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Monzo Bank Limited  
**Pillar 3 MBL Disclosures 2026**

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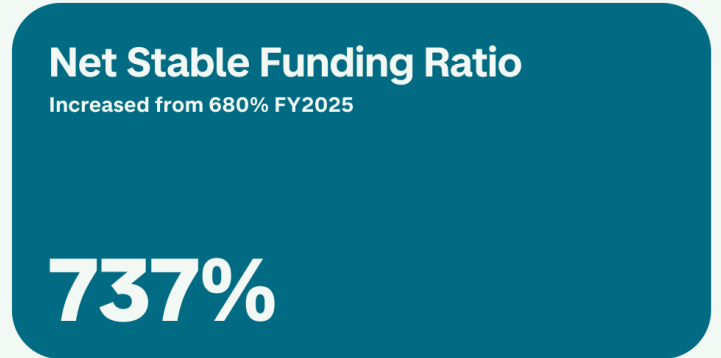
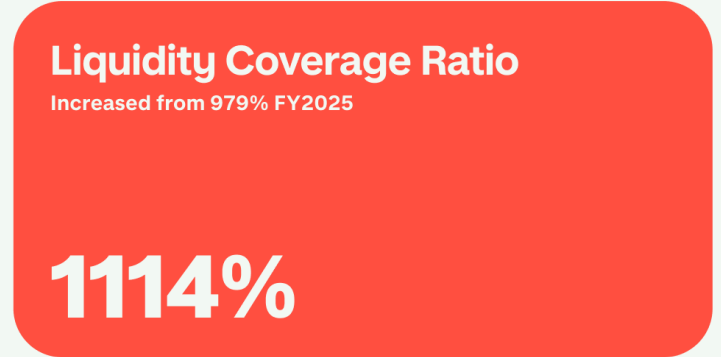
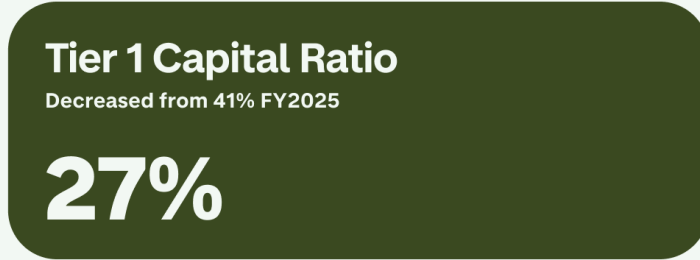
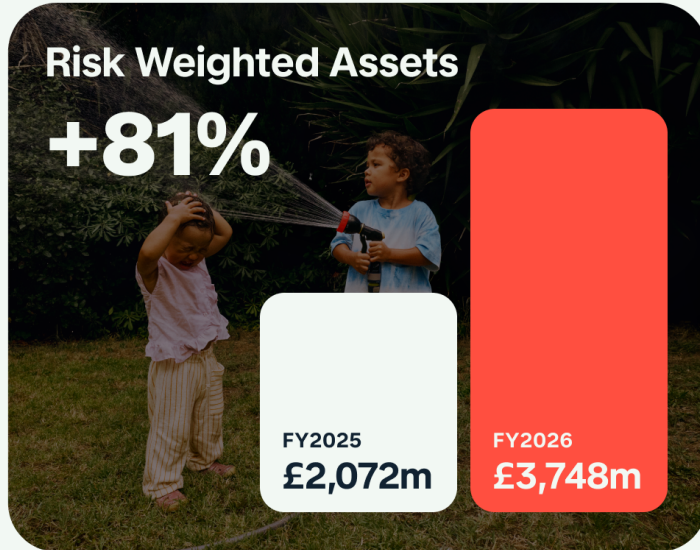
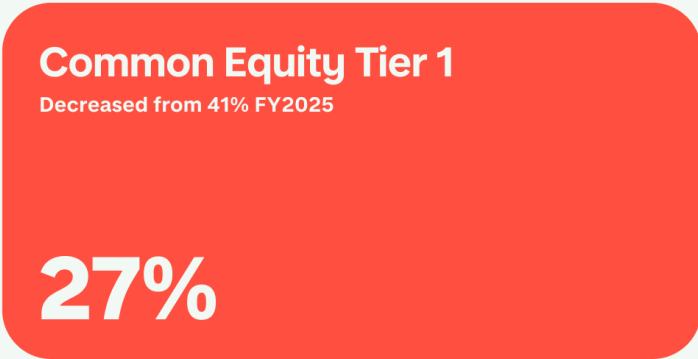
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# At a glance



# Executive Summary

**These Pillar 3 disclosures are in line with the relevant regulations which we set out below.**

This document should be read together with Monzo Bank Holding Group Limited's ('the Group') Pillar 3 report and Annual Report for a complete review of how we're meeting our regulatory requirements. It provides further information on Monzo Bank Limited ('MBL', 'Monzo', 'We', 'Us', 'Our', 'the Bank') capital resources and requirements.

"Monzo Bank Holding Group", "MBHG" and "the Group" refer to Monzo Bank Holding Group Limited (company number 14785367) together with its subsidiaries include Monzo Bank Limited ('MBL') incorporated and, registered in England and Wales (company number 09446231), Monzo Inc. ('MINC') which was incorporated in Delaware, United States, and Monzo Bank Europe Designated Activity Company (DAC) ('MBEU') which was incorporated in Ireland.

MBL has operated in compliance with its capital requirements throughout 2025/2026. Our total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) increased by £1,675m primarily driven by growth in lending to our customers and an increase in our operational risk RWAs. Our CET1 Capital increased by £173m primarily driven by recognition of FY26 profit (£131m). The CET1 capital ratio decreased from 40.98% in FY2025 to 27.28% in FY2026, due to the operational risk RWAs incorporating

two years of updates following a change in the reference date to align with the financial year-end.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is a critical measure to ensure we hold sufficient high quality assets to manage our liquidity risk. At year end this was 1113.63%, which is also well above both our internal and external minimum requirements. We further improved our access to liquidity by extending our repo capabilities, with new external counterparties and our internal systems, in addition to our access to the Bank of England's Sterling Monetary Framework (SMF) facilities.

The key movement in our LCR was due to a sizeable increase in our High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to £23.4bn in 2026 from £15.5bn in 2025. This increase in HQLA was driven by continuous growth in customer deposits.

We monitor our Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to ensure that we have sufficient stable funding to support our business activities. The ratio increased from 680.15% in 2025 to 737.06% in 2026, this is largely due to an increase in retail deposits & CET1 capital amounting to £9,109m and £173m, respectively.

	Bank 2026	Bank 2025
Common Equity Tier 1	27.28%	40.98%
Tier 1 capital ratio - this year and last year	27.28%	40.98%
Total Capital ratio	27.70%	41.73%
UK leverage ratio	8.32%	11.39%
Liquidity coverage ratio	1113.63%	978.85%
Net stable funding ratio	737.06%	680.15%
Risk weighted assets	£3,748m	£2,072m
<b>Total assets as per published financial statements</b>	<b>£27.5bn</b>	<b>£18.3bn</b>

## Who we are and why we're here

**We're Monzo, the digital bank that's making money work for everyone.**

This has been our mission since the very beginning and we've never been more committed or better prepared to achieve it than we are today.

Making money work for everyone is about many things. It's about putting financial products and services within reach by simplifying them and explaining them in a way that people will actually understand. It's about giving our customers genuinely helpful insights into their money so they can make it work harder for them. It's about offering products fairly, clearly laying out any fees, with no catches. It's investing in accessible design, specialised vulnerable customer support, and removing barriers to financial services in general. And it's about using our unique expertise with advanced technology to protect people's money in a way that's never been done before.

We believe that everyone, everywhere, benefits from understanding their money better and having the tools they need to change their relationship with it for the better.

## Disclosure framework

This document sets out the Pillar 3 disclosures of MBL as at 31 March 2026. Monzo is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and regulated by both the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and the PRA. The PRA sets our capital and liquidity requirements.

We're required to comply with the onshored Capital Requirements Regulations (CRR) and associated onshored binding technical standards which were created by the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and amending statutory instruments, referred to as "UK CRR". This document has been prepared to comply with the Disclosure (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook which was incorporated into the PRA Rulebook as it applied on the reference date.

