



# Pospešek v praksi

od potenciala do neskončnih možnosti

# Organizacijska struktura

## Uprava, nadzorni svet in neodvisni revizor na dan 31. december 2025

### UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

#### Uprava

##### **Predsednik uprave in CEO**

Lorenzo Ramajola

#### Člani

Tanja Turk, Boštjan Rupar, Matjaž Špilak

#### Nadzorni svet

##### **Predsednik**

Francesco Correale

##### **Namestnica predsednika**

Marijana Brcko

#### Članice

Milena Vukotič, Svetlana Pančenko, Jasna Mandac

#### Neodvisni revizor

KPMG Slovenija d.o.o.

# UniCredit Unlocked – od potenciala do neskončnih možnosti

**UniCredit je vodilna vseevropska komercialna banka, ki ponuja najboljše rešitve in storitve v Italiji, Nemčiji, Avstriji ter Srednji in Vzhodni Evropi.**

S strukturnimi prednostmi in razvejano mrežo lokalnih bank postavljamo nove standarde v bančništvu s svojim zmagovalnim modelom delovanja. Pri tem naše stranke postavljamo v središče pozornosti in hkrati sproščamo potencial naših zaposlenih.

Strateški načrt UniCredit Unlocked je preoblikoval našo Banko in pokazal, kaj lahko dosežemo z discipliniranim izvajanjem, predanimi ter motiviranimi sodelavci in enotnim operativnim modelom. **Zdaj odločno prehajamo iz Unlocked v Unlimited** – novo fazo, ki jo opredeljujejo večje ambicije in temeljni premislek o tem, kako naj bi delovala evropska banka.

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## UNICREDIT NA PRVI POGLED

# Naša edinstvena zmagovalna ponudba. Moč Skupine, lokalna prisotnost.

Temeljno prepričanje: v naši banki obstaja neprekosljiv, prirojen potencial, ki ga je bilo treba sprostiti z izkoriščanjem naših strukturnih prednosti.



## >20 milijonov

Stranke<sup>1</sup> z >60 % prihodkov od malih in srednje velikih podjetij, privatnega bančništva in segmenta premožnih strank

## #1

Najbolje ocenjena banka v Evropi in na posameznih lokalnih trgih vsako leto od leta 2022<sup>2</sup> dalje

## Vodilni tržni delež

v segmentu trgovanja na ravni Skupine in korespondenčnem bančništvu med vodilnimi tremi v vsaki državi, kjer je UniCredit prisotna

### Privlačna geografska raznolikost

Smo edina resnično vseevropska banka: s trinajstimi bankami in eno integrirano širom Evrope, pri čemer se na 90 % naših trgov uvrščamo med vodilne tri na posameznem trgu.

To nam daje obseg, diverzifikacijo, stabilnost, omejeno valutno razpršenost in nižjo geopolitično koncentracijo v primerjavi z drugimi čezmejnimi modeli poslovanja ter zagotavlja strateško možnost izbire na 13+1 trgih.

### Visokokakovostna struktura strank

Imamo več kot 20 milijonov strank, ki nam zaupajo že dolga leta, predvsem v segmentih privatnega bančništva, premožnih strank ter malih in srednje velikih podjetij (SME), kjer so donosi strukturno privlačnejši zaradi višjega donosa kapitala, navzkrižne prodaje ter prehajanja med segmenti.

### Premišljeno oblikovan nabor produktov

Naše skupne centralizirane enote, skupaj z lokalno prisotnostjo, omogočajo široko in prilagojeno ponudbo, s katero se lokalni konkurenti ne morejo kosati. Obseg izkoriščamo le tam, kjer resnično ustvarja prednost – produkti in storitve, tehnologija, podatki ter umetna inteligenca, nabava – kar omogoča sinergije in povečuje učinkovitost v celotni Skupini.

## Edinstvena ponudba, ki temelji na obsegu Skupine in lokalni prisotnosti



Stranke so resnično v središču našega poslovanja, kar povezuje organizacijo okoli ene skupne vizije, poslanstva, strategije in kulture.



Banke in sodelavci so opolnomočeni znotraj jasnega okvira Skupine, kar zagotavlja njihovo čim večjo neodvisnost znotraj ene jasne strategije in okvira Skupine.



Osredotočenost na tisto, kar resnično prinaša dodano vrednost in koristi od širokega obsega poslovanja.



Organizacijska kultura, ki jo gradimo od spodaj navzgor, osredotočena na implementacijo, ki prinaša izjemne rezultate.

**Ta model Skupine izboljšuje celoten sistem: Skupina zagotavlja platforme, zmogljivosti in smernice, medtem ko opolnomočene lokalne banke podpirajo stranke in dosežajo vrhunske poslovne rezultate.**

1. Število strank UniCredit je približno 17,5 milijona (od tega 15 milijonov aktivnih) in število strank Alpha je 3,7 milijona.

2. Leta 2025 je uredništvo revije The Banker podelilo UniCredit banki nagrado za banko leta v Italiji, Avstriji, Bosni in Hercegovini, Bolgariji, na Hrvaškem in v Romuniji; leta 2025 je uredništvo revije Euromoney podelilo UniCredit banki nagrado za najboljšo banko v Evropi; leta 2023 in 2024 je uredništvo revije The Banker podelilo UniCredit banki nagrado za najboljšo banko na svetu; leta 2024 pa je prejela nagrado za globalno banko leta s strani uredništva revije IFR.

UNICREDIT NA PRVI POGLED

# Edinstvena mreža vodilnih bank

## 13+1

vodilnih bank, vključno  
s partnerstvom z Alpha Bank

## 75.000

nadarjenih sodelavcev<sup>1</sup>

## >20 milijonov

strank po vsem svetu

## 4

regije prisotnosti

## 3

produktni centri

## Več kot 1.000

zaposlenih aktivnih članov različnih skupnosti<sup>2</sup>



## POMEMBNI DOGODKI V LETU 2025

# Rekordno poslovno leto 2025, ki predstavlja vrhunec petih let odličnosti

Dosegli smo rekordno poslovno leto in 20 zaporednih kvartalov kakovostne in dobičkonosne rasti, kar odraža 5 let disciplinirane implementacije. Ta močan zagon se kaže v vseh ključnih kazalnikih uspešnosti – dosegamo rezultate danes, hkrati pa gradimo za jutri.

## Finančni poudarki

### RAST PRIHODKOV

**24,5** milijarde EUR

Bruto prihodki  
nespremenjeni<sup>1</sup> (FY/FY)

### RAST NETO DOBIČKA

**10,6** milijarde EUR

čistejša dobička  
+14 % (FY/FY)

### DONOSNOST OPREDMETENEGA LASTNIŠKEGA KAPITALA (ROTE)

**19,2 %**

+1,5 odstotne točke (FY/FY)

### KAKOVOST PRIHODKOV

**36 %**

Provizije in neto zavarovanje/  
čisti prihodek  
+2 odstotni točki (FY/FY)

### POSLOVNA UČINKOVITOST

**38,5 %**

Razmerje med stroški in prihodki,  
najboljše v industriji  
Nespremenjeni stroški (FY/FY),  
-2 % manj brez novega perimetra

### KAKOVOST SREDSTEV

**15** bazičnih točk

CoR  
+1 bazična točka (FY/FY)

### RAST NA DELNICO

**+20 %** EPS

**+31 %** DPS

**+19 %** TBVPS

### SKUPNA IZPLAČILA<sup>4</sup>

**9,5** milijarde EUR

+6 % (FY/FY)

### STABILEN NETO DELEŽ NEDONOSNIH IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI (NPE)

**1,6 %**

- Bruto prihodki so nespremenjeni na medletni ravni, če so prilagojeni za približno 240 milijonov EUR negativnega vpliva trgovanja, povezanega z varovanjem našega strateškega portfelja, knjiženega v 4. četrtletju 2025, za zaščito in optimizacijo njegovega donosa, ali približno -1 % FY/FY.
- DPS za poslovno leto 2025, izračunan kot vmesna DPS v višini 1,4282 EUR, izplačana novembra 2025, plus preliminarna končna DPS v višini 1,7205 EUR, izračunana na dan 6. februarja 2026, na podlagi najboljše ocene pričakovanega števila delnic, upravičenih do izplačila dividend. Dokončna končna DPS bo sporočena po rednem postopku.
- Vmesna dividenda za poslovno leto 2025, izplačana novembra 2025, znaša 1,4282 EUR oziroma +11 % FY/FYX brez nje.
- Skupna izplačila za poslovno leto 2025 znašajo 9,5 milijarde EUR, od tega približno 4,75 milijarde EUR denarnih dividend (od tega je bilo 2,2 milijarde EUR že izplačanih kot vmesna dividenda novembra 2025, preostalih 2,58 milijarde EUR pa ustreza preliminarni končni DPS v višini 1,7205 EUR).

FINANČNI Poudarki leta 2025 &gt;&gt; Podrobneje

# Vodenje z zgledom

Zahvaljujoč našim močnim ESG temeljem smo v letu 2025 še naprej dosegali napredek pri naših ključnih ESG kazalnikih uspešnosti.

## Poudarki trajnostnega razvoja



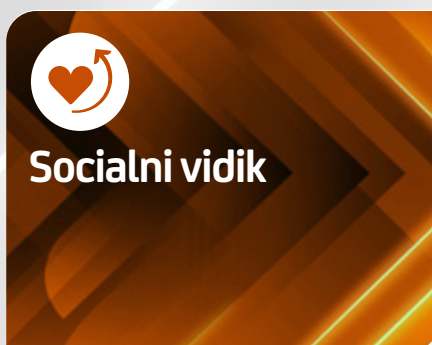
### Okolje

**ESG posojila, trajnostne obveznice in zaveze k ničelni neto vrednosti izpustov.**

Povečali smo obseg naših ESG posojil in trajnostnih obveznic ter dosegli skupno 11,3 milijarde EUR okoljskih posojil in 5,9 milijarde EUR trajnostnih obveznic od januarja 2025.

**11,3**  
milijarde EUR  
okoljskih posojil

**5,9**  
milijarde EUR  
trajnostnih obveznic



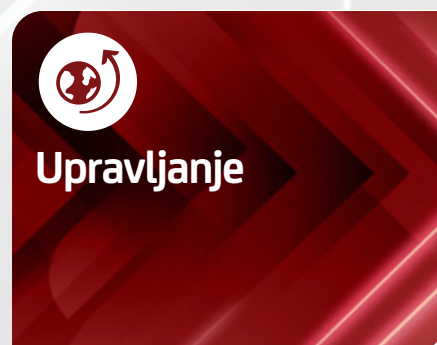
### Socialni vidik

**Socialno financiranje in prispevki za podporo našim skupnostim.**

Naše socialno financiranje je leta 2025 doseglo 5,5 milijarde evrov, kar je omogočilo mikro kredite, financiranje z družbenim učinkom in posojila za prikrajšana območja. Prav tako smo zagotovili okoli 71 milijonov evrov socialnega prispevka prek namenskih pobud.

okoli **71**  
milijonov evrov  
prispevek skupnostim

okoli **15.600**  
ur, namenjenih prostovoljstvu  
s strani naših sodelavcev



### Upravljanje

**Nagrajevanje, usklajeno z okoljskimi, družbenimi in upravljavskimi vidiki (ESG), trden okvir tveganj in politik.**

Vzpostavili smo trdno upravljanje ESG s pomočjo nagrajevanja najvišjega vodstva, zastopanost ESG v izvršnem odboru Skupine ter robustne okvire kreditiranja in politik. To omogoča naša močna zavezanost raznolikosti, enakosti in spodbujanju vključujoče organizacijske kulture v celotni banki.

**53 %**  
žensk zastopanih v upravnem  
odboru (BoD)

okoli **1 %**  
Razlika v plačah med spoloma  
na primerljivih delovnih mestih

NAGOVOR GLAVNEGA IZVRŠNEGA DIREKTORJA UNICREDIT S.P.A.

# Nova pot za novo ero evropskega bančništva

“

Čas je, da UniCredit v celoti uresniči svoj neomejen potencial. To novo, drzno poglavje bodo zaznamovale ambicije, inovacije in temeljit premislek o tem, kakšna je lahko in kakšna bi morala biti evropska banka.

**Andrea Orcel**

Glavni izvršni direktor UniCredit S.p.A.

NAGOVOR GLAVNEGA IZVRŠNEGA DIREKTORJA UNICREDIT S.P.A. » CONTINUED



UniCredit prejela številna priznanja po vsej Evropi



UniCredit je vstopila v razred "A", saj je Fitch zvišal bonitetno oceno izdajatelja na A-



UniCredit je prejela svojo drugo bonitetno oceno razreda A-



UniCredit je prejela svojo tretjo bonitetno oceno razreda A, saj je Moody's zvišal oceno izdajatelja na A3



Prejeli naziv Najboljša banka v šestih državah

## Spoštovani deležniki,

v zadnjih letih UniCredit beleži odlične rezultate kljub spreminjajočim se gospodarskim razmeram. Ne glede na nestanovitnost gospodarskega okolja in strukturne spremembe, smo dosegali visokokakovostne dobičke, ohranili trdno kapitalno osnovo in disciplinirano rasli; kar dodatno potrjuje izjemna operativna učinkovitost ter donosnost kapitala (RoTE) Skupine. Ti rezultati odražajo premišljene odločitve glede razporejanja kapitala in upravljanja tveganj ter potrjujejo, da sta trdnost in trajnostno poslovanje močno zasidrana v naši poslovni strategiji.

Ko sem leta 2021 prevzel vodenje UniCredita, se je Skupina soočala z velikimi izzivi in je potrebovala odločen premik v smeri novega strateškega razvoja. Z našo strategijo UniCredit Unlocked smo Banko temeljito preoblikovali in postavili temelje, potrebne za sprostitve njenega neizkoriščenega potenciala, tako da smo naše sodelavce povezali s skupno vizijo, strategijo in organizacijsko kulturo. Vse to je spremljala temeljita prenova našega operativnega modela, s katero smo izboljšali učinkovitost ter hkrati vlagali v naše zaposlene, digitalne zmogljivosti, produktne platforme in distribucijske kanale. Ta preobrazba nam je omogočila vzpostavitev delovnega okolja, ki temelji na odgovornosti ter našim ekipam omogoča doseganje izjemnih rezultatov z jasno vizijo in poslanstvom.

Skupaj smo Skupino spremenili iz sledilca v vodilnega igralca v našem sektorju, s čimer svojim strankam zagotavljamo storitve na povsem novi ravni ter podpiramo skupnosti pri napredku po vsej Evropi. Zdaj je čas, da stopimo še korak dlje z novim strateškim načrtom UniCredit Unlimited, ambicioznim novim poglavjem, ki bo presegel tradicionalne okvire in na novo opredelil, kaj je v finančnem sektorju mogoče – ta načrt bo zgrajen na obstoječih temeljih zaupanja ter opolnomočenja, ki sta bila spremljevalca našega dosedanjega napredka.

### Še eno leto rekordnih rezultatov

v letu 2025 smo ponovno zabeležili najboljše rezultate v zgodovini UniCredita in že 20. zaporednih četrletjih dobičkonosne rasti.

Čisti dobiček je dosegel 10,6 milijarde evrov, kar je 14 % več kot v enakem obdobju lani, medtem ko se je donosnost kapitala (RoTE) povečala na 19,2 %, kar kaže na moč našega discipliniranega modela ustvarjanja kapitala.

Te rezultate smo dosegli kljub izrednim stroškom v višini 1,4 milijarde evrov, ki smo jih namenoma obračunali vnaprej, da bi okrepili temelje za naš srednjeročni načrt. Leto smo zaključili z robustnim razmerjem CET1 v višini 14,7 % in napovedali najvišje izplačilo delničarjem, in sicer 9,5 milijarde evrov, od tega 4,75 milijarde evrov v obliki dividend.

Operativna učinkovitost je ostala med najboljšimi v panogi, z razmerjem med stroški in prihodki v višini 38 %, kar odraža nadaljnjo disciplino pri doseganju zastavljenih ciljev.

Naša ambicija je do leta 2028 doseči približno 13 milijard evrov čistega dobička in donosnost oprijemljivega kapitala (RoTE) nad 23 %, z nadaljnjim izboljšanjem do leta 2030. Ostajamo osredotočeni na dosledno preseganje zastavljenih ciljev skozi celoten cikel in prepričani smo, da bomo v prihodnjih letih lahko ohranili dobičkonosno rast, ki ustvarja kapital ter zagotavlja visoka izplačila v prihodnjih letih.

### Spreminjajoča se finančna industrija

Kljub še enemu letu izjemnih poslovnih rezultatov si ne moremo privoščiti mirovanja. Svet okoli nas se še naprej spreminja z izjemno hitrostjo, druga četrtina tega stoletja pa bo po vsej verjetnosti predstavljala najboljše preobrazbo, ki jo je naš sektor doživel v zadnjem obdobju. Napredek na področju umetne inteligence, podatkov in digitalne infrastrukture ne pomeni zgolj izboljševanja obstoječih modelov, temveč na novo opredeljuje način ustvarjanja, distribucije ter uporabe finančnih storitev.

## NAGOVOR GLAVNEGA IZVRŠNEGA DIREKTORJA UNICREDIT S.P.A. » NADALJEVANJE



V tem kontekstu se banke ne morejo več zanašati na tradicionalne prednosti ali postopne izboljšave. Namesto tega bo za ohranjanje konkurenčnosti potrebna pripravljenost na nenehno prilagajanje ter razvoj v skladu s hitro spreminjajočim se finančnim ekosistemom.

Pričakovanja strank se že spreminjajo. Podjetja in skupnosti vse bolj pričakujejo, da bodo finančne storitve odražale hitrost, preprostost in personalizacijo, ki jo doživljajo na drugih področjih svojega življenja. Umetna inteligenca spreminja interakcije - od pridobivanja novih strank in ocenjevanja kreditne sposobnosti do svetovanja ter izvajanja storitev, medtem ko sprejemanje digitalnih rešitev in napredna integracija podatkov omogočata hitreje ter bolje informirane odločitve. Hkrati novi fintech udeleženci in ponudniki platformnih storitev še naprej zvišujejo pričakovanja glede vrhunske uporabniške izkušnje in digitalne odzivnosti.

### UniCredit Unlimited

V teh okoliščinah je čas, da UniCredit v celoti uresniči svoj neomejeni potencial. To novo, drzno poglavje

bodo zaznamovale ambicije, inovacije in temeljit premislek o tem, kakšna je lahko in kakšna bi morala biti evropska banka. Naš cilj ostaja zgraditi banko za prihodnost Evrope. Da bi to dosegli, moramo predvideti, kako bodo ljudje živeli, delali in uporabljali finančne storitve, ter ukrepati še preden te spremembe postanejo pričakovanja.

To pomeni, da si moramo na novo zamisliti, kako lahko kapital, strokovno znanje in tehnologija sodelujejo pri ustvarjanju vrednosti za stranke, skupnosti ter naše zaposlene. Z združitvijo prednosti tradicionalne banke, agilnosti fintech podjetja in dinamike tehnološkega podjetja bomo zagotovili rešitve, ki so hitreje ter bolj intuitivne kot kadarkoli prej. Na ta način bomo lahko oblikovali prilagojeno ponudbo, ki bo obstoječe in prihodnje stranke postavila v središče našega delovanja ter okrepila zaupanje, ki je temelj vsake interakcije.

Strateški načrt UniCredit Unlimited odraža naše neomajno zaupanje v potencial naših zaposlenih, strank in skupnosti. Vsak dan me navdihuje

talent in predanost sodelavcev v celotni Skupini in vem, da bodo naslednji korak na naši poti sprejeli z vso potrebno energijo in ustvarjalnostjo. Opolnomočeni bomo lahko postavili nove standarde evropskega bančništva, kar bo vsakemu od nas omogočilo rast ter ustvarjanje vrhunskih storitev in trajne vrednosti brez omejitev.

Strateški načrt UniCredit Unlocked je predstavljal izjemno preobrazbo za banko. Načrt, ki ga uvajamo sedaj, pa je še bolj ambiciozen, vendar napredujemo z dokazano uspešnostjo in trdnim zaupanjem v svoje sposobnosti. Prepričan sem, da lahko tokrat dosežemo še več, popeljemo UniCredit na nove ravni uspeha ter uresničimo svojo ambicijo zgraditi banko za prihodnost Evrope.

S spoštovanjem,

**Andrea Orcel**

Glavni izvršni direktor, UniCredit S.p.A.

NAGOVOR PREDSEDNIKA UPRAVE BANKE

# Pogumno stopamo naprej – v leto novih priložnosti

“

S predanostjo in skupno vizijo bomo tudi v prihodnje premikali meje možnega ter gradili banko, ki je sodobna, zanesljiva in globoko vpeta v okolje, v katerem deluje.

**Lorenzo Ramajola**  
Predsednik uprave  
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.



## NAGOVOR PREDSEDNIKA UPRAVE BANKE

## Spoštovani deležniki,

ko se ozremo na leto 2025, se pred nami izriše slika obdobja, ki je zahtevalo veliko premišljenosti, odpornosti in osredotočenosti na cilje. Leto je zaznamovalo zahtevno makroekonomsko okolje, ki je vplivalo na celoten bančni sektor, predvsem s padcem temeljnih obrestnih mer, presežno likvidnostjo in zadržanostjo investicijske aktivnosti podjetij.

Kljub temu smo leto zaključili stabilno ter dosegli **13,4 milijona evrov dobička pred obdavčitvijo** in **10,6 milijona evrov dobička po obdavčitvi**. Uvedeni davek na bilančno vsoto je Banko dodatno obremenil, a smo kljub temu ostali trdni in naravnani k dolgoročni vzdržnosti. Neto obrestni prihodki so se zaradi tržnih gibanj sicer znižali, vendar smo z rastjo volumnov depozitov in kreditov ter boljšimi kreditnimi maržami uspešno omilili njihov padec ter leto zaključili z **84,6 milijona evrov neto obrestnih prihodkov**.

Ob tem smo ohranili tudi trdno kapitalsko strukturo. Bilančna vsota Banke se je povečala na **3,746 milijarde evrov**, količnik kapitalske ustreznosti pa ostaja nad **19 odstotki**, kar potrjuje, da Banka ohranja visoko raven stabilnosti in premišljeno upravlja tveganja. Ta trdna osnova nam omogoča, da smo še naprej zaupanja vreden partner strankam, lastnikom in partnerjem.

### Pogled usmerjen k strankam, korak usmerjen v prihodnost

Skrb za stranke ostaja naše vodilo in temelj naše identitete. Tudi leto 2025 je bilo v znamenju izboljševanja izkušnje strank, saj smo veliko pozornosti namenili kakovosti odnosov, strokovnosti naših svetovalcev in enostavnosti bančnih rešitev. Redne raziskave zadovoljstva in neposredna povratna informacija strank so pokazale stabilen rezultat **NPS +15**, kar nas uvršča nad povprečje panoge in potrjuje, da stopamo v pravo smer.

Pomemben korak naprej smo naredili z ustanovitvijo enote **Osebnobančništvo**, kjer premožnejšim strankam nudimo celovito in strokovno podporo, višjo stopnjo zasebnosti ter bolj poglobljene finančne rešitve. Nadgrajena segmentacija nam omogoča bolj osebni pristop in krepitev dolgoročnih odnosov, ki temeljijo na zaupanju in poznavanju potreb posameznika.

### Digitalni premiki, ki gradijo prihodnost

Digitalna preobrazba je še naprej ena ključnih strateških usmeritev Banke. Leto 2025 je prineslo več uspešnih nadgradenj, med njimi uvedbo **takojšnjih plačil**, ki strankam omogočajo izvedbo transakcij v nekaj sekundah, 24 ur na dan, vse dni v letu.

Pomembno smo izboljšali tudi procese digitalnega potrošniškega kreditiranja, kar omogoča hitrejšo, enostavnejšo in popolnoma oddaljeno sklenitev kreditov ter povečuje prilagodljivost za stranke.

Nadgradili smo tudi proces digitalnega CPI zavarovanja, nadomestili številne papirne elemente poslovanja ter uvedli nove funkcionalnosti v platformi za **e-Garancije**, ki poslovnim strankam omogočajo povsem brezpapirno upravljanje z bančnimi garancijami.

Z uspešno implementacijo zahtev **Zakona o dostopnosti digitalnih vsebin** smo poskrbeli, da so naši digitalni kanali dostopni še širšemu krogu uporabnikov.

Digitalni razvoj nas vodi k preoblikovanju celotnega poslovnega modela v smeri še večje učinkovitosti, preglednosti in uporabniške prijaznosti.

### Zanesljiv partner slovenskemu gospodarstvu

V segmentu podjetij smo pokazali izredno agilnost in odzivnost na potrebe trga. Obseg posojil podjetjem se je v primerjavi z letom 2024 povečal za kar **29 odstotkov**, kar je pomembno prispevalo k rasti našega tržnega deleža in potrjuje, da podjetja v

Banke prepoznavajo zanesljivega in dolgoročnega partnerja.

Nadaljevali smo s krepitvijo naše vloge v trajnostnem financiranju. Podpirali smo projekte, financirane v okviru programa **InvestEU**, usmerjene v razvoj trajnostne infrastrukture, digitalizacije in inovacij. Ostali smo **partner pri izboru ESG-prvak** ter prejeli **certifikat Green Star**, kar potrjuje, da trajnostne prakse dosledno vključujemo v svoje poslovanje.

Mednarodnim podjetjem in lokalnim podružnicam smo omogočali dostop do naprednih čezmejnih storitev, ki jih omogoča širša mreža Skupine UniCredit. Tudi v letu 2025 smo dokazali, da smo s strokovnim znanjem, odzivnostjo in profesionalnostjo eden ključnih partnerjev podjetij v Sloveniji.

### Skupaj ustvarjamo spremembe, ki štejejo

Ponosni smo, da tudi v letu 2025 nismo pozabili na tisto, kar daje naši organizaciji posebno vrednost – našo zavezanost skupnosti. Nadaljevali smo z dolgotrajnimi partnerstvi na področju podpore otrokom, družinam in starejšim, med drugim s programi **Zveze Anita Ogulin in ZPM** ter Humanitarčkom pri projektu Vida. Nadaljevali smo tudi s pobudo **Kids4Kids**, s katero smo zbrali darila za otroke v stiski, letos za varovance varnih hiš po Sloveniji.

Izjemno ponosni smo na naše prostovoljce. V letu 2025 smo organizirali tri skupne krvodajalske akcije v Ljubljani in več po Sloveniji, skupaj pa smo zbrali skoraj 60 litrov krvi. Prav tako smo ob dnevu Zemlje ponovno pomagali pri obnovi Krasa, kjer je 70 naših zaposlenih zasadilo 750 sadik avtohtonih drevesnih vrst.

Naše okoljske pobude so se nadaljevale tudi z nenehnim zmanjševanjem porabe energije, vode in z optimizacijo ravnanja z odpadki. S tem dokazujemo, da trajnost ni le del naše strategije – je del našega vsakdana.

## NAGOVOR PREDSEDNIKA UPRAVE BANKE

**Pogumno naprej – v leto novih priložnosti**

V leto 2026 vstopamo ambiciozno in odgovorno. Nadaljevali bomo s krepitvijo tržne prisotnosti, izboljšanjem procesov in poglobljanjem odnosov s strankami. Osredotočili se bomo na nadaljnjo digitalizacijo, povečevanje obsega posojil podjetjem, izpopolnjevanje uporabniške izkušnje ter na premišljeno upravljanje tveganj.

Razvoj naših zaposlenih, krepitev njihovega znanja in skrb za dobro počutje ostajajo ključni stebri naše prihodnosti.

Verjamem, da bomo s skupno predanostjo in vizijo tudi v prihodnje premikali meje možnega ter gradili banko, ki je sodobna, zanesljiva in globoko vpeta v okolje, v katerem deluje.

Hvala vsem zaposlenim za njihovo energijo, strokovnost in predanost. Hvala našim strankam za zaupanje, lastnikom

za podporo in partnerjem za sodelovanje. Vaša vloga je ključna pri vsakem našem uspehu.

Skupaj oblikujemo prihodnost, ki sega daleč onkraj števil – prihodnost, utemeljeno na skrbnosti, vodeno z integriteto ter okrepljeno z našim skupnim občutkom odgovornosti. To je prihodnost, ki jo gradimo z namenom, sočutjem in globokim spoštovanjem do ljudi in skupnosti, ki jim služimo.

**Lorenzo Ramajola**  
Predsednik uprave  
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Ljubljana, 26. februar 2026

# Organi upravljanja UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

## Uprava

Ime in priimek	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Lorenzo Ramajola	Predsednik uprave	23. julij 2021	n.a.
Tanja Turk	Članica uprave	1. avgust 2022	n.a.
Veronica Tomasoni	Članica uprave	26. oktober 2022	25. oktober 2025
Boštjan Rupar	Član uprave	20. september 2023	n.a.
Matjaž Špilak	Član uprave	31. oktober 2024	n.a.
Marin Tolič*	Član uprave	26. januar 2026	n.a.

\* Nadzorni svet Banke je dne 23. 10. 2025 sprejel sklep, s katerim je, pod pogojem pridobitve dovoljenja Evropske centralne banke, Marina Toliča imenoval za člana Uprave Banke za obdobje treh let. Prav tako je bil z dnem 1. 12. 2025 imenovan za vodjo OE Finance (CFO) in prokurista Banke. Z dnem 26.1.2026 je Marin Tolič na podlagi pridobljenega dovoljenja Evropske centralne banke nastopil funkcijo člana uprave Banke.

## Nadzorni svet

Ime in priimek	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Francesco Correale	Predsednik nadzornega sveta	1. avgust 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Namestnica predsednika nadzornega sveta	5. april 2023	13. januar 2025
Marijana Brcko	Namestnica predsednika nadzornega sveta	14. januar 2025	n.a.
Milena Vukotić	Članica nadzornega sveta	23. november 2022	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Članica nadzornega sveta	26. julij 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Članica nadzornega sveta	5. april 2023	n.a.

## Revizijska komisija

Ime in priimek	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Predsednica revizijske komisije	5. april 2023	13. januar 2025
Marijana Brcko	Predsednica revizijske komisije	14. januar 2025	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Članica revizijske komisije	5. april 2023	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Član revizijske komisije	1. avgust 2023	n.a.

## Komisija za tveganja

Ime in priimek	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Milena Vukotić	Predsednica komisije za tveganja	19. julij 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Članica komisije za tveganje	5. april 2023	13. januar 2025
Marijana Brcko	Članica komisije za tveganja	14. januar 2025	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Član komisije za tveganje	1. avgust 2023	n.a.

## Komisija za imenovanja

Ime in priimek	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Francesco Correale	Predsednik komisije za imenovanja	1. avgust 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Članica komisije za imenovanje	5. april 2023	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Članica komisije za imenovanje	1. avgust 2023	n.a.

## Komisija za prejemke

Ime in priimek	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Svetlana Pančenko	Predsednica komisije za prejemke	1. avgust 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Članica komisije za prejemke	5. april 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Članica komisije za prejemke	5. april 2023	13. januar 2025
Marijana Brcko	Članica komisije za prejemke	14. januar 2025	n.a.

# Poslovna mreža



# Finančni rezultati Banke

## Izkaz poslovnega izida za leto 2025

Banka je leto 2025 zaključila s 13,4 milijona evrov dobička pred obdavčitvijo (leta 2024: 52,5 milijona evrov), medtem ko je dobiček po obdavčitvi znašal 10,6 milijona evrov (leta 2024: 41,3 milijona evrov).

Finančno poslovanje v letu 2025 je zaznamoval izrazit vpliv spreminjajočega se makroekonomskega okolja na neto obrestne prihodke, predvsem zaradi znižanja ključnih evrskih obrestnih mer, kar je povzročilo zmanjšanje neto obrestnih prihodkov na letni ravni (84,6 milijona evrov v letu 2025 v primerjavi s 101,8 milijona evrov v letu 2024). Negativni vpliv nižjih obrestnih mer je bil delno ublažen z rastjo obsega depozitov in posojil ter izboljšanjem kreditne marže.

Hkrati je okolje presežne likvidnosti, ki je bilo posledica zmernega investicijskega cikla podjetniškega sektorja v tem letu, povzročilo povečanje likvidnosti v bančnem sistemu. Zaradi presežne likvidnosti je banka znaten del presežnih sredstev hranila na depozitu čez noč pri centralni banki. V primerjavi z letom 2024 je denarna politika ECB v letu 2025 šla v smeri zniževanja glavnih referenčnih obrestnih mer (obrestna mera ECB za depozite čez noč se je znižala s 3,0 % konec leta 2024 na 2,0 % konec leta

2025), kar je negativno vplivalo na neto obrestne prihodke banke v primerjavi z letom 2024. Politika sproščanja denarnih obrestnih mer ECB je bila odgovor na to, da se je stopnja inflacije v evroobmočju znižala z visokih ravni v zadnjih letih in se približala dolgoročnemu cilju 2,0 %.

Povprečna stopnja inflacije se je v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom nekoliko povečala (2,4 % v letu 2025 v primerjavi z 2,0 % v letu 2024), kjer je naši Banki kljub inflacijskemu okolju uspelo ohraniti stabilne administrativne stroške.

