quarter of 1.0%.

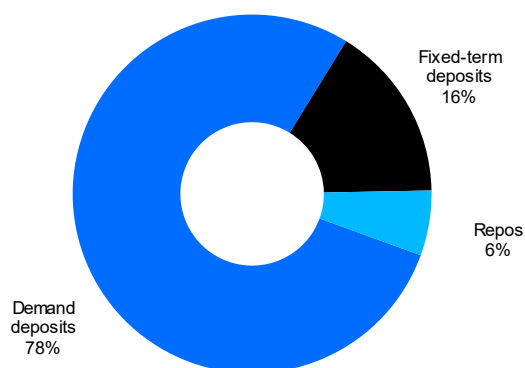
Total off-balance sheet customer funds amounted to 52,529 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing a year-on-year increase of 10.4%. Here it is worth noting the good performance of mutual funds, mainly driven by positive net subscriptions, as well as the growth of third-party insurance products and managed accounts.

In quarterly terms, off-balance sheet customer funds showed a slight dip of -0.2%, due to the negative performance of financial markets, which particularly affected mutual funds, despite having continued to record positive net subscriptions during the period.

Funds under management and third-party funds:

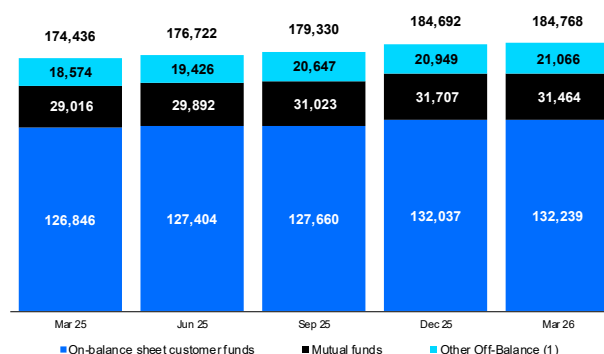
This item amounted to a total of 212,917 million euros, representing an increase of 0.6% year-on-year and of 2.2% in the quarter, impacted by the evolution of reverse repurchase agreements. Not including those repos, this item increased by 3.6% year-on-year and fell by -0.5% in the quarter.

Customer deposits, 31.03.2026 (%) (*)



(*) Excluding accrual/deferral adjustments and hedging derivatives.

Evolution of customer funds (€ million)



On-balance sheet customer funds

Change YoY: **4.3%**

Change QoQ: **0.2%**

Total customer funds

Change YoY: **5.9%**

Change QoQ: **0.0%**

(1) Includes pension funds, third-party insurance products and managed accounts.

Customer funds

(€ millions)	31.03.25	31.12.25	31.03.26	Change	
				YoY (%)	QoQ (%)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	181,363	180,214	183,867	1.4	2.0
Non-retail financial liabilities	54,518	48,178	51,628	-5.3	7.2
Central banks	0	0	435	--	--
Credit institutions	11,850	19,845	18,224	53.8	-8.2
Institutional issues	37,110	23,689	28,149	-24.1	18.8
Other financial liabilities	5,558	4,644	4,820	-13.3	3.8
On-balance sheet customer funds	(1) 126,846	132,037	132,239	4.3	0.2
Customer deposits	110,566	134,504	140,268	-0.6	4.3
Demand deposits	(1) 102,999	109,577	109,626	6.4	0.0
Fixed-term deposits	(1) 23,700	22,071	22,293	-5.9	1.0
Repos	14,042	2,709	8,213	-41.5	203.1
Accruals and derivative hedging adjustments	315	147	136	-56.9	-7.7
Debt and other marketable securities	(1) 19,089	16,956	16,846	-11.8	-0.7
Subordinated liabilities	(2) 3,812	4,265	3,274	-14.1	-23.3
On-balance sheet funds	163,956	155,725	160,387	-2.2	3.0
Mutual funds	29,016	31,707	31,464	8.4	-0.8
Dedicated investment companies	730	831	862	18.1	3.7
Third-party funds	28,287	30,876	30,602	8.2	-0.9
Managed accounts	4,991	5,887	6,152	23.3	4.5
Pension funds	3,318	3,430	3,387	2.1	-1.3
Individual	2,143	2,195	2,160	0.8	-1.6
Company	1,172	1,231	1,223	4.4	-0.7
Group	4	3	3	-5.6	0.3
Third-party insurance products	10,265	11,632	11,527	12.3	-0.9
Off-balance sheet customer funds	47,591	52,656	52,529	10.4	-0.2
Funds under management and third-party funds	211,546	208,381	212,917	0.6	2.2

(1) On-balance sheet customer funds as at 31.12.2025 include 109,626 million euros of demand deposits (109,577 million euros as at 31.12.2025 and 102,999 million euros as at 31.03.2025), 22,178 million euros of term deposits excluding multi-seller covered bonds, subordinated deposits and Yankee CD (22,056 million euros as at 31.12.2025 and 23,349 million euros as at 31.03.2025) and 435 million euros of retail issuances (commercial paper), included in Debt and other marketable securities (404 million euros as at 31.12.2025 and 498 million euros as at 31.03.2025).

(2) Subordinated liabilities of debt securities.

Equity:

The following table shows the evolution of equity as at the end of March 2026:

Equity

(€millions)	31.03.25	31.12.25	31.03.26	Change	
				YoY	QoQ
Shareholders' equity	15,161	14,631	14,664	-498	33
Issued capital	673	628	628	-46	0
Reserves	14,017	12,926	14,640	623	1713
Other equity	27	27	28	1	1
Less: treasury shares	-44	-26	-278	-234	-253
Attributable net profit	489	1,775	347	-142	-1429
Less: interim dividends	0	-700	-700	-700	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-472	-584	-683	-211	-99
Minority interest	34	35	37	2	2
Net equity	14,724	14,082	14,017	-707	-65

Risk management

Highlights:

The NPL ratio improved to 2.5% and the stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions rose to 70.7%, as at March 2026.

Non-performing assets were reduced by 106 million euros during the quarter, with those classified as stage 3 falling by 80 million euros while problematic real estate assets did so by 26 million euros. Over the past twelve months, the balance of non-performing assets has fallen by 685 million euros, of which 532 million euros correspond to stage 3 loans and 153 million euros correspond to problematic real estate assets.

It is worth highlighting the year-on-year increase in the coverage ratio of NPAs, which stood at 65.2%, up from 62.6% as at the end of March 2025.

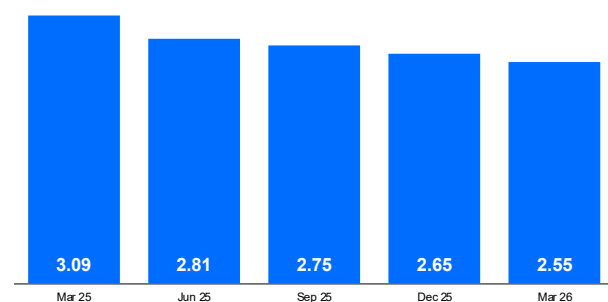
With regard to the breakdown of loans by stages, it should be noted that stage 2 loans represent 4.3% of the total with coverage of 4.5%, while stage 3 loans represent 2.5% of the total with coverage of 54.6%.

Risk management:

Non-performing assets showed a balance of 4,070 million euros as at the end of March 2026, of which 3,411 million euros correspond to stage 3 loans and 659 million euros correspond to problematic real estate assets.

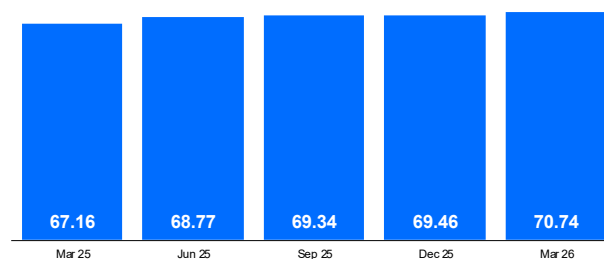
The gross NPA ratio was reduced to 3.0%, while the net NPA ratio dropped to 1.1%.

