Answers to shareholders' questions (sec. 127-ter TUF)

Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting

21 September 2026

Courtesy translation

MARCO BAVA

Question 1: Pursuant to Article 127-ter of the TUF, shareholder Marco Bava submits the following questions regarding the agenda item concerning the proposal to grant the Board of Directors, pursuant to Article 2420-ter of the Italian Civil Code, the power to issue bonds convertible into UniCredit ordinary shares (Perpetual Contingent Convertible Additional Tier 1 Notes) denominated in USD for a maximum equivalent amount of EUR 5,000,000,000, with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights pursuant to Article 2441, fifth paragraph, of the Italian Civil Code, and the consequent amendment to Article 6 of the Articles of Association. Why does the resolution provide for the complete exclusion of pre-emptive rights under Article 2441, fifth paragraph, of the Italian Civil Code, rather than reserving a portion of the issuance to existing shareholders as well, and what specific corporate interests justify such exclusion?

The reasons for excluding the pre-emptive rights are set out in paragraph 1 ("Description of the transaction, reasons for the proposed grant of power, rationale and purpose of the additional tier 1 notes") of the Explanatory Report of the Board of Directors, to which reference is hereby made.

Question 2: Who prepared the explanatory report of the Board of Directors pursuant to Article 2441, sixth paragraph, of the Italian Civil Code, and the fairness opinion on the issue price issued by the audit firm? May these documents be made available to shareholders prior to the vote, and if so, how far in advance of the shareholders' meeting?

In compliance with the applicable regulations, the explanatory report was approved by the Board of Directors and made available to the public in the prescribed manner, including publication on the Company's website, simultaneously with the publication of the notice of call of the Shareholders' Meeting (on 29 July 2026), well in advance of the latest deadline permitted by law. The Board of Directors that may exercise the delegation will determine the criteria for establishing the conversion price, i.e. the price of the shares, in accordance with Article 2441, sixth paragraph, of the Italian Civil Code. Upon exercise of the delegation, the statutory fairness opinion regarding the issue price of the shares will be issued by the auditing firm pursuant to Article 158 of the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF).

Question 3: According to what criterion will the issue price of the shares arising from the conversion be determined? Will it be linked to an average market price over a defined reference period, with a predetermined maximum discount, if any?

With regard to the determination of the issue price of the shares to be issued in connection with a potential conversion of a Contingent Convertible AT1, please refer to paragraph 6 ("Criteria for determining the issue price of the new shares and the conversion ratio") of the Director's Report. The details of the mechanism for determining such price will be disclosed in accordance with applicable law in relation to the issuance of each Contingent Convertible AT1.

Question 4: What is the USD/EUR exchange rate assumed for the calculation of the maximum equivalent amount of EUR 5,000,000,000, and how will foreign exchange risk be managed during the period between issuance in USD and any conversion into EUR-denominated shares?

The compliance with the maximum equivalent amount limit will be determined on the basis of the exchange rate in force on the date of each issuance. The Bank will implement a foreign exchange risk management strategy relating to the issuance of Contingent Convertible AT1 instruments denominated in USD, based on the accounting treatment that will be applied.

Question 5: Do the AT1 bonds covered by the resolution include an automatic conversion (or write-down) trigger mechanism linked to the CET1 ratio, in line with market practice for Additional Tier 1 instruments? If so, what is the exact percentage threshold envisaged?

Yes. As specified in paragraph 1 ("Description of the transaction, reasons for the proposed grant of power, rationale and purpose of the additional tier 1 notes") of the Director's Report, the conversion will occur mandatorily and subject to the reduction of UniCredit's CET1 capital ratio, on either an individual or consolidated basis, below a specified threshold, which will be defined at the time of issuance of each Contingent Convertible AT1 instrument and will be equal to 5.125% or such other minimum value applicable under the regulations in force from time to time.

Question 6: If the trigger is activated, will the conversion occur at a predetermined fixed price or at the prevailing market price? Is a price floor envisaged in order to limit maximum dilution for existing ordinary shareholders?

With regard to the determination of the issue price of the shares to be issued in connection with a potential conversion of a Contingent Convertible AT1, please refer to paragraph 6 ("Criteria for determining the issue price of the new shares and the conversion ratio") of the Director's Report. The details of the mechanism for determining such price will be disclosed in accordance with applicable law in relation to the issuance of each Contingent Convertible AT1.