V letu 2025 ni bilo opravljenih izrednih poslov, je pa v letu 2025 vplival na rezultat začasni davek na bilančno vsoto bank in hranilnic, kar je za Banko pomenilo plačilo dodatnega davka v vrednosti 5,7 milijona evrov.

### Neto prihodki od obresti

Neto prihodki od obresti Banke so v letu 2025 znašali 84,6 milijona evrov in so bili za 17 % nižji kot v preteklem letu (2024: 101,8 milijona evrov). Takšen rezultat je bil predvsem posledica znižanja referenčnih obrestnih mer v evrih v letu 2025.

### Neto prihodki od provizij

Neto prihodki od provizij so v letu 2025 znašali 28,6 milijona evrov (2024: 25,7 milijona evrov), kar je za 11 % več kot v letu 2024, zaradi prispevka plačil in kartičnega poslovanja, pa

tudi nadaljnega povečanja provizij za upravljanje sredstev.

### Administrativni stroški

Administrativni stroški Banke so v letu 2025 znašali 56,6 milijona evrov (2024: 54,1 milijona evrov), in so se tako medletno povečali za 5 %, kar je neposredna posledica nenehnega prizadevanja banke za dobro strukturirano stroškovno disciplino. Amortizacija se je zmanjšala na 5,4 milijona evrov v letu 2025 v primerjavi z letom 2024, ko je znašala 6,0 milijona evrov.

### Oslabitev in rezervacije

Banka je v letu 2025 oblikovala rezervacije v skupni višini 12 milijona evrov za razliko od leta 2024, ko so bile oblikovane rezervacije v višini 22,8 milijona evrov. Razvoj rezervacij v letu 2025 je v veliki meri posledica dodatnih rezervacij za sodne spore v zvezi s CHF krediti.

Banka je v letu 2025 zabeležila 33,4 milijona evrov oslabitev finančnega učinka iz naslova oslabitev v primerjavi z leto 2024, ko je bilo 0,8 milijona evrov sprostitev oslabitev. Na podlagi preudarnega pristopa, v skladu z računovodskimi standardi in najboljšimi praksami, je banka novo situacijo upoštevala s prerazvrstitvijo takšnih strank in dodatnimi oslabitvami v letu 2025.

EUR 1.000	2025	2024	Sprememba (%)
Neto prihodki od obresti	84.591	101.846	(17 %)
Neto prihodki od provizij	28.585	25.706	11 %
Dividende	103	58	78 %
Administrativni stroški (vklj. z amortizacijo)	(56.628)	(54.102)	5 %
Rezervacije	(11.973)	(22.767)	(47 %)
Slabitve	(33.390)	(821)	3.900 %
Čisti poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo	13.409	52.530	(74 %)
Neto dobiček	10.635	41.308	(74 %)

## FINANČNI REZULTATI BANKE

## Izkaz finančnega položaja za leto 2025

Bilančna vsota Banke je leta 2025 znašala 3.746 milijonov evrov, kar predstavlja povečanje (1 %) v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom (2024: 3.701 milijonov evrov).

### Sredstva

Obseg posojil in terjatev do strank se je v letu 2025 v primerjavi z letom 2024 povečal (13 %) in je znašal 2.166 milijonov evrov (2024: 1.915 milijonov evrov), medtem ko so se celotna Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti v primerjavi s koncem leta 2024 povečala za 301 milijonov evrov. Njihov skupni obseg je znašal 2.410 milijona evrov (v letu 2024: 2.109 milijona evrov). Po drugi strani pa se je denar in stanje denarja pri centralni banki ter vloge na vpogled znatno zmanjšalo z 1.170.595 milijona evrov v letu 2024 na 899.358 milijona evrov v letu 2025, predvsem v četrtem četrtletju 2025.

Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju, so konec leta 2025 znašala 51,6 milijona evrov (2024: 52,6 milijona evrov).

Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa so konec leta 2025 dosegla 342,4 milijona evrov (2024: 317,1 milijona evrov).

### Obveznosti

Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti, so se v letu 2025 povečale v primerjavi z letom 2024 za 87 milijonov evrov in so znašale 3.335 milijonov evrov (3.248 milijona evrov) predvsem zaradi rasti depozitov, ki so znašali 53 milijonov EUR (podjetja 21 milijonov EUR in prebivalstvo 32 milijonov evrov).

Finančne obveznosti, namenjene za trgovanje, so konec leta 2025 znašale 38,8 milijona evrov in so se zmanjšale v primerjavi z 49,3 milijona evrov konec leta 2024.

### Kapital in kapitalna ustreznost

Banka je dobro kapitalizirana in poroča o količniku kapitalne ustreznosti (CAR) za leto 2025 v višini 19,53 %. V primerjavi z letom 2024 (19,77 %) se je CAR znižal predvsem zaradi nižjega zneska celotnega kapitala, ki se je znižal iz 273 milijona evrov v letu 2024 na 271 milijona evrov v letu 2025. Po drugi strani je povečanje operativnega tveganja vplivalo na zvišanje celotne tveganju prilagojene aktive (RWA), ki se je povečala iz 1.383 milijona evrov v letu 2024 na 1,388 milijona evrov v letu 2025.

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31.12.2024	Sprememba (%)
<b>Sredstva</b>	<b>3.746.109</b>	<b>3.701.497</b>	<b>1 %</b>
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	899.358	1.170.595	(23 %)
Finančna sredstva za prodajo	51.596	52.615	(2 %)
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti čez vse-obsegajoči donos	342.386	317.096	8 %
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	2.409.571	2.108.757	14 %
<b>Obveznosti</b>	<b>3.452.533</b>	<b>3.381.189</b>	<b>2 %</b>
Finančne obveznosti merjena po odplačni vrednosti	3.335.118	3.248.494	3 %
Finančne obveznosti namenjene za trgovanje	38.783	49.323	(21 %)
<b>Obveznosti in kapital</b>	<b>3.746.109</b>	<b>3.701.497</b>	<b>1 %</b>

\*Predstavljene zgolj največje postavke, katerih seštevki v tabeli ne predstavljajo skupna sredstva ali obveznosti.

# Dogodki, ki so zaznamovali leto 2025

## Ozaveščali o spletnih prevarah

Na brezplačnem webinarju smo poslovnim strankam predstavili najpogostejše spletne prevare, ki vsakodnevno ogrožajo podjetja. Udeleženci so izvedeli, kako prepoznati znake prevar in se izogniti tveganjem, katere preventivne ukrepe lahko uvedejo za večjo varnost ter kaj storiti, če podjetje postane žrtev spletne prevare.

## Prepoznani kot najboljša banka za trgovinsko financiranje v Sloveniji

V raziskavi Euromoney, ki poteka že 14 let, so podjetja in finančne institucije prepoznali UniCredit Bank kot najboljšo banko za trgovinsko financiranje v devetih državah, tudi v Sloveniji.

## Organizirali že 19. Finančni zajtrk

Osrednja tema je bilo eno najpomembnejših vprašanj današnjega časa – vpliv geopolitičnega dogajanja na gospodarske odnose med Ameriko, Evropo in Kitajsko. Na virtualni okrogli mizi smo z gosti razpravljali o tem, kako globalne napetosti, trgovinske politike in tehnološka tekma oblikujejo poslovno okolje ter priložnosti za podjetja.

## Stopili skupaj za Kras

Ob dnevu Zemlje smo sodelavci UniCredit Banke s sajenjem sadik in sejanjem avtohtonih vrst semen pomagali pri obnovi v požaru prizadetih območij Krasa.

## Gostili Longevity Economic Forum

Skupina UniCredit je na ekskluzivni konferenci Longevity Economic Forum 2025 predstavila izsledke raziskav na temo ekonomskega, družbenega in kulturnega vpliva dolgoživosti. Indeks dolgoživosti Skupine UniCredit pomaga primerjati uspešnost držav pri podpiranju zdrave dolgoživosti.

## Predstavili onemarkets Fund

Ponudbo naložbenih produktov smo dopolnili z ekskluzivnimi aktivno upravljanimi investicijskimi podskladi onemarkets Fund in slovenskim vlagateljem omogočili dostop do največjih svetovnih družb za upravljanje.

## V Kranju odprli novo poslovalnico

Ob praznovanju 20. obletnice poslovanja smo stranke pozdravili na novi lokaciji v Kranju, v večjih, sodobno zasnovanih prostorih, ki omogočajo še prijetnejšo izkušnjo in kakovostne storitve.

## Podprli Izvozno konferenco

Že dvanajsto leto zapored smo kot partner projekta Izvozniki.si, ki poteka v organizaciji Časnika Finance, sodelovali na Izvozni konferenci ter razglasitvi Naj izvoznega podjetja leta 2025.

## Prejeli nagrado Najugodnejša banka 2025

V izboru Najugodnejša banka 2025, ki ga že več let izvaja revija Moje finance, je UniCredit Bank zasedla vodilno mesto v treh kategorijah: Naj banka 2025, Najugodnejše stanovanjsko posojilo s fiksno obrestno mero in Najugodnejše potrošniško posojilo z variabilno obrestno mero.

## V veljavo stopila nova pravila na področju takojšnjih plačil

Uporabnikom plačilnih storitev smo predstavili takojšnja domača in čezmejna plačila znotraj območja SEPA (EGP) v evrih, ki se izvedejo v največ 10 sekundah po potrditvi in so na voljo 24 ur na dan, 7 dni v tednu, vse dni v letu – tudi ponoči, ob vikendih in praznikih.

## Zavihali rokave in se združili v solidarnosti

Sodelavci so se tekom leta udeležili krvodajalskih akcij po vsej Sloveniji. Z darovanjem krvi so znova dokazali solidarnost in družbeno odgovornost ter prispevali k zagotavljanju zadostnih zalog krvi za pomoč bolnikom in poškodovanim.

## Prejeli Euromoney nagrado za upravljanje denarnih sredstev

Stranke so tudi v letu 2025 UniCredit Bank prepoznale kot najboljšo izbiro za upravljanje denarnih sredstev v šestih državah, tudi v Sloveniji.

## Ponovno prejeli certifikat Green Star

UniCredit Bank je ponovno prejela certifikat, ki ga podeljuje CER – Partnerstvo za trajnostno gospodarstvo. Certifikat temelji na mednarodnih standardih in ocenjuje trajnostno poslovanje podjetja na področjih okolja, družbene odgovornosti in upravljanja (ESG).

## Del sredstev vrnili skupnosti

Tudi ob koncu leta 2025 smo del sredstev vrnili skupnosti. Ponovno smo finančno podprli Projekt Vida, ki starostnikom s socialnega roba zagotavlja tople obroke ter program Botrstvo, ki pod okriljem Zveze Anita Ogulin in ZPM pomaga otrokom v stiski.

Dodatno pa smo pomoč namenili tudi projektu Centra Janeza Levca »Igraj se z mano«, ki spodbuja kulturo inkluzije ter Združenje Spominčica, ki ozavešča javnost o demenci.

# Družbena odgovornost

## Odnos do sodelavcev

### KADROVSKA STRUKTURA V LETU 2025

Konec leta 2025 je bilo v Banki zaposlenih 488 sodelavcev, v primerjavi s 501 zaposlenim v letu 2024.

V skladu z interno politiko skupine UniCredit, Banka pri zaposlovanju sledi načelu enakopravnosti kot temeljni vrednoti, ki kandidatom daje enake zaposlitvene možnosti ne glede na spol ali druge osebne okoliščine. Na podlagi tega načela lahko ugotovimo, da strukturo zaposlenih po spolu sestavlja 67 % žensk in 33 % moških, strukturo vodilnih delavcev v Banki pa 53 % žensk in 47 % moških. Redno spremljamo razliko v plačah med spoloma (GPG - Gender Pay Gap), ki je bila v tem letu pod 1 %.

# 67 %

ŽENSK

# 53 %

ŽENSK NA MANAGERSKIH POLOŽAJIH

Povprečna starost zaposlenih v Banki je 41 let. Sodelavci posvečajo veliko pozornost znanju in izobrazbi, saj ima pomemben del zaposlenih višjo in visoko strokovno oziroma univerzitetno izobrazbo, magisterij ali doktorat. Skozi leta se število specializiranih profilov, kot so matematiki in analitiki postopoma povečuje, kar je skladno s trendom večje digitalizacije, avtomatizacije ter uvajanja naprednih orodij in tehnologij na vseh področjih banke.

# 41 let

POVPREČNA STAROST

### IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN RAZVOJ

V UniCredit Banki podpiramo izobraževanje in strokovni razvoj zaposlenih, kar uresničujemo z vrsto programov in aktivnosti, namenjenih nadgradnji znanja, veščin ter kompetenc. Na ta način prispevamo k večji osebni uspešnosti, krepitvi pripadnosti korporativni kulturi in izboljšanju organizacijske produktivnosti. Zaposlene spodbujamo, da prevzamejo odgovornost za lastno učno pot, pri čemer jim zagotavljamo dostop do sodobnih učnih platform, strokovnih delavnic, priložnosti za učenje na delovnem mestu ter mentorstvo.

Vsi novi zaposleni sodelujejo v Onboarding programu, ki je sestavljen iz obveznih izobraževanj, vezanih predvsem na regulatorna področja, s katerimi morajo biti seznanjeni vsi zaposleni in drugih vsebin, povezanih z osebno rastjo, razvojem ter varnostjo in zdravjem pri delu. Za tiste, ki prvič nastopijo vlogo vodje, je organiziran poseben program Uvajanje novih vodij.

Večina regulativnih in drugih obveznih usposabljanj (predvsem na področju skladnosti in AFC) za nove in obstoječe zaposlene se izvaja prek spletne učne platforme MyLearning, kar omogoča dostop ob času, ki najbolj ustreza urniku zaposlenih. Razširitev te platforme, My Learning PLUS, je bila uvedena pred več kot enim letom in jo lahko zaposleni uporabljajo za usposabljanja po lastni izbiri ter se učijo na več drugih učnih platformah, kot so Coursera, LinkedIn Learning itd. V tem letu smo jo še dodatno nagradili z novimi funkcionalnostmi, ki omogočajo novo uporabniško izkušnjo pri pridobivanju novih znanj in veščin. V letu 2025 je pomemben del izobraževalnih dejavnosti obsegal nadaljnji razvoj in osvežitev prodajnih veščin za vse zaposlene v prodaji, tako v segmentu poslovanja s prebivalstvom kot tudi pri poslovanju s podjetji. Uvedba novih produktov ter digitalna uporaba platforme onemarkets Fund predstavlja odlično ponudbo dodatnih učnih vsebin za krepitev

kompetenc prodajnih ekip. V zadnjem četrtletju smo v ekipi Osebnostno bančništvo povečali število zaposlenih ter se dodatno usmerili v razvojne aktivnosti za dvig strokovnosti in kakovosti storitev.

Vsako leto ima veliko naših zaposlenih priložnost za udeležbo na različnih izobraževanjih v okviru skupine UniCredit; leta 2025 so se med drugim lahko pridružili programom Corporates Edge of Excellence in Finance Specialist Track. Mladi iz generacije Z so se lahko ponovno izkazali in sodelovali v mednarodno sestavljenih timih pri iskanju novih idej ter rešitev za dobro počutje vseh zaposlenih v celotni UniCredit skupini. V okviru programa Wisdom mentoring so lahko mlajše generacije zaposlenih poiskale izkušene mentorje v celotni skupini Unicredit.

Vsako leto se trudimo ponuditi programe izobraževanj, ki so namenjeni vodilnim kadrom, mnogi med njimi so tudi v letu 2025 sodelovali v več razvojnih programih skupine UniCredit, to so Learning Architecture for Corporate Client Solutions, Key People4COO Program, če naštejemo le nekaj.

V letu 2025 smo nadaljevali s programom Lokalnih talentov za izbrane zaposlene, ki kažejo precejšen potencial in so na začetku svoje poklicne poti. Sodelovali so v različnih dejavnostih, ki so usmerjene v rast in izboljšanje njihovih obstoječih znanj, prav tako pa so aktivno sodelovali v programih in tekmovanjih za talente v CEE regiji, kjer so dosegli nadpovprečne rezultate, kar krepí in spodbuja njihov nadaljnji razvoj.

Skupno število izobraževalnih ur v letu 2025 je bilo okoli 12.300, s približno 27 izobraževalnimi urami na zaposlenega.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. že več let uspešno ohranja polni certifikat Družini prijazno podjetje, kar potrjuje našo zavezanost k ustvarjanju pogojev, ki zaposlenim omogočajo lažje usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja. Že dve leti smo tudi nosilec certifikata Demenci prijazna točka (Spominčica), kar pomeni,

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da so naši zaposleni usposobljeni za prepoznavanje in podporo osebam z demenco, kadar je to potrebno, kar dodatno krepi našo družbeno odgovornost.

### USPEŠNOST, NAGRAJEVANJE IN DRUGI PROCESI

Orodje Performance Management kot del naše HR aplikacije omogoča skrb za razvojno rast in karierno pot zaposlenih. Predstavlja dolgoletno prakso v Banki; jasna in pregledna zastavitev letnih ciljev, ki ji sledijo ocene in individualne povratne informacije. Ti procesi prav vsakega izmed nas spodbudijo, da ugotovimo ne samo, ali smo med letom sledili svojim ciljem, ampak tudi, kako smo jih uresničevali, pri čemer upoštevamo vrednote skupine UniCredit – integriteta, odgovornost in skrbnost. Sestavni del ocenjevalnega pogovora je tudi prepoznavanje kariernih ambicij.

V naši Politiki prejemkov so opredeljena osnovna načela in pravila v zvezi s prejemki, ki zagotavljajo vzpostavitev, spremljanje in nadzor sistemov in praks nagrajevanja, ki sta jih sprejeli Skupina in Banka. Ta politika opisuje poslanstvo in vrednote v pristopu do nadomestil, stebre nadomestil, korporativno in organizacijsko strukturo in procese upravljanja ter zahteve glede skladnosti; navaja pristope v zvezi z nadomestili, ki morajo prispevati k trajnosti.

V letu 2025 smo nadaljevali z digitalizacijo in optimizacijo procesov, da bi zaposlenim zagotovili boljše uporabniško izkušnjo na HR platformi. Poleg tega smo nadgradili naše učno orodje ter uvedli novo rešitev za zaposlovanje, kar nam omogoča hitrejše in učinkovitejše kadrovske procese

## Odnosi s strankami

Odlični dolgoročni odnosi s strankami so glavno vodilo našega poslovanja. Prizadevamo si za partnerske odnose, ki temeljijo na zaupanju, medsebojnem poznavanju in prilagajanju. Tako smo v preteklem letu veliko pozornosti namenili

strokovnemu znanju naših sodelavcev in izmenjavi dobrih praks.

### Poznavanje in razumevanje potreb naših strank

V Banki širimo zavedanje, da sta za odlično celostno izkušnjo stranke pomembna prizadevanje vsakega zaposlenega in naša osredotočenost na potrebe strank. Pri ponujanju storitev zato vedno izhajamo iz izziva stranke in kako ga lahko hitro in učinkovito premagamo.

V segmentu poslovanja s podjetji smo tako tudi v letu 2025 čas aktivno preživljali na trgu in ostajali v tesnih stikih s podjetji, ki so naše stranke. Spremljali smo njihovo poslovanje, tako s finančnega vidika, kakor tudi strateške poslovne usmeritve in njihove načrte za prihodnost. Kvalitetno preživeti čas na številnih poslovnih dogodkih in skozi partnersko sodelovanje pripomore k ohranjanju odličnih odnosov, pogosta srečanja s predstavniki gospodarstva pa nam omogočajo nova poznanstva.

V letu 2025 smo organizirali številna strokovna, poslovna in družabna srečanja, kjer smo gostili ugledne mednarodne in domače strokovnjake z različnih področij. Predstavniki podjetij pa so tako imeli priložnost izvedeti, kaj se dogaja na finančnih trgih, kako se zavarovati pred spletnimi prevarami, kakšne so najboljše trajnostno usmerjene poslovne prakse in kako se tega lotiti v podjetjih.

### Zadovoljne stranke, zadovoljni vsi

Redno preverjamo zadovoljstvo naših strank s pomočjo neposrednih povratnih informacij glede bančnih produktov in storitev ter se poslužujemo obsežnejših raziskav trga. Rezultati zadnje neodvisne raziskave zadovoljstva strank – Benchmarking 2025, ki jo za segment podjetij izvaja agencija Mediana, kažejo na stabilen NPS – Net Promoter Score/Verjetnost priporočanja banke drugim podjetjem, ki je ključni indikator zadovoljstva strank, kar potrjuje lojalnost in zadovoljstvo naših strank (UniCredit Bank NPS: +15, NPS konkurence: +10).

### Hitro, enostavno, strokovno, fleksibilno

Zavedamo se, da so pri poslovanju z banko strankam pomembni zlasti naslednji elementi: strokovno svetovanje, hitro ukrepanje, fleksibilne in varne rešitve ter enostavni procesi. Zato smo v preteklem letu dodatno razvijali digitalne rešitve, ki pomembno olajšajo njihovo nakupno pot. Izboljševali smo interne procese spletnega kreditiranja, zaradi česar je sklenitev kredita po spletu za stranke v segmentu poslovanja s prebivalstvom še hitrejša. Poleg nadgrajenih smo omogočili, da se lahko v sklopu procesa sklenitve kredita preko spleta sklene tudi kreditno zavarovanje kreditojemalca.

Od leta 2024 korporativnim strankam izdajamo digitalne garancije, kar skrajša čas izdajanja oz. prejema garancije, v letu 2025 pa smo platformo e-Garancije še izboljšali z novimi funkcionalnostmi, ki stranki omogočijo popolnoma brezpapirno poslovanje, kar prinaša pomembno novost in prednost na trgu. Veliko pozornosti smo posvetili tudi varnosti in omejevalnim ukrepom na področju preprečevanja pranja denarja in financiranja terorizma.

## Odnosi z dobavitelji

Integriteta, odgovornost in skrbnost so naše temeljne vrednote ter izhodišče za oblikovanje odnosov z dobavitelji. Z njimi vzpostavljamo dolgoročna partnerstva, zasnovana na transparentnosti, vzajemnem spoštovanju, zaupanju ter doslednem upoštevanju etičnih in zakonskih norm. Vsi naši dobavitelji spoštujejo Kodeks ravnanja skupine UniCredit in skozi celotno poslovno sodelovanje delujejo skladno z našimi standardi na področjih etike, povračilnih ukrepov, preprečevanja korupcije, pranja denarja ter drugih ključnih področij skladnosti.

V okviru pobud, povezanih z merili ESG (okolje, družba in upravljanje), namenjamo vedno več pozornosti trajnostnim vidikom dobavne verige.

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Pri izboru sodelujemo s partnerji, ki delijo naš pristop k odgovornemu in trajnostnemu poslovanju ter si prizadevajo za zmanjševanje vpliva na okolje in spodbujanje odgovornih praks v celotni verigi vrednosti.

Upravljanje tveganj tretjih oseb izvajamo skladno z zahtevami skupine UniCredit ter regulativo DORA, ki uvaja enotna pravila za nadzor nad dobavitelji in zahteva celovit pregled nad tveganji, povezanimi z zunanjim izvajanjem. Posebno pozornost namenjamo dobaviteljem, ki podpirajo kritične storitve, za katere veljajo strožji standardi glede nadzora, podizvajanja, neprekinjenega poslovanja in izpolnjevanja pogodbenih obveznosti. S takšnim pristopom zagotavljamo visoko stopnjo digitalne odpornosti ter zmanjšujemo kibernetična in operativna tveganja, kar prispeva k zanesljivemu delovanju banke tudi ob morebitnih motnjah.

Čeprav je UniCredit Banka Slovenija d. d. del mednarodne skupine s sedežem v Italiji, ostajamo močno vpeta v lokalno okolje. Spodbujamo sodelovanje z lokalnimi dobavitelji, kar potrjuje podatek, da je bilo približno 75 % našega poslovanja v letu 2025 opravljenega z lokalnimi partnerji.

### Donacije, sponzorstva in prostovoljske aktivnosti

V letu 2025 smo ostali zvesti našim korporativnim vrednotam – integriteti, odgovornosti in skrbnosti – ter jih udeleževali skozi številne donacije, projekte in prostovoljske akcije. Naša prizadevanja so bila usmerjena v podporo skupnosti, kulturi, socialnim programom in trajnostnim pobudam, ki imajo dolgoročen pozitiven učinek.

#### Partnerstvo UniCredit in Scuderia Ferrari

S prepletom tradicije in inovacij si kot priznani italijanski blagovni znamki delimo strast do vrhunske zmogljivosti in odličnosti, skupnih vrednot ter

vlaganja nazaj v skupnosti, v katerih delujemo. UniCredit in Ferrari sodelujeta pri združevanju finančnih inovacij in odličnosti motošporta, ponujata visoko zmogljive finančne rešitve ter aktivno prispevata k napredku skupnosti. To partnerstvo simbolizira zavezanost obeh blagovnih znamk, da premikata meje in ustvarjata dodano vrednost za stranke in navdušence – na odgovoren in trajosten način.

#### Partnerstvo z Zdravniško zbornico Slovenije

Sodelovanje z Zdravniško zbornico Slovenije, nacionalno organizacijo zdravnikov in zobozdravnikov, smo začeli že leta 2012. Z modernimi bančnimi rešitvami in ugodnostmi izražamo zahvalo zdravnikom, ki s strokovnostjo in predanostjo vsak dan rešujejo življenja ter prinašajo upanje številnim pacientom. Naše partnerstvo vključuje prilagojene finančne produkte, svetovanje in podporo pri projektih, ki izboljšujejo kakovost zdravstvenih storitev. S tem krepimo vez med finančnim sektorjem in zdravstveno skupnostjo, kar je ključno za trajnostni razvoj družbe.

#### Podpora skupnosti, kulturi in razvoju podjetništva

Med institucionalnimi prejemniki smo podprli Prijatelje Zahodnega Balkana, ki krepijo povezovanje in sodelovanje v regiji, ter italijansko veleposlaništvo (Ambasciata d'Italia) v Ljubljani, ki spodbuja čezmejne kulturne in gospodarske pobude.

Na področju kulture smo namenili sredstva mladi glasbenici Ani Juliji Mlejnik Železnik ter Humanitarnemu društvu Lions klub Ptuj za podporo izjemno nadarjenemu violinistu Marku Levu Krajncu, čigar mednarodni dosežki potrjujejo, da gre za talent, ki bo Slovenijo predstavljal na največjih odrih.

#### Podpora izvoznim podjetjem

Z večletno podporo projekta Izvozniki pod okriljem Časnika Finance, ki smo jo nadaljevali tudi v letu 2025, podjetjem pomagamo prepoznavati in

obvladovati tveganja globalnih trgov, kot so obrestne mere, tečajna nihanja in drugi dejavniki. Naša strokovna ekipa podjetjem nudi celovite finančne rešitve, ki jim omogočajo pretvorbo izzivov v konkurenčne prednosti. Poleg tega organiziramo izobraževanja in delavnice, kjer podjetja izmenjujejo znanja in izkušnje, kar krepi njihovo samozavest pri nastopu na tujih trgih.

#### Partnerstvo z Junior Achievement

Fundacija UniCredit je sklenila partnerstvo z organizacijo Junior Achievement Europe, ki mladim pomaga razvijati veščine za boljšo prihodnost. Kot glavni podpornik projekta skupaj s sodelavci, ki v iniciativi nastopajo kot mentorji, sodelujemo v projektu Moje podjetje, kjer dijaki razvijajo lastne poslovne ideje in tekmujejo na nacionalni ravni. Posebna zgodba je podjetje Sound&Round, ki je začelo kot dijaško podjetje in z našo podporo nadaljuje pot uspeha – z nakupom izdelkov ter donacijo smo podjetju omogočili nabavo opreme in podprli njihovo proizvodnjo lesenih izdelkov. Naš cilj je mladim ponuditi priložnost, da pridobijo praktične izkušnje, razvijajo podjetniško miselnost in se pripravijo na izzive sodobnega trga dela.

#### Socialna vključenost in dolgoletna podpora človekoljubju

Na socialnem področju smo podprli Zvezo Anita Ogulin in ZPM (program Botrstvo / Veriga dobrih ljudi), ki otrokom in družinam v stiski zagotavlja neposredno pomoč v obliki hrane, higienskih pripomočkov in drugih nujnih dobrin. Podprli smo tudi Humanitarček pri projektu Vida, ki starejšim zagotavlja tople obroke, ter namenili dodatnih 10.000 EUR za nujne potrebe lokalne skupnosti. Prispevali smo k pobudi »Igraj se z mano« Centra Janeza Levca ter k programom Spominčice, ki ozaveščajo in podpirajo osebe z demenco. Dolgoletno sodelovanje z nevladnimi organizacijami potrjuje našo zavezanost k ustvarjanju vključujoče in solidarne družbe.

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### Skupaj z zaposlenimi

V prazničnem času smo skupaj z zaposlenimi in Fundacijo UniCredit podprli Botrstvo in projekt Vida, s katerima smo omogočili nakup paketov hrane in higienskih pripomočkov za družine v stiski ter tople obroke za starejše. Fundacija je podvojila sredstva, ki so jih sodelavci namenili organizacijama v obliki osebnih donacij.

Na dan Zemlje smo na Krasu pomagali obnoviti pogorelo pokrajino – 70 sodelavcev prostovoljcev je zasadilo 750 sadik avtohtonih drevesnih vrst in potreslo nekaj vreč semen. V okviru pobude Kids4Kids, ki je že tretje leto potekala po celotni skupini UniCredit, smo zbrali več kot 70 darilnih vrečk za otroke v Varni hiši. Pomembna ostaja tudi tradicija krvodajalstva – v letu 2025 smo organizirali tri skupne krvodajalske akcije v Ljubljani ter še nekaj dodatnih po regijah. Skupno smo darovali skoraj 60 litrov krvi, kar potrjuje izjemno angažiranost naših zaposlenih za pomoč pri ohranitvi ali izboljšanju zdravja drugih.

### Naša zaveza in vrednote

Vse te aktivnosti povezuje skupna nit – podpiranje skupnosti pri napredku. Donacije, sponzorstva in prostovoljske akcije niso le finančna pomoč, temveč izraz naših vrednot in zaveze, da gradimo vključujočo, solidarno in trajnostno družbo. Z integriteto usmerjamo podporo transparentno in skladno z namenom, z odgovornostjo naslavljamo konkretne izzive, s skrbnostjo pa v središče postavljamo otroke, družine, starejše, ustvarjalce in podjetja, ki z našo pomočjo rastejo in prispevajo k boljši prihodnosti.

# Poslovanje Banke na različnih segmentih

## Poslovanje s prebivalstvom in mikro podjetji

Poslovanje s prebivalstvom in mikro podjetji predstavlja pomemben steber celotnega poslovanja Banke, saj je v letu 2025 ustvarilo 39 % vseh njenih prihodkov.

### Poslovanje s prebivalstvom

V letu 2025 smo nadaljevali z jasno zavezanostjo k digitalni preobrazbi, ki ostaja ena izmed ključnih strateških prioritet Banke. Naši uspehi iz preteklih let se nadgrajujejo z novimi pobudami, saj nenehno izboljšujemo obstoječe digitalne kanale in produkte ter strankam omogočamo še bolj enostavno, dostopno in varno digitalno izkušnjo.

V skladu z Zakonom o dostopnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij smo uspešno prilagodili naše mobilne in spletne banke ter spletna mesta in s tem dodatno izboljšali digitalno dostopnost za vse uporabnike. Nadaljujemo tudi z razvojem procesov digitalnega potrošniškega kreditiranja – od letošnjega leta lahko stranke potrošniške kredite, sklenjene prek spleta, dodatno zavarujejo z življenjskim zavarovanjem, kar povečuje varnost in celovitost ponudbe.

Pomemben mejnik v letu 2025 predstavlja uvedba takojšnjih plačil, ki smo jih omogočili v skladu z novo evropsko Uredbo o takojšnjih plačilih. S tem smo strankam omogočili hitrejše in bolj učinkovite transakcije, kar pomembno prispeva k dvigu kakovosti digitalnih storitev.

Z uvedenimi izboljšavami, posodobljeno digitalno infrastrukturo in osredotočenostjo na potrebe uporabnikov gradimo stabilne temelje za nadaljnji razvoj Banke v smeri popolnoma digitalne izkušnje.

Ker se vedenje in navade strank še naprej spreminjajo, se vse več bančnih transakcij seli iz fizičnega okolja v

alternativne bančne kanale, ki omogočajo popolnoma oddaljeno poslovanje brez obiska poslovalnice. V skladu z novimi pričakovanji potrošnikov in našim digitalnim programom smo tudi v letu 2025 nadaljevali z optimizacijo poslovne mreže. Do konca leta je naša mreža obsegala 11 poslovalnic, 1 agencijo ter dve specializirani enoti: virtualno poslovalnico in osebno bančništvo.

Kljub izrazitim trendom digitalizacije ostajamo zavezani nadaljnjemu razvoju in posodobitvi prodajne mreže. V letu 2024 smo v središču Ljubljane s ponosom odprli poslovalnico Šumi, ki v svojih prostorih združuje tradicionalno, sodobno in digitalno bančno izkušnjo. Takšna kombinacija potrjuje našo predanost zagotavljanju vrhunske uporabniške izkušnje tako v fizičnem kot digitalnem okolju.