NPL ratio (%) (*)



(*) Calculated including contingent exposures.

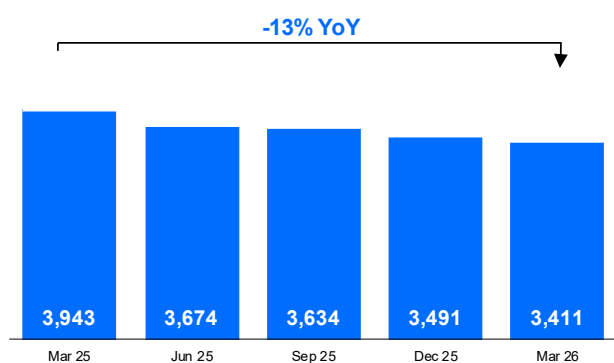
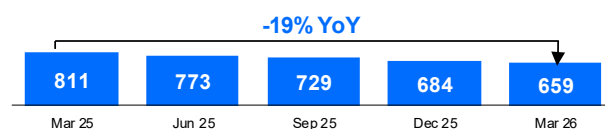
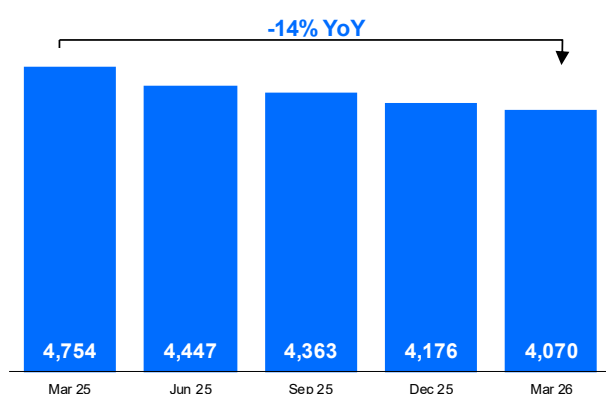
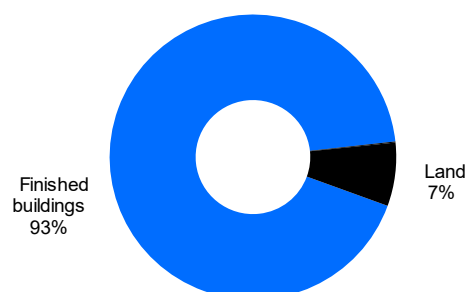
Stage 3 coverage ratios with total provisions (%) (*)



NPL ratio, by segment (*)

	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26
Real estate development and/or construction purposes	4.98%	4.47%	4.21%	4.15%	2.89%
Construction purposes non-related to real estate dev.	4.09%	3.40%	3.32%	2.35%	2.34%
Large corporates	1.69%	1.52%	1.61%	1.84%	2.03%
SME and small retailers and self-employed	6.44%	6.12%	5.70%	5.33%	5.18%
Individuals with 1st mortgage guarantee assets	2.31%	1.98%	1.92%	1.84%	1.56%
NPL ratio	3.09%	2.81%	2.75%	2.65%	2.55%

(*) Calculated including contingent exposures.

Evolution of stage 3 loans (€ million) (*)

Evolution of problematic real estate assets (€ million) (*)

Evolution of non-performing assets (€ million) (*)

Composition of problematic real estate assets (%)


(*) Calculated including contingent exposures.

The table below shows the evolution of non-performing assets over the last few quarters:

Quarterly variation of non-performing assets

(€millions)	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Gross entries	419	461	426	509	494
Recoveries and sales	-516	-621	-379	-562	-508
Net stage 3 entries	-97	-161	47	-53	-14
Gross entries	8	5	14	5	4
Sales	-33	-43	-58	-50	-30
Change in foreclosed RE assets	-25	-38	-44	-45	-26
Net stage 3 entries + Change in foreclosed RE assets	-122	-199	3	-98	-40
Write-offs	-140	-109	-87	-90	-66
NPA's quarterly change	-261	-307	-84	-188	-106

Evolution of non-performing assets ^(*)

(€ millions)	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26
Stage 3 exposures	3,943	3,674	3,634	3,491	3,411
Total provisions	2,648	2,527	2,520	2,425	2,413
Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions (%)	67.2%	68.8%	69.3%	69.5%	70.7%
Stage 3 exposures	3,943	3,674	3,634	3,491	3,411
Stage 3 provisions	2,047	1,941	1,938	1,834	1,862
Stage 3 coverage ratio (%)	51.9%	52.8%	53.3%	52.5%	54.6%
Foreclosed RE assets	811	773	729	684	659
Provisions	327	306	272	251	239
Foreclosed RE assets coverage ratio (%)	40.3%	39.5%	37.3%	36.6%	36.2%
Non-performing assets	4,754	4,447	4,363	4,176	4,070
Provisions	2,975	2,832	2,791	2,675	2,651
Non-performing assets coverage ratio (%)	62.6%	63.7%	64.0%	64.1%	65.2%
Gross loans excluding repos + financial guarantees and other guarantees granted + foreclosed RE assets	128,407	131,464	132,862	132,338	134,430
Gross NPA ratio (%)	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%
Net non-performing assets	1,779	1,615	1,572	1,500	1,418
Net NPA ratio (%)	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Net NPAs as % of total assets	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%

(*) Includes contingent exposures.

(1) The gross NPA ratio is calculated as gross non-performing assets divided by gross lending excluding repos and guarantees given plus problematic real estate assets, while the net NPA ratio is calculated as net non-performing assets, including all provisions, divided by gross lending excluding repos and guarantees given plus problematic real estate assets.

Breakdown of loans and provisions, by stages

(€ millions)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Gross loans excluding repos and financial guarantees and other guarantees granted	124,646	5,715	3,411
<i>Change QoQ</i>	2.0%	-5.1%	-2.3%
<i>Change YoY</i>	6.8%	-17.7%	-13.5%
Provisions	295	256	1,862
% Stage / Total loans	93.2%	4.3%	2.5%
Coverage	0.2%	4.5%	54.6%

Liquidity management

Highlights:

Sound liquidity position, with a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of 186% as at the end of March 2026 and total liquid assets of 50,520 million euros.

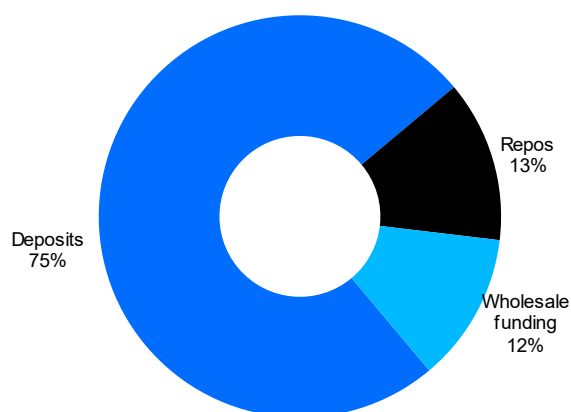
The loan-to-deposit ratio as at the end of March 2026 was 91.8%, with a balanced retail funding structure.

Banco Sabadell issued one 500 million euro mortgage covered bonds trade in the first quarter of 2026.