Question 7: What is the maximum theoretical dilution for current ordinary shareholders in the event of full conversion of the EUR 5 billion equivalent amount, assuming the minimum conversion price permitted by the resolution?

The maximum theoretical percentage dilution (intended as the reduction in the ownership share held by each shareholder) cannot currently be quantified, as it will depend on the definition of the conversion price which will be performed in the context of the exercise of the delegation and the issuance of each Contingent Convertible AT1, possibly including the definition of the floor price.

Question 8: Will the bonds be listed on a regulated market or traded on a multilateral trading facility? If listed, on which market, and who will act as calculation agent and paying agent?

Such bonds may be unlisted or listed on a regulated market or traded on a multilateral trading facility (including an unregulated one, e.g. the EuroMTF of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange). The role of calculation agent and/or paying agent may be performed either by the issuer or by a leading financial institution appointed by the issuer.

Question 9: What is the expected rate of interest (coupon) on these instruments, and how does it compare with the cost of the EUR 5 billion AT1 bonds already outstanding and issued by UniCredit?

The interest rate will be determined at the time of each potential issuance, taking into account prevailing market conditions and the features of the instrument. Historically, under each set of market conditions, the EUR equivalent of the interest rate applicable to these USD-denominated instruments has been comparable (in many cases more favourable and in some cases more expensive) to that applicable to a EUR-denominated AT1 instrument (subject to temporary write-down), such as the outstanding AT1 instruments issued by UniCredit. The issuer will consider the relative convenience of USD-denominated AT1 instruments compared with EUR-denominated ones, together with various other factors, within the execution of the funding plan.

Question 10: Does this authorization supplement or replace any existing authorizations relating to convertible instruments granted to the Board of Directors? What will be the aggregate amount available to the Board of Directors following approval of this resolution, taking into account all existing delegations?

There are currently no other authorisations in force granted to the Board of Directors in respect of the issuance of instruments convertible into shares. Following the approval of the proposed resolution, the aggregate amount available for said instruments to the Board of Directors will be EUR 5,000,000,000.

Question 11: Have the institutional investors targeted by the placement already been identified, or are negotiations currently under way? Will this be a private placement addressed to a limited number of investors, or an offering directed to a broader group of qualified investors?

UniCredit normally places AT1 instruments through public offerings directed at institutional investors in which leading international financial entities participate. No preliminary agreements have been entered into with investors regarding the placement of the instruments.

Question 12: What is the expected impact on the Group's CET1 ratio, Tier 1 ratio and Total Capital ratio following the issuance, both under a no-conversion scenario and under a full-conversion scenario?

From the issuance date and until the conversion or reimbursement of the instrument, each Contingent Convertible AT1 is expected to contribute positively to UniCredit's Tier 1 ratio and Total Capital ratio, on both an individual and consolidated (Group) basis, to the extent of its computable amount for regulatory purposes. In the scenario of no conversion, the contribution will persist until the reimbursement or the loss of computability of the instrument. In case of conversion, the instrument ceases to be recognised as Additional Tier 1 and its amount is substantially transferred to CET1 through the issuance of ordinary shares; this results in an increase of the CET1 ratio, while the Tier 1 ratio and Total Capital ratio remain broadly unchanged, subject to any applicable regulatory, technical or accounting adjustment. The payment of the coupons results in a reduction of the CET1 and consequently of the CET1 ratio, the Tier 1 ratio and Total Capital ratio, partially offset by the tax deductibility of such coupons.

Question 13: Why was it decided to denominate the issuance in USD rather than in EUR, given that the Company operates predominantly within the euro area? Are there specific considerations relating to demand from the U.S. market or to more favourable funding conditions in U.S. dollars?

Please refer to paragraph 1 ("Description of the transaction, reasons for the proposed grant of power, rationale and purpose of the additional tier 1 notes") of the Director's Report. UniCredit will *consider the relative convenience of USD denominated AT1 instruments compared with EUR denominated ones under prevailing market conditions, together with various other factors, within the execution of the funding plan.*

Question 14: What are the estimated placement costs (arranger/bookrunner fees) associated with each issuance, and have the banks responsible for the placement already been identified?