V letu 2025 pa smo naredili pomemben korak tudi na področju segmentnega upravljanja. Oktobra 2025 smo ustanovili nov oddelek, namenjen premožnejšim strankam, z imenom PERS – osebno bančništvo. V sklopu reorganizacije smo vse premožnejše stranke iz največjih poslovnih enot združili v eno enoto ter jim dodelili devet izkušenih svetovalcev. Predstavniki oddelka so zdaj prisotni v vseh večjih poslovnih enotah, kjer delujejo v samostojnih pisarnah, kar strankam zagotavlja večjo zasebnost. Na ta način ponujamo še višjo raven storitev in celovitejšo podporo našim premožnejšim strankam.

K dodatnemu izboljšanju poti stranke pripomore nenehno posodabljanje naših poslovalnic ob vse večjemu poudarku na svetovalnih storitvah. Hkrati izboljšujemo digitalna okolja, kot so mobilno bančništvo, spletne banke in finančni portali, s čimer zagotavljamo brezhibno in intuitivno izkušnjo, podprto z digitalnimi produkti.

V letu 2025 smo še dodatno nadgradili postopek najema spletnega potrošniškega kredita ter strankam omogočili enostavno koriščenje posebnih ponudb preko promocijskih kod. S tem

smo digitalno potrošniško posojilo postavili še bolj v ospredje, saj nova realizacija na digitalnem kanalu dosega približno 45 %. Naša strategija ostaja jasna – zagotavljati najboljšo ponudbo za obstoječe in nove stranke ter utrjevati položaj vodilne izbire na trgu.

Na področju transakcijskih produktov smo v letu 2025 naredili pomemben korak k digitalizaciji bančnih storitev z uvedbo takojšnjih plačil. Strankam omogočamo prenose sredstev v nekaj sekundah, 24 ur na dan, vse dni v letu, kar prinaša večjo hitrost, varnost in enostavnost pri vsakodnevnem poslovanju.

Na področju zavarovalništva imamo dolgoročno partnerstvo z zavarovalnico Generali za zavarovanje kreditojemalca ter z zavarovalnico Allianz za življenjska in premoženjska zavarovanja. Banka nenehno vlagava v dodatne izboljšave procesov in strokovnega znanja naših svetovalcev za večjo transparentnost prodaje zavarovalnih produktov ter z namenom zagotoviti, da so zavarovalni produkti prilagojeni potrebam in zahtevam stranke.

V letu 2025 smo nadaljevali s prizadevanji v smeri zagotavljanja celovitejšega usposabljanja za našo mrežo, zlasti pri bolj kompleksnih produktih, kot so zavarovanja in naložbe. Ta pobuda bo še povečala našo sposobnost učinkovitega izpolnjevanja raznolikih potreb strank. V letu 2025 smo pri življenjskih zavarovanjih kreditojemalcev Generali CPI uvedli dodatne kombinacije CPI Riziko smrti, kjer omogočamo višjo pristopno in izstopno starost kreditojemalca. Skladno z Zakonom smo tudi omogočili uveljavljanje Pravice do pozabe po preboleli bolezni.

Ponudbo digitalnega potrošniškega kredita smo nadgradili z možnostjo sklenitve digitalnega CPI zavarovanja, kar strankam omogoča bolj enostavno in celovito izkušnjo ob najemu kredita.

Na področju naložb smo s krovnim

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skladom onemarkets Fund v Slovenijo pripeljali najpomembnejše družbe za upravljanje kot so Amundi, Allianz Global Investors, BlackRock, Capital Group, Fidelity, J.P. Morgan, PIMCO in Rockefeller. Tako malim vlagateljem nudimo širok spekter naložbenih rešitev, ki slovenskim vlagateljem prej niso bile na voljo.

Prav odprta arhitektura krovnega sklada onemarkets Fund nam omogoča, da bomo ponudbo sklada v prihodnje dopolnjevali z novim naložbenimi rešitvami.

### Poslovanje z mikro podjetji

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. segment podjetništva na splošno beleži rast in predstavlja 21 % vseh prihodkov divizije Poslovanje s prebivalstvom.

Organizacijska enota Mikro podjetja je bila osredotočena predvsem na podjetja s prometom od 100.000 do 1.000.000 evrov. Leta 2024 smo razširili pokritost enote na stranke s prometom do 100.000 evrov, kar nam omogoča, da v eni enoti oskrbujemo vse mikro poslovne stranke. To našim predanim skrbnikom za odnose omogoča, da se osredotočijo izključno na segment Mikro podjetij in obravnavajo posebne potrebe teh strank. Poleg tega smo nenehno poenostavljali naše izdelke in ustvarili vnaprej preverjeno košarico, ki se redno posodablja za boljše usklajenost s potrebami strank.

Poleg širokega nabora standardnih produktov, ki so na voljo komitentom segmenta Mikro podjetij za vsakodnevno poslovanje (kot so elektronsko bančništvo, različne oblike kreditov in garancij), ponujamo tudi nestandardne rešitve, zasnovane z namenom odzivanja na bolj specifične potrebe strank.

Te rešitve mikro podjetjem pomagajo pri krepitvi njihove konkurenčne prednosti, izboljševanju tržnega položaja, širitvi poslovanja, optimizaciji financiranja obratnih sredstev ter pri povečevanju dodane vrednosti na zaposlenega. Posledično podjetja lažje ohranjajo in ustvarjajo nova delovna mesta,

spodbujajo zasebne naložbe ter krepijo svoj razvojne in tehnološke zmogljivosti.

V tem okviru smo v letu 2025 uvedli tudi nov proces predhodno odobrenih posojil z financiranje do višine 150.000 EUR z ročnostjo do treh let. Ta pobuda mikro podjetjem omogoča hitrejši, enostavnejši in bolj predvidljiv dostop do financiranja ter dodatno podpira njihovo rast in razvoj poslovanja.

### Poslovanje s podjetji

Poročanje o trajnostnem poslovanju (ESG) postaja ključno merilo za ocenjevanje uspešnosti podjetij in njihove upravičenosti do financiranja. Jeseni smo zato poslovne stranke povabili na Konferenco slovenskih izvoznikov, kjer je v okviru tematskega sklopa, posvečenega ESG, nastopil tudi strokovnjak iz skupine UniCredit. Tudi v letu 2025 smo opazili nadaljnje povečanje povpraševanja po financiranju na področju trajnostnih projektov, saj je trajnostni razvoj eden osrednjih elementov prihodnje gospodarske rasti v Sloveniji.

Naša zavezanost trajnosti se odraža v številnih projektih, ki smo jih podprli. Ponovno smo bili partner izbora ESG-prvak, ki ga organizira časnik Finance, ter aktivni član združenja CER – Sustainable Business Network, kjer smo prejeli certifikat Green Star, kar potrjuje naše visoke standarde okoljske odgovornosti. Prav tako smo tudi letos malim in srednje velikim podjetjem ter podjetjem s srednjo tržno kapitalizacijo ponudili posojila pod ugodnejšimi pogoji v primerjavi s tržnimi. Šlo je za investicijska posojila in posojila za obratna sredstva z jamstvom InvestEU, namenjena financiranju trajnostne infrastrukture, raziskav, inovacij in digitalizacije.

V letu 2025 smo nadaljevali tudi s ponudbo storitev ESG svetovanja, s katerim podjetjem pomagamo uspešneje pritegniti kapital, izboljšati tržno pozicioniranje ter se razlikovati od konkurence. Poseben poudarek smo namenili izmenjavi znanj in izkušenj med

podjetji. Spomladi smo tako tradicionalno organizirali že 19. makroekonomski Finančni zajtrk, na katerem je bila osrednja tema vpliv geopolitičnih dogajanj na gospodarske tokove, s poudarkom na odnosih med ZDA in Kitajsko ter makroekonomskih napovedih glavnega ekonomskega svetovalca skupine UniCredit.

Nadaljevali smo tudi sodelovanje v dolgoročnem partnerskem projektu Izvozniki, ki ga vodi časnik Finance. Izvoz pomembno vpliva na poslovanje podjetij, saj zmanjšuje odvisnost od posameznih trgov, spodbuja ekonomijo obsega in dviguje konkurenčnost. V tem okviru smo objavljali strokovne članke, sodelovali pri izboru najboljšega izvoznega podjetja leta ter se udeležili Konference slovenskih izvoznikov. Dožodek predstavlja pomembno priložnost za izmenjavo dobrih praks med vodilnimi predstavniki slovenskega gospodarstva.

Ker se zavedamo porasta in nevarnosti spletnih prevar, smo v začetku leta v sodelovanju s službo za varovanje organizirali spletni seminar o aktualnih spletnih prevarah, ki so usmerjene predvsem v podjetja.

Kljub dinamičnim tržnim razmeram in spreminjajočim se potrebam podjetij smo ohranili stabilno bazo strank, ki cenijo naše strokovno znanje, odzivnost in profesionalne odnose. Bančni svetovalci za podjetja ostajajo eden ključnih razlogov za stabilno oceno NPS, na kar smo še posebej ponosni.

V segmentu poslovanja s srednje velikimi podjetji smo se tudi letos osredotočali na rešitve na področju obratnega kapitala (WoCa – Working Capital), s katerimi podjetjem zagotavljamo likvidnost ter podpiramo dolgoročne investicije v osnovna sredstva.

Na področju poslovanja z malimi podjetji je Banka upoštevala pogoje za nemoteno poslovanje, podpirala investicijske aktivnosti in izvajanje različnih projektov, se osredotočala na rast in razvoj ter s prilagojenimi finančnimi strukturami

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optimizirala tekoče poslovanje strank. Partnerske odnose s strankami smo tudi poglobljali prek digitalnih kanalov, uspešnega vzdrževanja sheme Evropskega jamstvenega sklada in podpore trajnostnemu poslovanju podjetij. Še naprej se osredotočamo na pridobivanje novih strank in povečanje tržnega deleža na trgu posojil.

Mednarodna mreža UniCredit strankam zagotavlja obsežen nabor celovitih čezmejnih rešitev, prilagojenih njihovim poslovnim potrebam. Prek naše bančne infrastrukture v Evropi in na ključnih svetovnih trgih omogočamo dostop do vrhunskih storitev, strokovnega svetovanja ter naprednih bančnih produktov. Banka je v Sloveniji utrdila svoj vodilni položaj v segmentu mednarodnih podjetij z vključitvijo uveljavljenih družb, ki so vstopile na slovenski trg. Članstvo v eni največjih mednarodnih bančnih skupin lokalnim podružnicam prinaša strateške prednosti, kot so standardizirane rešitve za upravljanje likvidnosti, širok nabor produktov ter visoka raven storitev in podpore pri širitvi poslovanja na tuje trge in poslovnih aktivnosti na domačem trgu.

Na področju poslovanja z velikimi podjetji (vključno s finančnimi institucijami) smo strankam ponudili široko paleto produktov, tako na domačem trgu kot tudi pri čezmejnem poslovanju. V okviru obstoječih poslovnih odnosov s finančnimi institucijami in globalno mrežo UniCredit je Banka zagotavljala visokokakovostne storitve, ki so ustrezno zadovoljevale potrebe naših strank.

Banka je tudi v letu 2025 nadaljevala z doslednim sledenjem trendom inovacij in digitalizacije ter strankam ponujala konkretne rešitve, optimalno prilagojene njihovim poslovnim dejavnostim. Pri tem smo izhajali iz poglobljenega poznavanja poslovanja podjetij, njihovega finančnega položaja ter primerjalnih analiz, kar nam je omogočalo učinkovito podporo njihovem razvoju in rasti.

Na področju skrbniških storitev in trgovinskega financiranja smo

znova dokazali svoje zmogljivosti z zagotavljanjem strokovne podpore strankam in izpolnjevanjem zakonskih zahtev. Implementirali smo tako regulativne rešitve kot številne poenostavitve v postopkih dela, ki so bile zelo dobro sprejete s strani naših strank. Tudi v zadnji raziskavi Euromoney o upravljanju denarnih sredstev (na podlagi več kot 31.000 odgovorov) je bila UniCredit v preteklem letu priznana kot najboljša banka za upravljanje denarnih sredstev, in sicer v šestih državah, vključno s Slovenijo.

V segmentu finančnih trgov smo nadaljevali s podporo podjetniškim strankam z naborom produktov, ki omogočajo tako osnovne posle s finančnimi instrumenti, kot tudi zaščito pred tržnimi tveganji, pri čemer smo pokrivali varovanje pred valutnimi, obrestnimi in blagovnimi tveganji. Med trgovanjskimi dejavnostmi Banke izstopajo valute, državne obveznice in nekateri izvedeni finančni instrumenti na obrestne mere.

### Finančni rezultati in cilji

Kljub umirjeni gospodarski dejavnosti, predvsem zaradi manjšega obsega naložb v Sloveniji, je enota Poslovanje s podjetji in investicijsko bančništvo v letu 2025 poslovala uspešno. Obseg posojil se je v primerjavi s koncem leta 2024 povečal za 29 %, kar je pomembno prispevalo k rasti našega tržnega deleža. Takšen razvoj predstavlja trdno osnovo za poslovanje v prihodnjem obdobju ter omogoča nadaljnjo rast in izboljšave.

V istem obdobju se je obseg depozitov povečal za 1 %. Raznolika struktura produktne ponudbe ter povečana aktivnost strank sta prispevali k 1 odstotni rasti prihodkov iz provizij, predvsem na področjih bančnih jamstev, plačilnih storitev in izvedenih finančnih instrumentov.

Banka si bo tudi v prihodnje prizadevala dodatno izboljšati celotno uporabniško izkušnjo s kakovostnimi, enostavnimi in hitrimi storitvami ter izpolnjevanjem zakonskih zahtev. Poleg tega se bo Banka

še naprej osredotočala na spodbujanje izmenjave znanj in izkušenj, dialoga in preglednosti ter vlaganja v razvoj zaposlenih.

Digitalizacija postopkov in bančnih rešitev ostaja pomembna prioriteta Banke. V letu 2026 se bomo osredotočili tudi na povečevanje obsega posojil in izboljšanje tržnega deleža pri posojilih podjetjem s posebnim poudarkom na potencialnih tveganjih. V središču naših prizadevanj ostajajo poznavanje strank, ponujanje najprimernejših rešitev za njihovo poslovanje in nadaljnje zagotavljanje bančnih storitev na najvišji ravni s strani naših zaposlenih, ohranjanje zadovoljstva strank pa bo še naprej ključna naloga pri vseh naših dejavnostih.

## COO

### Varnost

Leto 2025 je zaznamovala naša zaveza zagotavljanju usklajenega in konsistentnega delovanja v skladu z zahtevami regulatornih okvirov DORA in NIS 2. Ključni mejnik je bila uvedba nove varnostne strategije za obdobje 2025-2027, zasnovane za vzpostavitev celovitejšega in robustnejšega pristopa k obvladovanju varnostnih tveganj. V okviru strategije so vzpostavljeni tudi procesi rednega spremljanja izvajanja, podprti z naborom strateških kazalnikov (KPI), ki omogočajo transparentno merjenje napredka in pravočasno prilagajanje.

To odraža tudi povečana intenzivnost izvajanja ustaljenih varnostnih nalog, postopkov in preverjanj, saj oba regulatorna okvira poudarjata kontinuirano izvajanje in spremljanje varnostnih ukrepov.

Med našimi ključnimi prioritetami ostaja tudi ozaveščanje in izobraževanje zaposlenih o digitalni varnosti in kibernetičnih grožnjah. V letu 2025 smo te aktivnosti dodatno okrepili z rednimi simulacijami phishing napadov, s katerimi želimo izboljšati pripravljenost zaposlenih na morebitna zlonamerna

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elektronska sporočila, dodatno pa smo izvajali tudi ostale programe varnostnega usposabljanja za vse ravni zaposlenih, vključno z najvišjim vodstvom.

Poleg internih pobud smo se osredotočili tudi na ozaveščanje strank in širše javnosti, pri čemer smo izkoristili digitalne kanale Banke ter aktivno sodelovali v nacionalni kampanji o spletni varnosti - Pazi.se.

### Oddelek Bančna operativa

V oddelku Bančna operativa si prizadevamo zagotavljati visoko kakovost podpore našim notranjim in zunanjim strankam, kar je ostal eden naših osrednjih ciljev tudi v letu 2025. Z uspešno izvedenimi optimizacijami na več ključnih procesih nadaljujemo s proaktivnim iskanjem nadaljnjih izboljšav, da bi čim boljje odgovarjali na potrebe in pričakovanja vseh deležnikov. Glavni poudarek smo namenili optimizaciji in avtomatizaciji procesov, kar je prineslo pomembne časovne prihranke in povečalo operativno učinkovitost.

Med ključnimi dosežki izpostavljamo optimizacije pri knjiženju limitov na karticah, knjiženju kreditov ter procesiranju tujih plačilnih nalogov. Poleg tega smo uspešno izvedli avtomatizacijo v procesu podpore računom ter v KYC procesu, kjer smo dosegli tudi največje časovne prihranke.

Skozi celotno leto smo skupaj z ostalimi deležniki v Banki aktivno sodelovali pri optimizacijah end-to-end procesov na področju kreditov za pravne osebe, kjer v prihodnjem letu pričakujemo občutne izboljšave.

Leto 2025 je bilo polno izzivov tudi zaradi implementacije takojšnjih plačil in VoP (Verification of Payee). Kljub kompleksnosti projektov smo kot ekipa ponovno dokazali, da je z učinkovitim vodenjem in visoko predanostjo vseh vpletenih zastavljene cilje mogoče doseči ter zagotoviti uspešno in pravočasno izvedbo.

Leto 2025 je bilo posebej zahtevno

tudi na področju zakladništva in skrbniških storitev. Sodelovali smo pri lansiranju novega naložbenega produkta onemarkets, za katerega so stranke že v prvih mesecih izkazale izjemen interes. Na področju zakladništva se zaključuje projekt optimizacije operativnih procesov, ki bo prinesel pomembno stopnjo digitalizacije in avtomatizacije ter izboljšal učinkovitost in kakovost storitev.

S ciljem uskladitve lokalnih struktur z organizacijsko strukturo Skupine smo v oktobra 2025 izvedli eno največjih reorganizacij oddelka Bančna operativa. Reorganizacija za zdaj ne prinaša neposrednih sprememb v samih procesih in aktivnostih, zato vsakodnevne aktivnosti ostajajo nespremenjene. Bo pa nova struktura prispevala k poenostavitvi procesov, izboljššanemu sodelovanju ter večji usklajenosti znotraj oddelka kot tudi v okviru celotne Banke. Uspešno smo izvedli vsa nova zaposlovanja, pri čemer smo posebno pozornost namenili učinkoviti izmenjavi znanja in prožnem oddelku Bančna operativa, kjer prepoznavamo močan potencial naših študentov kot bodoče generacije bančnih strokovnjakov. Še naprej ostajamo osredotočeni na krepitev in izmenjavo znanja, razvoj kompetenc in podporo našim sodelavcem pri strokovnem razvoju.

Spodbujamo kulturo odprtega komuniciranja (speak up culture), razvoj zaposlenih ter njihovo osredotočenost na najbolj kritične procese. Med ključnimi prioritetami oddelka ostajata zagotavljanje skladnosti z zakonodajo in dosledno izpolnjevanje vseh zakonskih zahtev, kar bomo odgovorno uresničevali tudi v prihodnje.

### Služba za digitalne in informacijske storitve

Leto 2025 je bilo za Službo za digitalne in informacijske storitve zaznamovano z intenzivnim napredkom na področju digitalizacije, optimizacije procesov in izboljšanja uporabniške izkušnje. Osrednja usmeritev je bil razvoj sodobnih, varnih in učinkovitih digitalnih rešitev, ki

podpirajo strateške cilje Banke ter našim strankam zagotavljajo enostavnejši in hitrejši dostop do storitev.

Tekom leta smo izvajali projekte, zasnovane na inovacijah, avtomatizaciji in uporabi naprednih tehnologij, s čimer smo dodatno okrepili konkurenčnost in povečali agilnost poslovanja. Digitalna transformacija ostaja ključni steber naše strategije, saj nam omogoča hitrejše prilagajanje potrebam trga ter krepiti zaupanje strank v kakovost in zanesljivost naših storitev.

### Izboljšave

V letu 2025 smo na področju informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije izvedli več pomembnih nadgradenj, ki so prispevale k večji učinkovitosti, avtomatizaciji procesov in optimizaciji poročanja. Osrednja usmeritev je bila digitalizacija in poenostavitev delovnih tokov ter krepitev notranjega znanja za učinkovito podporo regulatornim zahtevam.

Nadaljevali smo z uvajanjem platforme za avtomatizacijo ponavljajočih se nalog in procesov, ki zmanjšuje potrebo po ročnem delu ter omogoča večjo produktivnost, hitrejše izvajanje postopkov in boljšo sledljivost aktivnosti.

Izvedli smo tudi prenovo načina zbiranja podatkov za potrebe poročanja o skladnosti na področju preprečevanja pranja denarja, pri čemer smo v največji meri uporabili interno znanje in obstoječe vire. Takšen pristop je omogočil večjo prilagodljivost, znižanje stroškov ter boljše usklajevanje z zahtevami regulatorjev, obenem pa izboljšal tudi kakovost podatkov in skrajšal čas njihove obdelave.

Prenovili smo aplikacijo za poročanje IKT incidentov, kar je izboljšalo uporabniško izkušnjo, povečalo preglednost ter omogočilo učinkovitejše upravljanje incidentov. Poleg tega smo posodobili katalog aplikacij, ki zdaj zagotavlja boljšo strukturo, večjo ažurnost ter enostavnejše iskanje informacij o aplikacijah, kar pomembno podpira tako

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poslovne procese kot tudi upravljanje aplikativnega portfelja.

**Digitalni napredek in implementacija takojšnjih plačil**

V letu 2025 je enota za digitalno implementacijo dosegla pomemben mejnik z uspešno vzpostavitvijo novega plačilnega sistema, ki omogoča procesiranje takojšnjih plačil v skladu s strategijo Skupine ter veljavno zakonodajo. Ta nadgradnja je zagotovila hitrejše, varnejše in zanesljivejše transakcije ter dodatno okrepila našo konkurenčnost na trgu.

Lansirali smo nov produkt e-Garancije, ki omogoča celovito digitalno upravljanje garancij ter bistveno poenostavlja postopke za poslovne stranke. Poleg tega smo vzpostavili dodatni modul za odkup terjatev in pričeli z razvojem funkcionalnosti okvirnega posojila na spletni platformi za poslovne stranke, kar bo omogočilo večjo dostopnost ter fleksibilnost finančnih storitev.

Pričeli smo tudi z analizo in optimizacijo kreditnega procesa za pravne osebe z namenom skrajšanja časa obdelave ter izboljšanja uporabniške izkušnje. V okviru razvoja aplikativnih rešitev smo ponovno zagнали aktivnosti na tem področju, kar bo omogočilo sodobnejšo arhitekturo, večjo stabilnost delovanja ter bolj intuitivno uporabniško izkušnjo.

**IT infrastruktura**

Na področju IT infrastrukture smo izvedli vrsto strateških posodobitev, usmerjenih v modernizacijo okolja, povečanje varnosti ter optimizacijo upravljanja sistemov.

Vpeljali smo enoten, avtomatiziran način upravljanja odprtokodnih operacijskih sistemov preko platforme Red Hat Satellite, s čimer smo poenostavili administrativne procese, povečali skladnost z varnostnimi politikami ter zmanjšali operativna tveganja.

Na področju kibernetike smo izvedli več pomembnih ukrepov – med drugim namestili rešitev Applocker za nadzor izvajanja aplikacij ter ukinili uporabo zastarelih protokolov. S tem

smo bistveno zmanjšali izpostavljenost varnostnim grožnjam.

Izvedli smo zamenjavo zastarelih naprav za shranjevanje podatkov, kar je zagotovilo večjo zmožljivost in zanesljivost shranjevanja in obdelave podatkov. Poleg tega smo zamenjali optična stikala, kar je omogočilo občutno hitrejši prenos podatkov in izboljšalo delovanja kritičnih sistemov.

Izvedene aktivnosti so okrepile odpornost infrastrukture, zagotovile skladnost z najvišjimi varnostnimi standardi ter postavile trdne temelje za nadaljnjo digitalno transformacijo. Leto 2025 je tako predstavljalo pomemben korak k sodobnemu, varnemu in učinkovitemu IT okolju.

**Podatkovna služba**

Enota za upravljanje podatkov je v letu 2025 nadaljevala s strateškimi aktivnostmi, usmerjenimi v izboljšanje kakovosti podatkov, podporo poslovnim procesom ter uvajanje naprednih analitičnih in tehnoloških rešitev. Glavni cilj je ostal ustvarjanje zanesljivega, konsistentnega in varnega podatkovnega okolja, ki omogoča učinkovito odločanje ter razvoj novih analitičnih pristopov.

Na področju nadzora kakovosti podatkov smo uvedli napredne mehanizme za spremljanje in validacijo podatkov ter razvili avtomatizirane kontrolne točke za zgodnje zaznavanje napak in odstopanj. Nadgradili smo tudi poročila kakovosti podatkov, kar je povečalo transparentnost in zanesljivost podatkovnih virov ter omogočilo boljše upravljanje podatkovnih procesov.

Pomemben mejnik je bil razvoj prikazovalnih tabel in interaktivnih plošč, ki omogočajo spremljanje ključnih poslovnih trendov in indikatorjev v realnem času. Rešitve so povezane z osrednjimi podatkovnimi viri, kar zagotavlja ažurnost informacij in omogoča uporabo naprednih vizualizacij za podporo strateškemu odločanju ter operativnemu upravljanju.

V letu 2025 smo vzpostavili tudi namensko razvojno ekipo za uvajanje

rešitev umetne inteligence v prakso. Ekipe je začela izvajati pilotne projekte na področju obdelave internih aktov in avtomatizacije procesov ter sodelovala pri uvedbi in promociji rešitve umetne inteligence za širšo uporabo.

Nadaljevali smo tudi z vzpostavitvijo lokalnega podatkovnega skladišča, ki je bilo dodatno razširjeno za podporo analitičnim potrebam.

**Nepremičnine, nabavna služba, stroški**

Na področju nepremičnin, nabave, stroškov in upravljanja tveganj tretjih oseb ostaja naša ključna usmeritev zagotavljanje ustreznega in varnega delovnega okolja. Kot nadaljevanje zaveze, oblikovane leta 2022, še naprej dajemo prednost zmanjšanju ogljičnega odtisa ter uvajanju trajnostnih praks v vse segmente poslovanja. V skladu s to zavezo si dosledno prizadevamo za nenehno izboljševanje kakovosti delovnih prostorov in poslovne mreže, z namenom povečati zadovoljstvo zaposlenih ter zagotoviti višjo raven uporabniške izkušnje za stranke.

V letu 2025 smo posebno pozornost namenili zagotavljanju fizične dostopnosti naših produktov in storitev osebam z invalidnostjo. Z nadgradnjami in prilagoditvami dostopnih točk smo dvignili raven dostopnosti storitev skladno z aktualnimi smernicami in najboljšimi praksami.

S konkretnimi ukrepi in pobudami smo aktivno uresničevali svojo zavezanost trajnosti. Med ključnimi dosežki je zmanjšanje porabe električne energije in vode, učinkovitejše ravnanje z odpadki ter nadaljnje zmanjševanje službenih poti. Ti ukrepi odražajo temeljne vrednote Banke in našo usmerjenost v zmanjševanje ogljičnega odtisa ter krepitev odgovornih in trajnostnih poslovnih praks.

Ponosni smo, da smo v letu 2025 obnovili certifikat Green Star, kar dodatno potrjuje našo zavezanost uvajanju trajnostnih ukrepov ter sistematičnemu obravnavanju podnebnih in okoljskih izzivov v našem poslovanju.

# Gospodarsko okolje v letu 2025

Upočasnitev gospodarske aktivnosti v letu 2025 večinoma odraža šibkejši začetek leta, ko se je ta umirila zaradi povečane negotovosti v svetovnih trgovinskih razmerah. Takšno okolje je vplivalo na zaupanje in povzročilo zamude pri investicijskih odločitvah, zlasti v sektorjih, ki so tesneje povezani z zunanjim povpraševanjem. V nadaljevanju leta se je aktivnost izboljšala, četrletna rast pa je v drugem in tretjem četrtletju prešla v pozitivno območje, predvsem zaradi začetka državnega investicijskega cikla.

Investicijska aktivnost je v letu 2025 ostala umirjena. Po oslavitvi v letu 2024 so investicije ostale omejene zaradi negotovosti na zunanjih trgih, zlasti v sektorjih, povezanih z evropsko industrijo, kjer sta šibkejša tuje povpraševanje in trgovinska negotovost negativno vplivala na zaupanje. Poslovne investicije so bile v začetku leta preložene, zasebne investicije pa so si postopno opomogle, ko so se zunanji pogoji izboljšali. Nasprotno pa so bile javne investicije v letu 2025 solidne, podprte z evropskimi sredstvi, Mehanizmom za okrevanje in odpornost ter sredstvi za obnovo po poplavih leta 2023. Državni investicijski cikel je ustvaril tudi nekaj pozitivnih učinkov na zasebne investicije, pri čemer se izrazitejši učinki pričakujejo po letu 2026.

Neto izvoz je v letu 2025 verjetno še naprej zaviral rast BDP, a manj kot v letu 2024. Šibko zunanje povpraševanje je omejevalo rast izvoza, medtem ko se je rast uvoza umirila.

Zasebna potrošnja je v letu 2025 ostala ključni dejavnik rasti, čeprav manj izrazita kot leta 2024. Potrošnja gospodinjstev so podpirali napet trg dela, zgodovinsko nizka brezposelnost in relativno solidna rast realnih plač. Vendar je bilo zaupanje gospodinjstev v začetku leta 2025 nekoliko oslabiljeno zaradi negotovosti in izvozno usmerjenih sektorjih, kar je privedlo do zmernejše rasti potrošnje. Državna potrošnja je še naprej naraščala, vendar z bolj umirjenim tempom kot leto prej, deloma zaradi normalizacije izdatkov po spremembah v sistemu dopolnilnega zdravstvenega zavarovanja v prejšnjem letu.

Inflacija se je v letu 2025 zmerno zvišala, po tem ko je v letu 2024 močno padla. Decembra 2025 so se potrošniške cene medletno zvišale za 2,7 odstotka, povprečna letna inflacija pa je znašala 2,4 odstotka, kar je porast s povprečnih 2,0 odstotka v letu 2024. Povečanje je bilo predvsem posledica višjih cen hrane, nadaljnje rasti inflacije storitev ter določenih baznih učinkov, povezanih z energijo.

Proračunski primanjkljaj naj bi se v letu 2025 povečal na 2,7 odstotka BDP\*, z 0,9 odstotka v letu 2024, predvsem zaradi višjih izdatkov za plače, pokojnine, izvajanje dolgotrajne oskrbe od sredine leta 2025 ter obnove po poplavih. Razmerje dolga Slovenije naj bi ostalo razmeroma stabilno.

Slovenski bančni sektor je v letu 2025 še naprej posloval dobro, čeprav so bili dobički pred obdavčitvijo nižji kot leta 2024. Nižje obrestne mere so zmanjšale

neto obrestni dohodek, medtem ko so neobrestni prihodki – zlasti dividende – še naprej naraščali. Kreditiranje gospodinjstev se je v letu 2025 okrepilo, podprto z ublaženimi kreditnimi pogoji za stanovanjska posojila, medtem ko je kreditiranje nefinančnih družb ostalo šibkejša, čeprav se je v zadnjem četrtletju leta nekoliko povečalo. Kakovost sredstev je ostala večinoma stabilna, čeprav so proti koncu leta opazili rahlo povečanje nedonosnih izpostavljenosti v nekaterih segmentih podjetij.

\* Ocena temelji na mesečnih podatkih državnega proračuna, saj ob času priprave poročila uradni letni podatki še niso bili na voljo.

# Operativno tveganje in tveganje ugleda

## Sistem upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem

Celotna organizacija ter razdelitev pristojnosti in odgovornosti na področju upravljanja operativnega tveganja z vidika ocenjevanja/ merjenja, spremljanja in obvladovanja operativnega tveganja v Banki so opredeljeni na način, ki omogoča in zagotavlja pravočasno evidentiranje ter poročanje nastalih dogodkov operativnega tveganja, pravočasno vpeljavo ukrepov z namenom preprečitve nastanka škodnih dogodkov in učinkovito spremljanje ter obvladovanje operativnega tveganja.

Uprava Banke je odgovorna za učinkovit pregled in razumevanje izpostavljenosti operativnemu tveganju.

## Sistem merjenja operativnega tveganja

Banka od septembra 2009 uporablja napredni pristop za merjenje in izračun kapitalne zahteve za operativno tveganje (Advanced Measurement Approach – AMA pristop). Napredni model izračuna kapitalne zahteve za operativno tveganje je bil razvit na ravni Skupine UniCredit in se uporablja tudi v naši Banki. Model uporablja kombinacijo notranjih podatkov, zunanjih podatkov, analize scenarijev in dejavnikov, ki odražajo poslovno okolje in notranje kontrole.