We meet the definition of a non-listed "Large Institution" so we're subject to proportional disclosure requirements in accordance with Article 433a of the Disclosure (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook. As a Large Subsidiary, rule 2.3 Level of Application is applicable to MBL.

## Current and future regulatory developments

The PRA's Basel 3.1 final rules are now published and apply from 1 January 2027. Monzo continues to engage with the PRA regarding the expected impact on own funds requirements, and is currently developing reporting and capital planning processes to incorporate the changes to credit, market and operational risk methodologies. Changes to disclosure requirements will be introduced in the Monzo Bank Holdings Group Limited consolidated and Monzo Bank Limited large subsidiary Pillar 3 reports published as at 31 March 2027.

Monzo is not subject to a binding leverage requirement as the firm does not meet the criteria as set out in the Leverage Ratio – Capital Requirements and Buffers part of the PRA Rulebook. While we continue to monitor our position in relation to this criteria, it's well above these leverage ratio requirements.

As a regulated bank, we're subject to the Bank of England's Resolvability Assessment Framework. We received notice that our preferred resolution strategy for 2026 will remain a transfer to a private sector purchaser. MREL for Monzo Bank Holding Group Limited is equal to minimum capital requirements, and is binding from 1 January 2026.

## Disclosure policy

Monzo has a policy for producing and disclosing the Pillar 3 disclosures in compliance with the PRA's guidelines. The policy covers materiality, proprietary and confidential information, and disclosure frequency. The policy is reviewed, updated and approved on an annual basis by the Assets and Liability Committee ("ALCo").

## Basis of disclosure

This report is published as Monzo Bank Limited which is part of Monzo Bank Holding Group. The Group consists of MBHG and its three wholly-owned subsidiaries, MBL, MINC and MBEU. MBL was incorporated and registered in England and Wales. MBEU was incorporated in Ireland. Monzo Inc. was incorporated in Delaware, United States.

## Frequency and means of disclosure

The Pillar 3 disclosures are published annually and semi-annually. The annual disclosures are published as close as possible to the same time as our Annual Report. This is in accordance with regulatory guidelines. Both documents are published on Monzo's website, [www.monzo.com](http://www.monzo.com) and can be found on our Investor Information page.

The Pillar 3 disclosure requirements may be met by disclosures in our Annual Report. As a result, this report should be read

together with our Annual Report. Both documents provide information on Monzo's capital resources and on how we manage and mitigate our key risks.

## Verification

The Pillar 3 disclosures have been prepared in line with our policy for financial accounting and reporting and our policy for Pillar 3 disclosures. These policies include the roles and responsibilities of the preparers and the standards that must be followed when preparing submissions to our Board.

These disclosures were prepared with input from the Finance, Risk, Treasury and People teams. The disclosures have been reviewed at senior and executive management level, with ultimate oversight at the Group Audit Committee.

## Attestation

I confirm that these disclosures meet the minimum requirements for Pillar 3 disclosures and have been prepared in line with our internal controls framework.



**Mark Newbery**  
Chief Financial Officer  
15th May 2026

# Key metrics and overview of risk-weighted assets

## UK KM1 – Key Metrics

		Bank	
		a	b
		2026	2025
		£' 000	£' 000
<b>Available own funds (amounts)</b>			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,022,260	849,276
2	Tier 1 capital	1,022,260	849,276
3	Total capital	1,038,031	864,698
<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts</b>			
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	3,747,648	2,072,199
<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	27.28%	40.98%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	27.28%	40.98%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	27.70%	41.73%
<b>Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>			
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	4.12%	5.89%
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	1.37%	1.96%
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	1.83%	2.62%
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	15.32%	18.46%
<b>Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>			
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%
UK 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	—%	—%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.99%	1.98%
UK 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	—%	—%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	—%	—%
UK 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	—%	—%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.49%	4.48%

		Bank	
		a	b
		2026	2025
		£' 000	£' 000
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	19.81%	22.94%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	12.38%	23.27%
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	12,287,298	7,457,628
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	8.32%	11.39%
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>			
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	20,073,999	13,124,870
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	2,278,630	1,833,893
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	344,728	298,615
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	1,933,902	1,535,279
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	1038.69%	865.43%
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>			
18	Total available stable funding	22,066,045	14,159,075
19	Total required stable funding	2,960,058	1,810,379
20	NSFR ratio (%)	744.92%	818.75%

## UK OVC – ICAAP information

### Our approach to assessing the adequacy of the internal capital

Monzo maintains a robust Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to ensure it holds sufficient capital to support current and planned activities. The process is conducted at least annually and ensures Monzo's capital position remains prudent, supports its business strategy, and maintains resilience under stressed conditions.

Monzo follows a structured methodology to determine its internal capital requirements:

- **Risk Identification:** Monzo identifies material risks inherent in its business plan by referencing its Risk Taxonomy and regulatory guidance. This includes a comprehensive review of both current and emerging risks to determine their potential impact on capital.
- **Capital Assessment (Pillar 2A):** For all material risks identified, Monzo applies rigorous, documented methodologies to calculate the specific amount of internal capital required to mitigate those risks.
- **Stress Testing and Resilience (Pillar 2B):** Monzo uses stress testing to evaluate its capital buffer against severe but plausible economic downturns. This involves designing multi-year scenarios tailored to Monzo's specific business model and vulnerabilities. The process also identifies potential management actions—such as adjusting growth or funding—that Monzo

could take to preserve capital during a crisis.

The ICAAP is subject to a strict governance cycle to ensure results are robust and reliable:

- **Accountability:** The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) holds ultimate accountability for the assessment's effectiveness.
- **Review and Challenge:** All inputs, assumptions, and results are subject to independent review and challenge by the Risk function (Second Line of Defence) and periodic audit (Third Line of Defence).
- **Approval:** The assessment is reviewed by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCo) and the Board Risk Committee, with final approval provided by the Monzo Board of Directors.

### The result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process

Monzo's Total Capital Requirement as at 31 March 2026 is 15.32% of RWA's which equates to £574.1m (2025: £382.5m). Combined buffers of 4.49% of RWAs equates to an additional capital requirement of £168.3m (2025: £93.0m, 4.49% of RWAs). At least £491.2m (13.11% of RWAs) of this must be met with CET1 capital.

## UK OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

The table below outlines the risk weighted exposure amounts for Monzo Bank Limited.

Template OV1 has been disclosed in accordance with Annex I and Annex II of the Disclosure (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.

		Bank	Bank	Bank
		Risk weighted exposure amounts	Risk weighted exposure amounts	Total own funds requirements
		(RWEAs)	(RWEAs)	
		2026	2025	2026
		a (£'000)	b (£'000)	c (£'000)
1	<b>Credit risk (excluding CCR)</b>	<b>1,911,217</b>	<b>1,338,092</b>	<b>152,897</b>
2	Of which the standardised approach	1,911,217	1,338,092	152,897
6	<b>Counterparty credit risk - CCR</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>50</b>
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	623	1,031	50
16	<b>Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)</b>	<b>114,445</b>	<b>48,405</b>	<b>9,156</b>
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	114,445	28,426	9,156
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	—	19,979	—
23	<b>Operational risk*</b>	<b>1,721,362</b>	<b>684,670</b>	<b>137,709</b>
UK 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	1,721,362	684,670	137,709
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	3,538	—	283
29	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,747,648</b>	<b>2,072,199</b>	<b>299,812</b>

\* The year-on-year movement in Operational Risk RWAs incorporates two years of updates following a change in the reference date to align with the financial year-end.

# Own Funds

## UK CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

The table below outlines Monzo Bank Limited's own funds. Template CC1 has been disclosed in accordance with Annex VII and Annex VIII of the Disclosure (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.

		Bank	
		(a)	(b)
		Amounts £'000	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the Balance Sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves</b>			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,159,446	(c) plus (d)
	of which: Ordinary shares	42	(c)
2	Retained earnings	(225,945)	(f)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	95,275	(e) plus (g)
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	1,028,776	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(69,713)	(a)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	71,817	(g)
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	(67)	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)	(8,553)	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(6,516)	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,022,260	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	1,022,260	

		Bank	
		(a)	(b)
		Amounts £'000	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the Balance Sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments</b>			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	15,771	(b)
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	15,771	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	—	
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	15,771	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	1,038,031	
60	Total risk exposure amount	3,747,648	
<b>Capital ratios and buffers</b>			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	27.28%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	27.28%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	27.70%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	13.11%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	1.99%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	—%	
UK-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	—%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	12.38%	

## UK CC2 – reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

The table below outlines the main features of Monzo Bank Limited's capital instruments. Template CC2 has been disclosed in accordance with Annex VII and Annex VIII of the Disclosure (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.