Any placement syndicate will be determined in the context of the specific issuance of each Contingent Convertible AT1. In such case, arranger and dealer fees will be agreed in accordance with market practice.

Question 15: The resolution authorizes the Board of Directors to proceed in one or more tranches over a five year period. Is there a maximum limit for each tranche, or an indicative timetable for the issuances foreseen in the coming years?

No limit is envisaged for any single issuance other than the overall cap of EUR 5 billion during the 5-year period. The Bank regularly plans its activities over a multi-year horizon and the Board of Directors annually approves a Funding Plan, which plans the issuance of medium and long-term debt instruments and is prepared with the intention of ensuring, among other things, continuous compliance with the capital requirements imposed by the applicable prudential regulations. The Bank publishes a quarterly Fixed Income & ESG Presentation providing information on the Funding Plan and its execution.

Question 16: What is the exact text of the proposed amendment to Article 6 of the Company's Articles of Association resulting from the capital increase serving the conversion? Will it be made available to shareholders in the form of a blackline comparison (showing the current and proposed text side by side) prior to the vote?

The comparison text of the proposed amendment to Article 6 of the Articles of Association is set out in Section 8 ("Amendments to the Articles of Association") of the Director's Report relating to item 2 on the agenda. This section provides a comparison between the current wording and the proposed wording, highlighting the provision proposed to be added following the granting of the envisaged delegation to the Board of Directors.

Question 17: Do shareholders who do not vote in favour of the resolution have a right of withdrawal pursuant to Article 2437 of the Italian Civil Code, in view of the resulting amendment to the Articles of Association?

As set out in Section 9 ("Withdrawal Right") of the Directors' Report on item 2 of the agenda, the proposed amendments to the Articles of Association do not give rise to any withdrawal rights pursuant to applicable law or the Articles of Association.

Question 18: Will the Company's directors and executives with strategic responsibilities be permitted to subscribe, directly or indirectly, the bonds covered by this authorization?

As also specified in paragraph 1 ("Description of the transaction, reasons for the proposed grant of power, rationale and purpose of the additional tier 1 notes") of the Director's Report, the nature of the Additional Tier 1 instruments makes their placement naturally directed at investors with *the expertise and resources necessary for a full assessment of the risk-return profile of the instrument. Therefore, distribution of the instruments will be limited to professional investors and eligible counterparties under the MiFID and UK MiFIR regulations. In any event, any restrictions arising from the regulation for the prevention of market abuse shall apply.*

Question 19: Which rating agencies have already expressed, or are expected to express at the time of issuance, a rating opinion on these instruments, and what is the expected rating communicated to the Company?

As UniCredit has not yet issued any Contingent Convertible AT1 instruments, there are currently no ratings assigned to such instruments (issued by UniCredit). UniCredit's EUR denominated AT1 instruments currently carry a Ba2 rating from Moody's, and one only of them also carries a BB+ rating from Fitch.

Question 20: In the event of conversion, will the newly issued ordinary shares be entitled to the full dividend starting from the current financial year, or only on a pro rata basis from the date of conversion?

In case of conversion, the new shares will carry regular dividend right: such right shall vest to the holder of such shares at the record date of the dividend distribution.

Question 21: Has the opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors on the proposed resolution been obtained, or will it be obtained before the shareholders' meeting? Will such opinion be made available to shareholders together with the other meeting documentation?

UniCredit adopts a corporate governance system with an Audit Committee established within the Board of Directors and therefore does not have a Board of Statutory Auditors. As indicated in paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Report, the opinion on the fairness of the issue price of the shares will be issued by a statutory audit firm upon any exercise of the delegated authority, pursuant to Article 158 of the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF). The opinion will be made available to the public in accordance with applicable law.

Question 22: If the Board of Directors does not exercise the delegated authority within the five-year period, will the delegation automatically lapse? Moreover, will the market be informed of any failure to use, whether in whole or in part, the authorization granted?

Pursuant to Article 2420-ter of the Italian Civil Code, the authority granted to the Board of Directors may be exercised within a maximum period of five years from the date of the relevant shareholders' resolution. The Company will comply with the disclosure and reporting requirements prescribed by the laws and regulations in force from time to time.