Aplikacija Application for Risk Gauging Online (v nadaljevanju: ARGO) podpira okvir spremljanja operativnega tveganja. Gre za programsko orodje, ki je bilo razvito v okviru Skupine UniCredit. ARGO združuje posamezne sestavine okvira upravljanja operativnega tveganja v enotno orodje, ki temelji na internetu. Aplikacija ARGO izboljšuje zajemanje, poročanje in analiziranje podatkov, povezanih z operativnim tveganjem, in sicer tako, da omogoča identifikacijo tveganj, merjenje, nadzor, poročanje in analizo in na ta način omogoča učinkovito upravljanje z operativnim tveganjem.

Mreža neodvisnih funkcij in ekip, ki so vključene v upravljanje in kontrolo tveganj, zagotavlja upravi Banke informacije o razmerah glede tveganja ter omogoča upravi upravljanje s tveganji.

Sistem za ocenjevanje in merjenje operativnih tveganj temelji na štirih ključnih elementih: zbiranje in analiziranje notranjih dogodkov operativnega tveganja, zunanji dogodki operativnega tveganja, letna analiza scenarijev operativnega tveganja in redno spremljanje dejavnikov/indikatorjev tveganja.

Za upravljanje operativnega tveganja Banka vzdržuje številne politike in postopke za merjenje, kontrolo in zmanjševanje tveganj. V skladu s celotnim okvirom upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem Skupine UniCredit

Banka identificira in ocenjuje tveganja, ki so zajeta v vseh pomembnih produktih, aktivnostih, procesih in sistemih. Gre za reden proces spremljanja profilov

tveganosti, izpostavljenosti pomembnim tveganjem in strategij za zmanjšanje tveganj.

V letu 2025 so bila dosežena nadaljnja izboljšanja pri izvajanju kontrol 2. stopnje na področju nefinančnih tveganj pri spremljanju procesov IKT (upravljanje sprememb v IKT, upravljanje incidentov IKT), projektov IKT in izboljšav kontrol 2. ravni v digitalnem okviru za obvladovanje tveganja (za varnostne incidente in upravljanje ranljivosti) v skladu z izvajanjem regulativnih zahtev DORA.

Poleg tega so bili na ravni matične skupine vzpostavljeni novi kazalniki tveganja, ki Banki omogočajo boljše kontrole in spremljanje zunanjih prevar, povezanih zlasti s takojšnjimi plačili.

V zvezi z novimi zahtevami Uredbe o digitalni operativni odpornosti (DORA), ki veljajo od januarja 2025, je bil okvir upravljanja tveganja IKT bistveno okrepljen, vključno s politikami, standardi, postopki, protokoli IKT in



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orodji, ki so potrebni za ustrezno zaščito informacij in sredstev IKT, da se omogoči močan upravljavski in operativni model z jasno opredeljenim lastništvom, odgovornostmi in učinkovitim spremljanjem.

### Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja

Zadnja štiri leta so botrovala razvoju zmogljivosti za delo na daljavo, ki smo jih vzpostavili leta 2020. Trenutno več kot 95 % vseh zaposlenih še vedno aktivno uporablja delo na daljavo, ki je bilo uvedeno zaradi razmer v času epidemije COVID-19. Delo na daljavo tako pokriva več spodaj naštetih kriznih scenarijev (npr. nerazpoložljivost prostorov) in je vključeno v politiko Skupine UniCredit za obvladovanje izrednih razmer in kriz.

Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja vsebuje nabor dokumentov, ki opredeljujejo organizacijske rešitve za ponovno vzpostavitev operativnih zmogljivosti na vnaprej določeno raven, s ciljem minimiziranja ali izogibanja izgubam za Banko v primeru motenj. V zvezi s testiranjem rešitev so v načrtu opisane tudi vrste in pogostost izvajanja testov. Rešitve so opredeljene na podlagi izvedenih analiz vpliva na poslovanje ter ocene ranljivosti, zgodovinskih podatkov in drugih razpoložljivih informacij za lastnika procesa in vodjo neprekinjenega poslovanja in krize.

Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja upošteva šest kriznih scenarijev, in sicer:

- > nerazpoložljivost/nedostopnost poslovnih prostorov,
- > nerazpoložljivost osebja,
- > nerazpoložljivost IT sistemov,
- > nerazpoložljivost javnih storitev,
- > nerazpoložljivost kritične dokumentacije in
- > nerazpoložljivost kritičnih dobaviteljev oz. ponudnikov storitev.

### Okvir operativnega tveganja

Operativno tveganje je tveganje neposredne ali posredne izgube, ki izhaja iz najrazličnejših vzrokov, povezanih z notranjimi procesi, zaposlenimi, tehnologijo in infrastrukturo, ali zaradi zunanjih dejavnikov, razen kreditnega, tržnega in likvidnostnega tveganja. Ta opredelitev vključuje tudi pravno tveganje in tveganje skladnosti, vendar izključuje strateško tveganje in tveganje ugleda.

Za spremljanje, zmanjševanje in obvladovanje operativnega tveganja je Banka vzpostavila dosleden okvir dodane vrednosti kot kombinacijo politik in postopkov za obvladovanje, merjenje in zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja ter splošne učinkovitosti okolja notranjih kontrol. Banka se osredotoča na proaktivno odkrivanje in

zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja in z njim povezanih dogodkov. Cilj je obdržati operativno tveganje na ustrezno nizki ravni, ob upoštevanju njenih finančnih prednosti, značilnosti njenega poslovanja, trgov na katerih posluje, konkurenčnosti okolja in regulatornih omejitev, ki jim je izpostavljena. Ključni poudarki so transparentnost informacij, eskalacija glavnih problemov in določitev odgovornosti za njihovo ustrezno reševanje.

Pristop Banke k upravljanju operativnega tveganja je namenjen ublažitvi takšnih izgub z dopolnjevanjem tradicionalnih pristopov k operativnemu tveganju, ki temeljijo na kontroli, z ukrepi, orodji in disciplinami tveganja, ki so specifični za tveganje, se dosledno uporabljajo in uporabljajo. Širjenje kulture zavedanja o operativnem tveganju je bistveno orodje za ublažitev tveganja in zmanjševanje dejanskih izgub.

### Zbiranje škodnih dogodkov

Škodni dogodki se zbirajo od leta 2002 in so prispevali k:

- > širitvi zavedanja o operativnem tveganju na vseh ravneh v Banki,
  - > pridobivanju izkušenj pri samem pojmovanju operativnega tveganja in orodjih,
  - > doseganju poglobljenega razumevanja vgrajenega tveganja v poslovni proces.
- Podatki o notranji izgubi se zbirajo in obdelujejo usklajeno in v tesnem in sodelovanju z drugimi oddelki in enotami. Najnižji prag, pri katerem se dogodek zabeleži, je 100 evrov dejanske izgube ali 10.000 evrov potencialne izgube. Izgube pod tem pragom se ne zbirajo. Dogodki operativnega tveganja so v skladu z novo taksonomijo za operativna tveganja po Basel IV terminologiji, razporejeni v naslednje kategorije:

- > notranja goljufija,
- > zunanja goljufija,
- > ravnanje v zvezi z zaposlovanjem in varnostjo pri delu,
- > stranke in tržna integriteta,
- > naravne katastrofe in splošna varnost,
- > IKT tveganja,
- > izvedba, dostava in upravljanje procesov,
- > IKT varnostna tveganja,
- > finančna kazniva dejanja,
- > varstvo podatkov,
- > davčna tveganja,
- > tveganja povezana z zunanjimi izvajalci.

Izgube operativnih tveganj se redno usklajujejo z izkazom poslovnega izida Banke, da bi s tem zagotovili popolnost zbranih izgub iz operativnih tveganj.

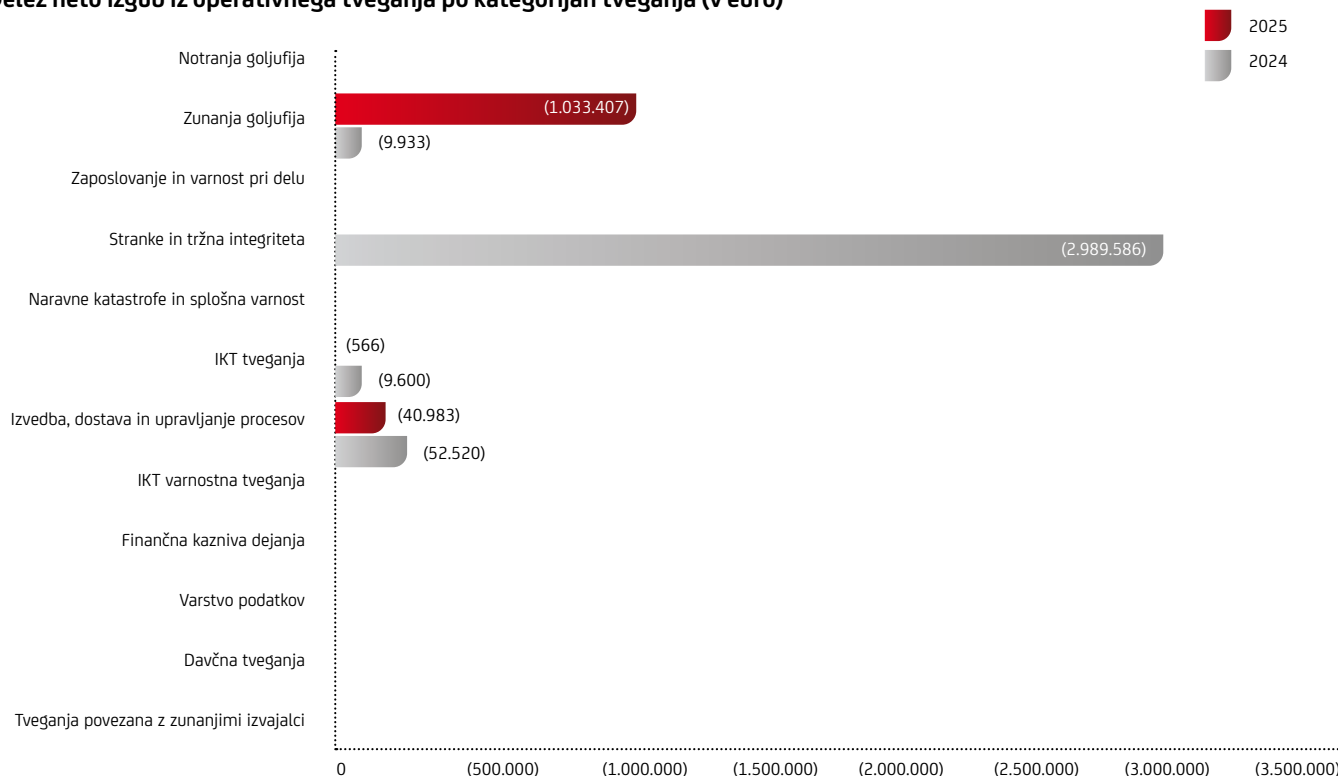
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Banka mora upoštevati dejstvo, da vedno sprejema številne ukrepe za obvladovanje in zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja. Izvajanje ukrepov za ublažitev se nenehno spremlja in predlagajo se novi ukrepi.

Od leta 2020 je nov način pametnega dela (smart working) zaradi izrednih razmer, ki so nastale v času epidemije COVID-19, povzročil delno preoblikovanje procesov, z namenom uskladitve z vladnimi uredbami in potrebami zaposlenih in strank. Za reševanje najbolj prizadetih procesov in področij znotraj Banke je bilo vzpostavljenih več delovnih skupin in ocen operativnega tveganja, da bi se izognili morebitnim zunanjim zavajajočim shemam.



## Delež neto izgub iz operativnega tveganja po kategorijah tveganja (v euro)



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## Ključni kazalniki tveganja (KRI)

Kazalniki tveganja so numerične spremenljivke, katerih trend je povezan z izpostavljenostjo procesov operativnemu tveganju. Kazalniki tveganja so merljivi podatki oziroma kazalniki, ki odražajo izpostavljenost operativnemu tveganju: vrednost kazalnika mora biti povezana s spremembo v ravni tveganja. Spremljanje operativnega tveganja z uporabo kazalnikov bo dajalo zgodnje opozorilne znake skupini za operativno tveganje, lastnikom procesov in osebam, ki so neposredno odgovorne za obvladovanje tveganj.

Postopek izbire kazalnikov vključuje funkcijo upravljanja operativnega tveganja in lastnike procesov ter temelji na podatkih o notranjih izgubah, zunanjih podatkih, analizi scenarijev, predlogih strokovnjakov o procesih in notranji reviziji, poslovnem okolju in dejavnih notranje kontrole.

## Analiza scenarijev

Cilj analize scenarijev je oceniti stopnjo izpostavljenosti Banke operativnemu tveganju zaradi možnih dogodkov operativnega tveganja, ki se zgodijo z majhno verjetnostjo. Scenariji so opredeljeni z analizo notranjih izgub, zunanjih dogodkov, ki se smatrajo za pomembne, trendov ključnih kazalnikov operativnega tveganja, procesov, produktov in vrst dogodkov. Upoštewane so izkušnje voditeljev procesov in upravljavcev operativnega tveganja ter predlogi notranje revizije in višjega vodstva. Rezultati glede najslabših scenarijev, kritičnih procesov, predlogov za ublažitev ali vplivov na tvegani kapital so opisani v posebnih poročilih za posamezen scenarij.

## Notranja validacija

Banka uporablja postopek notranje validacije in podporno arhitekturo kot dinamično orodje za obvladovanje tveganj. Glavni cilj notranje validacije je oceniti splošno trdnost in učinkovitost sistema upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem ter skladnost s predpisi in standardi Skupine UniCredit ter nadzornimi zahtevami za uporabo standardiziranega pristopa po Basel IV. Metodologije skupine UniCredit za merjenje in alokacijo tveganega kapitala in IT sistem so potrjeni na ravni Skupine UniCredit. Cilj postopka notranje validacije je prepoznati ključna operativna tveganja, značilna za naše okolje, in oceniti, v kolikšni meri ohranja ustrezen nadzor. Za ugotovljene probleme nadzora se pripravijo akcijski načrti, poslovne enote pa so odgovorne za pravočasno spremljanje in reševanje teh vprašanj.

## Tveganje ugleda

Tveganje ugleda je definirano kot obstoječe ali potencialno tveganje za dobiček in kapital, ki izhaja iz negativnega dojemanja podobe finančne institucije s strani strank, nasprotnih strank (vključno z imetniki dolžniških instrumentov, tržnimi analitiki in drugimi zadevnimi strankami), delničarjev/vlagateljev, regulatorjev ali zaposlenih (deležniki).

Tveganje ugleda je sekundarno tveganje, ki nastane zaradi verižnega učinka (knock-on effect) iz kategorij tveganj, kot so kreditno, tržno, operativno in likvidnostno tveganje ter vse druge vrste tveganj (npr. poslovno tveganje, strateško tveganje in ESG tveganje, ki upošteva okoljske, družbene in upravljske vidike odgovornih naložb).

Od leta 2010 Skupina UniCredit in posledično Banka upravlja s tveganjem ugleda. Trenutno veljavna politika je Politika upravljanja tveganja ugleda Skupine, katere cilj je opredeliti sklop

splošnih načel in pravil za ocenjevanje in nadzor tveganja ugleda. Poleg tega je od leta 2022 v veljavi globalna politika "Obvladovanje tveganja ugleda v občutljivih sektorjih", katere cilj je opredeliti temeljna načela s seznamom dovoljenih podpor, pogojev, omejitev, izključitev in pravil za postopek odobritve za vsak občutljiv sektor, ki ga je določila Skupina, kot so sektor premoega, sektor nafte in plina, obrambni sektor, sektor rudarske industrije, sektor civilne jedrske energije in sektor vodne infrastrukture.

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je za to zadolžen Oddelek za nefinančna in finančna tveganja v okviru divizije Upravljanje s tveganji.

Uprava UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je leta 2019 ustanovila ločen Odbor za tveganje ugleda (Reputational Risk Committee – RRC), ki je bil zadolžen za vrednotenje transakcij, ki so povezane s tveganjem ugleda, na osnovi trenutno veljavnih Smernic in politik o tveganju ugleda. V skladu s poenostavitvijo organizacije notranjih odborov je bil leta 2021 ukinjen odbor za tveganje ugleda in vključen v novoustanovljeni odbor – odbor za nefinančna tveganja in kontrole – seja, posvečena tveganju ugleda (»NFRCC«).

NRFC – RRC je bil ustanovljen z namenom izboljšanja okvira upravljanja s tveganji ugleda Banke in izboljšanja procesa odločanja v zvezi s poslovnimi pobudami, ki bi lahko pomembno vplivale na tveganje ugleda Banke.

Lokalni NFRCC–RRC je glavni organ Banke, ki je odgovoren za povezovanje z odborom za nefinančna tveganja Skupine UniCredit (NFRCC) o vseh zadevah, povezanih s tveganjem ugleda.

Trenutne politike za ublažitev tveganj ugleda se nanašajo na "sektor premoega", "sektor nafte in plina", "obrambno industrijo", "sektor rudarstva", "civilno

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jedrsko energijo”, “rudarstvo”, in “vodno infrastrukturo”. V letu 2025 je bila posodobljena politika “obrambnega sektorja” v skladu z geopolitičnim kontekstom

Skupina UniCredit je razvila svojo metodologijo za kvantifikacijo tveganja ugleda in izračun tvegane vrednosti (VaR) za to tveganje.

Metodologija, ki jo je Skupina UniCredit sprejela za kvantificiranje tveganja ugleda, ki ga nosi Skupina, se uporablja tako za namene ICAAP kot za druga morebitna vprašanja, ki jih zahtevajo regulativne agencije. Njen obseg je kvantifikacija ekonomskega kapitala, potrebnega za spopadanje z morebitnim prihodnjim poslabšanjem ugleda Skupine UniCredit. Namen modela je kvantificirati tveganje ugleda, ki temelji na oceni delne elastičnosti stopenj sprememb prihodnjih dobičkov, ki so značilne za skupino UniCredit in jih evropski bančni sektor ne pojasnjuje, na indeks “medijskega sentimenta”, ki se nanaša na skupino UniCredit. Z namenom izračuna prihodnjih pričakovanih dobičkov, specifičnih za skupino UniCredit in bančni sektor, je uporabljen vzratni inženiring Gordonovega modela rasti – povezovanje cen lastniškega kapitala s pričakovanimi prihodnjimi izplačili delničarjev, netvegano obrestno mero in premijo tržnega tveganja .

Ekonomski kapital, ki ga je treba ohranjati pred tveganjem ugleda, se izračuna na ravni Skupine na podlagi verjetnostne porazdelitve polelastičnosti, uporabljene za pričakovano vrednost čistega dobička, s stopnjo zaupanja 99,9 %, kot je opredeljeno za namen izračuna ekonomskega kapitala. Za vsako pravno osebo Skupine, ki je vključena v obseg izračuna kapitala, se ekonomski kapital pridobi z alokacijskim mehanizmom, ki odraža njeno izpostavljenost operativnim tveganjem.

# Poročilo nadzornega sveta

## Splošne ugotovitve

Nadzorni svet UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je v letu 2025 spremljal in nadziral tekoče poslovanje Banke in Skupine (v nadaljevanju skupaj: Banka), dosežene finančne rezultate ter delo njene uprave skladno s svojimi pooblastili, pristojnostmi in dolžnostmi, opredeljenimi v Statutu Banke in Poslovniku nadzornega sveta Banke, kakor tudi na podlagi veljavnih določil Zakona o gospodarskih družbah in Zakona o bančništvu ter pripadajočih podzakonskih aktov. Na rednih sejah nadzornega sveta je uprava Banke člane nadzornega sveta obveščala o vseh pomembnih poslovnih dogodkih v Banki in o drugih aktivnostih, povezanih s poslovanjem Banke, o ekonomskem in političnem okolju, pomembnejših zakonskih spremembah, ki so vplivale na poslovanje Banke ter o doseženih finančnih rezultatih Banke v primerjavi s sprejetim finančnim načrtom poslovanja. Uprava Banke je nadzorni svet redno obveščala tudi o pričakovanih finančnih rezultatih do konca finančnega leta in o njihovem uresničevanju, kakor tudi o poslovnih pobudah.

V letu 2025 je bila sprememba v sestavi nadzornega sveta Banke. Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin je dne 13. januarja 2025 podala odstopno izjavo. Nadomestila jo je Marijana Brcko, ki jo je kot članico nadzornega sveta Banke imenovala skupščina Banke dne 7. novembra 2025 za obdobje od dneva pridobitve dovoljenja Evropske centralne banke za opravljanje funkcije članice nadzornega sveta (soglasje pridobljeno dne 14. januarja 2025) do dne 4. aprila 2026. Nadzorni svet Banke šteje pet članov, ki so vsi predstavniki edinega delničarja Banke, in sicer ga sestavljajo: Francesco Corraale (predsednik), Marijana Brcko (namestnica predsednika), Jasna Mandac, Svetlana Pančenko in Milena Vukotić. Navkljub specifični lastniški strukturi, v kateri je 100-odstotni lastnik Banke UniCredit S.p.A., je poleg članov nadzornega sveta, ki so zaposleni v matični skupini UniCredit,

v nadzornem svetu prisotna še zunanja strokovnjakinja s področja računovodstva in finančnega poslovanja, Marijana Brcko, ki je tudi v letu 2025 prispevala k bolj kakovostnemu in preglednejšemu delu nadzornega sveta. Člani nadzornega sveta niso osebno, posredno ali neposredno udeleženi v lastniški strukturi niti niso v kakršnemkoli poslovnem odnosu z Banko, tako da ne more prihajati do nasprotja interesov. Matična skupina UniCredit ima sicer oblikovane ustrezne mehanizme za obvladovanje in reševanje morebitnih nasprotij interesov, če bi do njih kljub vsemu prišlo.

Nadzorni svet Banke se je v letu 2025 sestel in odločal na štirih rednih in eni izredni seji. Na posameznih sejah je bila zagotovljena ustrezna udeležba članov nadzornega sveta. Posamezni sklepi so bili v skladu z zakonskimi predpisi, pristojnostmi, opredeljenimi v statutu, in upoštevali potrebe Banke po učinkovitosti dela, sprejeti tudi na dopisnih sejah nadzornega sveta in nato predstavljeni ter potrjeni na prvi naslednji redni seji nadzornega sveta. Vse odločitve oziroma vsi sklepi nadzornega sveta so bili sprejeti soglasno, pri čemer so člani nadzornega sveta glede njihovega sprejetja argumentirano izrazili svoja stališča in se aktivno udeleževali razprave. Prav tako so se člani nadzornega sveta redno izobraževali in izpopolnjevali na področjih, ki so pomembna za kakovostno in učinkovito izvrševanje nalog.

Nadzorni svet je podrobno preučil vsakokrat predloženo strokovno pripravljeno, zadostno in pregledno gradivo in poročila revizijske in ostalih komisij nadzornega sveta ter po potrebi zahteval njihove dopolnitve. Prav tako je redno preverjal svoje delo, kar je še dodatno prispevalo k strokovnosti in kakovosti njegovega dela. Pri spremljanju poslovanja Banke je nadzorni svet pridobil in preučil tako gradiva s podatki o poslovanju Banke. Nadzorni svet tako ocenjuje, da je svoje delo v letu 2025 opravil kakovostno in na najvišjem etičnem nivoju, s profesionalno

skrbnostjo, skladno z veljavno zakonodajo ter notranjimi pravili matične skupine UniCredit.

## Pomembnejše odločitve nadzornega sveta

Na 114. izredni seji dne 14. februarja 2025 je nadzorni svet potrdil finančni poročevalski paket za Skupino UniCredit s stanjem na dan 31. december 2024.

Na svoji 115. redni seji, 6. marca 2025, je nadzorni svet med drugim sprejel letno poročilo o poslovanju Banke za leto 2024, podal mnenje k letnemu poročilu notranje revizije o notranjem revidiranju za leto 2024 in sprejel Sklep o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2024 ter Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička v poslovnem letu 2024, s katerim je predlagal skupščini Banke, da se del bilančnega dobička poslovnega leta 2024 deli delničarjem Banke in del ostane nerazporejen. Seznanil se je z revizorjevim poročilom pooblaščenice revizijske družbe za leto 2024, na katerega ni imel pripomb, ter potrdil vse ostale dokumente, o katerih je nato odločala skupščina Banke dne 26. marca 2025. Nadalje je Nadzorni svet potrdil kazalce v okviru obsega prevzetih tveganj (RAF) za leto 2025, program dela notranje revizije za leto 2025 in podal soglasje k, IRRBB strategiji, strategiji upravljanja s finančnimi tveganji, strategiji upravljanja s tveganji in limitu za transakcije s finančnim vzvodom.

Na 116. redni seji, ki je potekala 5. maja 2025, je nadzorni svet potrdil spremembe finančnega načrta za leto 2025 in rezultate Banke za prvo četrtletje. Prav tako je nadzorni svet ponovno imenoval članico uprave Banke Tanjo Turk za obdobje treh let.

Dne 24. julija 2025 so člani nadzornega sveta na 117. redni seji potrdili pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, spremembe organizacijske strukture Banke, politiko prejemkov za leto 2025 in rezultate Banke za prvo polletje.

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Nadzorni svet je na 118. redni seji, ki je potekala 23. oktobra 2025, potrdil pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, imenoval Marina Toliča za člana uprave Banke (soglasje Evropske centralne banke je bilo pridobljeno 26. januarja 2026) in podal soglasje k izdaji Senior Non-Preferred instrumenta za leto 2025 za izpolnjevanje notranjih zahtev MREL. Rezultate Banke za tretje četrtletje je nadzorni svet potrdil pred 118. redno sejo na dopisni seji nadzornega sveta dne 20. oktobra 2025.

Nadzorni svet je sodeloval pri sprejemanju vseh ukrepov in aktivnosti, ki so bili potrebni za uresničevanje skupne poslovne politike matične skupine UniCredit. Potrdil je plan razvoja in temelje poslovne politike ter finančni načrt Banke za leto 2025, sprejel in nadziral izvajanje splošnih načel politik prejemkov, podal soglasje k določitvi organizacije sistema notranjih kontrol in okvirnega letnega programa službe notranje revizije, vključno z njegovimi spremembami, in nadziral primernost postopkov in učinkovitost delovanja službe notranje revizije. Prav tako je podrobno spremljal odzivnost Banke na aktualne razmere v gospodarstvu, vključno s potencialnimi vplivi ZDA carin, ter redno prejemal obvestila notranje revizije o realizaciji s strani nadzornega sveta potrjenega programa dela, o njenih ugotovitvah ter o pregledih zunanjih nadzornih institucij. Redno in ažurno je v skladu s profilom tveganosti Banke spremljal višino potrebnih in oblikovanih slabitev in rezervacij ter nasploh neto obrestnih prihodkov Banke, upravljanje informacijske varnosti Banke ter obravnaval ugotovitve in priporočila nadzornih organov Banke. V okviru spremljanja aktivnosti Banke je nadzorni svet upošteval tudi ESG vidike, ki so vključeni v poslovanje Banke. Nadaljeval je tudi z rednim spremljanjem izpostavljenosti komitentov Banke, ki imajo kredite pri Banki vezane na švicarski frank, ter posledicami in ukrepi Banke v zvezi s tem, vključno s stanjem

prejetih tožb proti Banki in aktualno sodno prakso v zvezi s krediti, vezanimi na švicarski frank, kakor tudi aktivnostmi interesnih skupin.

### Delovanje komisij nadzornega sveta

Revizijska komisija nadzornega sveta Banke se je v letu 2025 sestala na štirih rednih in treh izrednih sejah. Kot posvetovalno telo nadzornega sveta, ki ga sestavljajo predsednica Marijana Brcko ter člana Jasna Mandac in Francesco Corrales, ima revizijska komisija v okviru svojega delovanja ocenjevalno, (po)svetovalno in predlagalno funkcijo, pri čemer pomaga nadzornemu svetu pri izpolnjevanju njegovih dolžnosti in pristojnosti v zvezi z naslednjimi vsebinami: s primernostjo in učinkovitostjo bančnih postopkov notranje kontrole, kar vključuje ugotavljanje in merjenje tveganj ter upravljanje s tveganji; s skladnostjo z zakonodajo, pravili in politikami, ki urejajo delovanje Banke; s primernostjo računovodskih standardov, ki se uporabljajo pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov; s primernostjo in neodvisnostjo zunanjih bančnih revizorjev ter z zagotavljanjem ustrezne strukture zaposlenih v oddelku notranje revizije.

Komisija za tveganja, ki je bila ustanovljena v letu 2015, se je v letu 2025 sestala na štirih rednih sejah in dveh izrednih sejah. Kot posvetovalno telo nadzornega sveta, ki ga sestavljajo predsednica Miena Vukotič ter Marijana Brcko in Francesco Corrales kot člana, komisija za tveganja zlasti svetuje nadzornemu svetu glede splošne nagnjenosti Banke k prevzemanju tveganj in strategije upravljanja tveganj ter preverja, ali se v sistemu prejemkov upoštevajo tveganje, kapital, likvidnost, verjetnost in časovni raspored prihodkov Banke kot tudi, ali so cene produktov Banke združljive s poslovnim modelom in strategijo upravljanja tveganj Banke. Prav tako redno obravnava in pregleduje kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki

so v odobritveni pristojnosti nadzornega sveta ter aktualne tematike, vezane na upravljanje s tveganji, obravnavane pred regulatorji in revizorji.

Komisija za imenovanja, ki je bila prav tako ustanovljena v letu 2015, se je v letu 2025 sestala na dveh sejah. Sestavljajo jo Francesco Corrales kot predsednik ter Jasna Mandac in Svetlana Pančenko kot članici. Glavna naloga komisije je, da priporoči nadzornemu svetu kandidate za člane uprave, skupščini Banke pa kandidate za člane nadzornega sveta, pri čemer upošteva sprejeto Politiko Banke glede ocenjevanja članov uprave, nadzornega sveta in nosilcev ključnih funkcij (Fit & Proper Policy), ki jo zahtevajo skupne Smernice EBA in ESMA o ocenjevanju primernosti članov upravljalnega organa in nosilcev ključnih funkcij, ter Sklep Banke Slovenije o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja, upravljalnem organu in procesu ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala za banke in hranilnice. Nadalje je naloga komisije ocenjevati strukturo, velikost, sestavo in uspešnost delovanja uprave in nadzornega sveta ter pregledovati politiko uprave glede izbire in imenovanja primernih kandidatov za člane višjega vodstva Banke.

Komisijo za prejemke sestavljajo Svetlana Pančenko kot predsednica in Jasna Mandac ter Marijana Brcko kot članici. Ustanovljena je bila v letu 2015, v letu 2025 pa se je sestala na petih sejah. Ta podaja ocene politik in praks prejemkov, pripravlja predloge odločitev uprave oziroma nadzornega sveta v zvezi s prejemki in nadzoruje prejemke oseb, ki opravljajo vodstvene funkcije glede upravljanja tveganj in zagotavljanja skladnosti poslovanja.

### Uporaba čistega in bilančnega dobička za leto 2025

Uprava Banke je nadzornemu svetu predložila v obravnavo Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička v poslovnem letu

**POROČILO NADZORNEGA SVETA**

2025 v višini 10.635.717,97 evrov in predlog Sklepa o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2025 v višini 60.832.407,32 evrov. Uprava Banke je predlagala, da se del bilančnega dobička v višini 10.607.344,09 evrov razdeli delničarju, preostali del bilančnega dobička v višini 50.225.063,23 evrov pa se ne razdeli delničarju in ostane nerazporejen. Uprava Banke je tudi predlagala, da nadzorni svet in skupščina v skladu s svojimi pristojnostmi sprejmeta predlagani Sklep o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2025.

Nadzorni svet je sprejel Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička za leto 2025, soglašal s predlogom uprave o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička za leto 2025 in priporočil skupščini, da ga sprejme v predlagani obliki, še posebej ob upoštevanju zadostne višine kapitala, s katerim razpolaga Banka.

**Letno poročilo 2025**

Uprava Banke je pripravila letno poročilo o poslovanju UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in konsolidirano letno poročilo za Skupino za leto 2025 (v nadaljevanju skupaj: letno poročilo) in ga v zakonskem roku predložila nadzornemu svetu Banke v preveritev. Skupaj z letnim poročilom je bilo nadzornemu svetu predloženo tudi revizorjevo poročilo o reviziji računovodskega poročila in pregledu poslovnega poročila Banke za poslovno leto 2025 ter dodatno revizorjevo poročilo o izpolnjevanju pravil o upravljanju s tveganji v Banki iz 1. odstavka 90. člena Zakona o bančništvu, ki ju je sestavila pooblaščenca revizorska družba KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o..