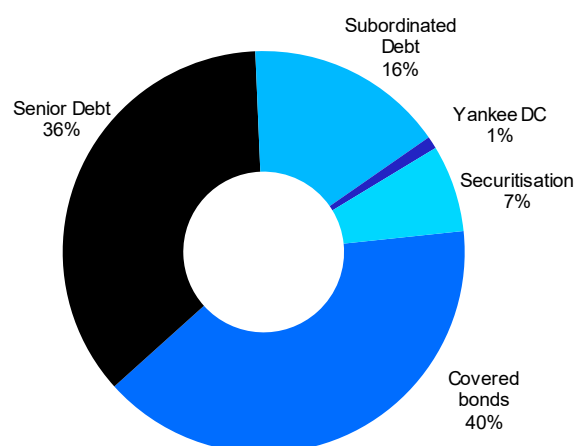
(€ millions)		31.03.25	31.12.25	31.03.26
Loans and advances to customers	(1)	116,490	120,770	122,660
Brokered loans		-974	-1,268	-1,315
Adjusted net loans and advances		115,516	119,503	121,344
On-balance sheet customer funds		126,846	132,037	132,239
Loan-to-deposit ratio (%)		91.1	90.5	91.8

(1) Excludes reverse repos.

Funding structure, 31.03.2026 (%)



Wholesale funding breakdown, 31.03.2026 (%)



Maturities

(€ millions)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	>2031	Outstanding balance
Covered bonds	1,390	1,100	985	950	1,250	200	2,000	11,624
Senior preferred	0	0	750	1,268	750	0	0	3,268
Senior non preferred	67	18	500	1,500	500	500	1,195	4,280
Subordinated Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	1,515
Total	1,457	1,118	2,235	3,718	2,500	700	4,210	15,938

Note: Debt maturities exclude AT1 issuances and include the early redemption of issuances with a redemption option where these have already been announced.

New issuances in the year

(€ millions)	1Q26
Covered bonds	500
Total	500

Maturities in the year

(€ millions)	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26
Covered bonds	0	0	1,000	390
Senior preferred	500	0	0	0
Senior non preferred	0	0	0	67
Subordinated Debt	500	0	0	0
Total	1,000	0	1,000	457

Capital management and credit ratings

Highlights:

The fully-loaded CET1 ratio stood at 13.18% as at the end of March 2026, increasing by 7 bps quarter-on-quarter.

The phase-in CET1 ratio stood at 13.23% as at the end of March 2026. The phase-in Total Capital ratio stood at 17.66%, thus remaining above regulatory requirements with an MDA buffer of 405 bps.

The minimum prudential requirements applicable to Banco Sabadell for 2026 following the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) are 9.18% for CET1 and 13.60% for Total Capital.

The phase-in Leverage ratio was 5.24%.

The MREL ratio as a percentage of RWAs stood at 26.36%, above the current requirement of 25.64%⁽¹⁾, while the MREL ratio as a percentage of the Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE) was 8.63%, also above the current requirement of 6.39%. The applicable requirements were updated on 7 April 2026, becoming 25.64%⁽¹⁾ for MREL as % of RWAs and 6.26% for MREL as % of LRE.

(1) The ratio includes the combined buffer requirement, estimated at 3.50%.

Capital ratios

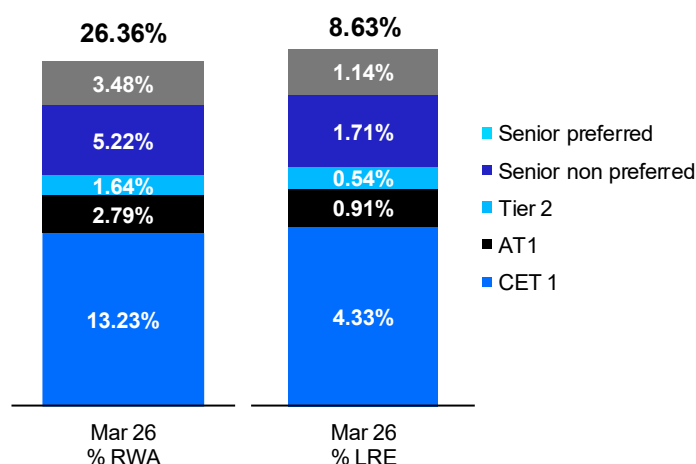
(€millions)	Phase-in			Fully-loaded		
	31.03.25	31.12.25	31.03.26	31.03.25	31.12.25	31.03.26
Issued capital	673	628	628	673	628	628
Reserves	13,252	13,226	13,549	13,252	13,226	13,549
Deductions	(1) -3,276	-3,312	-3,501	-3,271	-3,307	-3,496
Common Equity Tier 1	10,649	10,542	10,676	10,655	10,546	10,681
CET 1 (%)	13.37%	13.16%	13.23%	13.31%	13.11%	13.18%
Preference shares and other	1,750	2,750	2,250	1,750	2,750	2,250
Primary capital	12,399	13,292	12,926	12,405	13,296	12,931
Tier I (%)	15.57%	16.59%	16.01%	15.49%	16.53%	15.95%
Secondary capital	1,900	1,311	1,326	1,900	1,311	1,326
Tier II (%)	2.38%	1.64%	1.64%	2.37%	1.63%	1.64%
Total capital	14,299	14,602	14,253	14,304	14,607	14,258
Total capital ratio (%)	17.95%	18.23%	17.66%	17.87%	18.16%	17.59%
Risk weighted assets (RWA)	79,661	80,111	80,717	80,068	80,455	81,069
Leverage ratio (%)	4.94%	5.41%	5.24%	4.94%	5.41%	5.24%
CET 1 - BS (non-consolidated basis) (%)	15.27%	14.97%	14.82%			
Tier I - BS (non-consolidated basis) (%)	17.65%	18.76%	17.87%			
Tier II - BS (non-consolidated basis) (%)	2.49%	1.72%	1.71%			
Total capital ratio - BS (non-consolidated basis) (%)	20.13%	20.48%	19.57%			
ADIs	(2) 4,499	4,596	4,882			

Note: CET1 ratio includes dividend accrual with a pay-out ratio of 60%. According to supervisory expectations, regulatory ratios should reflect a deduction from CET1 corresponding to any excess above the threshold set for extraordinary capital distributions (set at a fully-loaded ratio of 13.0%, applying the regulatory output floor implementation timeline).

(1) Includes transitional arrangements of the CRR III regulation (Basel IV) as from 1 January 2025.

(2) "Available Distributable Items" refers to distributable profit. It does not include interim dividends or share premiums.

Evolution of MREL (% RWAs, % LRE)



Credit ratings

Agency	Date	Long term	Short term	Outlook
S&P Global Ratings ⁽¹⁾	16.12.2025	A-	A-2	Positive
Moody's Ratings	21.04.2026	Baa1	P-2	Stable
Fitch Ratings	27.10.2025	BBB+	F2	Stable
Morningstar DBRS	17.02.2026	A (low)	R-1 (low)	Stable

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In the first quarter of 2026, the four agencies that assessed Banco Sabadell's credit quality were S&P Global Ratings, Moody's Ratings, Fitch Ratings and Morningstar DBRS. The latest rating actions taken by these agencies are indicated below:

On 16 December 2025, S&P Global Ratings upgraded the outlook from stable to positive, affirming the issuer's long-term and short-term credit ratings of 'A-' and 'A-2', respectively. The upgraded outlook reflects the possibility that S&P Global Ratings could raise Banco Sabadell's ratings if it manages to build up and sustain a buffer of bail-inable subordinated instruments large enough (i.e. more than 6%) to provide enhanced protection to senior debtholders in a resolution scenario.

On 21 April 2026, Moody's Ratings upgraded Banco Sabadell's deposit ratings from A3 to A2, which reflects the improved Loss Given Failure (LGF) notching result under full depositor preference as a result of the incorporation of larger volumes of subordinated liabilities from senior unsecured debt, which now results in a three-notch uplift, compared to the previous two-notch uplift.

Moody's also affirmed Banco Sabadell's senior unsecured debt rating at Baa1, which reflects the offsetting effects of weaker LGF notching results and a more favourable result under Moody's joint default analysis, stemming from government support. This analysis has led to a one-notch uplift in the rating, where previously there was no improvement. The outlook on Banco Sabadell's long-term deposit ratings and senior unsecured debt ratings is stable, reflecting Moody's expectation that the Bank's financial profile and liability structure will remain broadly unchanged over the next 12 to 18 months.