	Bank	
	a = b (£'000)	c
Balance sheet as in published financial statements and under regulatory scope of consolidation		Reference
As at period end		
<b>Assets</b>	<b>27,539,294</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	15,436,241	
Treasury investments	9,431,341	
Loans and advances to customers	2,311,924	
Other assets	243,865	
Current tax asset	5,519	
Deferred tax asset	98,439	(a)*
Property, plant and equipment	11,965	
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>26,510,517</b>	
Customer deposits	25,708,278	
Repurchase agreements	—	
Subordinated debt liability	15,771	(b)
Other liabilities	786,468	
Current tax liabilities	—	
<b>Equity</b>	<b>1,028,777</b>	
Called up share capital	42	(c)
Share premium account	1,159,404	(d)
Other reserves	167,093	(e)
Accumulated losses	(225,945)	(f)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(71,817)	(g)

\* Includes £69.7m deferred tax asset which rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences are deductible on Own Fund Capital.

## UK CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments

The table below outlines the main features of Monzo Bank Limited's capital instruments. Template CCA has been disclosed in accordance with Annex VII and Annex VIII of the Disclosure (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.

		a	b
1	Issuer	Monzo Bank Limited	Monzo Bank Limited
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A	N/A
2a	Public or private placement	Private	Private
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English	English
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A	N/A
	<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo & (sub-)consolidated	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares	Term subordinated loan
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	£0.04	£15
9	Nominal amount of instrument	£0.001	£15,000,000
UK-9a	Issue price	Various	100%
UK-9b	Redemption price	N/A	100%
10	Accounting classification	Equity	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	Various	12/9/2023
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated
13	Original maturity date	N/A	8/3/2031
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A	Any time on or after 12/09/2028. Redemption at par
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	None

	a	b
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A
UK-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	N/A
UK-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	N/A
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	N/A
23	Convertible or non-convertible	N/A
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	N/A
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A
UK-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

# Countercyclical capital buffers

## UK CCyB1 – Countercyclical capital buffer disclosures

	a		b		c		d	e	f	g			h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Own fund requirements			Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	£'000	£'000	£'000						£'000	£'000	£'000						
10	Breakdown by country:																	
20	United Kingdom	2,841,739	–	–	–	1,089,938	3,931,677	151,023	–	9,156	160,179	2,002,237	99.15%	2.00%				
30	Belgium	16,659	–	–	–	–	16,659	1,333	–	–	1,333	16,659	0.82%	1.00%				
40	United States	383	–	–	–	–	383	31	–	–	31	383	0.02%	–%				
50	Ireland	77	–	–	–	–	77	6	–	–	6	77	–%	1.50%				
60	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,858,858</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,089,938</b>	<b>3,948,795</b>	<b>152,393</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9,156</b>	<b>161,548</b>	<b>2,019,356</b>	<b>100.00%</b>					

## UK CCyB2 – Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

	a	
	£'000	
1	Total risk exposure amount	3,747,648
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	1.99%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	74,578

# Leverage ratio

## UK LRA – Disclosure of LR qualitative information

### Processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage

For Monzo, excessive leverage risk primarily arises through balance sheet growth (e.g. customer lending and treasury asset expansion) relative to Tier 1 capital. Given Monzo's predominantly retail banking model and limited use of derivatives or securities financing transactions, leverage risk is driven mainly by on-balance sheet exposures. The Bank manages this risk within the PRA's leverage ratio framework to ensure that growth in exposures remains supported by a robust capital base.

The Bank manages and monitors the risk of excessive leverage through the following processes:

- **Strategic capital planning:** Leverage exposure is explicitly considered as part of the Bank's business planning and capital planning processes, ensuring that projected balance sheet growth is aligned with the availability of Tier 1 capital on a forward-looking basis.
- **Ongoing monitoring:** The Capital Management function monitors leverage exposures and the leverage ratio against internal risk appetite metrics over the planning horizon, ensuring the Bank operates with appropriate headroom above regulatory requirements.

- **Governance and reporting:** The leverage ratio is regularly reported to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCo) and the Board, supporting effective senior management oversight of the Bank's leverage position.

### Factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers

The Bank's leverage ratio decreased from 11.39% at 31 March 2025 to 8.32% at 31 March 2026, representing a reduction of 307 basis points over the period. This movement was primarily driven by an increase in the total exposure measure, partially offset by growth in Tier 1 capital.

Tier 1 capital increased over the period, reflecting retained earnings and continued profitability.

The total exposure measure increased, driven mainly by UK customer growth (£25.71bn deposits), consistent with overall balance sheet growth. The Bank also placed a higher proportion of its liquid assets into Treasury counterparties during the year, reducing the proportion of assets placed with the Bank of England. Bank of England assets, when backed by customer deposits, are exempted from the UK leverage ratio calculation.

Placing a higher proportion with non Bank of England counterparties therefore reduces the leverage ratio.

These movements reflect the Bank's planned business growth, with the leverage ratio remaining comfortably above regulatory requirements and within the Bank's risk appetite.

## UK LR1 – LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		2026
		a
		Applicable amount (£'000)
1	<b>Total assets as per published financial statements</b>	<b>27,539,294</b>
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	—
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	—
4	(Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks)	(15,422,548)
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	—
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	—
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	—
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(53,032)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	—
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	320,608
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced tier 1 capital (leverage))	—
UK-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	—
UK-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	—
12	Other adjustments	(97,023)
13	<b>Total exposure measure</b>	<b>12,287,299</b>

## UK LR2 – LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		Bank	
		LR exposures a 2026 £'000	LR exposures b 2025 £'000
<b>On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	27,539,293	18,261,328
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(84,185)	(20,120)
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage))	(97,023)	(45,130)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	27,358,084	18,196,078
<b>Derivative exposures</b>			
UK-9a	Derogation for derivatives: potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	31,154	—
UK-9b	Exposure determined under the original exposure method	—	51,566
13	Total derivatives exposures	31,154	51,566
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	3,206,081	2,138,478
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(2,885,473)	(1,924,630)
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	320,608	213,848
<b>Capital and total exposure measure</b>			
23	Tier 1 capital (leverage)	1,022,260	849,276
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	27,709,846	18,461,492
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	(15,422,548)	(11,003,863)
UK-24b	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	12,287,298	7,457,628
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	8.32%	11.39%
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	8.32%	11.39%
UK-25b	Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%)	8.32%	11.39%
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	3.69%	4.60%

## UK LR3 – LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		Leverage ratio exposures 2026 £'000
UK-1	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:</b>	<b>27,510,074</b>
UK-2	Trading book exposures	—
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	27,510,074
UK-4	Covered bonds	320,470
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	23,450,413
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	—
UK-7	Institutions	13,842
UK-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	—
UK-9	Retail exposures	2,260,996
UK-10	Corporates	45,462
UK-11	Exposures in default	65,781
UK-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	1,353,110

# Liquidity

## UK LIQA – Liquidity risk management

The Bank's strategy is to maintain a robust liquidity profile with a substantial surplus over regulatory minimum requirements, including the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The funding model is predominantly deposit-led, relying on stable retail and business customer deposits to support balance sheet growth and resilience.

On the asset side, liquidity is maintained through a high-quality liquidity buffer, consisting primarily of cash balances held at the Bank of England and high-quality securities. This simple, low-risk balance sheet structure ensures that funds are available to meet customer outflows on an instantaneous basis, supported by real-time liquidity monitoring and pre-positioned collateral at the Bank of England.

Liquidity risk is overseen by the Board of Directors and the Board Risk Committee (BRC), with delegated authority to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCo) for day-to-day operational management. The Bank's Treasury function, located in the UK, manages the liquidity position for Monzo Bank Limited. As the Bank operates entirely within the UK regulatory perimeter and has no autonomous foreign branches, there is no fragmentation of liquidity pools. Any intercompany liquidity arrangements with

Group entities are governed by formal intra-group agreements.