Nadzorni svet je preveril letno poročilo, ki mu ga je v obravnavo predložila uprava Banke. Ugotovil je, da je letno poročilo sestavljeno v skladu s poročili in informacijami o poslovanju Banke v letu 2025 ter s poročili o ekonomskem in političnem okolju, v katerem Banka deluje, in so bila nadzornemu svetu

predstavljena tekom poslovnega leta. Letno poročilo je nadzorni svet primerjal tudi z revidiranimi računovodskimi izkazi za poslovno leto 2025 in ugotovil, da so finančni rezultati, predstavljeni v letnem poročilu, skladni z revizorjevim poročilom. Glede Poročila o trajnosti se Banka v skladu s prvo točko osmega odstavka 70.c člena Zakona o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD-1) upošteva kot izvzeta odvisna družba obvladujoče družbe UniCredit S.p.A. s sedežem Piazza Gae Aulenti 3, Milano, Italija, katere konsolidirano poslovno poročilo in mnenje o skladnosti poročila o trajnosti s pravili trajnostnega poročanja se nahaja na spletni strani <https://www.unicreditgroup.eu/en/esg-and-sustainability/sustainability-reporting.html> in bo nadalje skupaj s prevodom v slovenski jezik predloženo v objavo AJPES. Na podlagi poročil uprave Banke je nadzorni svet mnenja, da je uprava upoštevala ugotovitve in priporočila notranje revizije ter zunanjih nadzornikov v letu 2025 in opravila potrebne aktivnosti za njihovo izpolnitev oziroma zagotovila, da bodo vse potrebne aktivnosti opravljene. Nadzorni svet je mnenja, da sta skupaj z upravo Banke v poslovnem letu 2025 izpolnila vse zakonske zahteve. Na temelju rednega spremljanja poslovanja Banke in navedenih preverjanj je nadzorni svet potrdil letno poročilo o poslovanju Banke v letu 2025.

V revizorjevem poročilu o pregledu računovodskih izkazov za poslovno leto 2025, ki je bilo nadzornemu svetu predloženo skupaj z letnim poročilom, je podano tudi mnenje pooblaščenega revizorja, ki je izdal mnenje brez pridržka. Nadzorni svet je seznanjen z revizorjevim poročilom pooblaščenega revizorja za leto 2025 ter dodatnim revizorjevim poročilom o izpolnjevanju pravil o upravljanju s tveganji za leto 2025 in nanju nima pripomb.

**Poročilo o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami za leto 2025**

Nadzorni svet Banke je v skladu s 546.a členom Zakona o gospodarskih družbah pregledal in preveril s strani uprave Banke predloženo poročilo o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami, skupaj z mnenjem, ki ga je na zadevno poročilo podala pooblaščenca revizorska družba KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., v katerem je navedla, da na podlagi opravljenih postopkov in pridobljenih dokazov ni opazila ničesar, zaradi česar ne bi verjela:

- > da so v poročilu o odnosih do povezanih družb za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2025, navedbe v vseh pomembnih pogledih točne;
- > da ni bila pri pravnih poslih, navedenih v poročilu, glede na okoliščine, ki so bile znane ob sklenitvi teh poslov, vrednost izpolnitve družbe v pomembnem pogledu nesorazmerno visoka;
- > da ne obstajajo okoliščine, ki bi glede drugih dejanj, navedenih v poročilu, kazale bistveno drugačno oceno prikrajšanosti od tiste, ki jo je dalo poslovodstvo, vse ob upoštevanju zgoraj opredeljenih sodil.

Ob siceršnjem spremljanju in pregledovanju poslovanja Banke kot obširno pojasnjeno v tem poročilu, nadzorni svet Banke ugotavlja, da je tudi s strani uprave Banke predloženo poročilo o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami in izjava uprave Banke, ki jo je podala na koncu poročila o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami, skupaj z mnenjem, ki ga je na zadevno poročilo podala pooblaščenca revizorska družba KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., ustrezno.

Nadzorni svet, 26. februar 2026

**Francesco Corrales**  
predsednik nadzornega sveta

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## Izjava o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja

Za doseganje visoke stopnje transparentnosti upravljanja ter v skladu s 5. odstavkom 70. člena<sup>1</sup> Zakona o gospodarskih družbah UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. kot del poslovnega poročila, vključenega v letno poročilo, podaja naslednjo Izjavo o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. na dan 31. decembra 2025 ni javna družba v smislu določil Zakona o trgu finančnih instrumentov<sup>2</sup>, saj nima uvrščenih finančnih instrumentov v organizirano trgovanje oziroma borzno kotacijo.

Na podlagi zgoraj navedenega ter na podlagi izjeme iz 2. točke 5. odstavka 70. člena Zakona o gospodarskih družbah UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. uresničuje ureditev notranjega upravljanja, vključno s korporativnim upravljanjem, skladno z zakonodajo, veljavno v Republiki Sloveniji, ob hkratnem upoštevanju svojih internih aktov. Pri tem UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. v celoti upošteva akte iz drugega odstavka 9. člena Zakona o bančništvu<sup>3</sup>.

Da bi okrepili ureditev notranjega upravljanja pri svojem poslovanju zlasti:

1. določbe veljavnega Zakona o bančništvu, ki opredeljujejo ureditev notranjega upravljanja, upoštevamo zlasti določbe poglavja 3.4 (Sistem upravljanja banke), ter poglavja 6 (Ureditev notranjega upravljanja in ustrezni notranji kapital), v delu zahtev, ki veljajo za banko/ hranilnico ali za člana upravljalnega organa;
2. Sklep o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja, upravljalnem organu in procesu ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala za banke in hranilnice<sup>4</sup> in
3. Smernice organa EBA, ki urejajo notranje upravljanje, ocenjevanje primernosti članov upravljalnega organa in nosilcev ključnih funkcij ter politike in prakse prejemkov, na podlagi ustreznih

sklepov Banke Slovenije o uporabi teh smernic<sup>5</sup>.

Hkrati si v čim večji možni meri prizadevamo upoštevati tudi neobvezujoča priporočila iz pisma Banke Slovenije (oznaka 38.20- 0288/15-TR z dne 23. 10. 2015).

Banka na področju korporativnega upravljanja sledi globalnim politikam in smernicam skupine UniCredit.

Banka ima v zvezi z zastopanostjo v organih vodenja ali nadzora družbe implementirano Globalno politiko o enakosti spolov skupine UniCredit, ki opredeljuje načela in smernice postopkov in praks na področju človeških virov, ki spodbujajo načrtovanje po spolih uravnotežene vodstvene strukture.

Pojasnila v skladu z Zakonom o gospodarskih družbah Banka na osnovi 5. odstavka 70. člena ZGD-1, ki določa minimalne vsebine izjave o upravljanju, podaja naslednja pojasnila:

### a) Opis glavnih značilnosti sistemov notranjih kontrol in upravljanja tveganj v družbi v povezavi s postopkom računovodskega poročanja

Sistem notranjih kontrol zagotavlja jasno opredeljene razmejitve odgovornosti, več-nivojski sistem notranjih kontrol, sestavljen iz dnevnih kontrol ter periodičnih kontrol, ki zagotavljajo učinkovito obvladovanje operativnih tveganj, pravilno in pravočasno finančno-računovodsko poročanje ter zakonito in poslovno-etično neoporečno delovanje Banke. Funkcije notranjih kontrol so del sistema notranjega upravljanja Banke in so vzpostavljene v procesih in organizacijskih enotah na vseh organizacijskih ravneh poslovanja Banke ter zajemajo funkcijo notranje revizije, upravljanja s tveganji, skladnosti poslovanja, informacijske varnosti ter preprečevanja pranja denarja in financiranja terorizma.

Banka spoštuje določbe Zakona o

gospodarskih družbah in Zakona o bančništvu, ki med drugim določata, da je banka dolžna vzpostaviti učinkovit sistem notranjih kontrol in upravljanja tveganj vzpostavljenih na vseh ravneh organizacijske strukture banke. Področne predpise s tega področja izdaja tudi Banka Slovenije kot nadzorni organ bank.

Banka sledi objavljenim zakonskim predpisom in jih upošteva. Banka zagotavlja, da so njeni poslovni cilji, strategije in politike ustrezno usklajeni s strategijo in politikami za ugotavljanje, merjenje oziroma ocenjevanje, obvladovanje in spremljanje tveganj, ki jim je ali bi jim lahko bila izpostavljena pri svojem poslovanju. Poslovanje ima organizirano tako, da tekoče in sistematično vodi poslovne knjige, poslovno dokumentacijo in druge administrativne evidence tako, da je mogoče kadar koli preveriti, ali posluje v skladu s pravili o upravljanju s tveganji.

Vsako leto zunanja revizija opravi revizijo računovodskih izkazov Banke.

Banka je vzpostavila in vzdržuje več-nivojski sistem notranjih kontrol, sestavljen iz dnevnih/operativnih kontrol ter periodičnih kontrol, kamor uvrščamo stalni in vodstveni nadzor. Nadzorni svet Banke daje, skladno z dvotirnim sistemom upravljanja Banke, med drugim soglasje k organizaciji sistema notranjih kontrol in okvirnemu letnemu programu dela notranje revizije.

Z vzpostavljenimi kontrolami Banka zmanjšuje tveganja neustreznega ali napačnega računovodskega poročanja. Banka redno spremlja in ocenjuje kontrolni proces ter kontrolne mehanizme.

Tveganja na področju računovodskega poročanja obvladujemo z ustreznim sistemom pooblastil, razmejitvijo dolžnosti, upoštevanjem računovodskih pravil, dokumentiranjem vseh poslovnih dogodkov, sistemom skrbništva, knjiženjem na dan poslovnega dogodka,

1 Zakon o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD-1) (Uradni list RS, št. 65/09 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 33/11, 91/11, 32/12, 57/12, 44/13 – odl. US, 82/13, 55/15, 15/17, 22/19 – ZPosS, 158/20 – ZIntPK-C, 18/21, 18/23 – ZDU-10, 75/23 in 102/24)

2 Zakon o trgu finančnih instrumentov (ZTFI-1) (Uradni list RS, št. 77/18, 17/19 – popr., 66/19 in 123/21)

3 Zakon o bančništvu (ZBan-3) (Uradni list RS, št. 92/21 in 123/21 – ZBNIP)

4 Sklep o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja, upravljalnem organu in procesu ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala za banke in hranilnice (Uradni list RS, št.115/21)

5 <https://www.bsi.si/en/financial-stability/regulation/seznam-predpisov/ureditev-notranjega-upravljanja>

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vgrajenimi kontrolnimi mehanizmi v varnih aplikacijah ter arhiviranjem skladno z zakonodajo in internimi pravilniki. Interna računovodska politika natančno opredeljuje primarno računovodsko kontroliranje, ki se v največji meri izvaja v analitičnih knjigovodstvih ter sekundarno računovodsko kontroliranje, katerega namen je preverjanje učinkovitosti izvajanja primarnih računovodskih kontrol.

Z učinkovitim kontrolnim mehanizmom na področju računovodskega poročanja Banka zagotavlja:

- > zanesljiv sistem za podporo poslovanju in odločanju,
- > pravilne, popolne in pravočasne računovodske podatke ter posledično računovodska in druga poročila Banke,
- > skladnost z zakonskimi predpisi.

Interne kontrole potekajo na treh ravneh. Kontrole na prvi ravni potekajo v prodajnih in/ali zalednih službah, kjer knjižbe nastajajo. Pravilnost knjižb je zagotovljena vsakodnevno z načelom štirih oči, ki je integrirano v procese.

Kontrole na drugi ravni potekajo v enoti Računovodstvo. Preko kontrolnih mehanizmov se dnevno usklajujejo glavna knjiga in pomožne knjige ter tudi sama računovodska pravilnost knjižb.

Na mesečni ravni spremljamo dodatno še stanje postavk na prehodnih računih (starost postavk, razlogi zanje, predvideni ukrepi). Sama vsebina računovodskega poročanja je predpisana v Računovodski politiki Banke kakor tudi v Računovodski politiki Skupine.

Na polletnem nivoju odgovorne organizacijske enote izvedejo interno certifikacijo ustreznosti delovanja ključnih kontrol v procesih, ki prispevajo k sestavi računovodskih poročil. Notranji model, ki določa identifikacijo in testiranje ključnih kontrol, je predpisan s strani skupine UniCredit in temelji na načelih "Coso" in "Cobit".

Notranja revizija izvaja revizijske preglede procesa računovodskega poročanja na podlagi ocene tveganja in skladno z metodologijo revidiranja skupine UniCredit.

### b) Podatki iz 3., 4., 6., 8., in 9. točke šestega odstavka 70. člena ZGD-1

Osnovni kapital Banke znaša 20.383.764,81 evrov in je razdeljen na 4.888.193 navadnih imenskih kosovnih delnic z enakim deležem in pripadajočim zneskom v osnovnem kapitalu, in sicer

- a) 1.300.000 kosovnih delnic z oznako BAS7R;
- b) 1.200.280 kosovnih delnic z oznako BAS6R;
- c) 2.210.693 kosovnih delnic z oznako BAS1R in
- d) 177.220 kosovnih delnic z oznako BASR.

Vsaka kosovna delnica zagotavlja imetniku pravico do enega glasu pri sprejemanju sklepov na skupščini Banke, pravico do dela dobička (dividende) in pravico do ustreznega dela preostalega premoženja po likvidaciji ali stečaju Banke. Delničarji imajo v skladu z ZGD-1 prednostno pravico do vpisa novih delnic v sorazmerju z njihovimi deleži v osnovnem kapitalu. Za prenos delnic je potrebno predhodno dovoljenje nadzornega sveta Banke. Omejitev prenosa ne velja za delnice z oznako BAS1R.

UniCredit S.p.A., Piazza Gae Aulenti, 3 – Tower A, 20154 Milano, Italija je edini delničar Banke in je imetnik 4.888.177 navadnih imenskih kosovnih delnic z glasovalno pravico oziroma imetnik 100-odstotnega deleža delnic z glasovalno pravico.

Ni omejitve glasovalnih pravic delničarjev. Pogoj za udeležbo in uresničevanje glasovalne pravice je prijava delničarja na skupščino najpozneje do konca četrtega dne pred sejo skupščine. Na skupščini daje vsaka delnica delničarju en glas.

Skupščina Banke odloča o imenovanju in zamenjavi članov nadzornega sveta (navadna večina oziroma v primeru odpoklica člana nadzornega sveta, ki je predstavnik delničarjev pred iztekom mandata najmanj tričetrtinska večina oddanih glasov) in o spremembi statuta (tričetrtinska večina).

O imenovanju in zamenjavi članov uprave odloča nadzorni svet Banke z navadno večino.

Uprava Banke nima posebnih pooblastil v zvezi z izdajo ali nakupom lastnih delnic.

### c) Delovanje skupščine in njene ključne pristojnosti ter opis pravic delničarjev in način njihovega uveljavljanja pravic

Skupščina je najvišji organ družbe, ki ima vse pristojnosti, kot izhajajo iz veljavne zakonodaje in statuta družbe. Skupščino Banke sestavljajo vsi delničarji Banke. Skupščina Banke odloča o:

- > sprejemu letnega poročila v primerih določenih z zakonom,
- > uporabi bilančnega dobička,
- > imenovanju in odpoklicu tistih članov nadzornega sveta, ki so predstavniki delničarjev,
- > podelitvi razrešnice članom uprave in nadzornega sveta,
- > spremembah statuta,
- > ukrepih za povečanje in zmanjšanje kapitala,
- > prenehanju Banke in statusnem preoblikovanju,
- > imenovanju revizorja,
- > planu razvoja in temeljih poslovne politike,
- > prejemkih članov nadzornega sveta,
- > poslovnem sedežu Banke,
- > drugih zadevah, če je tako določeno s statutom ali zakonom.

Skupščino Banke je potrebno sklicati v primerih določenih z zakonom ali statutom in takrat, kadar je to v korist Banke. Skupščino Banke praviloma skliče uprava Banke. Letna skupščina Banke se sklicuje najmanj enkrat letno,

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najkasneje v 4 (štirih) mesecih po poteku poslovnega leta. Skupščina Banke poteka praviloma v kraju sedeža Banke. Sklic skupščine Banke mora biti objavljen na spletni strani Agencije Republike Slovenije za javnopravne evidence in storitve (AJPES), najmanj 30 (trideset) dni pred dnem zasedanja skupščine Banke ter na spletni strani Banke. Če so na skupščini Banke navzoči ali zastopani vsi delničarji, lahko skupščina Banke odloča ne glede na določbe zakona ali statuta glede vsebine sklica, sklicnega roka in glede objave sklica skupščine Banke.

Delničarji se lahko udeležijo skupščine in glasujejo na njej s pomočjo elektronskih sredstev brez fizične prisotnosti (t.i. virtualna skupščina). Delničarji lahko s pomočjo elektronskih sredstev brez fizične prisotnosti glasujejo tudi pred samo skupščino. V primeru virtualne skupščine mora biti zagotovljeno, da se delničarji lahko vzajemno vidijo in slišijo (t.j. preko videokonference). Za preverjanje prisotnosti na virtualni skupščini in za glasovanje z uporabo elektronskih sredstev je potrebno zagotoviti ustrezno identifikacijo delničarjev in varno elektronsko komunikacijo.

Člani uprave in člani nadzornega sveta prav tako lahko sodelujejo na virtualni skupščini z uporabo elektronskih sredstev brez fizične prisotnosti.

Skupščine Banke se imajo pravico udeležiti le delničarji Banke, ki so kot imetniki delnic vpisani v centralnem registru nematerializiranih vrednostnih papirjev pri KDD konec sedmega dne pred sejo skupščine. Pogoj za udeležbo in uresničevanje glasovalne pravice je prijava delničarja na skupščino najpozneje do konca sedmega dne pred sejo skupščine.

Predlogi sklepov skupščine so oblikovani jasno in nedvoumno in delničarjem omogočajo oceno vpliva na njihove pravice. Delničarjem so zagotovljene tudi ostale pravice v skladu z določili ZGD-1 in statutom Banke – pravica do udeležbe

pri upravljanju banke, pravica do dela dobička in pravica do ustreznega dela preostalega premoženja po prenehanju banke.

### **d) Sestava in delovanje organov vodenja ali nadzora ter njihovih komisij**

Podrobnejši podatki o sestavi organov vodenja in nadzora v poslovnem letu 2025 so opisani v tabeli Organi upravljanja.

## **Delovanje uprave**

Uprava vodi poslovanje Banke, zastopa in predstavlja Banko ter uresničuje sprejeto poslovno politiko Banke. Uprava ima najmanj dva člana, ki Banko skupaj zastopata in predstavljata v pravnem prometu. Nadzorni svet Banke s sklepom določi točno število članov uprave Banke. Vsak član uprave Banke je neposredno odgovoren za vodenje poslov in izpolnjevanje ciljev na svojem poslovnem področju. Porazdelitev delovnih področij ne razreši članov uprave Banke njihove skupne odgovornosti za celotno poslovanje.

Predsednika in člane uprave imenuje nadzorni svet za dobo do 3 (treh) let z možnostjo ponovnega imenovanja. Predsednik uprave je lahko imenovan kot glavni izvršni direktor (CEO – Chief Executive Officer). Dodelitev posameznih pravic in odgovornosti predsednika uprave se podrobneje določi v poslovniku uprave, ki ga potrdi nadzorni svet. V vseh primerih, ko je to predvideno z zakonom, s statutom ali s sklepom nadzornega sveta, mora uprava pridobiti soglasje/dovoljenje nadzornega sveta. Posvetovanje in sprejemanje odločitev uprave poteka na sejah, ki so praviloma sklicane na sedežu Banke. Uprava zaseda redno, najmanj enkrat na mesec. Podrobni postopki za organizacijo, sklic seje in sprejem sklepov so določeni v poslovniku uprave. Uprava odloča z večino oddanih glasov. V primeru enakega števila glasov je odločilen glas predsednika uprave. Člani uprave si morajo prizadevati doseči soglasje,

ko sprejemajo pomembne odločitve, ki lahko bistveno vplivajo na poslovni, finančni ali pravni položaj Banke.

## **Delovanje nadzornega sveta**

Banka ima nadzorni svet, ki šteje najmanj 4 (štiri) in največ 6 (šest) članov, ki so predstavniki delničarjev in do največ 3 (tri) člane, ki so predstavniki delavcev Banke.

Člane nadzornega sveta, ki so predstavniki delničarjev, voli in razrešuje skupščina Banke na predlog delničarjev. Člane nadzornega sveta, ki so predstavniki delavcev Banke, izvoli in odpokliče v skladu z ZSDU svet delavcev Banke, o čemer obvesti skupščino delničarjev, upravo in nadzorni svet Banke, in sicer o vsaki posamezni izvolitvi oziroma odpoklicu. Volitve oziroma odpoklic članov nadzornega sveta, ki so predstavniki delavcev Banke, ureja poslovnik sveta delavcev Banke.

Člani nadzornega sveta so dolžni:

- > ravnati v skladu s skrbnostjo dobrega gospodarja in zlasti zagotoviti, da nadzorni svet deluje v skladu z ZBan-3,
- > nadzirati primernost postopkov in učinkovitosti delovanja službe notranje revizije,
- > obravnavati ugotovitve Banke Slovenije, davčne inšpekcije in drugih nadzornih organov v postopkih nadzora nad Banko,
- > preveriti letna in druga finančna poročila in o tem izdelati pisno poročilo skupščini delničarjev Banke,
- > obrazložiti skupščini delničarjev svoje mnenje k letnemu poročilu notranje revizije in podati mnenje k letnemu poročilu Banke.

Člani nadzornega sveta izmed sebe izvolijo predsednika in najmanj enega namestnika. Predsednik nadzornega sveta ter najmanj en namestnik predsednika nadzornega sveta bo član nadzornega sveta, ki je predstavnik delničarjev.

## KORPORATIVNO UPRAVLJANJE

Nadzorni svet deluje na sejah, ki potekajo najmanj enkrat v četrtletju. Nadzorni svet je sklepčen, če je pri sklepanju navzoča najmanj polovica članov. Vsak član nadzornega sveta ima en glas. Za veljavnost sklepa nadzornega sveta je potrebna navadna večina oddanih glasov. V primeru neodločenega izida glasovanja je odločilen glas predsednika nadzornega sveta. Postopke sklica, poteka seje in sprejemanja sklepov podrobneje določa poslovnik nadzornega sveta Banke, ki ga sprejme nadzorni svet.

### Delovanje komisij nadzornega sveta

Nadzorni svet Banke je imenoval revizijsko komisijo, komisijo za tveganja, komisijo za imenovanja in komisijo za prejemke, ki skrbijo za uresničitev sklepov nadzornega sveta ali opravljajo druge strokovne naloge. Posamezno komisijo sestavljajo vsaj trije (3) člani. Vsi člani posameznih komisij so imenovani izmed članov nadzornega sveta za obdobje treh (3) let. Naloge komisije, podrobna določitev njenih pooblastil, organizacije, članstva in sprejemanja sklepov so urejeni s poslovnikom komisije, ki ga sprejme nadzorni svet.

#### e) Opis politike raznolikosti, ki se izvaja v zvezi z zastopanostjo v organih vodenja ali nadzora

Pri sestavi organov vodenja in nadzora Banka upošteva Globalno politiko skupine UniCredit o raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti, ki opredeljuje

načela, s katerimi skupina UniCredit krepi vključenost v celotni organizaciji, s ciljem zagotoviti, da politike, postopki in vedenje spodbujajo raznolikost, pravičnost in vključenost ter ustvarjajo okolje, v katerem se cenijo individualne razlike. Banka meri in sporoča napredek glede strategije raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti z razkritjem ustreznih podatkov, zavez in pobud na podlagi integriranega poročila in letnega poročila o raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti, ki sta na voljo tako za notranje kot za zunanje uporabnike.

Pri izbiri ustreznih kandidatov za organe upravljanja in nadzora Banka upošteva vse zakonodajne zahteve in smernice glede primernosti članov organa upravljanja, ki Banki zagotavlja sestavo organov vodenja in nadzora, ki imajo kot celota ustrezna znanja in izkušnje za poglobljeno razumevanje strategije in izzivov, s katerimi se Banka sooča ter tveganj, ki jim je izpostavljena.

S podpisom te izjave se zavezujemo k nadaljnjemu proaktivnemu delovanju za krepitev ustrezne ureditve notranjega upravljanja in korporativne integritete v širši strokovni, finančni, gospodarski in drugi javnosti.

Ljubljana, 26. februar 2026



**Francesco Correale**  
Predsednik nadzornega sveta



Lorenzo Ramajola  
Predsednik uprave



Boštjan Rupar  
Član uprave



Matjaž Špilak  
Član uprave



Tanja Turk  
Članica uprave



Marin Tolić  
Član uprave

# Trajnostno poročilo

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ne bo izdala samostojnega poročila o trajnostnem razvoju, saj so njena razkritja o trajnostnosti vključena v konsolidirano trajnostno poročilo skupine UniCredit. Takšen pristop je skladen z zakonodajnimi zahtevami in zavezanostjo Skupine k zagotavljanju celovitega in enotnega pregleda njenega okoljskega, družbenega in upravljalvskega (ESG) delovanja. Z vključitvijo trajnostnega poročanja na ravni skupine UniCredit zagotavlja doslednost, primerljivost in popolno skladnost z veljavno zakonodajo. Poročila je možno pridobiti na naslednji spletni strani: <https://www.unicreditgroup.eu/en/esg-and-sustainability/sustainability-reporting.html>.

Kot del skupine UniCredit, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. sledi trajnostni strategiji Skupine, ki se odraža v konsolidiranem trajnostnem poročilu. To poročilo deležnikom zagotavlja pregleden in celovit vpogled v pobude, cilje in dosežke skupine na področju ESG na vseh trgih, vključno s Slovenijo.

Konsolidirani pristop k poročanju je prav tako skladen z Direktivo EU o poročanju o trajnostnosti podjetij (CSRD) in drugimi veljavnimi predpisi, kar zagotavlja, da vse podružnice prispevajo k enotnemu in skladnemu okviru razkritij.

Čeprav UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ne objavlja ločenega trajnostnega poročila, ostaja v celoti zavezana načelom trajnostnosti in pobudam, ki podpirajo lokalni gospodarski, družbeni in okoljski razvoj. Banka še naprej izvaja ESG politike skupine UniCredit, vključuje trajnost v svoje poslovanje in prispeva k širšim ciljem trajnostnega razvoja, ki jih določa Skupina. Deležniki, ki jih zanimajo prizadevanja UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. na področju trajnostnosti, lahko podrobne informacije o vlogi in prispevkih Banke najdejo v konsolidiranem trajnostnem poročilu skupine UniCredit.

# Dovoljenje Banke Slovenije

## Vrste storitev, za opravljanje katerih ima UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. dovoljenje Banke Slovenije

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ima dovoljenje za opravljanje bančnih storitev po 5. členu Zakona o bančništvu (Uradni list RS, št. 92/2021 s spremembami; v nadaljevanju ZBan-3). Bančne storitve so storitve sprejemanja depozitov in drugih vračljivih sredstev od javnosti ter dajanje kreditov za svoj račun.

Banka ima dovoljenje za opravljanje vzajemno priznanih in dodatnih finančnih storitev.

Dovoljenje ima za opravljanje naslednjih vzajemno priznanih finančnih storitev po 5. členu ZBan-3:

- > sprejemanje depozitov in drugih vračljivih sredstev;
- > dajanje kreditov, ki vključuje tudi:
  - potrošniške kredite,
  - hipotekarne kredite,
- > odkup terjatev z regresom ali brez njega (faktoring);
- > financiranje komercialnih poslov, vključno z izvoznim financiranjem na podlagi odkupa z diskontom in brez regresa dolgoročnih nezapadlih terjatev, zavarovanih s finančnim instrumentom (forfeiting);
- > finančni zakup (lizing, najem), dajanje sredstev v zakup, pri katerem se na zakupnika prenesejo vsa bistvena tveganja in koristi, ki izhajajo iz lastninske pravice nad sredstvom zakupa, pri čemer je prenos lastninske pravice na zakupnika mogoč, ne pa nujen;
- > plačilne storitve;

- > izdajanje in upravljanje drugih plačilnih instrumentov (na primer potovalnih čekov in bančnih menic) v delu, v katerem ta storitev ni vključena v storitev iz prejšnje točke;
  - > izdajanje garancij in drugih jamstev;
  - > trgovanje za svoj račun ali za račun strank:
    - z instrumenti denarnega trga,
    - s tujimi plačilnimi sredstvi, vključno z menjalniškimi posli,
    - s standardiziranimi terminskimi pogodbami in opcijami,
    - z valutnimi in obrestnimi finančnimi instrumenti,
    - s prenosljivimi vrednostnimi papirji.
  - > sodelovanje pri izdaji vrednostnih papirjev in storitve, povezane s tem;
  - > svetovanje podjetjem glede kapitalske strukture, poslovne strategije in sorodnih zadev ter svetovanje in storitve v zvezi z združitvami in nakupom podjetij;
  - > upravljanje naložb in svetovanje v zvezi s tem;
  - > investicijske storitve in posli ter pomožne investicijske storitve po ZTFI.
- Opravlja lahko naslednje dodatne finančne storitve po 6. členu ZBan-3:
- > zavarovalno zastopništvo po zakonu, ki ureja zavarovalništvo;
  - > skrbniške storitve po zakonu, ki ureja investicijske sklade in družbe za upravljanje;
  - > posredovanje finančnega zakupa (leasinga);
  - > posredovanje pri prodaji in odkupu investicijskih diamantov ter pri prodaji naložbenega zlata.

# Izjava o odgovornosti

Uprava je odgovorna za pripravo računovodskih izkazov za poslovno leto. Ti morajo resnično in pošteno prikazovati premoženjsko stanje UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ob koncu poslovnega leta ter njuna finančna in poslovna izida za to leto. Uprava je pripravila računovodske izkaze skladno z načelom časovne neomejenosti poslovanja.

Uprava je pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov v letnem poročilu za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2025, dosledno uporabila ustrezne računovodske usmeritve in jih podprla z utemeljenimi in previdnimi presojami in ocenami ter zagotovila skladnost z vsemi računovodskimi standardi, za katere meni, da so pomembni.

Uprava je odgovorna zagotoviti, da Banka vodi računovodske evidence, ki z razumno natančnostjo razkrivajo finančni položaj Banke in s katerimi je mogoče zagotoviti, da so računovodski izkazi v vseh pomembnejših pogledih skladni

s predpisi Vlade Republike Slovenije, predpisi in navodili Banke Slovenije ter z mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja, kot jih je sprejela Evropska unija. Uprava je v splošnem odgovorna tudi za sprejetje ukrepov, ki so razumno potrebni za zaščito premoženja Banke in Skupine in za preprečevanje in odkrivanje prevar in drugih nepravilnosti oziroma nezakonnosti.

Davčne oblasti lahko kadar koli v roku pet let po poteku leta, v katerem je bilo potrebno odmeriti davek, preverijo poslovanje Banke, kar lahko posledično povzroči nastanek dodatne obveznosti plačila davka, zamudnih obresti in kazni iz naslova davka od dohodkov pravnih oseb ali drugih davkov ter dajatev. Uprava družbe ni seznanjena z okoliščinami, ki bi lahko povzročile morebitno pomembno obveznost iz tega naslova.