Question 23: Please explicitly confirm the accounting treatment foreseen for the AT1 bonds covered by this resolution under the relevant IAS/IFRS principles (in particular IAS 32): will these instruments be classified as equity instruments rather than financial liabilities (debt), in light of their perpetual nature, coupon discretion and loss-absorption features? If so, please confirm that the issuance will not result in any increase of the Group's net financial indebtedness as it is reported in the financial communication to shareholders and the market, but will instead strengthen Tier 1 Capital for prudential purposes (CRR/Basel).

Under IAS 32 principles, the Bank expects to classify the Contingent Convertible AT1 as a compound instrument composed of a debt component (equal to the fair value of the liability at issuance) and an equity component for the residual amount. As indicated in paragraph 2 ("Structure of financial indebtedness following the transaction") of the Director's Report, the issuance of the instrument in question would not entail changes to the structural framework of the financial indebtedness of the Bank and the Group. However, as a result of the individual issuance of a Contingent Convertible AT1, the actual value of the net financial indebtedness would increase to the extent not offset by the redemption or repurchase of other debt instruments.

Question 24: It is requested to confirm that the issuance of up to 10,603,000 ordinary shares, to be paid up by way of set-off against the receivables arising from the Total Return Swap agreements referred to in the proposal, will result in the extinguishment of the corresponding liabilities/settlement obligations outstanding towards the counterparties to such agreements, without any cash outflow on the part of the Company, and that such transaction will therefore not lead to any increase in the Group's financial indebtedness, but rather to the conversion of a payment obligation into share capital.

Confirmed, solely with respect to the TRS Receivables that are actually set off. The capital increase qualifies as a cash capital increase paid up through set-off. The two reciprocal obligations (the Company's debt towards the TRS counterparties in respect of the settlement of the TRS, on the one hand, and the TRS counterparties' debt towards the Company for the subscription of the capital increase reserved to them, on the other hand) are set off against each other, resulting in the extinguishment of both obligations without any transfer of cash. The transaction does not result in any increase in the Group's financial indebtedness: the set-off extinguishes reciprocal obligations without creating any new debt, while strengthening the Company's capital base.

Question 25: It is requested to specify the identity (or, at least, the nature) of the counterparties to the Total Return Swap agreements that will be subject to set-off, the date on which such agreements were entered into, their original purpose (e.g. hedging, synthetic buyback, remuneration, or other purposes), and the aggregate notional amount underlying such agreements in respect of which the 10,603,000 shares will serve as settlement.

The TRS counterparties are leading financial institutions specialized in these instruments. The relevant TRS agreements, which already provide for the Company's right to early termination and physical settlement, were entered into in the context of acquiring a synthetic economic exposure to shares of Commerzbank AG, representing 3.22% of its share capital (3.36% following the cancellation of Commerzbank treasury shares).

Question 26: It is requested to clarify the criterion that will be used to determine the issue price of the 10,603,000 shares for the purposes of the set-off, and whether such price will reflect the market value of UniCredit shares on the date of each set-off, pursuant to Article 2441, paragraph 6, of the Italian Civil Code, as referred to in the proposal.

The issue price will be determined by the Board of Directors upon exercise of the delegation, in accordance with Article 2441, paragraph 6, of the Italian Civil Code, on the basis of the Company's net asset value and taking into account the performance of UniCredit's share price over the preceding six months. This criterion does not imply that the issue price will automatically coincide with the market price on the date of each contribution. The amount of the capital increase will be determined by reference to the Initial Prices payable to the counterparties for the physical settlement of the TRSs, which constitute the TRS Receivables to be set off. To support the fairness *of the issue price in relation to the value of the UniCredit shares, a fairness opinion will be issued by a statutory auditor or an audit firm pursuant to Article 2441, paragraph 6, of the Italian Civil Code and Article 158 of the Consolidated Financial Act (TUF). In addition, the expert report on the Commerzbank shares prepared in connection with the capital increase serving the related exchange offer will also be available as further support, although it is not legally required for the purposes of the present cash capital increase.*

Question 27: Generali's Board to Lovaglio: "We are assessing an industrial agreement with Siena." Can Generali have commercial agreements with two competing banks? The industrial agreement between UniCredit and Generali would lack a clear rationale without the acquisition of Assicurazioni Generali. Here is my proposal, stated clearly for the market: what is your view, Mr. Orcel? [Omissis]

The question is not relevant to the items on the meeting agenda.