On 27 October 2025, Fitch Ratings affirmed the long-term and short-term ratings at 'A-' and 'F2', respectively, placing them both with a stable outlook.

On 17 February 2026, Morningstar DBRS confirmed Banco Sabadell's long-term issuer rating at 'A (low)' with a stable outlook, highlighting the Institution's improved profitability and its significant reduction of non-performing loans. The short-term rating remained at 'R-1 (low)'.

Results, by business unit

This section gives information regarding earnings and other indicators of the Group's business units.

The criteria that Banco Sabadell Group uses for its segment reporting are the following:

- Three geographical areas: Banking Business in Spain, United Kingdom and Mexico.
- Each business unit is allocated capital equivalent to 13% of its risk-weighted assets, assigning all of the corresponding deductions to each business unit and allocating the surplus of own funds to Banking Business Spain.

In terms of the other criteria applied, segment information is first structured with a breakdown by geographical area and then broken down according to the customers at which each segment is aimed.

Segmentation by geographical area and business unit

- **Banking Business Spain** groups together the Retail Banking, Business Banking and Corporate Banking business units, with individuals and businesses managed under the same branch network.
- **Retail Banking:** This business unit offers financial products and services to individuals for personal use. The business is based on a banking model that combines processes typical of a digital bank for interactions that require the autonomy, immediacy and simplicity that only digital channels can offer, with specialised and personalised commercial management for those interactions where expert support is needed, provided through the branch network, both in brick-and-mortar branches and remotely. Among the main products offered, it is worth noting investment and financing products in the short, medium and long term, such as consumer loans, mortgages and leasing/rental services. As for funds, the main products on offer are customer term and demand deposits, savings insurance, mutual funds and pension plans. Additionally, the main services include payment methods such as cards and various kinds of insurance products.
- **Business Banking:** This business unit offers financial products and services to legal and natural persons engaging in business activities, serving all types of companies with turnover of up to 200 million euros, as well as the institutional sector. The products and services offered to companies are based on short- and long-term funding solutions, solutions to manage cash surpluses, products and services to guarantee the processing of day-to-day payments and collections through any channel and in any geographical area, as well as risk hedging and bancassurance products. Banco Sabadell has a clearly defined relationship model for each business segment, which is innovative and sets it apart from its peers and which allows it to be very close to its customers, acquiring in-depth knowledge of its customer base whilst at the

same time offering a level of full engagement. Large enterprises are essentially managed by specialised branches. All other companies, which include SMEs, small businesses and the self-employed, are managed by standard branches. All of these companies have relationship managers who specialise in their respective segments, as well as access to expert advice from product and/or sector specialists. This all enables Banco Sabadell to be a yardstick for all companies, as well as a leader in customer experience. It also includes Private Banking, which offers personalised expert advice, backed by specialised and high-value product capabilities for our customers.

- **Corporate Banking:** Through its presence in Spain and in a further 11 countries, it offers financial and advisory solutions to large Spanish and international corporations and financial institutions. It structures its activity around two pillars, the first of which is the customer. It aims to serve its customers who are natural persons to meet the full range of their financial needs. This pillar is determined by the nature of those customers and includes large corporations classed under the Corporate Banking umbrella, financial institutions, Private Banking clients in the USA and the venture capital business carried out through BSCapital. The second pillar is Specialised Business, which encompasses the activities of Structured Finance, Treasury, Investment Banking, and Trading, Custody and Research. Its goal is to advise, design and execute custom operations that anticipate the specific financial needs of its customers, be they companies or individuals, with its scope of activity ranging from large corporations to smaller companies and customers, insofar as its solutions are the best way to meet their increasingly complex financial needs.

– **Banking Business United Kingdom:**

The TSB franchise includes business conducted in the United Kingdom, which includes current and savings accounts, loans, credit cards and mortgages.

– **Banking Business Mexico:**

Offers banking and financial services for Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking and Retail Banking in Mexico.

The information presented herein is based on the standalone accounting records of each Group company, after all consolidation disposals and adjustments have been made. Note that all reported information relates to management reporting information.

Each business unit bears its own direct costs, calculated on the basis of general accounting records.

Profit and loss 1Q26

(€ millions)	Banking business Spain	Banking business United Kingdom	Banking Business Mexico	Total
Net interest income	825	309	47	1,181
Net fees and commissions	308	19	7	334
Core revenues	1,133	328	54	1,516
Net trading income and exchange differences	-3	0	4	1
Income from equity method and dividends	24	0	0	24
Other operating income/expense	-10	-19	-7	-36
Gross operating income	1,144	309	52	1,504
Operating expenses	-501	-175	-22	-698
Amortisation & depreciation	-96	-30	-4	-130
Total costs	-597	-205	-26	-828
Pre-provisions income	546	104	25	676
Total provisions & impairments	-130	-18	-3	-151
Gains on sale of assets and other results	0	0	0	0
Profit before tax	416	86	22	524
Income tax	-147	-23	-5	-176
Minority interest	2	0	0	2
Net profit	267	63	17	347
ROTE	13.6%	13.6%	9.2%	13.3%
Efficiency	52.2%	66.4%	50.6%	55.1%
NPL ratio	2.6%	1.5%	2.5%	2.3%
Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions	71.2%	31.9%	60.9%	64.7%

Profit and loss 1Q25

(€ millions)	Banking business Spain	Banking business United Kingdom	Banking Business Mexico	Total
Net interest income	857	312	47	1,216
Net fees and commissions	318	22	4	344
Core revenues	1,175	334	51	1,560
Net trading income and exchange differences	25	7	0	33
Income from equity method and dividends	61	0	0	61
Other operating income/expense	-23	18	-7	-12
Gross operating income	1,238	359	45	1,641
Operating expenses	-444	-180	-20	-644
Amortisation & depreciation	-82	-29	-4	-114
Total costs	-526	-208	-24	-758
Pre-provisions income	712	150	21	883
Total provisions & impairments	-129	-21	2	-148
Gains on sale of assets and other results	-12	0	0	-11
Profit before tax	572	130	22	724
Income tax	-196	-36	-3	-235
Minority interest	0	0	0	0
Net profit	375	94	19	489
ROTE	15.3%	14.3%	11.0%	15.0%
Efficiency	42.5%	58.1%	53.8%	46.2%
NPL ratio	3.1%	1.5%	2.4%	2.7%
Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions	67.3%	35.3%	61.6%	62.7%

Balance sheet 1Q26

(€ millions)	Banking business Spain	Banking business United Kingdom	Banking Business Mexico	Total
Total assets	189,606	52,057	7,230	248,893
Performing gross loans	116,298	41,175	5,288	162,762
RE exposure	420	0	0	420
Total liabilities and net equity	189,606	52,057	7,230	248,893
On-balance sheet customer funds	129,052	40,303	3,186	172,542
Capital markets w wholesale funding	18,522	5,908	0	24,430
Allocated equity	11,345	2,525	793	14,664
Off-balance sheet customer funds	52,529	0	0	52,529

Balance sheet 1Q25

(€ millions)	Banking business Spain	Banking business United Kingdom	Banking Business Mexico	Total
Total assets	188,073	54,555	6,558	249,186
Performing gross loans	110,768	43,181	4,358	158,308
RE exposure	484	0	0	484
Total liabilities and net equity	188,073	54,555	6,558	249,186
On-balance sheet customer funds	123,602	41,905	3,244	168,751
Capital markets w wholesale funding	20,481	6,417	0	26,898
Allocated equity	11,952	2,492	717	15,161
Off-balance sheet customer funds	47,591	0	0	47,591

Banking Business Spain

Net profit as at the end of March 2026 amounted to 267 million euros, representing a year-on-year decline of -28.8%.