The Bank employs a suite of automated daily reporting tools to monitor liquidity positions against internal Risk Appetite limits and regulatory requirements, including LCR and NSFR metrics. Liquidity risk is mitigated primarily through the maintenance of a high-quality liquid asset (HQLA) buffer that significantly exceeds net stressed outflows. While derivatives are used for interest rate risk management, liquidity risk mitigation is achieved through the conservative balance sheet structure rather than reliance on contingent funding. The Bank also actively monitors deposit concentrations and a range of early warning indicators.

The Bank maintains a formal Liquidity Contingency Plan and a Recovery Plan, which are invoked if liquidity metrics breach defined triggers. The Liquidity Contingency Plan sets out clear operational procedures and governance arrangements for decision-making during periods of stress. Available contingency measures include the liquidation of HQLA securities, access to Bank of England liquidity facilities, and management actions to constrain asset growth or incentivise deposit inflows.

Liquidity stress testing is a core component of the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP). The Bank tests three primary stress scenarios: an idiosyncratic stress involving a severe reputational event specific

to Monzo leading to rapid retail outflows; a market-wide stress reflecting a systemic shock affecting the UK banking sector; and a combined stress scenario incorporating both elements simultaneously. These are tested over a 30-day and 90-day horizon, with severity levels calibrated to historical precedents and forward-looking system vulnerabilities. The results demonstrate that the Bank's liquidity buffer is sufficient to withstand a severe stress event, this significantly exceeds the 30-day regulatory LCR minimum while meeting the Bank's internal survival horizon and risk appetite.

The Board of Directors confirms that the Bank's liquidity management arrangements are appropriate given its business model, risk profile, and strategy. The systems and controls in place ensure that the Bank maintains sufficient liquidity resources to meet its obligations as they fall due, even under stressed conditions.

Monzo Bank maintains a conservative liquidity risk profile, underpinned by its deposit-led funding model and high-quality asset buffer. The Board has set a risk appetite that requires the Bank to hold sufficient liquidity to survive a severe combined stress scenario. As at the reporting date, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio stood at 1113.63%, compared to a regulatory minimum of 100%, reflecting substantial holdings of cash at the Bank of England relative to net outflows. The Net Stable Funding Ratio was 737.06%, also above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

Funding is highly diversified across 14.2m personal customers, with no single depositor representing more than 1% of total liabilities.



## UK LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio

		Unweighted value by residual maturity (average)				Weighted value (average) £'000
		a	b	c	d	
		No maturity £'000	< 6 months £'000	6 months to < 1yr £'000	≥ 1yr £'000	
<b>Available stable funding (ASF) Items</b>						
1	Capital items and instruments	—	4,191	—	949,523	949,523
2	Own funds	—	3,943	—	949,523	949,523
3	Other capital instruments		248	—	—	—
4	Retail deposits		22,326,336	—	—	21,066,044
5	Stable deposits		19,446,827	—	—	18,474,485
6	Less stable deposits		2,879,509	—	—	2,591,558
7	Wholesale funding:		457,240	—	—	46,873
8	Operational deposits		—	—	—	—
9	Other wholesale funding		457,240	—	—	46,873
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	—	150,853	—	3,605	3,605
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	—				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		150,853	—	3,605	3,605
14	<b>Total available stable funding (ASF)</b>					<b>22,066,045</b>
<b>Required stable funding (RSF) Items</b>						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					486,769
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		—	—	—	—
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		874,942	68,998	1,219,263	1,498,557
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		—	—	—	—
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		—	—	—	—
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		850,421	65,641	1,105,520	1,397,723
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		—	—	—	—
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	—	—	—	—	—
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	—	—	—	—	—
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products	24,522	3,357	113,743	100,834	
25	Interdependent assets	—	—	—	—	

		Unweighted value by residual maturity (average)				Weighted value (average) £'000
		a	b	c	d	
		No maturity £'000	< 6 months £'000	6 months to < 1yr £'000	≥ 1yr £'000	
26	Other assets:	—	302,244	6,086	645,031	808,218
27	Physical traded commodities				—	—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		—	—	39,763	33,798
29	NSFR derivative assets		—	—	—	—
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		16,795	—	—	840
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		285,450	6,086	605,268	773,580
32	Off-balance sheet items		2,748,033	—	—	166,514
33	<b>Total RSF</b>					<b>2,960,058</b>
34	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>744.92%</b>

## UK LIQB – Qualitative information on LCR, which complements template UK LIQ1

The Bank maintains a prudent liquidity risk profile, supported by a liability-driven balance sheet. The Bank's liquidity and funding position is primarily deposit-led, relying on retail and business customer deposits.

This structural profile allows the Bank to maintain High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that meet both internal liquidity risk appetites and regulatory minimum requirements. Over the past year, the Bank's funding experienced significant growth, primarily driven by a strong increase in retail deposits, which comfortably outpaced the corresponding growth in the Bank's assets and off-balance sheet exposures. This stable funding base positions the Bank to meet its obligations under both normal and stressed conditions.

The Bank's LCR remains comfortably above the regulatory minimum requirement. A key driver of the Bank's LCR is the continued growth in the customer deposit base, supported by ongoing engagement with the Bank's Instant Access savings products.

The Bank's 12-month average LCR for 31 March 2026 was 1038.69%, this is calculated by using the previous 12 months from the reporting date. This represents an increase of 173.26% from the 12-month average LCR over the period. The main drivers for this were a consistent focus on increasing HQLA via purchasing additional Level 1 securities and placing surplus funds from increased deposits with the Bank of England; this resulted in a £6,949m increase in HQLA across the 12-month average LCR

periods referenced. This evolution is generally attributable to two factors:

- **HQLA Diversification:** As customer deposits have expanded, the Bank has deployed liquidity into central bank reserves while concurrently progressing a Treasury diversification strategy, while maintaining a high proportion of Level 1 assets. This has led to material year-on-year increases in central government assets and Public Sector Entity (PSE) assets.
- **Deposit Stability and Classification:** The nominal outflow assumptions tied to stable deposits grew in line with the Bank's broader balance sheet expansion. However, following a review of deposit classifications, regulatory interpretations regarding established customer relationships were

refined, resulting in a better identification of stable deposits, supported by observed behavioural data and historical churn analysis. This update reflects the underlying nature of our customer base, ensuring the net liquidity outflow calculation remains proportionate to the Bank's liquid asset base.

As a predominantly retail-funded bank, Monzo benefits from a diversified funding base across a large number of individual personal and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) business accounts. The Bank recognises a degree of deposit concentration where a specific segment of the user base holds a larger proportion of total deposit balances.

This concentration is managed and mitigated through several factors:

- **Deposit Protection:** A substantial proportion (approximately 95%) of our total customer deposits is protected by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS), which significantly reduces the likelihood of run-offs during a stress event.
- **Liquidity Coverage Approach:** The Bank mitigates the on-demand nature of our liabilities by holding a high proportion of those balances in overnight central bank reserves. Under the NSFR framework, these high-quality liquid assets carry a 0% RSF weighting, ensuring that growth in reserves does not create additional stable funding requirements.
- **Retail Inflows:** The majority of the Bank's retail and other non-financial customer deposits qualify as stable funding and grew robustly year-on-year, indicating that broader product diversification contributes to managing individual concentration risks over time.

Moreover, the Bank's liquidity buffer is structured to provide both security and accessibility.

- **Level 1a Assets:** The core of our liquidity buffer comprises withdrawable cash reserves at the Bank of England.
- **Treasury Investments:** To manage our structural surplus, we have further diversified our buffer over the last 12 months. This includes a notable year-on-year expansion in unadjusted Level 2 assets, alongside allocations to UK Government Gilts, Supranational, Sovereign

and Agency (SSA) securities, and Asset-Backed Securities (ABS).

Additionally, the Bank has access to the Bank of England's Sterling Monetary Framework (SMF) and has pre-positioned a portion of Treasury assets to utilise as collateral if required. We have also established third-party repurchase agreement (repo) capabilities to provide contingent avenues for generating liquidity.