Ljubljana, 26. februar 2026

Lorenzo Ramajola  
Predsednik uprave

Boštjan Rupar  
Član uprave

Matjaž Špilak  
Član uprave

Tanja Turk  
Članica uprave

Marin Tolič  
Član uprave

# FINANČNI KAZALNIKI

	2025	2024	2023
<b>Izkaz finančnega položaja (EUR 1.000)</b>			
Skupaj sredstva	3.746.109	3.701.497	3.576.214
Vloge strank	3.136.911	3.079.271	2.938.929
Depoziti, pravne in ostale osebe	2.048.648	1.987.140	1.859.706
Depoziti, prebivalstvo	1.088.263	1.092.131	1.079.223
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	2.165.913	1.914.624	1.900.351
Posojila, pravne in ostale osebe	1.267.465	999.041	1.009.404
Kreditni, prebivalstvo	898.448	915.583	890.947
Skupaj kapital	293.576	320.308	324.526
Popravki oziroma prilagoditve vrednosti in rezervacije za kreditne izgube	63.720	35.234	37.613
Obseg zunajbilančnega poslovanja	4.504.264	4.768.090	4.335.534
<b>Izkaz poslovnega izida (v 1.000 EUR)</b>			
Čiste obresti	84.591	101.846	88.711
Čisti neobrestni prihodki	30.810	29.623	25.040
Stroški dela in ostali administrativni stroški	(51.253)	(48.073)	(40.632)
Amortizacija	(5.375)	(6.029)	(6.128)
Oslabitev in rezervacije	(45.363)	(23.588)	(7.087)
Dobiček / izguba iz rednega poslovanja	13.409	52.530	57.678
Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb	(2.774)	(11.222)	(10.934)
<b>Izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (v 1.000 EUR)</b>			
Drugi vseobsegajoči donos pred obdavčitvijo	5.035	1.541	1.882
Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb od drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(1.098)	(336)	(322)
<b>Zaposleni</b>			
Število zaposlenih na dan 31.12.	488	501	521
<b>Delnice</b>			
Št. delničarjev	1	1	1
Nominalna vrednost (EUR)	4.17	4.17	4.17
Knjižgovodska vrednost (EUR)	60.06	65.53	66.39
Št. delnic	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193
<b>Kapital</b>			
Količnik navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala (CET1)	19,5 %	19,7 %	20,9 %
Količnik Tier 1	19,5 %	19,7 %	20,9 %
Količnik kapitalske ustreznosti (CAR)	19,5 %	19,8 %	20,9 %
<b>Kakovost sredstev in obveznosti</b>			
Nedonosne (bilančne in zunajbilančne) izpostavljenosti / Razvrščene bi-lančne in zunajbilančne izpostavljenosti	3,4 %	0,8 %	1,1 %
Nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva / razvrščeni krediti in druga finančna sredstva (brez stanj na računih pri centralni banki in vlogah na vpogled pri bankah)	5,2 %	1,4 %	1,9 %
Nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva / razvrščeni krediti in druga finančna sredstva (vključno s stanji na računih pri centralni banki in vpo-glednih vlog pri bankah)*	3,8 %	0,9 %	1,2 %
Popravki oziroma prilagoditve vrednosti za kreditne izgube/nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva (brez stanj na računih pri centralni banki in vpoglednih vlog pri bankah)	41,0 %	70,5 %	65,3 %
Popravki oziroma prilagoditve vrednosti za kreditne izgube/nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva (vključno s stanji na računih pri cen-tralni banki in vpoglednimi vlogami pri bankah)	41,0 %	70,5 %	65,3 %
Prejeta zavarovanja/nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva	23,3 %	23,3 %	25,6 %
<b>Donosnost</b>			
Obrestna marža	2,3 %	2,8 %	2,5 %
Marža finančnega posredništva	3,1 %	3,6 %	3,3 %
Donos na aktivo po obdavčitvi	0,3 %	1,1 %	1,3 %
Donos na kapital pred obdavčitvijo	4,6 %	17,2 %	18,7 %
Donos na kapital po obdavčitvi	3,6 %	13,5 %	15,2 %
<b>Operativni stroški</b>			
Operativni stroški / povprečna aktiva	1,5 %	1,5 %	1,3 %
<b>Likvidnost</b>			
Količnik likvidnostnega kritja	282,7 %	315,2 %	267,0 %
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	2.165.913	1.914.624	1.900.351
Kreditni pravnim in drugim osebam, ki opravljajo dejavnost	1.267.465	999.041	1.009.404
Kreditni prebivalstvu	898.448	915.583	890.947
NSFR	148,1 %	176,0 %	177,3 %
Količnik finančnega vzvoda	6,8 %	6,9 %	7,2 %

# REVIZORJEVO POROČILO



## Poročilo neodvisnega revizorja

Lastniku družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

### Poročilo o reviziji računovodskih izkazov

#### Mnenje

Revidirali smo računovodske izkaze družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. (»Banka«), ki vključujejo:

- izkaz finančnega položaja na dan 31. decembra 2025;

in za obdobje od 1. januarja 2025 do 31. decembra 2025:

- izkaz poslovnega izida;
- izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa;
- izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala;
- izkaz denarnih tokov;

ter

- pojasnila, ki obsegajo pomembne informacije o računovodskih usmeritvah in drugo pojasnjevalno gradivo

(»računovodski izkazi«).

Po našem mnenju so priloženi računovodski izkazi resničen in pošten prikaz finančnega položaja Banke na dan 31. decembra 2025 in njene finančne uspešnosti ter denarnih tokov za tedaj končano obdobje v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja, kot jih je sprejela Evropska Unija (»MSRP kot jih je sprejela EU«).

#### Podlaga za mnenje

Revizijo smo opravili v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi revidiranja (»MSR«) in Uredbo EU št. 537/2014 Evropskega parlamenta in sveta z dne 16. aprila 2014 o posebnih zahtevah v zvezi z obvezno revizijo subjektov javnega interesa (UL L 158, 27. maja 2014, str. 77-112 - Uredba EU št. 537/2014). Naše odgovornosti na podlagi teh standardov so opisane v tem poročilu v odstavku Revizorjeva odgovornost za revizijo računovodskih izkazov.

V skladu z Mednarodnim kodeksom etike za računovodske strokovnjake (vključno z Mednarodnimi standardi neodvisnosti), ki ga je izdal Odbor za mednarodne standarde etike za računovodske strokovnjake (Kodeks IESBA) in se nanašajo na revizije računovodskih izkazov subjektov javnega interesa, ter etičnimi zahtevami, ki se nanašajo na revizijo računovodskih izkazov subjektov javnega interesa v Sloveniji, potrjujemo svojo neodvisnost od revidirane Banke. Izpolnili smo tudi vse druge etične zahteve v skladu s temi zahtevami in Kodeksom IESBA. Verjamemo, da so pridobljeni revizijski dokazi zadostni in ustrezni kot osnova za naše mnenje.



## Ključne revizijske zadeve

Ključne revizijske zadeve so tiste zadeve, ki so bile po naši strokovni presoji najbistvenejše pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov za tekoče obdobje. Te zadeve so bile obravnavane v okviru revizije računovodskih izkazov kot celote in pri oblikovanju našega mnenja o njih in ne podajamo ločenega mnenja o teh zadevah.

### Oslabitev kreditov strankam, ki niso banke

Na dan 31. december 2025 je bruto vrednost kreditov strankam, ki niso banke izkazana v višini 2.229.563 tisoč EUR, povezani popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabilve pa 63.650 tisoč EUR. V letu 2025 je bila v izkazu poslovnega izida pripoznana izguba iz oslabilve v višini 33.373 tisoč EUR (31. december 2024: bruto vrednost kreditov strankam, ki niso banke: 1.949.793 tisoč EUR, popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabilve: 35.169 tisoč EUR ter popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabilve v izkazu poslovnega izida za tedaj končano leto: 822 tisoč EUR).

Glej Glavne postavke računovodskih izkazov – Izkaz finančnega položaja, Pomembne računovodske usmeritve – Tveganja in negotovost v zvezi z uporabo ocen, Pojasnilo 5.4: Krediti strankam, ki niso banke, Pojasnilo 40: Oslabilve in Pojasnilo: Kreditno tveganje.

Ključna revizijska zadeva	Kako smo obravnavali to zadevo pri našem revidiranju
<p>Popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabilve predstavljajo najboljšo oceno posloводства glede pričakovane kreditne izgube (»ECL«) v okviru kreditov strankam, ki niso banke (»kreditni«, »izpostavljenosti«), na datum poročanja. Na to področje smo se osredotočili, saj določitev popravkov vrednosti od posloводства zahteva pomembno presojo in kompleksne predpostavke.</p> <p>Banka izračunava popravke vrednosti za pričakovane kreditne izgube v skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9 Finančni instrumenti na podlagi ECL modela, v skladu s katerim se ti popravki vrednosti merijo kot 12-mesečne pričakovane kreditne izgube ali vseživljenjske pričakovane kreditne izgube, odvisno od tega, ali se je kreditno tveganje od začetnega pripoznanja pomembno povečalo ali ne.</p> <p>Popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabilve za donosne izpostavljenosti (1. in 2. skupina znotraj MSRP hierarhije) in nedonosne izpostavljenosti (3. skupina v hierarhiji), ki ne presegajo 100 tisoč EUR, se določijo s tehnikami modeliranja (skupno, "skupni popravek vrednosti"). Predpostavke modela vključujejo pretekle izkušnje, ugotavljanje izpostavljenosti z bistvenim poslabšanjem kreditne kakovosti in neplačane izpostavljenosti, v prihodnost usmerjene informacije in presojo posloводства. Banka nenehno na novo usklajuje parametre modela, kar zahteva tudi našo povečano pozornost pri reviziji.</p> <p>Pri izpostavljenostih 3. skupine, ki presegajo 100 tisoč EUR, se pri analizi oslabilve uporabi analiza</p>	<p>Naši revizijski postopki so na tem področju med drugim vključevali:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— pregled ECL metodologije Banke za oslabilve, metod in modelov oblikovanja rezervacij ter oceno njihove skladnosti z ustreznimi regulativnimi določili in okvirjem računovodskega poročanja;</li> <li>— ustrezno poizvedovanje pri bančnem osebju za upravljanje tveganj in informacijsko tehnologijo (IT), da bi se seznanili s procesom oslabilve kreditov, IT aplikacijami, ki se pri tem uporabljajo, ter ključnimi viri podatkov in predpostavkami v modelu ECL. Prav tako tudi testiranje kontrolnega okolja IT za varnost podatkov in dostop do njih, pri čemer so nam pomagali lastni strokovnjaki za IT;</li> <li>— testiranje zasnove, izvajanja in uspešnosti delovanja izbranih kontrol pri odobritvi, knjiženju in spremljanju kreditov, vključno s kontrolami pri ugotavljanju dogodkov izgube in neplačila, ustreznosti razvrščanja izpostavljenosti na donosno in nedonosno, pri izračunu števila dni zamude, oblikovanju prihodnjih makroekonomskih scenarijev in izračunu popravkov vrednosti zaradi oslabilve.</li> </ul> <p>V zvezi s skupnim popravkom vrednosti zaradi oslabilve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— pridobivanje razumevanja ključnih notranjih bonitetnih modelov za kredite ter ocenjevanje ustreznosti in zanesljivosti ključnih podatkov, ki jih ti modeli uporabljajo;</li> </ul>



<p>diskontiranih denarnih tokov, ki temelji na poznavanju vsakega posameznega kreditojemalca in pogosto tudi na oceni iztržljive vrednosti zadevnega zavarovanja.</p> <p>Poleg tega Banka pri merjenju ECL uporablja modelske prilagoditve (model overlays), da bi upoštevala nastajajoča tveganja in alternativne scenarije, ki niso zajeti v standardnem postopku modeliranja.</p> <p>Zaradi navedenih dejavnikov, vključno z znatno večjo negotovostjo ocen, ki izhaja iz trenutnih nestanovitnih gospodarskih razmer, smo presodili, da je oslabitev kreditov povezana z znatnim tveganjem pomembno napačne navedbe v računovodskih izkazih. Posledično je to področje tekom revizije zahtevalo našo posebno pozornost in je kot tako opredeljeno kot ključna revizijska zadeva.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— pridobivanje v prihodnost usmerjenih informacij in ključnih makroekonomskih napovedanih spremenljivk, ki jih Banka uporablja pri ocenjevanju ECL. Neodvisno ocenjevanje informacij s sklicevanjem na javno dostopna zunanja tržna poročila ter potrdilne poizvedbe pri članih uprave;</li> <li>— ocenjevanje, ali sta opredelitvi pomembnega povečanja kreditnega tveganja in dogodka neizpolnitve primerni ter ali so bila merila za razvrstitev dosledno uporabljena;</li> <li>— s pomočjo naših lastnih veščakov za obvladovanje finančnih tveganj, izpodbijanje izbranih ključnih parametrov v skupnem modelu ECL, kot so verjetnost neplačila (PD) in izguba ob neplačilu (LGD), med drugim s sklicevanjem na lastno analizo podatkov Banke o preteklih dogodkih neplačil in realiziranih izgubah iz teh neplačil;</li> <li>— ocenjevanje ključnih prilagoditev (overlays), ki ga Banka uporablja v modelu ECL, s sklicevanjem na naše poznavanje panoge in razumevanje trenutnih makroekonomskih razmer.</li> </ul> <p>V zvezi s posamično izračunanimi popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabitve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— za vzorec izpostavljenosti, ki temelji na tveganju, ocenjevanje obstoja kakršnih koli sprožilcev za razvrstitev v 2. ali 3. skupino, s sklicevanjem na osnovno dokumentacijo (kreditne mape), s poizvedbami pri kreditnih referentih in osebju za upravljanje kreditnega tveganja ter upoštevanje poslovnih dejavnosti in preteklega servisiranja dolga zadevnih strank ter trenutnih tržnih razmer.</li> </ul> <p>V zvezi z vsemi popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabitve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— kritično ocenjevanje splošne utemeljenosti popravkov vrednosti, vključno z deležem bruto nedonosne izpostavljenosti v skupni bruto izpostavljenosti in pokritosti z rezervacijami za nedonosne kredite;</li> <li>— ovrednotenje točnosti in popolnosti razkritij v računovodskih izkazih glede pričakovanih kreditnih izgub ob upoštevanju zahtev ustreznega okvira računovodskega poročanja.</li> </ul>
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### Rezervacija za pravno nerešene tožbe

Na dan 31. december 2025 rezervacije za pravno nerešene tožbe, ki so v računovodskih izkazih pripoznane v postavki 'Rezervacije', znašajo 45.885 tisoč EUR (31. december 2024: 41.284 tisoč EUR). Z njimi povezanimi odhodki, pripoznani v izkazu poslovnega izida leta 2025, znašajo 7.171 tisoč EUR (2024: 24.512 tisoč EUR).

Glej Pomembne računovodske usmeritve, Pojasnilo 16 – Rezervacije in Pojasnilo 39 – Rezervacije.

Ključna revizijska zadeva	Kako smo obravnavali to zadevo pri našem revidiranju
<p>Banka je v okviru svojih rednih poslovnih dejavnosti izpostavljena različnim sodnim postopkom, vključno tistim, ki se nanašajo na posojila v švicarskih frankih (»CHF«), kot je obravnavano v Pojasnilu 16. V skladu z ustreznimi zahtevami MSRP, se rezervacije pripoznajo za tiste sodne postopke, kjer obstaja sedanja pravna ali posredna obveznost, ki je posledica preteklih dogodkov, in je bolj verjetno kot ne, da bo prišlo do odtoka gospodarskih koristi in je to obveznost mogoče zanesljivo oceniti.</p> <p>Pripoznavanje ali razkrivanje obveznosti oziroma pogojne obveznosti v računovodskih izkazih, vključuje določeno stopnjo negotovosti in temelji na pomembnih predpostavkah ter strokovnih presojah. Ključne presoje in ocene se nanašajo na oceno verjetnosti prihodnjega odtoka virov (plačila), oceno višine obveznosti ter pričakovani razvoj sodne prakse v Sloveniji.</p> <p>V letu 2025 je prišlo do nadaljnjega razvoja na področju zahtevkov vezanih na CHF, vključno z odločitvami glede začasnih ukrepov, ki zahtevajo ponovno presojo predpostavk posloводства o časovnem okviru in obsegu morebitnih odlivov.</p> <p>Določene rezervacije predstavljajo najboljšo oceno vodstva Banke, pri čemer se upoštevajo skupno presoja zahtevkov ter naslednji dejavniki: število zahtevkov, povprečna višina zahtevka, povprečni sodni stroški, diskontna stopnja in predpostavke glede pričakovanih razzsodb sodišč.</p> <p>Določanje časa in višine morebitnih odtokov virov, ki bi jih bilo treba pripoznati ali razkriti v računovodskih izkazih, je subjektivna in negotova. Zaradi navedenih razlogov, je obračunavanje sodnih zahtevkov zahtevalo našo posebno pozornost in je kot tako opredeljeno kot ključna revizijska zadeva.</p>	<p>Naši revizijski postopki so na tem področju med drugim vključevali:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— pregled metodologije oblikovanja rezervacij za sodne zahtevke Banke in oceno njene skladnosti z ustreznimi zahtevami računovodskega poročanja, vključno, vendar ne omejeno na obstoj sedanje obveznosti, verjetnosti plačila v prihodnosti in oceno višine obveznosti za posojila v CHF;</li> <li>— pregled zapisnikov sej Uprave in Nadzornega sveta, da bi ocenili utemeljenost ključnih presoj in ocen vodstva ter ugotovili dodatne morebitne obveznosti;</li> <li>— izpodbijanje predpostavk in ocen Banke v zvezi z zahtevki, vključno s pripoznanimi obveznostmi ali pogojnimi obveznostmi, razkritimi v računovodskih izkazih. To je vključevalo ocenjevanje verjetnosti neugodnega izida sodnih postopkov in izpodbijanje ocen povezanih obveznosti s pregledovanjem podporne dokumentacije, kot so mnenja in analize notranjih ter zunanjih pravnih svetovalcev Banke, poizvedovanje pri članih Uprave o prihodnjem razvoju zahtevkov ter oceno primernosti diskontne stopnje, podkrepjeno s tržnimi podatki;</li> <li>— posebej glede sodnih postopkov v zvezi s posojili v CHF, pregled mnenj in izjav zunanjih pravnih svetovalcev ter razvoja sodne prakse v Sloveniji, da bi podprli utemeljenost ključnih presoj in predpostavk Uprave v procesu oblikovanja rezervacij;</li> <li>— presojo ocene posloводства o vplivu začasnih ukrepov na CHF portfelj in oceno, ali so ti ukrepi vplivali na predpostavke v zvezi s časovnim okvirom, uporabljene v modelu za oblikovanje rezervacij (in, kjer primerno, ali so vplivali na računovodsko obravnavanje povezanih izpostavljenosti v skladu z MSRP 9);</li> <li>— analiziranje pomembnih dogodkov do datuma našega poročila in ocenjevanje točnosti in popolnosti povezanih razkritij v</li> </ul>



	računovodskih izkazih glede na zahteve ustreznega računovodskega okvirja.
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## Druge informacije

Za druge informacije je odgovorno poslovodstvo. Druge informacije obsegajo »Poslovno poročilo«, »Poročilo nadzornega sveta«, »Korporativno upravljanje« in »Finančni kazalniki«, ki so sestavni del letnega poročila. Druge informacije ne vključujejo računovodskih izkazov in našega revizorjevega poročila o njih. Druge informacije smo pridobili pred datumom izdaje revizorjevega poročila, razen Poročila nadzornega sveta, ki bo na voljo po datumu revizorjevega poročila.

Naše mnenje o računovodskih izkazih ne vključuje drugih informacij in, razen v obsegu, ki je drugače izrecno naveden v našem poročilu, o njih ne izražamo nobene oblike zagotovila.

V povezavi z opravljeno revizijo računovodskih izkazov je naša odgovornost prebrati druge informacije in pri tem presoditi, ali so druge informacije pomembno neskladne z računovodskimi izkazi, ali našim poznavanjem, pridobljenim pri revidiranju, ali se kako drugače kažejo kot pomembno napačne.

Če na podlagi opravljenega dela zaključimo, da obstaja pomembno napačna navedba drugih informacij, moramo poročati o tem. V zvezi s tem nimamo o čem poročati.

### *Druge odgovornosti poročanja v zvezi z drugimi informacijami – poslovno poročilo*

Poleg tega moramo v zvezi s poslovnim poročilom poročati o njegovi skladnosti z računovodskimi izkazi ter o tem, ali poslovno poročilo vključuje razkritja, kot jih zahteva Zakon o gospodarskih družbah, veljaven od 4. maja 2006 (Uradni list RS št. 42/2006 s spremembami in dopolnitvami – v nadaljevanju »zakonska določila«). Na osnovi postopkov, ki smo jih opravili pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov in na osnovi zgoraj opisanih postopkov menimo:

- da so informacije v poslovnem poročilu za poslovno leto, za katero so pripravljene računovodski izkazi, v vseh pomembnih pogledih usklajene s računovodskimi izkazi; ter
- da je bilo poslovno poročilo pripravljeno v skladu z zakonskimi določili.

Poleg tega smo, na podlagi poznavanja in razumevanja Banke in okolja, v katerem ta posluje, ki smo ga pridobili pri opravljanju revizije, dolžni poročati, če bi zaznali pomembno napačno navedbo v drugih informacijah, ki smo jih pridobili pred datumom izdaje revizorjevega poročila. V zvezi s tem nimamo o čem poročati.

## Odgovornost poslovodstva in pristojnih za upravljanje za računovodske izkaze

Poslovodstvo je odgovorno, da pripravi računovodske izkaze, ki podajajo resničen in pošten prikaz v skladu z MSRP, kot jih je sprejela EU in za tako notranje kontroliranje, kot je v skladu z odločitvijo poslovodstva potrebno, da omogoči pripravo računovodskih izkazov, ki ne vsebujejo pomembno napačne navedbe zaradi prevare ali napake.

Poslovodstvo je pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov Banke odgovorno za oceno njene sposobnosti, da nadaljuje kot delujoče podjetje, razkritje zadev, povezanih z delujočim podjetjem in uporabo predpostavke delujočega podjetja kot podlago za računovodenje, razen če namerava poslovodstvo Banko likvidirati ali zaustaviti poslovanje, ali če nima druge možnosti, kot da napravi eno ali drugo.

Pristojni za upravljanje so odgovorni za nadzorovanje postopka računovodskega poročanja Banke.

## Revizorjeva odgovornost za revizijo računovodskih izkazov

Naši cilji so pridobiti sprejemljivo zagotovilo o tem ali so računovodski izkazi kot celota brez pomembno napačne navedbe zaradi prevare ali napake, in izdati revizorjevo poročilo, ki vključuje naše mnenje. Sprejemljivo zagotovilo je visoka stopnja zagotovila, vendar ni jamstvo, da bo revizija, opravljena v skladu z MSR-ji in Uredbo EU št. 537/2014, vedno odkrila pomembno napačno navedbo,



kadar ta obstaja. Napačne navedbe lahko izhajajo iz prevare ali napak ter veljajo za pomembne, če je upravičeno pričakovati, da posamič ali skupaj vplivajo na gospodarske odločitve uporabnikov, sprejete na podlagi teh računovodskih izkazov.

Med izvajanjem revidiranja v skladu z MSR-ji in Uredbo EU št. 537/2014 uporabljamo strokovno presojo in ohranjamo poklicno nezaupljivost. Prav tako:

- prepoznamo in ocenimo tveganja pomembno napačne navedbe v računovodskih izkazih, bodisi zaradi napake ali prevare, oblikujemo in izvajamo revizijske postopke kot odzive na ta tveganja ter pridobimo zadostne in ustrezne revizijske dokaze, ki zagotavljajo podlago za naše mnenje. Tveganje, da ne bi odkrili pomembno napačne navedbe, ki je posledica prevare, je višje kot tveganje, ki je posledica napake, saj prevara lahko vključuje skrivno dogovarjanje, ponarejanje, namerne opustitve, napačne predstavitve ali izogibanje notranjim kontrolam;
- pridobimo razumevanje notranjih kontrol, pomembnih za revizijo z namenom oblikovanja revizijskih postopkov, ki so okoliščinam primerni, vendar ne z namenom izraziti mnenje o učinkovitosti notranjih kontrol Banke;
- ovrednotimo ustreznost uporabljenih računovodskih usmeritev in sprejemljivost računovodskih ocen ter z njimi povezanih razkritij, ki jih je pripravilo poslovodstvo;
- na podlagi pridobljenih revizijskih dokazov o obstoju pomembne negotovosti glede dogodkov ali okoliščin, ki zbujejo dvom v sposobnost Banke, da nadaljuje kot delujoče podjetje, sprejmemo sklep o ustreznosti poslovodske uporabe predpostavke delujočega podjetja, kot podlage računovodenja. Če sprejmemo sklep o obstoju pomembne negotovosti, smo dolžni v revizorjevem poročilu opozoriti na ustrezna razkritja v računovodskih izkazih ali, če so taka razkritja neustrezna, prilagoditi mnenje. Revizorjevi sklepi temeljijo na revizijskih dokazih, pridobljenih do datuma izdaje revizorjevega poročila. Vendar pa kasnejši dogodki ali okoliščine lahko povzročijo prenehanje Banke kot delujočega podjetja;
- ovrednotimo celotno predstavitev, strukturo in vsebino računovodskih izkazov vključno z razkritji, in ali računovodski izkazi predstavljajo zadevne posle in dogodke na način, da je dosežena poštena predstavitev.

S pristojnimi za upravljanje med drugim razpravljamo o načrtovanem obsegu in časovnem načrtu revizije in bistvenih revizijskih ugotovitvah vključno z bistvenimi pomanjkljivostmi notranjih kontrol, ki smo jih ugotovili med revizijo.

Pristojnim za upravljanje zagotovimo izjavo, da smo izpolnili ustrezne etične zahteve glede neodvisnosti in z njimi razpravljamo o vseh razmerjih in drugih zahtevah, za katere se lahko upravičeno domneva, da vplivajo na našo neodvisnost, in kadar je to primerno, o ukrepih, sprejetih za odpravo nevarnosti, ali uporabljenih varovalih.

Izmed zadev, o katerih smo razpravljali s pristojnimi za upravljanje, določimo tiste zadeve, ki so bile pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov v tekočem obdobju najpomembnejše in so zato ključne revizijske zadeve. Te zadeve opišemo v našem revizorjevem poročilu, razen če zakon ali predpis preprečujeta javno razkritje teh zadev ali kadar se v izjemno redkih okoliščinah odločimo, da zadev ne sporočimo v poročilu, ker utemeljeno pričakujemo, da bi bile škodljive posledice takega ravnanja večje od javne koristi takšnega sporočanja.



## Poročilo o drugih pravnih in regulatornih zadevah

### Informacije, ki jih zahteva Uredba (EU) št. 537/2014 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta izkazov

#### *Imenovanje revizorja in trajanje revizijskega posla*

Za revizijo letnih računovodskih izkazov Banke smo bili imenovani s sklepom Lastnika z dne 26. marec 2025. Obdobje našega neprekinjenega sodelovanja je 4 leta, ki zajema obdobja, končana od 31. decembra 2022 do 31. decembra 2025.

#### *Skladnost z dodatnim poročilom revizijski komisiji*

Potrujemo, da je naše revizijsko mnenje skladno z dodatnim poročilom, ki je bilo predloženo revizijski komisiji.

#### *Nerevizijske storitve*

Izjavljamo, da nismo opravljali prepovedanih nerevizijskih storitev iz člena 5(1) Uredbe (EU) št. 537/2014 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta in da smo pri opravljanju revizije ostali neodvisni.

V imenu revizijske družbe

**KPMG SLOVENIJA,**  
**podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.**

Domagoj Vuković  
pooblaščen revizor  
partner



KPMG Slovenija, d.o.o.

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Ljubljana, 26. februar 2026



# Pospešek v praksi

od potenciala do neskončnih možnosti

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## Izkaz finančnega položaja

Vsečina	Pojasnilo	Banka	
		31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	1	899.358	1.170.595
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	2	51.596	52.615
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	3	152	436
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	4	342.386	317.096
Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	5	2.409.571	2.108.757
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji		36.307	30.817
Kreditni bankam		205.090	159.744
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke		2.165.913	1.914.624
Druga finančna sredstva		2.261	3.572
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	6	55.510	57.315
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	7	(41.098)	(29.929)
Opredmetena sredstva	8	11.302	11.488
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva		11.302	11.488
Neopredmetena sredstva	9	7.472	8.547
Terjatve za davek	10	7.526	480
Terjatve za davek od dohodka pravnih oseb		7.526	425
Odložene terjatve za davek		-	55
Druga sredstva	11	2.334	4.097
<b>SKUPAJ SREDSTVA</b>		<b>3.746.109</b>	<b>3.701.497</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	12	38.783	49.323
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	13	3.335.118	3.248.494
Vloge bank in centralnih bank		74.107	70.547
Vloge strank, ki niso banke		3.136.911	3.079.271
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank		-	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji		83.235	53.185
Druge finančne obveznosti		40.866	45.491
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	14	36.332	44.459
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	15	(26.286)	(22.223)
Rezervacije	16	55.357	47.798
Obveznosti za davek	10	-	-
Obveznosti za odložen davek		1.046	-
Druge obveznosti	17	12.183	13.338
<b>SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI</b>		<b>3.452.533</b>	<b>3.381.189</b>
Osnovni kapital	18	20.384	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	19	107.760	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	20	4.823	885
Rezerve iz dobička	21	99.777	99.777
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	22	60.832	91.502
<b>SKUPAJ KAPITAL</b>		<b>293.576</b>	<b>320.308</b>
<b>SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL</b>		<b>3.746.109</b>	<b>3.701.497</b>

Priložene računovodske usmeritve in druga pojasnila so sestavni del teh računovodskih izkazov.

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## Izkaz poslovnega izida

## Izkaz poslovnega izida

Vsebina	Pojasnilo	Banka	
		31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Prihodki iz obresti	23	118.703	155.959
Odhodki za obresti	24	(34.112)	(54.113)
<b>Čiste obresti</b>		<b>84.591</b>	<b>101.846</b>
Prihodki iz dividend	25	103	58
Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)	26	38.634	36.238
Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)	27	(10.049)	(10.532)
<b>Čiste opravnine (provizije)</b>		<b>28.585</b>	<b>25.706</b>
Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	28	785	183
Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	29	1.475	2.930
Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	30	55	94
Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji	31	(256)	373
Čisti dobički / izgube iz tečajnih razlik	32	2.243	(313)
Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja nefinančnih sredstev	33	(281)	(16)
Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube	34	306	739
Administrativni stroški	35	(51.253)	(48.073)
Vplačila v sklad za reševanje in sistem zajamčenih vlog	36	(1.798)	(1.249)
Amortizacija	37	(5.375)	(6.029)
Čisti dobički / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev	38	(408)	(131)
Rezervacije	39	(11.973)	(22.767)
Oslabitev	40	(33.390)	(821)
Čisti dobički / izgube iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo, in z njimi povezanimi obveznostmi		-	-
<b>DOBIČEK PRED OBDAVČITVIJO</b>		<b>13.409</b>	<b>52.530</b>
Davek	41	(2.774)	(11.222)
<b>ČISTI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA PO OBDAVČITVI</b>		<b>10.635</b>	<b>41.308</b>
Osnovni in popravljeni čisti dobiček / izguba na delnico (EUR)	22	2,18	8,45

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## Izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa

Vsečina	Pojasnilo	Banka	
		31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi</b>		<b>10.635</b>	<b>41.308</b>
<b>Drugi vseobsegajoči donos po obdavčitvi</b>		<b>3.938</b>	<b>1.205</b>
<b>Postavke, ki pozneje ne bodo prerazvrščene v poslovni izid</b>		<b>533</b>	<b>656</b>
Aktuarski dobički / izgube v zvezi s pokojninskimi načrti z določenimi zasluzki	20.3; 16	85	27
Dobički/izgube v zvezi s spremembami poštene vrednosti naložb v lastniške instrumente, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa		586	810
Davek v zvezi s postavkami, ki ne bodo prerazvrščene v poslovni izid		(138)	(181)
<b>Postavke, ki se lahko pozneje prerazvrstijo v poslovni izid</b>		<b>3.404</b>	<b>549</b>
Dobički / izgube v zvezi z varovanjem denarnih tokov (uspešni del varovanja)	20.1	188	41
Dobički / izgube iz prevrednotenja, izkazani v kapitalu		187	100
Prenos dobičkov / izgub v poslovni izid		-	(59)
Dobički / izgube v zvezi z naložbami v dolžniške finančne instrumente, merjenimi po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	20	4.176	663
Dobički / izgube iz prevrednotenja, izkazani v kapitalu		4.165	146
Prenos dobičkov / izgub v poslovni izid		11	517
Druge prerazvrstitve		-	-
Drugi čisti dobički/izgube drugega vseobsegajočega donosa			
Davek v zvezi s postavkami, ki se lahko pozneje prerazvrstijo v poslovni izid	20	(960)	(155)
<b>VSEOBSEGAJOČI DONOS POSLOVNEGA LETA PO OBDAVČITVI</b>		<b>14.573</b>	<b>42.513</b>

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## Izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala

2025

Vsebina	Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos							Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom poslovnega leta	Skupaj kapital
	Osnovni kapital	Kapitalske rezerve	Varovanje denarnih tokov	Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	Aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe	Rezerve iz dobička			
<b>ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU (pred prilagoditvijo)</b>	20.384	107.760	(155)	147	893	99.777	91.502	320.308	
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik								-	
<b>ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU</b>	20.384	107.760	(155)	147	893	99.777	91.502	320.308	
Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi			147	3.715	76		10.635	14.573	
Izplačilo (obračun) dividend							(41.305)	(41.305)	
<b>KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU</b>	20.384	107.760	(8)	3.862	969	99.777	60.832	293.576	

2024

Vsebina	Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos							Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom poslovnega leta	Skupaj kapital
	Osnovni kapital	Kapitalske rezerve	Varovanje denarnih tokov	Finančna sredstva razpoložljiva za prodajo	Aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe	Rezerve iz dobička			
<b>ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU (pred prilagoditvijo)</b>	20.384	107.760	(187)	(1.002)	870	99.777	96.924	324.526	
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik								-	
<b>ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU</b>	20.384	107.760	(187)	(1.002)	870	99.777	96.924	324.526	
Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi			32	1.149	23		41.308	42.512	
Izplačilo (obračun) dividend							(46.731)	(46.731)	
<b>KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU</b>	20.384	107.760	(155)	147	893	99.777	91.502	320.308	

Kapital je v celoti kapital lastnikov obvladujoče Banke.