ELMAN ROSANIA[1] - COMITATO ARIA PULITA BASILICATA ONLUS

Question 1: The top management and executives of UniCredit have decided to "repeat the abuse" of making use, once again (from 2020 to 2026), of the optional provision that allows them to convene shareholders' meetings while prohibiting shareholders from attending in person, "by way of derogation" from the ordinary procedure (provided for by the Italian Civil Code, the Consolidated Finance Act (TUF), and the company's Articles of Association), under which shareholders' meetings are held with the physical presence of shareholders (including remotely through distance connection, where permitted). In fact, compared with the ordinary conduct of shareholders' meetings with the physical presence of shareholders, the optional derogation allowing corporate management to hold meetings "behind closed doors" was introduced on an "exceptional basis" in March-April 2020 solely for the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, despite the pandemic having ended in 2022 and no public health emergency any longer existing, the members of the Italian Government and Parliament, and above all Giancarlo Giorgetti, chartered accountant and current Minister of Economy and Finance, wished to maintain the optional derogation available to corporate management by approving highly inequitable legislation. Most recently, this occurred through Article 11 of Law No. 21 of 5 March 2024 (the relevant bill having been submitted to the Senate by the aforementioned Minister on 21 April 2023) and Article 4, paragraph 11, of Decree-Law No. 200 of 31 December 2025, converted into Law No. 26 of 27 February 2026, which extended the optional derogation even until 30 September 2026. It is self-evident that the aforementioned legislation and its use by the management of UniCredit (as well as by the vast majority of listed companies) have effectively made permanent the prohibition on shareholders' physical attendance at meetings, requiring shareholders, under arrangements that might be likened to apartheid, to grant a proxy exclusively to the representative designated by the company's management, who in UniCredit's case is the representative of Computershare S.p.A. In this regard, at least since 2022 (post-COVID), UniCredit's management has continued to violate, in a FLAGRANT, SYSTEMATIC, AND DELIBERATE manner, and therefore in a REPREHENSIBLE way, Article 3(4)(1) of Directive 2007/36/EC, which for twenty years has established that an individual shareholder either attends meetings IN PERSON or FREELY CHOOSES his or her own proxy without limitation. The repeated and continuing violation of European Union law is particularly serious and completely undermines the credibility of the actions of UniCredit's management and senior executives, who have for a long time persistently

[1] In his own name and in the capacity declared by him as representative of the Group of Minority Shareholder-Savers of the former Banca Mediterranea del Sud Italia, as well as on behalf of the shareholders Maria Mitrione, Loredana Di Lucchio, and Gianpaolo Di Lucchio.

disregarded Directive 2007/36/EC. They do not even mention it in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure for Financial Year 2025" (see Chapter 3, pages 20-21). The involvement of the Italian Government and Parliament and the supporting institutions, and above all the aforementioned Minister Giancarlo Giorgetti and the senior management of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, does not lessen the responsibility of UniCredit's management and senior executives as decisive actors in what is considered by the writers to be a highly objectionable violation. Meanwhile, according to an internal source, the total remuneration of UniCredit Chief Executive Officer Andrea Orcel was increased in 2025 to approximately €16.6 million (a 25.76% increase over the approximately €13.2 million remuneration for financial year 2024, excluding any benefits/instruments not included in the calculation), equal to the remuneration received by at least 83 ordinary magistrates each earning an annual remuneration of €200,000. The foregoing contradicts all claims by those who maintain that holding shareholders' meetings "behind closed doors" has positive effects, particularly considering that the possibility of submitting written questions before the meeting (so-called questions pursuant to Article 127-ter of the TUF) remains a limited and marginal right for shareholders. Shareholders are also disadvantaged by the short timeframes allowed for submitting such questions, which are almost halved compared with the time available in the case of an "ordinary" meeting held with shareholder attendance, where shareholders are allowed to participate in the debate and raise questions, possibly more thoughtfully considered, until the very day of the meeting rather than 10-11 days beforehand. In this regard, the undersigned minority shareholders ask UniCredit's management whether their decision to convene the important Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting scheduled for 21 September 2026 "behind closed doors", after having already held "behind closed doors" the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 4 May 2026 (which granted the authorization requested by the Board of Directors for the €7 billion increase in UniCredit's share capital relating to the Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft transaction), the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of 31 March 2026, and almost all previous UniCredit shareholders' meetings held since 9 April 2020, has been examined by the supervisory authorities, namely the European Central Bank (ECB), the Bank of Italy, and CONSOB, including through any discouraging, persuasive, or advisory interventions.