Monzo utilises Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) primarily for structural hedging of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) and to hedge our credit portfolio. As the Bank's balance sheet has grown, the hedging footprint has increased accordingly. This is reflected in the Bank's year-on-year metrics, where outflows from derivatives saw a marked increase. We calculate potential collateral outflows using the Standardised Historical Look-Back Approach, ensuring HQLA covers the largest 30-day cumulative collateral drain.

We manage the intraday liquidity and collateral requirements associated with these derivatives. Having met mandatory clearing thresholds, Monzo transitions its bilateral IRS contracts to central clearing via the London Clearing House (LCH). This reduces intraday liquidity risk, as initial margin requirements are based on standard LCH matrices, making potential collateral calls and variation margin movements predictable and manageable within our asset encumbrance limits.

Currency mismatch risk is not considered material for Monzo. The Bank operates primarily in GBP, with retail deposit liabilities

and corresponding HQLA generally matched in Sterling. The currency mismatch stems primarily from foreign-currency supplier payments and more recently, our multi-currency accounts, however, this is considered immaterial, given the small associated balances. Foreign exchange exposures are managed via internal limits and spot transactions, resulting in limited FX convertibility risk.

Beyond the standard 30-day LCR horizon, Monzo's Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) tests the balance sheet against various severe but plausible scenarios. This includes idiosyncratic events, market-wide shocks, and combined stress scenarios over extended horizons.

These internal stress tests confirm that Monzo's liquidity resources are positioned to support the Bank through prolonged stress events, even prior to the deployment of management actions. Furthermore, our comprehensive stress testing exercises indicate that Monzo has the capacity to manage accelerated deposit outflows, supported by management actions such as utilising SMF facilities, leveraging our marketable asset base, and reviewing unutilised off-balance sheet credit limits.

# Credit Risk

## UK CRB – Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

We consider a financial instrument to meet the accounting definition of default and therefore be classified as Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations when the borrower is considered unlikely to pay or is 90 days past due on their credit obligation. For overdrafts, this is measured as 90 consecutive calendar days where the account is above its credit limit, or overdrawn without an agreed limit. For loans and Monzo Flex products this is measured as more than three instalments behind the agreed monthly repayment schedule. This same definition is used for accounting and regulatory purposes.

As part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer meets the accounting definition of default, we consider a variety of events which are considered to indicate unlikelihood to pay:

- The customer files for bankruptcy, an Individual Voluntary Agreement, a Debt Relief Order, or a Debt Arrangement Scheme
- The customer is deceased
- The repayment terms have been renegotiated because the customer's condition has deteriorated. As an example, this includes cases where a specific

repayment plan has been agreed and interest has been frozen

- The customer has requested 'breathing space' or 'Debt Respite'— when we agree to give the customer some time where we won't contact them about their arrears at all and we freeze fees and interest

If a concession is made to a customer in financial difficulty (this is known as forbearance), or for other commercial reasons, there can be a temporary modification to contractual cash flows. When this occurs, the gross carrying value of a financial asset is not impacted, and thus no gain or loss is taken to the income statement beyond any increase in ECL. Where we grant a financial concession to a customer we treat them as credit impaired and transfer them to Stage 3.

All exposures more than 90 days past due are treated as impaired (classified as Stage 3).

Specific credit risk adjustments are made by modelling the Expected Credit Loss using statistical techniques. These typically represent quantitative calibrations, reflecting changes in credit strategy, collections or operations. Expert credit judgement (Post Model Adjustments) are applied where needed to reflect emerging model weaknesses or economic risks. The CFO, supported by the Impairment Council, approves any PMAs.

The expected credit loss is the anticipated shortfalls from the contractual cash flows over the expected life of a financial asset, allowing for the time value of money. The ECL is calculated at the individual financial instrument level, but a collective approach (grouping financial instruments with similar risk characteristics together) is used where effects can only be seen at a collective level, for example, for forward-looking information.

The assets are grouped into homogenous segments by lending products as these share similar risk characteristics. The results of any collective modelling approach are applied at the individual asset level. The impairment model calculates the ECL at an account level by multiplying the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and the loss given default (LGD) and discounting using the original effective interest rate (EIR) or an appropriate approximation.

- Probability of Default (PD) represents the likelihood of a customer defaulting on their borrowing product over a suitable time frame (the next 12 months or the remaining lifetime), modelled at an individual account level.
- Exposure at Default (EAD) estimates the amount expected to be owed by the customer at the point of default. For overdrafts and Monzo Flex, the EAD is calculated by taking the current drawn balance and adding an appropriate credit conversion factor that allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit

by the time of default. For loans, the EAD is calculated based on the contractual repayment schedule and accounts for missed payments and accrued interest up to the point of default.

- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the expected loss (expressed as % of the exposure) in the case of default event.

The ECL represents a weighted average of the expected credit loss across a wide range of plausible macroeconomic scenarios.

The expected lifetime of a financial asset is generally equal to the contractual term. For unsecured personal and limited company loans, the life is taken as the contractual term. For revolving products, such as overdrafts and Monzo Flex, credit losses are assessed over the period that there is exposure to credit risk. The current expected lifetime used in calculating the ECL for overdrafts and Monzo Flex is 5 years.

Four distinct macro-economic scenarios are used to determine the impairment position, provided by Oxford Economics and subjected to internal review and challenge through the quarterly Economics Update Forum, chaired by the CFO. Forward looking economic variables are combined using statistical techniques to estimate the relative change in default expectations within the different scenarios. These relative changes are then applied to adjust the ECL parameters for each scenario.

The definition of a restructured exposure has been established in accordance with EBA and PRA guidance. All forbearance measures that include a suspension or reduction of any interest or fees, regardless of the length of the suspension period or the total balance suspended, are considered a restructured exposure.

## UK CR1 – Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

	a						b						m	n		o	
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees received			
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures		On non-performing exposures
	£'000	Of which stage 1 £'000	Of which stage 2 £'000	£'000	Of which stage 2 £'000	Of which stage 3 £'000	£'000	Of which stage 1 £'000	Of which stage 2 £'000	£'000	Of which stage 2 £'000	Of which stage 3 £'000					
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	15,422,548	15,422,548	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	Loans and advances	2,689,708	2,224,261	465,448	191,922	37,919	154,003	(207,745)	(75,706)	(132,039)	(105,153)	(16,931)	(88,222)	(261,399)	–	–	
20	Central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
30	General governments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
40	Credit institutions	55,782	55,782	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
50	Other financial corporations	173,356	173,356	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
60	Non-financial corporations	24,582	23,726	855	115	–	115	(2,740)	(2,402)	(337)	(56)	–	(56)	(517)	–	–	
70	Of which SMEs	12,465	11,610	855	115	–	115	(2,740)	(2,402)	(337)	(56)	–	(56)	–	–	–	
80	Households	2,435,988	1,971,396	464,592	191,807	37,919	153,888	(205,006)	(73,304)	(131,702)	(105,097)	(16,931)	(88,166)	(260,881)	–	–	
90	Debt securities	9,431,350	2,709,023	–	–	–	–	(9)	(9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
100	Central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
110	General governments	4,791,067	398,148	–	–	–	–	(7)	(7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
120	Credit institutions	2,736,122	1,085,045	–	–	–	–	(2)	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
130	Other financial corporations	1,904,161	1,225,830	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
140	Non-financial corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	3,168,607	3,093,755	74,852	37,474	6,605	30,869	14,978	9,904	5,075	1,672	367	1,305	–	–	–	
160	Central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
170	General governments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
180	Credit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
190	Other financial corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
200	Non-financial corporations	4,983	4,975	7	19	–	19	647	646	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	
210	Households	3,163,624	3,088,779	74,845	37,455	6,605	30,850	14,331	9,258	5,073	1,672	367	1,304	–	–	–	
220	Total	30,712,213	23,449,586	540,300	229,396	44,524	184,872	(192,776)	(65,812)	(126,965)	(103,481)	(16,564)	(86,917)	(261,399)	–	–	

## UK CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

		a	b	c			d	e	f
		Net exposure value							
		On demand*	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total		
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
1	Loans and advances	3,704,451	754,336	1,249,231	44,853	5,292	5,758,163		
2	Debt securities	—	2,179,972	6,734,312	517,066	—	9,431,350		
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,704,451</b>	<b>2,934,308</b>	<b>7,983,542</b>	<b>561,919</b>	<b>5,292</b>	<b>15,189,513</b>		