Net interest income amounted to 825 million euros as at the end of March 2026, falling by -3.7% year-on-year, mainly as a result of a lower loan yield and a smaller contribution by credit institutions, both affected by an environment of lower interest rates. These negative impacts are partially offset by the positive evolution of volumes and the lower cost of both customer funds and wholesale funding.

Net fees and commissions stood at 308 million euros, -3.1% less than at the end of the previous March, mainly due to the reduced contribution of service fees.

Profit or loss on financial operations and exchange differences fell in year-on-year terms, mainly due to the negative impact of the hedge of net investments in foreign

operations, which includes the sterling hedge on TSB's sale price, with an impact that came to c.-14 million euros in the first quarter of 2026.

Equity-accounted income and dividends recorded a year-on-year reduction, mainly due to reduced earnings from the insurance business, affected by market volatility. In addition, this item was influenced by the booking of positive results in the first quarter of 2025 stemming from BSCapital investees.

Total costs include -55 million euros of non-recurrent costs related to efficiency initiatives associated with early retirements. Not including this impact, costs recorded an increase of 3.2% year-on-year, due mainly to the increase in depreciation/amortisation and personnel expenses.

Gains on asset sales and other results improved in year-on-year terms, as in the previous year some asset write-offs were recognised.

(€ millions)	1Q25	1Q26	YoY (%)	Simple evolution				
				1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Net interest income	857	825	-3.7	857	862	850	843	825
Net fees and commissions	318	308	-3.1	318	318	309	322	308
Core revenues	1,175	1,133	-3.6	1,175	1,180	1,158	1,166	1,133
Net trading income and exchange differences	25	-3	--	25	-11	-29	-7	-3
Income from equity method and dividends	61	24	-60.8	61	41	34	45	24
Other operating income/expense	-23	-10	-56.2	-23	-6	-5	-48	-10
Gross operating income	1,238	1,144	-7.6	1,238	1,204	1,158	1,156	1,144
Operating expenses	-444	-501	12.8	-444	-426	-448	-466	-501
Amortisation & depreciation	-82	-96	17.6	-82	-85	-87	-116	-96
Total costs	-526	-597	13.6	-526	-512	-535	-581	-597
Pre-provisions income	712	546	-23.3	712	692	622	575	546
Total provisions & impairments	-129	-130	0.5	-129	-112	-124	-107	-130
Gains on sale of assets and other results	-12	0	-98.0	-12	-1	-1	-20	0
Profit before tax	572	416	-27.2	572	579	497	447	416
Income tax	-196	-147	-25.0	-196	-186	-166	-151	-147
Minority interest	0	2	--	0	1	0	1	2
Net profit	375	267	-28.8	375	392	331	296	267
Accumulated ratios								
ROTE	15.3%	13.6%		15.3%	15.5%	15.2%	14.4%	13.6%
Efficiency	42.5%	52.2%		42.5%	42.5%	43.7%	45.3%	52.2%
NFL ratio	3.1%	2.6%		3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%
Stage 3 coverage ratio w ith total provisions	67.3%	71.2%		67.3%	68.8%	69.3%	69.9%	71.2%

Gross performing loans increased by 5.0% year-on-year, growing across all segments, but particularly in the mortgage book.

On-balance sheet customer funds increased by 4.4% year-on-year, where it is particularly worth highlighting demand deposits. Off-balance sheet funds grew by 10.4%, both due to mutual funds and due to the good performance of third-party insurance products and managed accounts.

(€ millions)	Mar 25	Mar 26	YoY (%)	Simple evolution				
				Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26
Total assets	188,073	189,606	0.8	188,073	192,914	185,879	186,300	189,606
Performing gross loans	110,768	116,298	5.0	110,768	114,396	115,500	114,669	116,298
RE exposure	484	420	-13.2	484	467	457	434	420
Total liabilities and net equity	188,073	189,606	0.8	188,073	192,914	185,879	186,300	189,606
On-balance sheet customer funds	123,602	129,052	4.4	123,602	124,356	124,396	128,598	129,052
Capital markets w wholesale funding	20,481	18,522	-9.6	20,481	21,039	19,439	19,531	18,522
Allocated equity	11,952	11,345	-5.1	11,952	11,734	11,475	11,375	11,345
Off-balance sheet customer funds	47,591	52,529	10.4	47,591	49,318	51,670	52,656	52,529
Other data								
Employees	13,594	13,450		13,594	13,638	13,660	13,617	13,450
Branches	1,153	1,150		1,153	1,153	1,151	1,149	1,150

Banking Business United Kingdom

Net profit came to 63 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing a year-on-year decline, since the first quarter of 2025 included a positive impact of 35 million euros, gross, related to a recovery negotiated with third parties.

Net interest income came to a total of 309 million euros, dropping by -0.9%, affected by the depreciation of the pound sterling. At a constant exchange rate, it was up 2.9%, as a result of a lower cost of funds and underpinned by the structural hedge.

Net fees and commissions amounted to 19 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing a year-on-year decrease of -11.8%, mainly due to fewer payment card fees.

Other operating income and expenses as at the end of March 2025 included 35 million euros, gross, corresponding to the aforesaid recovery.

Total costs came to -205 million euros, -1.7% lower year-on-year. At constant exchange rates, they grew by 2.1%, with the increase in personnel expenses in particular standing out.

Provisions and impairments came to -18 million euros, improving in year-on-year terms due to fewer provisions for loan losses and litigation.

(€ millions)	1Q25	1Q26	YoY (%)	YoY (%)	Simple evolution				
				at constant FX	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Net interest income	312	309	-0.9	2.9	312	303	303	314	309
Net fees and commissions	22	19	-11.8	-8.4	22	24	24	20	19
Core revenues	334	328	-1.7	2.2	334	327	327	334	328
Net trading income and exchange differences	7	0	--	-100.0	7	5	5	6	0
Income from equity method and dividends	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Other operating income/expense	18	-19	--	--	18	-10	-10	-10	-19
Gross operating income	359	309	-13.9	-10.6	359	321	322	331	309
Operating expenses	-180	-175	-2.5	1.3	-180	-188	-182	-184	-175
Amortisation & depreciation	-29	-30	3.3	7.3	-29	-29	-30	-29	-30
Total costs	-208	-205	-1.7	2.1	-208	-217	-211	-213	-205
Pre-provisions income	150	104	-30.9	-28.2	150	105	111	118	104
Total provisions & impairments	-21	-18	-13.0	-9.6	-21	0	-17	-18	-18
Gains on sale of assets and other results	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Profit before tax	130	86	-33.9	-31.3	130	105	94	100	86
Income tax	-36	-23	-35.1	-32.6	-36	-29	-24	-24	-23
Minority interest	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit	94	63	-33.4	-30.8	94	77	70	76	63
Accumulated ratios									
ROTE	14.3%	13.6%			14.3%	15.6%	15.5%	15.3%	13.6%
Efficiency	58.1%	66.4%			58.1%	62.5%	63.5%	63.7%	66.4%
NPL ratio	1.5%	1.5%			1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions	35.3%	31.9%			35.3%	32.9%	32.0%	32.1%	31.9%

Gross performing loans decreased by -4.6% year-on-year, impacted by the depreciation of the pound sterling, falling by -0.9% considering a constant exchange rate.

On-balance sheet customer funds decreased by -3.8% year-on-year, while considering a constant exchange rate they remained in line with the previous year.