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## Izkaz denarnih tokov

EUR 1.000		Pojasnilo	Banka	
Vsebina			31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
1	2		3	4
<b>A.</b>	<b>DENARNI TOKOVI PRI POSLOVANJU</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Čisti poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo</b>		<b>13.409</b>	<b>52.530</b>
	Amortizacija		5.375	6.029
	Oslabitev / (odprava oslabitev) naložb v dolžniške finančne instrumente, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa		-	1
	Oslabitev / (odprava oslabitev) kreditov in drugih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti		33.406	815
	Oslabitev opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev, naložbenih nepremičnin, neopredmetenih sredstev in drugih sredstev		(16)	5
	Čisti (dobički)/izgube iz tečajnih razlik		(2.243)	313
	Čisti (dobički) / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja dolžniških finančnih instrumentov		408	131
	Drugi (dobički)/izgube iz financiranja		255	(373)
	<b>Denarni tokovi pri poslovanju pred spremembami poslovnih sredstev in obveznosti</b>		<b>50.595</b>	<b>59.364</b>
<b>b)</b>	<b>(Povečanja) / zmanjšanja poslovnih sredstev (brez denarnih ekvivalentov)</b>		<b>(336.445)</b>	<b>(142.057)</b>
	Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje		1.020	3.506
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje		284	300
	Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa		(20.251)	(5.490)
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje kreditov in drugih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti		(321.200)	(139.260)
	Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje izvedenih finančnih sredstev, namenjenih varovanju		1.550	968
	Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje drugih sredstev		2.152	(2.080)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Povečanja / (zmanjšanja) poslovnih obveznosti:</b>		<b>41.722</b>	<b>168.947</b>
	Čisto povečanje / (zmanjšanje) finančnih obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje		(10.540)	(2.596)
	Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) vlog in najetih kreditov od bank, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti		57.137	168.728
	Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) izvedenih finančnih obveznosti, namenjenih varovanju		(8.127)	1.681
	Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) slabitev		7.559	
	Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) drugih obveznosti		(4.307)	1.134
<b>d)</b>	<b>Denarni tokovi pri poslovanju (a+b+c)</b>		<b>(244.128)</b>	<b>86.255</b>
<b>d)</b>	<b>(Plačani) / vrjnjeni davek na dohodek pravnih oseb</b>		<b>(9.875)</b>	<b>(16.757)</b>
<b>f)</b>	<b>Neto denarni tokovi pri poslovanju (č+d)</b>		<b>(254.003)</b>	<b>69.498</b>

## Izkaz denarnih tokov

EUR 1.000		Pojasnilo	Banka	
Vsebina			31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
1	2		3	4
<b>B.</b>	<b>DENARNI TOKOVI PRI NALOŽBENJU</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Prejemki pri naložbenju</b>		-	<b>61</b>
	Prejemki pri prodaji opredmetenih sredstev		-	3
	Drugi prejemki iz naložbenja		-	58
<b>b)</b>	<b>Izdatki pri naložbenju</b>		<b>(4.506)</b>	<b>(3.710)</b>
	(Izdatki pri nakupu opredmetenih sredstev)		(2.188)	(1.687)
	(Izdatki pri nakupu neopredmetenih sredstev)		(2.318)	(2.023)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Neto denarni tokovi pri naložbenju (a-b)</b>		<b>(4.506)</b>	<b>(3.648)</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>DENARNI TOKOVI PRI FINANCIRANJU</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Prejemki pri financiranju</b>		<b>30.050</b>	<b>1.541</b>
	Drugi prejemki, povezani s financiranjem			1.541
	<b>Prejemki od izdanih dolžniških papirjev</b>		<b>30.050</b>	
<b>b)</b>	<b>Izdatki pri financiranju</b>		<b>(42.778)</b>	<b>(87.969)</b>
	(Plačane dividende)		(41.305)	(46.731)
	(Druga izplačila, povezana s financiranjem)		-	(41.238)
	(Placila obveznosti iz najema)		(1.473)	
<b>c)</b>	<b>Neto denarni tokovi pri financiranju (a-b)</b>		<b>(12.728)</b>	<b>(86.427)</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Učinki spremembe deviznih tečajev na denarna sredstva in njihove ustreznike</b>	<b>1.</b>		<b>1.208</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Čisto povečanje denarnih sredstev in denarnih ustreznikov (Ae+Bc+Cc)</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>(271.237)</b>	<b>(20.578)</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Denarna sredstva in njihovi ustrezniki na začetku obdobja</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>1.170.595</b>	<b>1.189.965</b>
<b>G.</b>	<b>Denarna sredstva in njihovi ustrezniki na koncu obdobja (D+E+F)</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>899.358</b>	<b>1.170.595</b>

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# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

## A. Pomembne računovodske usmeritve

### A.1 Splošne informacije

#### A.1.1. Osnovni podatki Banke

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je poslovna banka s sedežem v Sloveniji, ki nudi široko paleto finančnih storitev pravnim in fizičnim osebam. Banka je bila registrirana kot delniška družba 24. januarja 1991. Njen sedež je na Ameriški ulici 2, Ljubljana, Slovenija. Dne 31. decembra 2025 je imela Banka skupno 12 poslovnih enot po vsej Sloveniji. Banka je hčerinska banka UniCredit S.p.A. s sedežem v Milanu, Piazza Gae Aulenti 3 - Tower A, Italija, ki je tudi matična banka. Izkazi UniCredit Banka Slovenija so del konsolidiranih izkazov matične skupine UniCredit S.p.a., ki so dosegljivi na <https://www.unicredit.eu/>.

#### A.1.2. Izjava o skladnosti z MSRP

Računovodski izkazi so bili pripravljeni v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja (MSRP), ki jih je objavil Odbor za mednarodne računovodske standarde (International Accounting Standards Board, IASB), vključno s pojasnili, ki sta jih izdala Strokovni odbor za pojasnjevanje Standards Interpretations Committee, SIC) in Odbor za pojasnjevanje mednarodnih standardov računovodskega poročanja (International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, IFRIC), in jih je sprejela Evropska komisija do 31. decembra 2025.

### A.2. Splošne usmeritve za pripravo računovodskih izkazov

Računovodski izkazi vključujejo izkaz finančnega položaja, izkaz poslovnega izida, izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala, izkaz denarnega toka (pripravljen z uporabo "posredne metode") in pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom. Računovodski izkazi in pojasnila so na dan 31. decembra 2025 pripravljene posamično s primerjalnimi podatki za preteklo poslovno leto.

Številke v računovodskih izkazih in opombe k računovodskim izkazom so podane v tisočih EUR, razen če ni drugače določeno. Prikazane številke so zaokrožene na najbližjo celoto, zaradi česar lahko pride do nepomembnih razlik ob zaokroževanju.

Računovodski izkazi so pripravljene na podlagi poštenih vrednosti za finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, kot tudi finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos. Druga finančna sredstva in obveznosti ter nefinančna sredstva in obveznosti so izkazani po amortizirani ali nabavni vrednosti.

#### A.2.1. Tveganja in negotovost v zvezi z uporabo ocen

V skladu z MSRP mora poslovodstvo dati sodbe, ocene in predpostavke, ki vplivajo na uporabo računovodskih načel ter zneske sredstev/obveznosti ter prihodkov in odhodkov, poročanih v

računovodskih izkazih, ter razkritje pogojnih sredstev in obveznosti. Ocene in s tem povezane predpostavke temeljijo na predhodnih izkušnjah in razpoložljivem informacijskem okviru glede na sedanje in pričakovane okoliščine ter so bile uporabljene za oceno knjigovodske vrednosti sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso takoj na voljo iz drugih virov. Ocene in predpostavke se redno pregledajo. Kakršnekoli spremembe, ki izhajajo iz pregledov, se priznajo v obdobju, v katerem je izpeljan pregled, pod pogojem, da se sprememba nanaša samo na to obdobje. Če se pregled nanaša tako na trenutno kot na prihodnje obdobje, se ustrezno pripozna tako v trenutnih kot v prihodnjih obdobjih.

Za pripoznavanje in merjenje nekaterih glavnih postavk v računovodskih izkazih na dan 31. decembra 2025 so bile uporabljene ocenjene vrednosti, kot je določeno v zgoraj navedenih računovodskih usmeritvah, izkazih in predpisih.

Domače povpraševanje bi moralo ostati glavno gonilo rasti evrskega območja, ki ga spodbujajo naraščajoče realne plače in zaposlenost, v kontekstu odpornih trgov dela z rekordno nizkimi stopnjami brezposelnosti. Dodatna državna poraba za infrastrukturo in obrambo, napovedana letos, zlasti v Nemčiji, skupaj z izboljšanimi pogoji financiranja, ki izhajajo iz znižanja obrestnih mer denarne politike od junija 2024, naj bi prav tako podprla domače gospodarstvo.

V okviru vztrajne negotovosti, ki je pojasnjena zgoraj, sta UniCredit S.p.A in banka opredelili različne makroekonomske scenarije, ki se bodo uporabljali za namene procesov ocenjevanja računovodskih izkazov za leto 2025.

Poleg osnovnega scenarija, v katerem se odražajo pričakovanja glede makroekonomskih trendov, ki veljajo za najverjetnejša, je bil oblikovan tudi scenarij nazadovanja, pri katerem gre za projekcijo zniževanja makroekonomskih parametrov in posledično pričakovane donosnosti poslovanja. Zaradi vztrajajoče stopnje negotovosti v pristop ni bil vključen pozitiven scenarij (zato je bil pozitiven scenarij ponderiran z nič odstotki). Tako posodobljeni scenariji so bili uporabljeni za oceno kreditne izpostavljenosti.

Najpomembnejše računovodske ocene so pojasnjene v tem poglavju, v točkah od A.2.4. do A.2.5., medtem ko so vse druge pojasnjene med podrobnimi opombami k računovodskim izkazom.

#### Vplivi na izjavo o delujočem podjetju

Vodstvo je upoštevalo geopolitične napetosti med Rusko federacijo in Ukrajino, ki so se nadaljevale tudi v letu 2025. Ti dogodki so vplivali na precejšnje stopnje negotovosti v makroekonomskih obetih, kar zadeva BDP, stopnje inflacije in obrestne mere. Vodstvo je preučilo omenjene okoliščine in z zadostno gotovostjo zaključilo, da bo Banka v bližnji prihodnosti lahko poslovala z dobičkom.

Posledično so bili ti računovodski izkazi v skladu z določili MRS 1 pripravljene na podlagi predpostavke o delujočem podjetju.

#### A.2.2. Prevedba tuje valute

Funkcijska in predstavitevna valuta: Postavke v računovodskih izkazih so za leti 2025 in 2024 evidentirane v evrih, ki so funkcijska

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in predstavljena valuta Banke. Če ni navedeno drugače, so zneski zaokroženi na najbližjo tisočico.

Transakcije in stanja: Transakcije v tuji valuti so pretvorjene v funkcijsko valuto z uporabo menjalnega tečaja Evropske centralne banke na dan posla. Vsak dobiček ali izguba, ki izhaja iz poravnave transakcij v tujih valutah ter iz pretvorbe denarnih postavk v tujih valutah v funkcijsko valuto, je poročan v izkazu poslovnega izida.

Valutni terminski posli se preračunajo v evre po sklenjenem terminskem tečaju.

Promptni menjalni tečaji, ki so bili uporabljeni pri pripravi izkaza finančnega položaja Banke na dan poročanja, so bili naslednji:

Valuta	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
CHF	0,9314	0,9412
USD	1,175	1,0389

## A.2.3. Pobotanje finančnega sredstva in finančne obveznosti

Finančna sredstva in finančne obveznosti so pobotane in je njihova čista vrednost izkazana v izkazu finančnega položaja le, kadar obstaja pravno uresničljiva pravica pobotati pripoznane zneske ter se namerava poravnati čisti znesek ali unovčiti sredstvo in hkrati poravnati obveznost.

## A.2.4. Opredelitev poštene vrednosti

Banka dnevno vrednoti izvedene finančne instrumente, finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, kot tudi finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, na pošteno vrednost instrumenta. Opredelitev poštene vrednosti teh finančnih instrumentov zahteva uporabo metod vrednotenja, če tržna cena ni na razpolago. Za finančne instrumente, s katerimi se ne trguje pogosto in katerih cenovna transparentnost je nizka, je poštena vrednost manj objektivna in zahteva različno določene predpostavke, odvisne od več dejavnikov.

Glede na opredelitev poštene vrednosti, Banka v skladu z MSRP 13 razvršča finančna sredstva na tri ravni, ki so:

- Raven 1: Kot poštena vrednost se uporabi kotirana cena na delujočem trgu za identičen instrument.
- Raven 2: Poštena vrednost se določi na osnovi modelov vrednotenja, ki temeljijo predvsem na kotiranih cenah na delujočih trgih. Raven 2 vključuje tudi finančna sredstva, katerih poštena vrednost je določena na osnovi kotirane cene za identičen instrument, vendar zanje ne obstaja delujoč trg.
- Raven 3: Poštena vrednost se določi na osnovi modelov vrednotenja, ki ne temeljijo na zaznavnih tržnih podatkih. Vložek se šteje kot zaznavni vložek, če je tržna cena neposredno na razpolago ali jo je možno izpeljati iz tržne cene. Primeri vložkov za Raven 3 so denimo pretekle volatilitosti ali obrestne mere za valute ter zapadlosti, za katere niso na razpolago finančni instrumenti s tržno ceno. Če vrednost finančnega instrumenta temelji na dejavnikih,

za katere tržna cena ni na razpolago, lahko ob koncu obdobja poročanja vrednost teh dejavnikov izberemo iz nabora razumnih možnih alternativ. Za namen priprave finančnih izkazov so razumne vrednosti, ki so izbrane za takšne vložke, za katere ni na voljo tržne cene, usklajene s prevladujočimi razmerami na trgu ter s pristopom Banke, kar zadeva kontrolo vrednotenja.

## A.2.5. Oslabitev

Finančno sredstvo je kreditno oslabljeno, če se je zgodil eden ali več dogodkov s škodljivim vplivom na ocenjene prihodnje denarne tokove finančnega sredstva.

Finančna sredstva kot so posojila in dolžniški vrednostni papirji, ki so razvrščeni kot finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti, finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti skozi vseobsegajoči donos in pomembne zunajbilančne izpostavljenosti, se slabijo v skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9.

Kategorija	Opis	Osnova za pripoznavanje pričakovanih kreditnih izgub
Performing; faza 1	Vključuje novo izdane ali pridobljene kreditne izpostavljenosti in izpostavljenosti, pri katerih se kreditno tveganje od začetnega pripoznanja ni bistveno poslabšalo	12-mesečni ECL
Dvomljive (Doubtful); faza 2	Vključuje kreditne izpostavljenosti, pri katerih se je, čeprav še niso slabe, kreditno tveganje od začetnega pripoznanja bistveno poslabšalo	Vseživljenjski ECL – ni kreditno oslabljena
Slabe kreditne izpostavljenosti; faza 3	Vključuje oslabljene kreditne izpostavljenosti.	Vseživljenjski ECL - oslabljena po začetni pripoznavi
Odpis	Ni več realnih pričakovanih, da bo finančno sredstvo odplačano	Znesek je odpisan

Razvrstitev kreditnih izpostavljenosti v eno od zgoraj navedenih skupin se opravi ob začetnem pripoznanju, ko so izpostavljenosti razvrščene v skupino 1, in se periodično pregleduje na podlagi pravil o „razvrščanju v skupine“, kot je določeno v delu oddelka za kreditno tveganje.

Za izračun pričakovanih izgub in z njimi povezanih rezervacij za izgube Banka uporablja parametre: verjetnost neplačila (PD), izgube ob neplačilu (LGD) in izpostavljenosti ob dogodku neplačila («EAD»), ki se uporabljajo za regulativne namene in da se zagotovi, da meritve oslabitev predstavljajo vrednosti, ki predstavljajo „trenutne pogoje“ (PIT) in „prihodnje ekonomske okoliščine“, ki vključujejo več scenarijev. V zvezi s tem glej del oddelka kreditno tveganje za nadaljnje informacije o metodologijah za izračun pričakovanih izgub.

Definicija nedonosnih izpostavljenosti Banke je skladna z definicijo EBA in se nanaša na izpostavljenosti, ki izpolnjujejo enega ali oba od naslednjih kriterijev:

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- pomembne izpostavljenosti, pri katerih prihaja do zamude pri odplačevanju več kot 90 dni;
- za dolžnika se ocenjuje, da je malo verjetno, da bo v celoti poplačal svoje kreditne obveznosti brez unovčenja zavarovanja s premoženjem, ne glede na obstoj katerega koli zapadlega zneska ali število dni zamude pri odplačevanju.

Popravek vrednosti zaradi oslavitve posojil in terjatev temelji na sedanjih vrednosti pričakovanih denarnih tokov glavnice in obresti. Pri določanju sedanje vrednosti prihodnjih denarnih tokov je osnovna zahteva identifikacija ocenjenih izterjav, čas plačil in uporabljena diskontna stopnja.

V primeru finančnih sredstev po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa so izgube zaradi oslavitve prikazane v izkazu poslovnega izida, v postavki Čiste izgube / izterjave kreditne oslavitve v zvezi s finančnimi sredstvi merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa s protivknjižbo v izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in tudi pod postavko Rezervne vrednosti v lastniškem kapitalu.

## Sprememba in odprava pripoznanja finančnega sredstva

### Odprava pripoznanja finančnih sredstev zaradi bistvene spremembe pogojev

Banka odpravi pripoznanje finančnega sredstva, kot je na primer posojilo stranki, če so se pogoji spremenili do te mere, da gre v osnovi za novo posojilo, pri čemer se razlika pripozna kot dobiček ali izguba ob odpravi pripoznanja, v kolikor še ni bila pripoznana izguba zaradi oslavitve. Novo pripoznana posojila se za namene merjenja ECL razvrstijo v fazo 1, razen če se novo posojilo identificira kot POCI.

Pri presoji, ali je treba odpraviti pripoznanje posojila stranki, Banka med drugim upošteva naslednje:

1. spremembo valute posojila,
2. uvedbo elementa lastniškega kapitala,
3. spremembo nasprotne stranke,
4. uvedbo kriterija neskladnosti s SPPI.

### Spremembe finančnih sredstev, ki ne povzročijo bistvenih sprememb denarnih tokov

Če sprememba ne povzroči bistveno drugačnih denarnih tokov, se zaradi spremembe ne odpravi pripoznanje. Na podlagi spremembe denarnih tokov, diskontiranih z uporabo izvirne efektivne obrestne mere, Banka evidentira dobičke ali izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev, v kolikor še ni bila evidentirana izguba zaradi oslavitve.

### Odprava pripoznanja finančnih sredstev iz razlogov, ki niso bistvene spremembe pogojev

Pripoznanje finančnega sredstva (ali njegovega dela ali dela skupine drugih podobnih finančnih sredstev) se odpravi, ko pravice do prejemanja denarnih tokov iz finančnega sredstva potečejo ali ko so prenesene in (i) Banka bodisi prenese skoraj vsa tveganja in ugodnosti iz naslova lastništva bodisi (ii) Banka ne prenese niti ne obdrži skoraj vseh tveganj in ugodnosti iz naslova lastništva ter ne obdrži nadzora.

### Odprava pripoznanja finančnih obveznosti

Banka odpravi pripoznanje finančne obveznosti, če so obveze, določene v pogodbi, izpolnjene, razveljavljene ali zastarane. Če se pogoji finančne obveznosti bistveno spremenijo, Banka preneha pripoznavati to obveznost in istočasno pripozna novo finančno obveznost z novimi pogoji.

Realizirani dobički in izgube iz odtujitve finančnih instrumentov se izračunajo po metodi tehtanih povprečnih cen.

## A.2.6. Politika odpisov

Banka odpiše finančna sredstva, ko nima več realnih pričakovanj, da bo finančno sredstvo (delno ali v celoti) poplačano. Ob odpisu se odpravi pripoznanje finančnega sredstva. Poplačila odpisanih finančnih sredstev predstavljajo prihodek iz odpisa.

Banka odpiše neporavnani dolg, bodisi v celoti bodisi le delno, do tistih dolžnikov, ki so v katerem koli od različnih pravnih postopkov, npr. v izvršilnem ali stečajnem postopku, in ko so izčrpani vsi razumni korektivni ukrepi, ki jih je imela Banka na voljo za izterjavo neporavnane dolga v okviru izvršilnega ali stečajnega postopka. Z odpisom neporavnane dolga takim dolžnikom pa Banka še naprej ohrani vse svoje zakonske pravice do izterjave neporavnane dolga v izvršilnem ali stečajnem postopku, in sicer do pravnomočnega zaključka enega od teh postopkov, nakar je primorana ne le odpisati neporavnani dolg (če tega ni storila že prej v postopku), temveč ga tudi odpustiti.

## A.3. Spremembe računovodskih usmeritev

Računovodske usmeritve, uporabljene v teh računovodskih izkazih, so enake usmeritvam uporabljenim za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2024, z izjemo spodaj navedenih sprememb pod A.4. in pa spremembo politike za transakcije varovanja pred tveganjem (Hedge Accounting politike), ki je opisana v poglavju B.1.4.

## A.4. Novi standardi in dopolnitve, ki so bili sprejeti

### Uporaba novih in revidiranih mednarodnih standardov računovodskega poročanja

Odbor za mednarodne računovodske standarde in Odbor za pojasnjevanje mednarodnih standardov računovodskega poročanja sta izdala številne nove standarde, spremembe obstoječih standardov in pojasnila, ki pa še niso začeli veljati za obračunsko obdobje, ki se konča 31. decembra 2025, in/ali jih Evropska unija ni sprejela, zato niso bili uporabljeni pri pripravi teh računovodskih izkazov. Večina novih standardov, sprememb obstoječih standardov in pojasnil, ki jih je sprejela Evropska unija in še niso v uporabi, ne bo imela pomembnega vpliva na računovodske izkaze banke.

Razen spodaj navedenih sprememb je banka dosledno uporabljala računovodske usmeritve, kot so navedene v spodnjih opombah, za vsa obdobja, predstavljena v teh računovodskih izkazih.

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

## I. Veljavni standardi, spremembe standardov in izvedbe – sprejeti leta 2025

Z učinkom od 1. januarja 2025 so začeli veljati naslednji standardi, spremembe ali pojasnila:

- Spremembe MRS 21 Učinki sprememb deviznih tečajev: Nezamenljivost (izdane 15. avgusta 2023);

Spremembe MRS 21 uvajajo zahteve za ocenjevanje, kdaj je valuta zamenljiva v drugo valuto in kdaj ne. Če se ugotovi, da valuta ni zamenljiva, morajo podjetja oceniti promptni menjalni tečaj. Spremembe uvajajo tudi dodatne zahteve glede razkritja. Te spremembe veljajo za letna poročevalska obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2025 ali pozneje, pri čemer je dovoljena zgodnja uporaba.

Sprejetje teh standardov in sprememb ni imelo bistvenih vplivov na zneske, pripoznane v bilanci stanja ali izkazu poslovnega izida, ali vpliva na razkritje računovodskih usmeritev.

## II. Standardi, spremembe standardov in razlage, ki so izdani, vendar še niso začeli veljati

Standardi, spremembe standardov in pojasnila, ki so bili izdani, vendar še niso začeli veljati do datuma izdaje računovodskih izkazov, so razkriti v nadaljevanju. Banka namerava te standarde, če je to primerno, sprejeti, ko bodo začeli veljati.

- Spremembe MSRP 9 Finančni instrumenti in MSRP 7 Finančni instrumenti: Razkritja: Razvrščanje in merjenje finančnih instrumentov (izdane 30. maja 2024; datum začetka veljavnosti 1. januarja 2026);
- Letne izboljšave računovodskih standardov MSRP – Zvezek 11 (izdane 18. julija 2024; datum začetka veljavnosti 1. januarja 2026);
- Spremembe MSRP 9 Finančni instrumenti in MSRP 7 Finančni instrumenti: Razkritja: Pogodbe o električni energiji, odvisne od narave (izdane 18. decembra 2024; datum začetka veljavnosti 1. januarja 2026);
- MSRP 18 Predstavitev in razkritje v računovodskih izkazih (izdane 9. aprila 2024; datum začetka veljavnosti 1. januarja 2027);
- MSRP 19 Odvisne družbe brez javne odgovornosti: Razkritja (izdane 9. maja 2024; datum začetka veljavnosti 1. januarja 2027);
- Spremembe MRS 21 Učinki sprememb deviznih tečajev: Razkritja: Pretvorba v hiperinflacijsko predstavitevno valuto (izdane 13. novembra 2025; datum začetka veljavnosti 1. januarja 2027);
- Spremembe MSRP 10 Konsolidirani računovodski izkazi in MRS 28 Naložbe v pridružena podjetja in skupne podvige: Razkritje: Prodaja ali prispevek sredstev med vlagateljem in njegovim pridruženim podjetjem ali skupnim podvigom (izdane 11. septembra 2014; datum začetka veljavnosti bo določen naknadno);

UniCredit Banka Slovenija še vedno ocenjuje vpliv MSRP 18 in z njim povezanih sprememb, zlasti glede strukture izkaza poslovnega izida družbe, izkaza denarnih tokov, drugih razkritij MPM in združevanja finančnih informacij.

Ne pričakuje se, da bodo druge spremembe in standardi bistveno vplivali na računovodske izkaze banke.

## A.5. Sprememba v predstavitvi davka na finančno storitev

V primerjavi z lanskoletnimi računovodskimi izkazi je UniCredit Banka Slovenija spremenila predstavitev davka na finančne storitve, kjer je davek na finančne storitve prikazan kot ostali poslovni odhodki in se ne odšteva več od prihodkov od obresti in prihodkov iz opravnin, kakor je to predstavljeno za leto 2024. Ker sprememba ni pomembna, banka ni popravila zneskov za zadevno obdobje, leto 2024.

## B. Glavne postavke računovodskih izkazov – Izkaz finančnega položaja

### B.1. Sredstva

#### Finančna sredstva

Ko Banka prvič pripozna finančno sredstvo, opredeli poslovni model za upravljanje portfelja finančnih sredstev

- Poslovni model za posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov;
- Poslovni model, katerega cilj je dosežen tako s prejemanjem pogodbenih denarnih tokov kot s prodajo finančnih sredstev;
- Drugo

Za opredelitev pogodbenih značilnosti denarnega toka sredstva Banka opravi test SPPI - izplačilo zajema le plačila glavnice in obresti). SPPI test se opravi ob sklenitvi kredita, ko Banka postane pogodbeni stranka; poleg tega se preizkus opravi v primeru ponovnega pogajanja o pogodbenih klavzulah, ki se lahko pojavijo po začetnem pripoznanju. V primeru neuspešnega preizkusa se takšno finančno sredstvo razvrsti med Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida. Test SPPI za standardizirane produkte se lahko izvede na ravni produkta.

#### B.1.1. Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti

Finančno sredstvo je razvrščeno med finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti, če:

- je njegov poslovni model posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov;
- so njegovi denarni tokovi izključno odplačila glavnice in obresti.

Ob začetnem pripoznanju se na datum poravnave finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti izmeri po pošteni vrednosti, ki je običajno enaka plačilu nadomestila, povečani za transakcijske stroške in dohodek, ki ga je mogoče neposredno pripisati instrumentu.

Po začetnem pripoznanju po pošteni vrednosti se ta sredstva merijo po odplačni vrednosti, kar zahteva pripoznavanje obresti na podlagi nastanka poslovnega dogodka z uporabo metode učinkovite obrestne mere v času trajanja posojila. Takšne obresti se pripoznajo v postavki Prihodki od obresti in podobni prihodki, če so pozitivni, ali v postavki Odhodki za obresti in podobni stroški, če so negativni.

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

Znesek finančnih sredstev po odplačni vrednosti se prilagodi, tako da se upoštevajo izgube zaradi oslabitve, ki izhajajo iz postopka vrednotenja, kot je opisano v poglavju A.2.5. Oslabitve.

Izgube zaradi oslabitev so prikazane v izkazu poslovnega izida, v postavki Čiste izgube / izterjave kreditne oslabitve v zvezi s finančnimi sredstvi merjeni po odplačni vrednosti.

V primeru odtujitve se nabrani dobički in izgube izkažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida v postavki Dobički (izgube) ob odtujitvi in odkupu finančnih sredstev merjenih po odplačni vrednosti.

Popravki knjigovodske vrednosti finančnih sredstev (vključno s kumulativnimi odpisi), ki odražajo spremembe pogodbenih denarnih tokov in ne pripeljejo do računovodske odprave pripoznanja, se pripoznajo v poslovnem izidu v postavki Dobički / izgube iz pogodbenih sprememb brez odpovedi. Takšna vrstica ne vključuje vpliva pogodbenih sprememb na znesek pričakovane izgube, pripoznane v postavki Čiste izgube / izterjave na kreditne oslabitve v zvezi s finančnimi sredstvi po odplačni vrednosti.

Banka prerazvrsti finančna sredstva le, če spremeni poslovni model upravljanja finančnih sredstev. Načeloma ni sprememb poslovnega modela po začetnem pripoznanju in tudi v obdobju poročanja ni bilo sprememb.

Finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti vključujejo tudi postavko Druga finančna sredstva. Druga finančna sredstva so terjatve za provizije zunaj obsega izračuna amortiziranih stroškov finančnih sredstev, pasivne časovne razmejitve za bančne produkte, terjatve za prodana finančna sredstva, poslovne terjatve in terjatve v obračunu iz poslovnih razmerij.

## B.1.2. Finančna sredstva, merjena po poštenu vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

Finančna sredstva so razvrščena in merjena po poštenu vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, če sta izpolnjena naslednja pogoja:

- njegov poslovni model je posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov ali prodaje;
- njegovi denarni tokovi so izključno odplačila glavnice in obresti.

Ta portfelj vključuje tako lastniške kot tudi dolžniške vrednostne papirje.

Ob začetnem pripoznanju se finančna sredstva na datum poravnave izmerijo po poštenu vrednosti, ki je običajno enaka plačilu nadomestil, povečanem za transakcijske stroške in prihodke, ki jih je mogoče neposredno pripisati instrumentu. Po začetnem pripoznanju se obresti obračunane na obrestne instrumente prikažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida po kriteriju amortiziranih stroškov v postavki Prihodki od obresti in podobni prihodki, če so pozitivni ali v postavki Odhodki za obresti in podobni stroški, če so negativni.

Po začetnem pripoznanju se finančna sredstva po poštenu vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa ponovno merijo po poštenu vrednosti v skladu z metodologijo, opisano v oddelku A.2.4.

Dobički in izgube, ki izhajajo iz sprememb poštene vrednosti, se pripoznajo neposredno v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, razen izgub zaradi oslabitve dolžniških instrumentov in tečajnih dobičkov in izgub. Ti instrumenti se preskušajo zaradi oslabitve, kot je prikazano v posebnem oddelku A.2.5.

Dividende na kapitalski instrument se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida, ko je ugotovljena pravica do prejema plačila.

V primeru odtujitve se nabrani dobički in izgube izkažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida v postavki Dobički (izgube) ob odtujitvi in odkupu finančnih sredstev po poštenu vrednosti skozi drug vseobsegajoči donos.

## B.1.3. Finančna sredstva po poštenu vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

### a) Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju

Finančno sredstvo je opredeljeno kot namenjeno trgovanju, če gre za:

- sredstvo pridobljeno ali nastalo zaradi kratkoročne prodaje ali ponovnega odkupa;
- del portfelja prepoznanih finančnih instrumentov, ki se obravnavajo skupaj in za katere obstajajo dokazi o nedavnem kratkoročnem pobiranju dobičkov;
- pogodbo o izvedenih finančnih instrumentih, ki ni opredeljena v obračunavanju varovanja pred tveganjem, vključno s izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti s pozitivno pošteno vrednostjo, vgrajenimi v finančne obveznosti, razen tistih, vrednotenih po poštenu vrednosti s pripoznanjem učinkov dohodka skozi poslovni izid.

Po začetnem pripoznanju se ta finančna sredstva izmerijo po poštenu vrednosti skozi poslovni izid.

Po začetnem pripoznanju se ti vrednostni papirji merijo in pripoznavajo po poštenu vrednosti, ki je enaka tečaju na organiziranem trgu vrednostnih papirjev ali izračunana z modelom vrednotenja.

Realizirani in nerealizirani dobički in izgube so tako vključeni v izkaz poslovnega izida, v postavki Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje. Obresti iz naslova vrednostnih papirjev v posesti za trgovanje se dnevno razmejijo in so poročane v postavki »prihodki od obresti« v izkazu poslovnega izida.

### b) Finančna sredstva, izmerjena po poštenu vrednosti skozi poslovni izid

Neizvedeno finančno sredstvo je mogoče razvrstiti po poštenu vrednosti, če se takšna razvrstitev izogne računovodskim neskladjem, ki izhajajo iz merjenja sredstev in z njimi povezanih obveznosti v skladu z različnimi meritvenimi kriteriji. Ta sredstva se obračunajo kot Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju, vendar pa se dobički in izgube, ne glede na to, ali so realizirani ali nerealizirani, pripoznajo v Čistih dobičkih (izgubah) drugih finančnih sredstev / obveznosti po poštenu vrednosti skozi poslovni izid.

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Finančna sredstva Banke so razvrščena po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, če to bistveno zmanjša neskladnosti pri merjenju, ki bi nastale, če bi bili povezani izvedeni finančni instrumenti obravnavani kot namenjeni v posesti za trgovanje in bi bili osnovni finančni instrumenti izmerjeni po metodi učinkovitih obresti.