## UK CR2 – Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

		a
		Gross carrying amount
		£'000
10	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	140,479
20	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	147,036
30	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(11,298)
40	Outflows due to write-offs	(809)
50	Outflow due to other situations	(83,486)
60	<b>Final stock of non-performing loans and advances</b>	<b>191,922</b>

\* Off-balance sheet exposures are reported net of expected credit losses in the 'On demand' column

## UK CR2a: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries

	a	b
	Gross carrying amount £'000	Related net accumulated recoveries £'000
10	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	140,479
20	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	147,036
30	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(11,298)
40	Outflow to performing portfolio	—
50	Outflow due to loan repayment, partial or total	(81,625)
60	Outflow due to collateral liquidations	—
70	Outflow due to taking possession of collateral	—
80	Outflow due to sale of instruments	(1,862)
90	Outflow due to risk transfers	—
100	Outflows due to write-offs	(809)
110	Outflow due to other situations	—
120	Outflow due to reclassification as held for sale	—
130	<b>Final stock of non-performing loans and advances</b>	<b>191,922</b>

## UK CQ1 – Credit quality of forbore exposures

	a				b		c		d	e		f	g		h
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures								Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forbore exposures				
	Performing forbore	Non-performing forbore			Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forbore exposures	On non-performing forbore exposures					Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures		
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000											£'000
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>22,910</b>	<b>108,833</b>	<b>103,947</b>	<b>85,945</b>	<b>(7,450)</b>	<b>(62,566)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
40	Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
50	Other financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
60	Non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
70	Households	22,910	108,833	103,947	85,945	(7,450)	(62,566)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
80	Debt Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
90	Loan commitments given	3,277	14,758	14,397	6,469	(72)	(637)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
100	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,187</b>	<b>123,591</b>	<b>118,344</b>	<b>92,415</b>	<b>(7,522)</b>	<b>(63,204)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—		

## UK CQ2 – Quality of forbearance

		a
		Gross carrying amount of forbore exposures
		£'000
010	Loans and advances that have been forbore more than twice	95,307
020	Non-performing forbore loans and advances that failed to meet the non-performing exit criteria	97,131

## UK CQ3 – Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount												
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures									
		Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted		
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	15,422,548	15,422,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	<b>Loan and advances</b>	<b>2,689,708</b>	<b>2,664,533</b>	<b>25,176</b>	<b>191,922</b>	<b>97,668</b>	<b>40,736</b>	<b>28,453</b>	<b>18,937</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>154,003</b>	
20	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40	Credit institutions	55,782	55,782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50	Other financial corporations	173,356	173,356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
60	Non-financial corporations	24,582	24,535	47	115	111	3	1	—	—	—	—	115	
70	Of which SMEs	12,465	12,418	47	115	111	3	1	—	—	—	—	115	
80	Households	2,435,988	2,410,860	25,128	191,807	97,557	40,734	28,452	18,937	6,081	46	1	153,888	
90	<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>9,431,350</b>	<b>9,431,350</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
100	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
110	General governments	4,791,067	4,791,067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
120	Credit institutions	2,736,122	2,736,122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
130	Other financial corporations	1,904,161	1,904,161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
140	Non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
150	<b>Off-balance-sheet exposures</b>	<b>3,168,607</b>			<b>37,474</b>								<b>30,869</b>	
160	Central banks	—			—								—	
170	General governments	—			—								—	
180	Credit institutions	—			—								—	
190	Other financial corporations	—			—								—	
200	Non-financial corporations	4,983			19								19	
210	Households	3,163,624			37,455								30,850	
220	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,712,213</b>	<b>27,518,430</b>	<b>25,176</b>	<b>229,396</b>	<b>97,668</b>	<b>40,736</b>	<b>28,453</b>	<b>18,937</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>184,872</b>	

## UK CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

As of 31 March 2026, the Bank held £229.4m in total non-performing exposures, all of which are classified as UK exposures. On-balance-sheet exposures amounted to £191.9m with associated impairment of £105.2m, while off-balance-sheet exposures stood at £37.5m with associated impairment of £1.67m.

## UK CQ5 – Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

	a	b		c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount					
		Of which non-performing					
£'000	£'000	Of which defaulted	Of which loans and advances subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures		
		£'000				£'000	
10 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57	—	—	57	(12)	—	
20 Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 Manufacturing	574	10	10	574	(122)	—	
40 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	—	—	6	(1)	—	
50 Water supply	1	—	—	1	—	—	
60 Construction	2,756	43	43	2,756	(632)	—	
70 Wholesale and retail trade	1,964	8	8	1,964	(427)	—	
80 Transport and storage	652	3	3	652	(144)	—	
90 Accommodation and food service activities	1,474	38	38	1,474	(357)	—	
100 Information and communication	664	—	—	664	(153)	—	
110 Financial and insurance activities	4,857	—	—	16	(4)	—	
120 Real estate activities	2,979	—	—	743	(158)	—	
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,208	1	1	1,208	(263)	—	
140 Administrative and support service activities	2,054	6	6	889	(187)	—	
150 Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	—	—	—	—	—	—	
160 Education	178	2	2	178	(36)	—	
170 Human health services and social work activities	438	2	2	438	(94)	—	
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	348	—	—	348	(76)	—	
190 Other services	4,487	1	—	—	(129)	—	
<b>200 Total</b>	<b>24,696</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11,967</b>	<b>(2,796)</b>	<b>—</b>	

# Credit Risk Mitigation

## UK CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques

Monzo uses netting as a credit risk mitigation (CRM) technique primarily in relation to treasury activities, including centrally cleared derivatives, guarantees and securities financing transactions. Where applicable, financial assets and liabilities are presented only where Monzo has a legally enforceable right of set-off and intends either to settle or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivative transactions are governed by market-standard netting arrangements (ISDA/CSA), and securities financing transactions allow offsetting of repos and reverse repos with the same counterparty where legally enforceable (GMRAs).

Monzo's derivatives activity is undertaken for hedging purposes. Interest rate swaps are centrally cleared through a qualifying central counterparty ("QCCP"), supporting netting and collateralisation under clearing house rules and margin arrangements.

Collateral accepted for treasury credit risk mitigation is governed by documented legal agreements and associated operational processes. For centrally cleared derivatives, collateralisation is managed through clearing house margin requirements. For securities financing transactions, collateral eligibility and margin are defined contractually.

Collateral eligibility criteria focus on high-quality, liquid assets with stable valuations. Collateral is subject to regular valuation, haircut and margin, and Monzo maintains operational processes to ensure collateral can be realised within an appropriate timeframe in the event of counterparty default.

Monzo's credit risk profile is primarily driven by customer lending and treasury investments held for liquidity and balance sheet management.

Where Monzo takes collateral for the purposes of funded credit risk mitigation for reverse repurchase transactions, it typically comprises high-quality liquid securities, including but not limited to UK government gilts, in line with Monzo's collateral eligibility criteria. No reverse repurchase deals were transacted in the year to 31 March 2026.

Cash collateral is received and posted for centrally cleared derivatives variation margin purposes. Counterparty credit risk relating to derivative transactions is mitigated primarily through application of margin arrangements contracted under ISDAs with bilateral and central counterparties. All derivatives were centrally cleared as at 31 March 2026.

Monzo does not currently use credit derivatives for credit protection. Where a

counterparty is guaranteed by an eligible guarantor, Monzo assesses the potential to apply unfunded credit protection and substitute the exposure risk weight with that of the guarantor. In each case, CRM is only applied where the guarantee complies with UK CRR eligibility requirements including legal enforceability supported by recent external legal opinion. This includes exposures to government-guaranteed public sector entities where regulatory criteria allow substitution to a lower risk weight.

Monzo calculates risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach. From 1 January 2026, Monzo elected to apply the external rating based approach (SEC-ERBA) to eligible securitisation exposures. For securities financing transactions, Monzo recognises eligible funded credit protection using the Financial Collateral Simple Method. The table below shows exposures before and after the application of conversion factors and credit risk mitigation, and the resulting risk-weighted exposure amounts by exposure class. No securities financing transactions existed as at 31 March 2026.

Monzo manages concentration risk arising from collateral and other mitigation through eligibility standards, limits, and ongoing monitoring. In practice, this includes monitoring concentrations by issuer,

geography or country, credit quality, and asset type within treasury portfolios.