(€ millions)	Mar 25	Mar 26	YoY (%)	YoY (%)	Simple evolution				
				at constant FX	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26
Total assets	54,555	52,057	-4.6	-0.8	54,555	53,130	52,088	51,884	52,057
Performing gross loans	43,181	41,175	-4.6	-0.9	43,181	42,097	40,967	41,093	41,175
Total liabilities and net equity	54,555	52,057	-4.6	-0.8	54,555	53,130	52,088	51,884	52,057
On-balance sheet customer funds	41,905	40,303	-3.8	0.0	41,905	40,825	40,119	40,229	40,303
Capital markets w/wholesale funding	6,417	5,908	-7.9	-4.3	6,417	6,286	6,171	5,884	5,908
Allocated equity	2,492	2,525	1.3	5.3	2,492	2,491	2,422	2,488	2,525
Other data									
Employees	4,829	4,649			4,829	4,781	4,692	4,619	4,649
Branches	184	175			184	175	175	175	175

Note: The cumulative EUR/GBP exchange rate as at 31.03.2026 applied to the income statement is 0.8682 (the one applied as at 31.03.2025 was 0.8358). In the case of the balance sheet, the exchange rate applied is 0.8683 (the one applied as at 31.03.2025 was 0.8354).

Banking Business Mexico

Net profit as at the end of the year stood at 17 million euros, representing a year-on-year reduction as a result of higher costs and higher levels of provisions, as the first quarter of 2025 included releases associated with single-name borrowers.

Net interest income came to 47 million euros, remaining stable in year-on-year terms due to the positive effect of the appreciation of the Mexican peso. At constant exchange rates, there was a reduction of -3.6%, mainly due to the smaller contribution by credit institutions and the fixed-income portfolio, which was partially neutralised by larger credit volumes.

Net fees and commissions amounted to 7 million euros as at the end of March 2026, representing sharp growth due to the higher levels of activity recorded by the business.

Total costs came to -26 million euros, representing a year-on-year increase of 3.9% at constant exchange rates, mainly as a result of higher general expenses.

Provisions and impairments recorded a year-on-year increase, as the previous year included releases associated with single-name borrowers.

(€ millions)	1Q25	1Q26	YoY (%)	YoY (%) at constant FX	Simple evolution				
					1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Net interest income	47	47	0.9	-3.6	47	44	50	52	47
Net fees and commissions	4	7	75.0	67.2	4	8	5	10	7
Core revenues	51	54	6.5	1.8	51	53	55	62	54
Net trading income and exchange differences	0	4	--	--	0	2	-2	3	4
Income from equity method and dividends	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Other operating income/expense	-7	-7	5.0	0.3	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7
Gross operating income	45	52	15.7	10.6	45	48	46	57	52
Operating expenses	-20	-22	8.6	3.8	-20	-20	-22	-20	-22
Amortisation & depreciation	-4	-4	9.5	4.7	-4	-4	-4	-3	-4
Total costs	-24	-26	8.7	3.9	-24	-24	-26	-24	-26
Pre-provisions income	21	25	23.8	18.3	21	24	21	33	25
Total provisions & impairments	2	-3	--	--	2	-2	-1	-17	-3
Gains on sale of assets and other results	0	0	--	--	0	0	-3	0	0
Profit before tax	22	22	-2.6	-6.9	22	22	16	16	22
Income tax	-3	-5	61.0	53.9	-3	-4	-3	-2	-5
Minority interest	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit	19	17	-13.3	-17.2	19	18	13	14	17
Accumulated ratios									
ROTE	11.0%	9.2%			11.0%	11.2%	10.6%	10.0%	9.2%
Efficiency	53.8%	50.6%			53.8%	51.9%	53.0%	49.8%	50.6%
NPL ratio	2.4%	2.5%			2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.7%	2.5%
Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions	61.6%	60.9%			61.6%	66.4%	70.8%	59.8%	60.9%

Performing loans were up 21.9% year-on-year at constant exchange rates.

On-balance sheet customer funds fell by -5.2% at constant exchange rates.

(€ millions)	Mar 25	Mar 26	YoY (%)	YoY (%) at constant FX	Simple evolution				
					Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26
Total assets	6,558	7,230	10.3	8.8	6,558	6,329	6,561	7,208	7,230
Performing gross loans	4,358	5,288	21.3	21.9	4,358	4,314	4,603	4,946	5,288
Total liabilities and net equity	6,558	7,230	10.3	8.8	6,558	6,329	6,561	7,208	7,230
On-balance sheet customer funds	3,244	3,186	-1.8	-5.2	3,244	3,048	3,264	3,439	3,186
Allocated equity	717	793	10.6	3.8	717	771	757	768	793
Other data									
Employees	513	493			513	501	508	500	493
Branches	12	12			12	12	12	12	12

Note: The cumulative EUR/MXN exchange rate as at 31.03.2026 applied to the income statement is 20.559 (the one applied as at 31.03.2025 was 21.507). In the case of the balance sheet, the exchange rate applied is 20.710 (the one applied as at 31.03.2025 was 22.063) for the Mexican peso. The EUR/USD exchange rate applied to the balance sheet is 1.150 as at 31.03.2026 (1.082 as at 30.03.2025).

5. Share price performance

31.03.25 31.12.25 31.03.26

Shares and trading

Number of outstanding shares minus the treasury shares (millions)	(1)	5,355	4,998	4,920
Average daily trading volume (€ millions)		41	45	55

Share price (€)

	(2)			
Opening session (of the year)		1.877	1.877	3.365
High (of the year)		2.825	3.482	3.484
Low (of the year)		1.795	1.795	2.893
Closing session		2.581	3.365	3.043
Market capitalisation (€ millions)		13,821	16,818	14,971

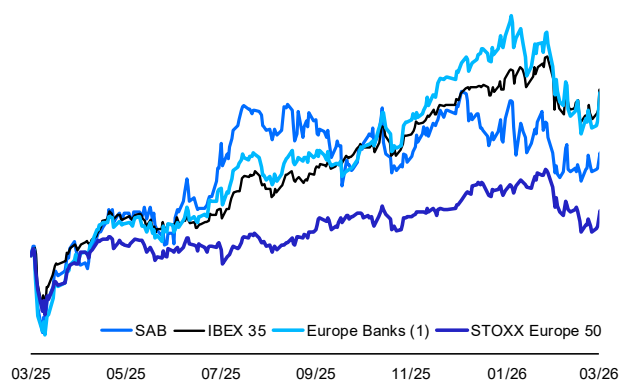
Stock market multiples

Earnings per share (EPS) (€)		0.33	0.32	0.29
Book value (€ million)		15,161	14,631	14,664
Book value per share (€)		2.83	2.93	2.98
Tangible book value (€ million)		12,612	11,988	12,037
TBV per share (€)		2.36	2.40	2.45
Price / TBV (times)		1.10	1.40	1.24
Price / Earnings ratio (P/E) (times)		7.84	10.64	10.46

- (1) Total number of shares minus final treasury stock position (including shares in the buyback programme, where applicable).
(2) Historical values not adjusted.

Comparative evolution of SAB share price

Period from 31.03.2025 to 31.03.2026



- (1) STOXX Europe 600 Banks

6. Glossary of terms on performance measures

Reconciliation of Group data used for statutory reporting

The Group's income statement and balance sheet used for statutory reporting are set out below, together with the reconciliation between the income statement used for statutory reporting and the P&L account used for management reporting, which is the one shown throughout this report.

The main differences concern:

- The treatment of the results generated by TSB and its subsidiaries following the sale agreement approved at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on 6 August 2025. That is, in the Group's management income statement, the results of TSB and its subsidiaries have been recognised on a disaggregated, line-by-line basis, as was the case in previous quarterly reports, although their net contribution is shown in a single line item in the income statement; whereas, in the statutory statement of profit or loss, in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, they are presented under a single line item "results of discontinued operations". It should be noted that the income statement used for statutory reporting in previous periods has been restated for the purpose of comparison. In addition, in the Group's consolidated balance sheet used for statutory reporting, the assets and liabilities related to the sale of TSB and its subsidiary undertakings

are grouped under the line items "non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale" and "liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale". This classification applies exclusively to the balance sheets subsequent to 1 July 2025, without affecting prior balance sheets.