UniCredit has made use of a faculty provided for under the applicable regulatory framework.

Question 2: At the UniCredit annual shareholders' meeting held on 31 March 2026 and convened by the Company's management behind closed doors, minority shareholder Elman Rosania travelled from the Basilicata region in Southern Italy to UniCredit's registered office in Milan in order, on 27 March 2026, to review the financial statements and the information/data relating to the 2025 financial year of all companies within the UniCredit Group. Following his visit to UniCredit's registered office, and prior to the commencement of the behind-closed-doors shareholders' meeting, he sent a notice dated 31 March 2026 to UniCredit's management, the Computershare contact person and the relevant supervisory authorities (see link: https://www.giustabanca.it/gb/wpcontent/uploads/2026/08/DichiarazioneexBM-31.03.2026.pdf). In that notice, having reiterated his request to receive the financial statements and the information/data relating to the 2025 financial year of the companies belonging to the UniCredit Group, he also requested clarification as to the balance sheet item under which EUR 12.4 billion of UniCredit's overall share capital of EUR 34 billion had been recorded. Such share capital consisted of: (i) EUR 20,846,893,436 prior to the ten-for-one share consolidation effected in January 2017 (whereby 10 UniCredit shares were consolidated into 1 share), resulting in 618,034,306 UniCredit shares outstanding (ISIN IT0005239360), and (ii) the EUR 13 billion capital increase carried out following the share consolidation. His request arose from the fact that, in March 2026, UniCredit's share capital was reported as amounting to EUR 21,509,089,303, represented by 1,507,953,015 shares outstanding. The issue was further addressed by shareholder Elman Rosania in his letter dated 13 April 2026 (accompanied by five annexes), sent

to UniCredit's management, the Computershare contact person and the relevant supervisory authorities, which remains unanswered to date and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety (see link: https://www.giustabanca.it/gb/wpcontent/uploads/2026/08/Nota-exBM-13.04.2026.pdf). In this regard, should the shareholders' meeting approve the authority requested by the Board of Directors to, "within five (5) years from the date of the shareholders' resolution, issue, pursuant to Article 2420-bis of the Italian Civil Code, on one or more occasions and with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, convertible bonds (Perpetual Contingent Convertible Additional Tier 1 Notes) convertible into UniCredit ordinary shares, denominated in USD, for a maximum aggregate equivalent amount of EUR 5 billion," the undersigned minority shareholders request that UniCredit's management clarify the extent to which such transaction would impact UniCredit's share capital in relation to the above-mentioned EUR 34 billion, also taking into account the additional EUR 7 billion delegation previously granted to the Board of Directors by the shareholders' meeting of 4 May 2026 in connection with the Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft transaction.

Of the approximately EUR 13 billion capital increase carried out in 2017, approximately EUR 16 million was allocated to share capital and approximately EUR 12,984 million to the share premium reserve. It is therefore incorrect to add the entire amount raised to the pre-existing share capital: the portion allocated to share premium forms part of equity, but not of share capital. As at the date of the notice convening the Shareholders' Meeting of 21 September 2026, the fully paid-up share capital amounted to EUR 21,509,089,303. As regards the AT1 proposal, the granting of the delegated authority and any issuance of the bonds do not in themselves increase share capital; such an increase may instead arise upon any conversion into shares. As indicated in the Explanatory Report, the amount of the capital increase to service each bond issuance, including share premium, may not exceed the euro equivalent of the Company's corresponding debt at the time of conversion. This amount therefore does not necessarily coincide with the portion to be allocated to share capital. The authority granted by the Shareholders' Meeting of 4 May 2026 in connection with the offer for Commerzbank relates to a separate transaction: for the relevant terms and the exercise of that authority, please refer to the documentation published in connection with such Shareholders' Meeting and the press release of 10 September 2026.