Diversification across issuers, regions, sectors and counterparties provides an additional layer of mitigation against concentration risk within collateral pools.

These exposures are managed within the Board-approved risk appetite, including limits on credit quality and issuer and country concentrations.

## UK CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

	Secured carrying amount				
	Unsecured carrying amount a	b	Of which secured by collateral c	Of which secured by financial guarantees	
				d	e
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Loans and advances	2,568,732	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	8,656,336	775,014	—	775,014	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,225,068</b>	<b>775,014</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>775,014</b>	<b>—</b>
Of which non-performing exposures	86,769	—	—	—	—
Of which defaulted	65,781	—	—	—	—

# Credit Risk Standardised Approach

## UK CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
	a	b	c	d	e	f
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
1 Central governments or central banks	19,726,202	—	20,501,216	—	3,538	0.02%
2 Regional government or local authorities	533,548	—	533,548	—	—	—%
3 Public sector entities	775,014	—	—	—	—	—%
4 Multilateral development banks	2,415,650	—	2,415,650	—	—	—%
5 International organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—%
6 Institutions	13,842	—	13,842	—	2,768	20.00%
7 Corporates	45,462	—	45,462	—	45,462	100.00%
8 Retail	2,258,010	3,159,867	2,260,996	—	1,695,747	75.00%
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	—	—	—	—	—	—%
10 Exposures in default	65,781	29,564	65,781	—	65,781	100.00%
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	—	—	—	—	—	—%
12 Covered bonds	320,470	—	320,470	—	32,047	10.00%
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—%
14 Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—%
15 Equity	114	—	114	—	114	100.00%
16 Other items	166,034	—	166,034	—	65,759	39.61%
<b>17 Total</b>	<b>26,320,127</b>	<b>3,189,431</b>	<b>26,323,113</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,911,217</b>	<b>7.26%</b>

# Remuneration

## UK REMA – Remuneration policy

### Remuneration policy and practices

Our remuneration policy is designed to apply to everyone who works at Monzo, but under the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook and the FCA’s dual-regulated firms Remuneration Code (SYSC 19D), there are some further rules we must apply to our remuneration policies and practices for people whose activities have a material impact on our risk profile. These people are known as Material Risk Takers (“MRTs”).

### Remuneration policy

This policy sets out our approach to remuneration for all colleagues. Its objective is to make sure we can attract, motivate and retain the people we need for each phase of our growth, while making sure we remain compliant with all regulatory requirements that apply to us. The Remuneration Committee (RemCo) reviews the policy at least annually, with the last review completed in March 2026, resulting in updates to the policy for the new Monzonaut Incentive Scheme.

The Board appoints a RemCo, which is made up of six independent non-executive directors (NEDs), Fields Wicker-Miurin

(Chair), Gary Hoffman, Amy Kirk, Valerie Dias, Lizzie Runham and Karen Peacock, to make sure there’s independent judgement on remuneration matters. RemCo’s Terms of Reference set out its duties, which we review annually.

RemCo meets as needed, but at least twice a year. In the last performance period (the year to 31 March 2026), RemCo met for 7 scheduled meetings as well as 3 ad hoc meetings.

PwC is appointed as external adviser to the RemCo and supports it in performing its duties as needed. The Risk function also inputs into the Remuneration policy and decisions where appropriate to ensure sound and effective risk management.

The RemCo undertakes an annual review of the Remuneration policy to confirm it aligns with our business strategy, objectives and values, long-term interests and complies with regulatory requirements.

The key features and objectives of our remuneration practices which support our business strategy are:

- To support our customer-first strategy by attracting, motivating and retaining the best talent across the business who deliver or support good customer outcomes. We set remuneration as required for each phase of our growth.

- To apply and promote our values of: default to transparency; make a difference; be hard on problems, not people; help everyone belong; think big, start small; own it; think customer first; and grow Monzo safely. We ensure that our approach to remuneration is aligned with our values, which in turn align with the long-term interests of Monzo.

- To support the long-term, sustainable performance and growth of Monzo, and its risk strategy. To manage remuneration associated risks we emphasise fixed pay and share options. Options aim to align employees’ interests with the long-term growth of Monzo.

- To ensure that our remuneration practices are safe with risk-adjusted performance outcomes, compatible with capital and liquidity planning and in compliance with regulation.

- Remuneration supports equal pay for equal work, and doesn’t discriminate against protected characteristics, like gender, race, sexuality, disability, age or religion.

- Remuneration is consistent with and promotes sound management practices and effective risk management.

### Material Risk Takers

Material Risk Takers (MRTs) are individuals whose professional activities have a material impact on Monzo’s risk profile. We identify MRTs in line with the Remuneration Part of

the PRA Rulebook and the FCA Dual-Regulated Firms Remuneration Code (SYSC 19D). In the year to 31 March 2026, we identified a total of 60 MRTs.

### Structure of Remuneration

With effect from 31 October 2023, the PRA and FCA removed the limit on the maximum ratio between fixed and variable remuneration applicable to MRTs under Chapter 3 of the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook, instead requiring that firms set their own appropriate ratios between the fixed and variable components of total remuneration.

Monzo reviewed its fixed to variable pay ratio policy, including the associated prudential and conduct risk and the impact that MRTs have on Monzo’s risk profile. After careful consideration RemCo set a new maximum fixed to variable ratio to apply to the remuneration of 73 MRTs.

### Link between pay and performance

We have designed our performance framework to discourage risk taking outside of our risk appetite. We have an annual, holistic performance cycle which includes goal setting, personal development plans and a 360 degree performance assessment, with a 6-month performance check-in.

Feedback covers measurable performance and behaviours including operating within our risk appetite.

In line with CRD V guidance on remuneration and the FCA Handbook, the Risk function reviews risk management performance by key risk area, using relevant available data and through a primarily qualitative review. The principal risk categories we look at include Strategic Risk, Financial Risk, Financial Crime & Fraud Risk, Operational Risk, Conduct Risk and Credit Risk. On a bi-annual basis, our decision on how to grant share options are informed by independent reports presented to the RemCo by our Chief Risk Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The reports look at performance in each of these risk categories along with the performance of our risk appetite metrics, our financial performance and other associated metrics outlining the factors the RemCo should consider when assessing grant levels for share options.

Remuneration at Monzo is currently made up of fixed compensation (salary, pension and benefits) and variable pay in the form of share options, giving our colleagues the opportunity to share in our long-term success. As a proportionality level 3 firm, we apply the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook and FCA Dual-Regulated Firms Remuneration Code (SYSC 19D) requirements in a way that's proportionate to our size, nature and complexity.

## Fixed remuneration

We determine fixed remuneration based on our salary frameworks. Our frameworks reflect the experience and skills that relate to an individual's role, their impact, and their level of responsibility and contribution.

We review the salary levels in the framework every year, benchmarking them against comparable firms. We generally review everyone's salary at least annually, but we don't necessarily make changes after every review.

Everyone at Monzo is entitled to various benefits including pension, private medical insurance and life insurance. Some MRTs may receive a cash allowance in lieu of a pension contribution.

## Variable remuneration

We've designed our remuneration framework to strike an appropriate balance between fixed and variable pay. In FY26 we granted all colleagues share options when they join and at key milestone events, including qualifying promotions or role changes and select start date anniversaries.

We grant share options under an unapproved share option plan. The share options issued are equity settled with no cash settlement options, with an exercise term of typically 10 years. Options typically vest over four years with a one year cliff. If a colleague leaves before the vesting cliff, they forfeit all options at that date. A limited number of options for

senior executives have market vesting conditions.

More specifically, the share options we grant to all new hires follow a standard vesting schedule over a four year period (from the date of joining) with a one year cliff. A quarter of the award vests after the individual's first anniversary and then the remaining options vest uniformly each month. We also grant additional share options at set intervals after someone's start date. These share options vest over four years, typically with monthly uniform vesting starting two years after the date we grant them.

Value can currently only be delivered by share options in the event of an exit event, (e.g. a sale or initial public offering of Monzo shares) or through a liquidity opportunity, (e.g. secondary sale of Monzo shares) which not only depends on financial performance but also the overall health of the business (including factors such as having a strong risk and compliance record, customer record etc.).