- After the termination, in October 2025, of the agreement signed with Nexi S.p.A. (which included the sale of the subsidiary Paycomet), the Group, in accordance with applicable accounting standards, ceased to classify the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary as non-current assets held for sale. Consequently, it once again applied the accounting policies and measurement criteria in effect prior to signing the agreement. The biggest change was the reclassification of the amortisation/depreciation expenses on Paycomet's assets (mainly PoS terminals) from the heading "Other provisions and impairments" to "Costs". For statutory reporting purposes, the comparative information for 2025 has been restated, whereas for management reporting, the figures from previous periods have not been restated.

Cumulative income statement used for statutory reporting

(€ millions)	1Q25	1Q26	YoY (%)
Net interest income	885	855	-3.4
Net fees and commissions	322	315	-2.2
Core revenues	1,207	1,170	-3.1
Net trading income and exchange differences	32	-1	--
Income from equity method and dividends	61	24	-60.8
Other operating income/expense	-30	-17	-42.5
Gross operating income	1,271	1,176	-7.4
Operating expenses	-466	-523	12.3
Amortisation & depreciation	-99	-109	9.6
Total costs	-565	-632	11.8
Pre-provisions income	705	544	-22.9
Provisions for NPLs	-87	-120	38.7
Provisions for other financial assets	-16	-18	17.0
Other impairments	-19	5	--
Gains on sale of assets and other results	-12	0	-100.0
Profit before tax	572	410	-28.4
Income tax	-187	-144	-23.0
Results from ongoing activities	385	266	-31.0
Result of discontinued activities	104	83	-20.2
Minority interest	0	2	--
Net profit with TSB	489	347	-29.1

Quarterly income statement used for statutory reporting

(€ millions)	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	QoQ (%)
Net interest income	885	889	883	880	855	-2.9
Net fees and commissions	322	327	344	332	315	-5.1
Core revenues	1,207	1,215	1,196	1,212	1,170	-3.5
Net trading income and exchange differences	32	-8	-27	-4	-1	-7.16
Income from equity method and dividends	61	41	34	45	24	-47.3
Other operating income/expense	-30	-13	-11	-56	-17	-69.4
Gross operating income	1,271	1,236	1,192	1,199	1,176	-1.9
Operating expenses	-466	-448	-471	-482	-523	8.6
Amortisation & depreciation	-99	-103	-106	-113	-109	-3.7
Total costs	-565	-551	-577	-595	-632	6.3
Pre-provisions income	705	684	615	604	544	-9.9
Provisions for NPLs	-87	-92	-117	-130	-120	-7.6
Provisions for other financial assets	-16	-5	-3	-14	-18	29.2
Other impairments	-19	-10	0	2	5	222.1
Gains on sale of assets and other results	-12	-1	-4	-20	0	-100.0
Profit before tax	572	576	490	441	410	-6.9
Income tax	-187	-186	-161	-151	-144	-4.6
Results from ongoing activities	385	390	330	289	266	-8.2
Result of discontinued activities	104	97	85	97	83	-14.7
Minority interest	0	1	0	1	2	176.9
Net profit with TSB	489	486	414	386	347	-10.1

Income statement reconciliation (statutory vs management reporting) - 2026, cumulative

(€ millions)	Statutory reporting	1Q26	
		Adjustments related to the sale of TSB	Management reporting
Net interest income	855	326	1,181
Net fees and commissions	315	19	334
Core revenues	1,170	345	1,516
Net trading income and exchange differences	-1	2	1
Income from equity method and dividends	24	0	24
Other operating income/expense	-17	-19	-36
Gross operating income	1,176	328	1,504
Operating expenses	-523	-175	-698
Amortisation & depreciation	-109	-21	-130
Total costs	-632	-196	-828
Pre-provisions income	544	132	676
Provisions for NPLs	-120	-18	-138
Provisions for other financial assets	-18	0	-19
Other impairments	5	0	5
Gains on sale of assets and other results	0	0	0
Profit before tax	410	114	524
Income tax	-144	-31	-176
Results from ongoing activities	266	83	349
Result of discontinued activities	83	-83	0
Minority interest	2	0	2
Net profit with TSB	347	0	347

Income statement reconciliation (statutory vs management reporting) - 2025, cumulative

(€ millions)	1Q25		
	Statutory reporting	Adjustments related to the sale of TSB	Management reporting
Net interest income	885	331	1,216
Net fees and commissions	322	22	344
Core revenues	1,207	353	1,560
Net trading income and exchange differences	32	1	33
Income from equity method and dividends	61	0	61
Other operating income/expense	-30	18	-12
Gross operating income	1,271	371	1,641
Operating expenses	-466	-178	-644
Amortisation & depreciation	-99	-15	-114
Total costs	-565	-193	-758
Pre-provisions income	705	178	883
Provisions for NPLs	-87	-20	-106
Provisions for other financial assets	-16	-1	-17
Other impairments	-19	-6	-25
Gains on sale of assets and other results	-12	0	-11
Profit before tax	572	152	724
Income tax	-187	-48	-235
Results from ongoing activities	385	104	489
Result of discontinued activities	104	-104	0
Minority interest	0	0	0
Net profit with TSB	489	0	489

Balance sheet used for statutory reporting

(€ millions)	31.03.25	31.12.25	31.03.26	Change	
				YoY (%)	QoQ (%)
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	30,109	12,403	9,545	-68.3	-23.0
Financial assets held for trading and fair value with changes in PL	4,052	3,389	4,574	12.9	35.0
Financial assets in fair value OCI	6,286	5,816	5,645	-10.2	-2.9
Financial assets at amortised cost	194,586	159,767	165,311	-15.0	3.5
Loans and advances to customers	160,165	120,770	122,660	-23.4	1.6
Loans and advances of central banks and credit institutions	8,652	11,928	13,422	55.1	12.5
Debt securities	25,770	27,069	29,229	13.4	8.0
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	474	482	430	-9.3	-10.7
Tangible assets	2,101	1,732	1,707	-18.7	-1.4
Intangible assets	2,558	2,493	2,479	-3.1	-0.6
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	612	52,549	52,723	--	0.3
Other assets	8,407	6,761	6,479	-22.9	-4.2
Total assets	249,186	245,392	248,893	-0.1	1.4
Financial liabilities held for trading and fair value with changes in PL	2,434	1,726	1,531	-37.1	-11.3
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	230,170	178,942	183,867	-20.1	2.8
Central banks	712	0	435	-38.9	--
Credit institutions	11,851	10,845	10,224	53.8	-8.2
Customer deposits	183,121	134,504	140,268	-23.4	4.3
Debt securities issued	27,302	19,949	20,110	-26.3	0.9
Other financial liabilities	7,184	4,644	4,820	-32.9	3.8
Provisions	469	345	346	-26.1	0.5
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0	49,333	48,203	--	-2.3
Other liabilities	1,389	964	929	-33.2	-3.7
Subtotal liabilities	234,462	231,311	234,876	0.2	1.5
Shareholders' equity	15,161	14,631	14,664	-3.3	0.2
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-472	-584	-683	44.8	17.0
Minority interest	34	35	37	6.4	5.8
Net equity	14,724	14,082	14,017	-4.8	-0.5
Total liabilities and net equity	249,186	245,392	248,893	-0.1	1.4
Financial guarantees granted	1,888	1,835	1,907	10	3.9
Commitments for loans granted	27,593	27,316	27,938	12	2.3
Other commitments granted	8,915	9,714	9,349	4.9	-3.8

Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

In the presentation of its results to the market, and for the purpose of monitoring the business and decision-making processes, the Group uses performance indicators pursuant to the generally accepted accounting regulations (EU-IFRS), and also uses other unaudited measures commonly used in the banking industry (Alternative Performance Measures, or APMs) as monitoring indicators to manage the Group's assets and liabilities, as well as its financial and economic situation, which facilitates its comparison with other institutions.