Monzo's share option plan is considered a Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") for the purposes of the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook and the FCA's Dual-regulated firms Remuneration Code (SYSC 19D). Options are only granted to employees when all regulatory mandatory training is up to date and there are no live disciplinary warnings in place. MRT option grants are also linked to a minimum performance period and are subject to specific performance criteria (at the individual and company level) assessed both prior to each grant and vesting event.

Along with the key risk categories listed previously, the financial KPIs used to assess financial performance include, amongst other items, Total Revenue, Year on Year growth of Total Revenue, Total Number of Customers, Deposit Balance, Year on Year Growth of Deposit Balance, Capital Surplus, LCR, CET1 Ratio and Leverage Ratio. We also review our risk appetite and other associated factors when deciding how to proceed with variable remuneration.

RemCo, with input from Risk, Compliance and Finance, then uses this information to validate the suitability of both option award granting and vesting, and has the ability to override formulaic outcomes if and when necessary. Options vest only if it is sustainable according to the financial situation of the firm as a whole, and justified on the basis of the performance of the firm, and the individual concerned.

Independent control functions include Monzo's Internal Audit, Compliance and Risk management teams. Control function remuneration is set independent of the performance of the business areas they partner with. To preserve the independence and integrity of the firm's control functions, the RemCo has direct oversight of the remuneration arrangements for the heads of Risk, Compliance, and Internal Audit.

MRTs in Risk, Compliance and Internal Audit, have individual objectives that are linked to the performance of the respective control function itself, rather than Monzo's financial performance. The performance assessment of each control function is conducted by

individuals who are independent of the business unit being supervised.

In line with our Remuneration Risk Adjustment Process and with the input from the relevant functions (Compliance, Finance, Human Resources, Legal, Reward and Risk), RemCo will determine whether, to what extent and for which awards malus and clawback should be applied, taking into account all factors it determines to be relevant. With the exception of our Leaver Options that reflect the terms of our discontinued CSOP Awards and are subject to Clawback provisions solely for MRTs, all other option awards are subject to malus and clawback provisions including those granted to MRTs, and will be considered if the RemCo determines that misconduct or material error, financial downturn, risk failure or misstatement has occurred or if an employee failed to meet appropriate standards of fitness and propriety. The clawback period is currently 7 years, which might be extended to 10 years in some circumstances.

We haven't historically paid annual cash-based variable remuneration, however RemCo have recently approved a new Monzonaut Incentive Scheme which will be effective from FY2027 onwards and includes cash and equity awards.

We only award guaranteed variable remuneration in exceptional circumstances. The predominant reason is when it is needed to secure a candidate for a role. Any guaranteed variable remuneration awarded to MRTs are subject to malus and clawback and count towards the variable pay cap for the relevant year. RemCo approval is required

for all awards of guaranteed variable remuneration to MRTs.

Relocation bonuses, as part of a new hire package, may be paid in certain circumstances if we require a candidate to relocate.

At Monzo, termination payments are at the discretion of the Bank, except for those due as part of contractual notice periods. Any payments related to an early termination of contract will reflect performance over time and will not reward failure or misconduct. All termination payments for MRTs over and above statutory and contractual entitlements (subject to any agreed delegation arrangement in place from time to time) need to be approved by RemCo.

## UK REM1 – Remuneration awarded for the financial year

			a	b	c	d
			MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of identified staff	13	14	27	19
2		Total fixed remuneration	1,941	5,697	5,622	3,221
3		Of which: cash-based	1,941	5,697	5,622	3,221
4		(Not applicable in the UK)				
UK-4a		Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—
5		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—
UK-5x		Of which: other instruments	—	—	—	—
6		(Not applicable in the UK)				
7	Of which: other forms	—	—	—	—	
8	(Not applicable in the UK)					
9	Variable remuneration	Number of identified staff	—	10	18	15
10		Total variable remuneration	—	13,344	6,402	2,040
11		Of which: cash-based	—	192	634	30
12		Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
UK-13a		Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—
UK-14a		Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
UK-13b		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	13,152	5,768	2,010
UK-14b		Of which: deferred	—	13,152	5,768	2,010
UK-14x		Of which: other instruments	—	—	—	—
UK-14y		Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
15	Of which: other forms	—	—	—	—	
16	Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—	
17	<b>Total remuneration (2 + 10)</b>		<b>1,941</b>	<b>19,041</b>	<b>12,024</b>	<b>5,261</b>

## UK REM2 – Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

	a	b	c	d	
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff	
<b>Guaranteed variable remuneration awards</b>					
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff	—	2	10	2
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Total amount	—	52	458	30
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	—	—	—	—
<b>Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year</b>					
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff	—	—	—	—
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount	—	—	—	—
<b>Severance payments awarded during the financial year</b>					
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff	—	1	1	—
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	—	140	176	—
8	Of which paid during the financial year	—	140	176	—
9	Of which deferred	—	—	—	—
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	—	—	—	—
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	—	—	176	—

## UK REM3 – Deferred remuneration

Deferred and retained remuneration	a	b	c	d	e	f	UK - g	UK - h
	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>1 MB Supervisory function</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Cash-based	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>7 MB Management function</b>	<b>13,152</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>10,387</b>	–	–	–	<b>2,765</b>	–
8 Cash-based	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9 Shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	13,152	2,765	10,387	–	–	–	2,765	–
11 Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>13 Other senior management</b>	<b>5,768</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>4,511</b>	–	–	–	<b>1,257</b>	–
14 Cash-based	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 Shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	5,768	1,257	4,511	–	–	–	1,257	–
17 Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>19 Other identified staff</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,570</b>	–	–	–	<b>440</b>	–
20 Cash-based	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21 Shares or equivalent ownership interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22 Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	2,010	440	1,570	–	–	–	440	–
23 Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24 Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>25 Total amount</b>	<b>20,930</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>16,468</b>	–	–	–	<b>4,462</b>	–

## UK REM4 – Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

	EUR	a Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR
1	1 000 000 to below 1 500 000	6
2	1 500 000 to below 2 000 000	—
3	2 000 000 to below 2 500 000	—
4	2 500 000 to below 3 000 000	—
5	3 000 000 to below 3 500 000	—
6	3 500 000 to below 4 000 000	2
7	4 000 000 to below 4 500 000	—
8	4 500 000 to below 5 000 000	—
9	5 000 000 to below 6 000 000	1
10	6 000 000 to below 7 000 000	—
11	7 000 000 to below 8 000 000	—

**UK REM5 – Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions’ risk profile (identified staff)**

	a			b							j
	Management body remuneration			Business areas							
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other		
1	<b>Total number of identified staff</b>									<b>73</b>	
2	13	14	27								
3				—	4	—	15	6	2		
4				—	5	—	12	2	—		
5	<b>1,941</b>	<b>19,041</b>	<b>20,983</b>	—	<b>3,956</b>	—	<b>9,857</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>1,754</b>		
6	—	13,344	13,344	—	2,223	—	4,536	515	1,169		
7	1,941	5,697	7,639	—	1,733	—	5,321	1,204	585		

# Appendices

## Appendix 1 – Non-applicable disclosures

In accordance with Article 432 of the PRA Rulebook, certain templates have been omitted on the grounds of non-applicability or materiality. No templates have been omitted on the grounds of confidentiality or because they are proprietary.

Template	Description	Reason
UK INS1	Insurance participations	MBL is not an Insurance firm
UK INS2	Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio	MBL does not qualify as a financial conglomerate
UK CR10	Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach	Not applicable, as MBL does not have any related exposures
UK CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Credit Risk
UK CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Credit Risk
UK CR8	RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Credit Risk
UK CR9	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Credit Risk
UK CR9.1	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Credit Risk
UK CQ6	Collateral valuation – loans and advances	Not disclosed, as Monzo does not take possession of collateral or recognise it as an asset
UK CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	Not disclosed, as Monzo does not take possession of collateral or recognise it as an asset
UK CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	Not disclosed, as Monzo does not take possession of collateral or recognise it as an asset
UK MRB	Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Market Risk
UK MR2-A	Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Market Risk
UK MR2-B	RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Market Risk
UK MR3	IMA values for trading portfolios	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Market Risk
UK MR4	Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	MBL utilises the standardised approach for Market Risk