Following the ESMA guidelines on APMs (ESMA/2015/1415en of October 2015), the purpose of which is to promote the use and transparency of information for the protection of investors in the European Union, the Group presents below, for each APM, the reconciliation with items shown in the financial statements (in each section of the report) as well as its definition and calculation.

	Definition and calculation	Page
ROA	Consolidated income during the year (last 12 months) / ATA (last 12 months).	6
ROE	Profit attributed to the Group (last 12 months) / shareholders' average equity (last 12 months).	6
RORWA	Consolidated income during the year (last 12 months) / average risk-weighted assets (RWA) (last 12 months).	6
ROTE	Profit attributed to the Group (last 12 months) / shareholders' average equity (last 12 months). The denominator excludes intangible assets and the goodwill of the investees.	6
Efficiency ratio	(**) Administrative expenses and amortisation & depreciation / gross income.	6
Customer spread	(*) Difference between return and cost of assets and liabilities related to customers. The ratio has been calculated taking into account the difference between the average rate charged by the bank for customers loans and the average rate paid by the bank for the customers deposits. The average customers loans rate is (**) the annualised ratio between the financial income from customer loans and the average daily balance of customer loans. The average rate of customers funds is the annualised ratio between the financial expenses on customers funds and the average daily balance of customers funds.	11
Credit cost of risk (bps)	(**) Calculated using the ratio where the numerator considers the linear annualization of the provisions for NPLs adjuting the costs associated with the stage 3 management assets and the denominator includes: i) gross loans to customers, excluding repos, and stage 3 exposure for credit institution and ii) financial guarantees and other guarantees granted.	15
Total cost of risk (bps)	(**) Calculated using the ratio where the numerator includes total provisions & impairments and the denominator includes: i) gross loans to customers, excluding repos, and stage 3 exposure for credit institution, ii) financial guarantees and other guarantees granted and iii) problematic RE Assets. The numerator considers the linear annualization of total provisions & impairments.	15
Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions	(**) Shows the % of stage 3 exposures covered by total provisions. Calculated using the ratio between impairment allowances on balance sheet assets and provisions recorded under balance sheet liabilities associated with off-balance sheet exposures / total stage 3 exposures.	20
NPL ratio	(**) Calculated using the ratio where the numerator includes stage 3 exposure and the denominator includes: i) gross loans to customers, excluding repos, and stage 3 exposure for credit institution and ii) financial guarantees and other guarantees granted.	20
Loan-to-deposit ratio	(**) Loans and advances to customers excluding repos and brokered loans divided by on-balance sheet customer funds. The denominator consists of financial liabilities at amortized cost, excluding non-retail financial liabilities, such as central bank deposits, credit institution deposits, institutional issuances and other financial liabilities.	23
Earnings per share	Ratio between net profit attributed to the Group, adjusted by the Additional Tier I coupon payment registered in equity, for the last 12 months and the average number of outstanding shares in the last 12 months (average number of total shares minus the average of treasury shares, including the buyback programme, if applicable).	31
Book value per share	Ratio between book value / number of outstanding shares (total number of shares minus the final position of treasury shares, including the buyback programme, if applicable) at the end of the period. Book value refers to equity.	31
TBV per share	Ratio between tangible book value and the number of outstanding shares (total number of shares minus the final position of treasury shares, including the buyback programme, if applicable) at the end of the period. The tangible book value is calculated as the sum of equity adjusted by intangible assets and the goodwill of the investees.	31
Price / TBV (times)	Ratio between share price / tangible book value per share.	31
Price / Earnings ratio (P/E) (times)	Ratio between share price / earnings per share.	31

(*) Arithmetic mean calculated as the sum of daily balances during the reference period divided by the number of days in that period.

(**) Data excluding TSB contribution.

Alternative Performance measures	Conciliation (€millions)	1Q25	1Q26
ROA	Consolidated net profit (last 12 months)	1865	1637
	Average total assets (last 12 months)	243,790	245,736
	ROA (%)	0.8	0.7
ROE	Attributable net profit (last 12 months)	1864	1633
	Average equity (last 12 months)	14,954	14,830
	ROE (%)	12.5	11.0
RORWA	Consolidated net profit (last 12 months)	1865	1637
	Average risk weighted assets (RWA) (last 12 months)	79,824	79,700
	RORWA (%)	2.3	2.05
ROTE	Attributable net profit (last 12 months)	1864	1633
	Average equity, excluding intangible assets (last 12 months)	12,437	12,246
	ROTE (%)	15.0	13.3
Ratio de eficiencia	Total costs	-550	-624
	Gross operating income	1283	1,195
	Efficiency ratio (%)	42.9	52.2
Customer spread (*)	Loans to customers (net)		
	Results	1,153	1,070
	Avg.balance	114,315	119,374
	Annualised average rate %	4.09	3.63
	Customer deposits		
	Results	-309	-253
	Avg.balance	126,338	131,932
Credit cost of risk (bps)	Annualised average rate %	-0.99	-0.78
	Customer spread	3.10	2.85
	Provisions for NPLs (last 12 months)	-442	-459
	NPLs costs (last 12 months)	-120	-106
	Credit cost of risk (bps)	26	27
Total cost of risk (bps)	Gross loans excluding repos (last 12 months)	116,140	121,874
	Financial guarantees and other guarantees granted (last 12 months)	8,695	8,534
	Total provisions & impairments (last 12 months)	-615	-497
	Gross loans excluding repos (last 12 months)	116,140	121,874
	Total cost of risk (bps)	49	38
Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions (%)	Problematic RE assets (last 12 months)	872	730
	Total provisions	2,648	2,413
	Stage 3 coverage ratio with total provisions (%)	67.2%	70.7%
NPL ratio (%)	Stage 3 exposures	3,943	3,411
	Stage 3 exposures	3,943	3,411
	Gross loans excluding repos	119,016	125,054
	NPL ratio (%)	3.09%	2.55%
Loan-to-deposit ratio (%)	Financial guarantees and other guarantees granted	8,580	8,717
	Loans and advances to customers ex repos adjusted by brokered loans	116,516	121,344
	Loan-to-deposit ratio (%)	91.1%	91.8%
Earnings per share (EPS) (€)	On-balance sheet customer funds	126,846	132,239
	Net profit attributed to the Group adjusted	1,765	1,471
	Attributable net profit (last 12 months)	1,864	1,633
	AT1 (last 12 months)	-98	-162
	Earnings per share (EPS) (€)	0.33	0.29
Book value per share (€)	Average number of outstanding shares minus the average of treasury shares (€millions)	5,366	5,056
	Shareholders' equity	15,161	14,664
	Number of outstanding shares minus the treasury shares (millions)	5,355	4,920
	Book value per share (€)	2.83	2.98
TBV per share (€)	Tangible book value (€million)	12,612	12,037
	Shareholders' equity	15,161	14,664
	Intangible assets	2,549	2,627
	Number of outstanding shares minus the treasury shares (millions)	5,355	4,920
	TBV per share (€)	2.36	2.45
Price / TBV (times)	Share price (€)	2,581	3,043
	TBV per share (€)	2,36	2,45
	Price / TBV (times)	1.10	1.24
Price / Earnings ratio (P/E) (times)	Share price (€)	2,581	3,043
	Earnings per share (EPS) (€)	0,33	0,29
	Price / Earnings ratio (P/E) (times)	7.84	10.46

(*) Customer margin calculated using cumulative data.

See list, definition and purpose of the APMs used by Banco Sabadell Group here:
www.grupbancsabadell.com/ACCIONISTAS_E_INVERSORES/INFORMACION_ECONOMICO_FINANCIERA/MEDIDAS_ALTERNATIVAS_DEL_RENDIMIENTO

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