## c) Druga finančna sredstva obvezno po pošteni vrednosti

Finančno sredstvo se klasificira kot finančno sredstvo obvezno po pošteni vrednosti, če ne izpolnjuje pogojev glede na poslovni model ali značilnosti denarnega toka za merjenje po odplačni vrednosti ali po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa. V tem portfelju so posebej razvrščena naslednja sredstva:

- dolžniški instrumenti, vrednostni papirji in posojila, za katere poslovni model ni posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov ali prodaja, vendar niso del trgovalne knjige;
- dolžniški instrumenti, vrednostni papirji in posojila z denarnimi tokovi, ki niso samo plačilo glavnice in obresti;
- kapitalski instrumenti, ki niso namenjeni v posesti za trgovanje, pri katerih Banka ne uporablja možnosti, ki jo daje standard, vrednotenja teh instrumentov po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

Ta sredstva se obračunavajo podobno kot finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju, vendar se dobički in izgube, ne glede na to, ali so realizirani ali nerealizirani, pripoznajo v postavki »Čisti dobički (izgube) drugih finančnih sredstev / obveznosti po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid - druga finančna sredstva obvezno po pošteni vrednosti«.

Banka določi pošteno vrednost posojil po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid na vsak datum poročanja. V letih 2025 in 2024 Banka ni pripoznala posojil, izmerjenih po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid.

### B.1.4. Izvedeni finančni instrumenti in varovanje pred tveganji

Izvedeni finančni instrumenti so pripoznani po pošteni vrednosti. Poštene vrednosti so pridobljene iz kotiranih tržnih cen, modelov diskontiranih denarnih tokov in modelov določanja cen, če je to primerno. Poštena vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov vključuje prilagoditve za kreditno tveganje nasprotne stranke, tveganje financiranja, stroške odprave in zamenjavo indeksov čez noč. Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, ki ne izpolnjujejo pogojev za obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem, so pripoznane v postavki »Dobički in izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju«, ko nastanejo.

Vsi izvedeni finančni instrumenti se izkazujejo kot sredstva, kadar je poštena vrednost pozitivna, in kot obveznosti, ko je poštena vrednost negativna.

Med običajnim poslovanjem je Banka pogodbenica za izvedene finančne instrumente, ki predstavljajo zelo nizko začetno naložbo v primerjavi z navidezno vrednostjo pogodbe. Uporabljeni izvedeni finančni instrumenti vključujejo obrestne mere, valuto in terminske

pogodbe, zamenjave in opcijske pogodbe. Banka uporablja te finančne instrumente za varovanje pred obrestnim tveganjem in valutnimi izpostavljenostmi, povezanimi s transakcijami na finančnih trgih.

Instrumenti varovanja pred tveganjem se ustvarijo za varovanje pred tržnim tveganjem (obrestna mera, valuta in cena), ki so mu izpostavljene varovane pozicije.

Lahko se opišejo na naslednji način:

- varovanje po pošteni vrednosti: varovanje pred izpostavljenostjo spremembam poštene vrednosti pripoznanega sredstva ali obveznosti ali določljivega dela takega sredstva ali obveznosti;
- varovanje denarnih tokov: varovanje pred izpostavljenostjo spremenljivosti denarnih tokov, ki ga je mogoče pripisati posebnemu tveganju, ki je povezano s pripoznanim sredstvom ali obveznostjo, ali zelo verjetno napovedano transakcijo, ki bi lahko vplivala na dobiček ali izgubo v prihodnjih obdobjih;
- varovanje pred neto naložbo v tujo osebo, katere poslovanje temelji na valuti, ki ni v evru.

Treba je omeniti, da je Banka za transakcije varovanja pred tveganjem od 1. julija 2025 sprejela določbe 6. poglavja MSRP 9, ki nadomeščajo uporabljene določbe MRS 39 (razen strategij varovanja poštene vrednosti, ki se nanašajo na obrestno izpostavljenost portfelja finančnih sredstev ali finančnih obveznosti, za katere bo Banka še naprej uporabljala MRS 39). Glavna sprememba, uvedena za računovodstvo zavarovanja denarnih tokov, je prehod na bolj model, ki temelji na načelih, ki usklajuje računovodstvo zavarovanj bolj tesno z dejavnostmi upravljanja tveganj banke, vključno z odpravo preskusa učinkovitosti IAS 39 „80–125 %“ in njegovo zamenjavo z zahtevkom po dokazovanju gospodarskega razmerja med zavarovalnim instrumentom in zavarovano postavko. Nobenih materialnih učinkov na finančna poročila ni bilo.

Izvedeni finančni instrumenti za varovanje pred tveganji se na začetku pripoznajo na datum trgovanja in se vrednotijo po pošteni vrednosti. Razmerje varovanja pred tveganjem izpolnjuje pogoje za obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem, če obstaja formalno določanje in dokumentiranje razmerja varovanja pred tveganjem, vključno s ciljem obvladovanja tveganja, strategijo za varovanje pred tveganjem in kako se bo ocenjevala potencialna in retrospektivna učinkovitost instrumenta varovanja. Treba je oceniti učinkovitost varovanja pred začetkom in v naslednjih obdobjih pri izravnavi izpostavljenosti spremembam poštene vrednosti varovane postavke ali denarnih tokov, ki jih je mogoče pripisati varovanemu tveganju. Na splošno velja, da je varovanje pred tveganjem zelo učinkovito, če je ob začetku varovanja in v naslednjih obdobjih predvideno, da bo še naprej zelo učinkovito, in za nazaj preverjeno, ali je razmerje varovanja (tj. spremembe poštene vrednosti zavarovanih postavk in instrumentov varovanja pred tveganjem) v razponu od 80 do 125 odstotkov. Varovanje pred tveganjem se ocenjuje sproti, zato mora v prihodnosti ostati visoko učinkovito v celotnem obdobju poročanja, varovanja.

Ocena učinkovitosti se opravi na datum bilance stanja ali drug datum poročanja s strani enote odgovorne za spremljanje tržnih tveganj. Če ocena ne potrdi učinkovitosti varovanja, se od tega trenutka obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem ukine in izvedeni finančni

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instrument varovanja pred tveganjem se prerazvrsti kot instrument za trgovanje.

Poleg tega razmerje varovanja pred tveganji preneha, ko instrument varovanja pred tveganjem poteče, se proda, ukine ali odplača ali ni več verjetno, da bo prišlo do napovedane transakcije.

Banka uporablja naslednje vrste varovanja pred tveganjem:

## Varovanje poštene vrednosti

Efektivno varovanje poštene vrednosti se obračuna na naslednji način: dobiček ali izguba iz ponovnega merjenja instrumenta varovanja po pošteni vrednosti se pripozna skozi poslovni izid v postavki Čisti dobički (izgube) pri obračunavanju varovanja pred tveganjem“; dobiček ali izguba varovane postavke, ki jo je mogoče pripisati varovanemu tveganju, prilagodi knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke in se pripozna v poslovnem izidu iste postavke. Neučinkovitost varovanja pred tveganjem predstavlja razliko med spremembo poštene vrednosti instrumentov varovanja in spremembo poštene vrednosti varovane postavke. Če se razmerje varovanja pred tveganjem prekine iz razlogov, ki niso zavarovani pred tveganjem, se razlika med knjigovodsko vrednostjo varovane postavke ob prenehanju varovanja in knjigovodsko vrednostjo, ki bi jo imel, če varovanja pred tveganjem nikoli ne bi bilo, pripozna v dobičku ali izgubi iz naslova obresti ali obresti, ki jih je treba plačati v preostali dobi prvotne zaščite, v primeru obrestnih instrumentov; Če finančni instrument ne vsebuje obresti, se razlika prikaže v poslovnem izidu pod postavko »Čisti dobički (izgube) v računovodstvu varovanja pred tveganjem“.

Banka varuje posamezno finančno sredstvo ali finančno obveznost (v sklopu IFRS 9) in portfelj finančnih sredstev ali finančnih obveznosti (v sklopu MRS 9). MRS 39 ne dovoljuje določitve neto zneska, vključno s sredstvi in obveznostmi.

Banka uporablja obrestne zamenjave kot instrumente varovanja.

## Varovanje denarnega toka

Instrumenti varovanja pred tveganjem se vrednotijo po pošteni vrednosti. Spremembe poštene vrednosti instrumenta varovanja pred tveganjem, ki se šteje za učinkovitega, se pripoznajo v kapitalski postavki Rezerve za pošteno vrednost. Neučinkovit del dobička ali izgube se pripozna skozi poslovni izid v postavki »Čisti dobički (izgube) v računovodstvu varovanja pred tveganjem«. Če se ugotovi, da varovanje denarnega toka ne bo več učinkovito ali se razmerje varovanja prekine, se kumulativni dobiček ali izguba instrumenta varovanja, ki ostane pripoznan v prevrednotevalnih rezervah iz obdobja, ko je bilo varovanje učinkovito, ločeno pripozna v prevrednotevalnih rezervah; v slednjem primeru se dobički ali izgube prenesejo skozi poslovni izid v čisti dobiček (izgube) pri obračunavanju varovanja pred tveganjem. »Spremembe poštene vrednosti so zajete v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in razkrite v postavki rezerve za pošteno vrednost“.

Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, ki izhajajo iz kreditnega tveganja nasprotne stranke, se prikažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida, v postavki »Popravki poštene vrednosti v računovodstvu varovanja pred tveganjem«.

Banka preneha obračunavati varovanje pred tveganjem, ko instrument varovanja poteče. Kumulativni dobiček ali izguba instrumenta varovanja pred tveganjem, ki je bil pripoznan v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu iz obdobja, ko je bilo varovanje učinkovito, se prerazvrsti iz kapitala v poslovni izid v istem obdobju, v katerem napovedani denarni tokovi vplivajo na poslovni izid.

## B.1.5. Naložbe v kapitalne instrumente

Naložbe v kapitalne instrumente so lastniški instrumenti in so posledično v skladu z MRS 32 opredeljeni kot finančni instrumenti.

Naložbe v kapitalne instrumente, ki so narejene z namenom vzpostavitve ali ohranjanja dolgoročnega operativnega odnosa z investirancem, so strateške naložbe.

Naložbe v odvisne, pridružene in skupne podvige se merijo po nabavni vrednosti.

Naložbe v kapitalne instrumente, ki se štejejo za strateške naložbe, ki niso zajete v zgornjih opredelitvah in niso pripoznane v postavki »Nekratkoročna sredstva in skupine za odtujitev, razvrščene med sredstva za prodajo«, so razvrščene med finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

## B.1.6. Opredmetena osnovna sredstva (nepremičnine, naprave in oprema) in neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva

### 1. Opredmetena sredstva

Postavka vključuje:

- zemljišča;
- stavbe;
- pohištvo in napeljave;
- naprave in stroje;
- ostale stroje in opremo;

ki so razdeljeni na:

- sredstva v uporabi;
- sredstva, ki predstavljajo naložbe;

Ta postavka vključuje tudi opredmetena sredstva, ki izhajajo iz izterjave zavarovanja s premoženjem.

Banke lahko prevzamejo nepremičnine (odvzeto premoženje), ki so bile prvotno zastavljene kot zavarovanje v okviru popolne in dokončne poravnave hipoteke za posojila. Takšne nepremičnine, ki so pridobljene predvsem za preprečevanje izgub iz kreditnega poslovanja, se razvrsti na naslednji način:

- nepremičnine, ki je pridobljena v okviru reševanja finančnih težav kreditojemalcev, se razvrsti med opredmetena osnovna sredstva, če je pridobljena nepremičnina namenjena dolgoročni uporabi za lastne poslovne namene banke. V teh (razmeroma redkih) primerih se uporabljajo računovodske zahteve MRS 16 – Opredmetena osnovna sredstva,
- če namerava banka nepremičnino, pridobljeno v okviru reševalnega

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nakupa, posedovati dolgoročno za pridobivanje najemnin in/ ali povečevanje vrednosti kapitala, se nepremičnina razvrsti kot naložbena nepremičnina v skladu z MRS 40 – Naložbene nepremičnine;

- nepremičnine, pridobljene v okviru reševanja finančnih težav kreditorejmalcev, ki se ne bodo uporabljale za lastne poslovne namene ali ki jih banka ne namerava posedovati dolgoročno za pridobivanje najemnin in/ali povečevanje vrednosti kapitala [tj. niso izpolnjena merila za razvrstitev opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev (MRS 16) ali naložbenih nepremičnin (MRS 40)], vendar se bodo v bližnji prihodnosti (v 12 mesecih) prodale, je treba razvrstiti v skladu z MSRP 5 - Nekatorkoročna sredstva za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje;
- nepremičnine, ki so namenjene prodaji v okviru rednega poslovanja, vendar v obdobju, daljšem od 12 mesecev, je treba razvrstiti med kratkoročna sredstva in jih evidentirati kot zaloge v skladu z določbami MRS 2 – Zaloge.

Nepremičnine, naprave in oprema se sprva pripoznajo po nabavni vrednosti, vključno z vsemi stroški, ki jih je mogoče neposredno pripisati uporabi sredstva (transakcijski stroški, stroški strokovnih storitev, neposredni stroški prevoza, nastali zaradi prenosa sredstva na želeno lokacijo, stroški namestitve in stroški demontaže).

Opredmetena osnovna sredstva se po pripoznanju kot sredstvo pripoznajo po nabavni vrednosti, zmanjšani za nabrano amortizacijo in vse nabrane izgube zaradi oslabitve. Amortizacija se obračuna enakomerno. Zemljišča in sredstva v gradnji se ne amortizirajo.

## Doba koristnosti je naslednja:

	Doba koristnosti
Zgradbe	33
Vlaganja v tuje objekte	10
Računalniška oprema	4-6
Pohištvo, naprave in motorna vozila	4-10
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva – programska oprema	5-7

Banka redno pregleduje dobo koristnosti in po potrebi spremeni obdobje amortizacije. Vlaganja v zakupljene objekte / sredstva se amortizirajo v dobi, ki je krajša, pri čemer se primerjata doba njihove uporabe in preostala doba njihovega zakupa na podlagi metode enakomernega časovnega amortiziranja. Popravila in obnove manjšega obsega se izkažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida.

Banka preverja vrednost svojih opredmetenih osnovnih in neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev, da bi prepoznala, ali utegnejo biti oslabljena. Če obstajajo znamenja oslabljenosti, opravi preizkus oslabljenosti in oceni nadomestljivo vrednost sredstva (višjo izmed dveh postavk: njegove pošteno vrednosti zmanjšane za stroške prodaje ali njegove vrednosti pri uporabi). Kadar je nadomestljiva vrednost sredstva manjša od njegove knjigovodske vrednosti, zmanjša knjigovodsko vrednost na njegovo nadomestljivo vrednost. Takšno zmanjšanje je izguba zaradi oslabitve. Razveljavitev izgube zaradi oslabitve sredstva se pripozna kot dobiček v izkazu poslovnega izida.

Knjigovodska vrednost opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev se odpravi pri odtujitvi ali kadar od njegove uporabe ali odtujitve ni pričakovati prihodnjih gospodarskih koristi. Dobiček ali izguba, ki izhajata iz odprave pripoznanja postavke, se vključita v izkaz poslovnega izida, ko se sredstvo odpravi. Dobiček ali izguba, ki izhajata iz odprave pripoznanja sredstva, se določita kot razlika med neto iztržkom odtujitve, če obstaja, in knjigovodsko vrednostjo postavke.

## Neopredmetena sredstva

Neopredmeteno sredstvo je opredeljeno nedenarno sredstvo brez fizične snovi, ki naj bi se uporabljalo več kot eno leto in od katerega so verjetne prihodnje ekonomske koristi. Neopredmetena sredstva predstavlja predvsem programska oprema. Neopredmetena sredstva, razen dobrega imena, se pripoznajo po nabavni vrednosti, tj. vključno z vsemi stroški, ki nastanejo zaradi uporabe sredstva, zmanjšanimi za nabrano amortizacijo in izgube zaradi oslabitve.

## B.1.7. Najemi

### Banka v vlogi najemodajalca

Banka daje sredstva v finančni najem. Pri finančnem najemu se večina tveganj in koristi, povezanih z lastništvom predmeta najema, prenese na najemnika. Sedanja vrednost bodočih najemnin se pripozna kot terjatev iz naslova finančnega najema v postavki Krediti. Prihodki odražajo stalno obdobjno stopnjo donosnosti čiste najemodajalčeve naložbe v finančni najem.

### Banka v vlogi najemnika

Banka ima poslovne prostore v poslovnem najemu. Na dan začetka najemnik pripozna sredstvo pravico do uporabe in obveznost iz najema. Na datum začetka najemnik izmeri sredstvo pravico do uporabe po nabavni vrednosti.

Nabavna vrednost sredstva pravica do uporabe vključuje:

- znesek začetne meritve obveznosti najema, kot je opredeljeno v 26. odstavku MSRP16;
- vsa najemnina, plačana na dan začetka ali pred tem, zmanjšana za vse prejete spodbude za najem;
- morebitne začetne neposredne stroške najemnika; in
- oceno stroškov, ki jih bo imel najemnik pri demontaži in odstranitvi osnovnega sredstva, obnovi lokacije, na kateri se nahaja, ali obnovi osnovnega sredstva v stanje, ki ga zahtevajo pogoji najema, razen če ti stroški nastanejo za izdelavo zalog. Najemnik prevzame obveznost za te stroške bodisi na dan začetka bodisi zaradi uporabe osnovnega sredstva v določenem obdobju.

Na dan začetka najemnik meri obveznost najema po sedajni vrednosti najemnin, ki na ta dan niso plačane. Najemnine se diskontirajo z uporabo obrestne mere, ki je zajeta v najemu, če je to stopnjo mogoče zlahka določiti. Če te obrestne mere ni mogoče zlahka določiti, najemnik uporabi obrestno mero najemnika za izposojanje. Na datum začetka najema, vključene v merjenje najemne obveznosti, vključujejo naslednja plačila za pravico do uporabe osnovnega sredstva v času trajanja najema, ki niso plačana na dan začetka najema:

- fiksna plačila, zmanjšana za morebitne spodbude za najem;
- variabilne najemnine, ki so odvisne od indeksa ali stopnje, prvotno izmerjene z indeksom ali stopnjo na dan začetka;

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- zneski, ki jih bo najemnik plačal na podlagi jamstev preostale vrednosti;
- izvršitvena cena nakupne opcije, če je najemnik upravičeno prepričan, da bo to možnost uveljavil; in
- plačila kazni za odpoved najema, če rok najema odraža najemnika, ki uveljavlja možnost odpovedi najema.

Na podlagi sedanje prevladujoče razlage je DDV izključen iz plačil najema za diskontiranje.

Zato se izračun obveznosti za najem in s tem povezane pravice uporabe izvede brez DDV. Najemnine določi pravna oseba na podlagi pogodbe.

Upoštevajte, da se Banka, kot je že bilo omenjeno, v primeru, da pogodba vsebuje "nenajemniško komponento" (tj. Storitve poleg najema), odloči, da bo uporabila praktično smotnost MSRP 16, da ne bo ločila celotnega zneska najema v svoji komponenti da se celotna pogodba obračuna kot najemna pogodba.

Posledično bodo za te pogodbe najemnine celotni znesek, predviden s pogodbo.

Glede na obrestno mero, ki se uporablja za diskontiranje, je dovoljeno uporabljati dodatno posojilno obrestno mero (enako obrestni meri, ki bi jo moral najemnik plačati za izposojno v podobnem obdobju in s podobnim jamstvom sredstva, potrebna za pridobitev sredstva s podobnim vrednost na pravici do uporabe sredstva.)

Najemnik se lahko odloči, da ne bo uporabljal zahtev za:

- kratkoročni najemi;
- najemi, pri katerih je osnovno sredstvo nizke vrednosti

Kot dovoljuje standard, Banka ne bo uporabljala pripoznavanja za kratkoročne najeme, ki so takšni najemi, ki imajo v času začetnega pripoznavanja zapadlost 12 mesecev ali manj

Kot dopušča standard, Banka ne bo uporabljala pripoznavanja za najeme z nizko vrednostjo, ki so takšni najemi, katerih osnovno sredstvo je, ki ima ob novem pošteno vrednost (tržno vrednost) pod 5 tisoč EUR.

## B.1.8. Druga sredstva

Druga sredstva sestavljajo zaloge, terjatve za dane predujme in druga sredstva, ki niso izkazana v ostalih postavkah.

## B.1.9. Sredstva v posesti za prodajo

Banka razvrsti nekratkoročno sredstvo (ali skupino za odtujitev) med sredstva v posesti za prodajo, če bo njegova knjigovodska vrednost povrnjena predvsem s prodajnim poslom in ne z nadaljnjo uporabo.

Za razvrstitev v to skupino mora sredstvo ustrezati naslednjim pogojem:

- sredstvo mora biti na voljo za takojšnjo prodajo v svojem obstoječem stanju pod pogoji, ki so običajni ali standardni za prodajo takšnih

sredstev, in

- verjetnost, da se bo sredstvo prodalo, mora biti zelo visoka, kar pomeni, da:
  - a. mora biti ustrezna raven upravljanja zavezana načrtu prodaje sredstva,
  - b. mora biti sprožen aktiven program za iskanje kupca in dokončanje načrta,
  - c. je potrebno sredstvo aktivno tržiti za prodajo po ceni, ki je razumna glede na njegovo trenutno pošteno vrednost,
  - d. prodaja mora izpolnjevati pogoje za pripoznanje kot zaključena prodaja v enem letu od datuma razvrstitve, razen v primeru, ko lahko dogodki in okoliščine, na katere družba ne more vplivati, podaljšajo obdobje za dokončanje prodaje v enem letu in obstajajo zadostni dokazi, da družba ostaja zavezana svojemu načrtu prodaje sredstva.

Pri oceni verjetnosti prodaje je treba upoštevati verjetnost, da bodo delničarji prodajo odobrili. Takšna sredstva ali skupine za odtujitev se izmerijo po knjigovodski vrednosti ali poštenu vrednosti, zmanjšani za stroške prodaje, odvisno od tega, katera je nižja. Izgube zaradi oslabitve ob začetni razvrstitvi med sredstva v posesti za prodajo in kasnejši dobički in izgube zaradi ponovnega vrednotenja se pripoznajo v poslovnem izidu. Ko so neopredmetena sredstva in opredmetena osnovna sredstva enkrat razvrščena med sredstva v posesti za prodajo, jih ni več mogoče amortizirati ali odpisati.

Prvi pogoj, ki mora biti izpolnjen za razvrstitev med sredstva v posesti za prodajo, je, da je sredstvo ali skupina za odtujitev na voljo za prodajo v obstoječem stanju. V skladu s tem se sredstvo (bodisi nepremičnina bodisi naložba v odvisno podjetje ali pridruženo podjetje), ki ga je treba pred prodajo prestrukturirati, ne more razvrstiti med sredstva za prodajo, tudi če so izpolnjeni drugi pogoji za takšno razvrstitev.

Banka v izkazu finančnega položaja ločeno izkazuje sredstva namenjena prodaji in ustavljeno poslovanje in obveznosti v povezavi s sredstvi namenjenim prodaji in ustavljeno poslovanje. Ta sredstva in obveznosti se v izkazu finančnega položaja ne smejo pobotati med seboj.

Čisti saldo dobičkov (dividende, prihodki od obresti itd.) in izgub (odhodki od obresti itd.), ki izhajajo iz ustavljenega poslovanja, se pripozna v izkazu poslovnega izida pod postavko "Dobiček (izguba) po obdavčitvi iz naslova ustavljenega poslovanja" (postavka "Dobiček (izguba) po obdavčitvi iz naslova ustavljenega poslovanja" v računovodskih izkazih družbe). Dobički in izgube, ki jih je mogoče pripisati posameznim sredstvom ali skupinam za odtujitev, ki ne predstavljajo ustavljenega poslovanja, namenjenega odtujitvi, se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida znotraj posameznih postavk izkaza poslovnega izida.

Določbe o merjenju iz MSRP 5 ne veljajo za naslednja sredstva, ki so zajeta v navedenih MSRP, bodisi kot posamezna sredstva bodisi kot del skupine za odtujitev:

- (a) odložene terjatve za davek (MRS 12 Davki iz dobička).
- (b) sredstva, ki izhajajo iz zaslužkov zaposlencev (MRS 19 Zaslužki zaposlencev).

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- (c) finančna sredstva v okviru MSRP 9 Finančni instrumenti.
- (d) nekratkoročna sredstva, ki so obračunana v skladu z modelom poštene vrednosti v MRS 40 Naložbene nepremičnine.
- (e) nekratkoročna sredstva, ki se merijo po pošteni vrednosti, zmanjšani za stroške prodaje, v skladu z MRS 41 Kmetijstvo.
- (f) pogodbene pravice iz zavarovalnih pogodb, kot so opredeljene v MSRP 4 Zavarovalne pogodbe.

Pri naknadnem ponovnem merjenju skupine za odtujitev je treba ponovno izmeriti knjigovodske vrednosti vseh sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso v obsegu zahtev za merjenje MSRP 5, vendar so vključena v skupino za odtujitev, razvrščeno kot v posesti za prodajo, v skladu z veljavnimi MSRP, preden se ponovno izmeri poštena vrednost, zmanjšana za stroške prodaje skupine za odtujitev.

## B.2. Obveznosti

### B.2.1. Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti

Banka meri finančne obveznosti po odplačni vrednosti, razen „Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje“ in „Izvedeni finančni instrumenti-varovanje pred tveganjem“, ki predstavljajo negativno tržno vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov in se merijo po pošteni vrednosti.

Druge finančne obveznosti vključujejo obveznosti za provizije zunaj obsega izračuna amortizirane vrednosti finančnih obveznosti, obveznosti za kupljena finančna sredstva, obveznosti na računu iz poslovnih odnosov, obveznosti do dobaviteljev in druge poslovne obveznosti, ki ustrezajo opredelitvi finančnega instrumenta.

Banka odpravi pripoznanje finančne obveznosti, ko pogodbene obveznosti prenehajo, so odpovedane ali potečejo.

#### Izdaja obveznic MREL

Minimalna zahteva glede kapitala in kvalificiranih obveznosti (MREL) je minimalni znesek lastniškega kapitala in podrejenega dolga, ki ga mora vzdrževati institucija za podporo učinkovitemu reševanju. V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. bo treba lastna sredstva zaradi ugotovljenih primanjkljajev v vseh večletnih načrtih dopolniti z drugimi obveznostmi, ki so predmet ukrepov za reševanje, da se izpolnijo zahteve MREL.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je izdala prednostne obveznice z dnem 17.11.2021 in 13.06.2024, ki ustrezajo pogojem za upravičene obveznosti, ki izpolnjujejo interne zahteve MREL v skladu s 35. točko 5. člena slovenskega Zakona o reševanju in prisilnem prenehanju bank. Izdani znesek je znašal 18 milijonov EUR in 35 milijonov EUR in je obračunan kot obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti ter v celoti vpisane s strani matične družbe.

### B.2.2. Rezervacije za tveganja in stroške

Rezervacija se pripozna, kadar ima Banka sedanjo obveznost zaradi preteklega dogodka in kadar je verjetno, da bo za poravnavo obveznosti potreben odtok virov, ki vključujejo gospodarske koristi, in če je mogoče zanesljivo oceniti znesek obveznosti.

#### Dane obveznosti in garancije

Rezervacije za tveganja in stroške danih obveznosti in garancij se pripoznajo za nepreklicne obveznosti in jamstva, ne glede na to, ali sodijo v področje MSRP 9 ali MRS 37. Postavka vsebuje ocene pričakovane izgube, izračunane na teh instrumentih, ki izhajajo iz postopka vrednotenja, kot je opisano v poglavju A.2.6. - Oslabitev in rezervacije.

Rezervacije za obdobje se obračunajo pod postavko »Čiste rezervacije za tveganja in stroške: a) dane obveznosti in finančna jamstva«.

#### Obveznosti do zaposlenih

Rezervacije za pokojnine oz. rezervacije za prejemke za zaposlene, ki se izplačujejo po zaključku zaposlitve, so opredeljene kot načrti prispevkov ali programi z določenimi prejemki glede na naravo načrta. Načrti z določenimi prispevki so načrti, po katerih družba plačuje fiksne prispevke. Ugodnosti so rezultat zneska plačanih prispevkov in donosa vloženih prispevkov. Delodajalec ne prevzema aktuarskih in/ali naložbenih tveganj, povezanih s tovrstnimi načrti, saj nima pravne ali implicitne obveznosti plačevanja nadaljnjih prispevkov, če načrt ne zadostuje za zagotovitev ugodnosti vsem zaposlenim.

Banka zaposlenim zagotavlja jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine. Vzpostavila je tudi program zadrževanja ključnih kadrov. Zaposleni lahko zahtevajo jubilejne nagrade v okoliščinah, ko jih je delodajalec zaposlil za določeno časovno obdobje. Zaposleni so upravičeni do odpravnin, če so zaposleni v Banki do upokojitvene starosti in so bili zaposleni v Banki ali Leasingu za najmanj določeno obdobje.

Sedanjo vrednost obveznosti za izplačilo jubilejnih nagrad in odpravnin izračuna neodvisni pooblaščen aktuar po metodi načrtovanih kreditnih enot. Ključne aktuarske predpostavke, ki so vključene v izračun obveznosti, so naslednje:

- diskontna stopnja; znaša 4,06 % za leto 2025 in 3,27 % za leto 2024;
- ocenjena povečanja plač v prihodnosti; 3 % (nanaša se na plačilo odpravnin; nespremenjeno od 2024)
- povečanje (fiksni) izplačili; 2,1 za leto 2025 and 2024 (velja za nagrade za dolgoletno delo)
- stopnja umrljivosti – slovenska tabela umrljivosti 2000-2002;
- fluktuacija (prenehanje brez plačila) zaposlenih, na podlagi zabeleženih podatkov preteklih let;
- upokojitvena starost: 63 let za ženske in 65 let za moške (nespremenjeno od leta 2024);
- trenutni podatki o zaposlenih (dolžina zaposlitve, starost, spol, povprečna plača);
- povprečna mesečna plača v Republiki Sloveniji (bruto 2.504,53 EUR za leto 2025 in 2.385,84 za leto 2024)

Znesek obveznosti iz jubilejnih nagrad in odpravnin se pripozna kot sedanja vrednost pričakovanih prihodnjih denarnih odlivov. Aktuarski dobički in izgube za odpravnine se pripoznajo v rezervah poštene vrednosti.

V skladu z MSRP 2 je matična družba vzpostavila srednjeročne / dolgoročne delniške opcije in program delnic, s katerimi je UniCredit Italiano SpA podelila kapitalske instrumente. Program je bil ustanovljen

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za spodbujanje pripadnosti in motivacije izbranih managerjev in zaposlenih za doseganje strateških ciljev matične skupine. Plačilne transakcije na podlagi delnic se poravnajo z lastniškim kapitalom. V skladu z MSRP morajo hčerinske družbe, katerih zaposleni so matični družbi odobrili lastniške instrumente, plačati slednje za dodelitev, dodeljeno svojim zaposlenim.

Poleg tega Banka zaposlenim zagotavlja kratkoročne ugodnosti za zaposlene, kot so prispevki za pokojninsko zavarovanje in pripoznava stroške teh prispevkov.

Program pred upokojitvijo, ki je bil vpeljan leta 2021 z namenom preoblikovanja starostne strukture zaposlenih in odpiranja priložnosti za mlajšo populacijo in nove zaposlene, hkrati pa omogoča postopno pridobivanje izkušenj in znanja, podpira nenehno preoblikovanje procesov in nadaljnjo digitalizacijo ter zadovoljuje potrebe po novih kompetencah v okviru novega načina dela.

Program pred upokojitvijo je prostovoljen in zaposlenim, ki izpolnjujejo določene kriterije, opredeljene v programu pred upokojitvijo, ponuja možnost predčasne upokojitve. V kolikor obveznost ni poravnana, se stanje obveznosti ponovno izmeri na vsak datum bilance stanja, vse spremembe pa se pripoznajo v postavki poslovnega izida "Administrativni stroški: a) stroški dela".

## Druge rezervacije

Rezervacije za tveganja in stroške se pripoznajo v skladu z zahtevami MRS 37, in sicer ko so izpolnjeni naslednji pogoji:

- ima podjetje sedanjo obveznost (pravno ali konstruktivno) kot rezultat preteklega dogodka;
- verjetno bo za poravnavo obveznosti potreben odtok virov, ki predstavljajo gospodarske koristi; in
- mogoče je zanesljivo oceniti znesek obveznosti.

Zneski, pripoznani kot rezervacije, so najboljša ocena odhodkov, potrebnih za poravnavo sedanje obveznosti. Tveganja in negotovosti, ki neizogibno obkrožajo ustrezne dogodke in okoliščine, se upoštevajo pri doseganju najboljše ocene rezervacije.

Zlasti, kadar je učinek časovne vrednosti denarja pomemben (na splošno, ko je treba plačilo opraviti več kot 18 mesecev od priznanja), bi moral biti znesek rezervacije sedanja vrednost najboljše ocene stroškov, potrebnih za poravnavo obveznosti. Uporabljena diskontna stopnja odraža trenutne ocene trga.

Rezervacije se redno pregledajo in prilagodijo tako, da odražajo trenutno najboljšo oceno. Če postane jasno, da ni več verjetno, da bo za poravnavo obveznosti potreben odtok virov, ki predstavljajo ekonomske koristi, se rezervacija razveljavi.

Druge rezervacije se nanašajo predvsem na:

- Rezervacije za pravne zadeve: rezervacije za pravne zadeve se pripoznajo, ko je izpolnjen pogoj za sprožitev takega plačila in je verjetnost nad 50 %.

Rezervacije za prestrukturiranje: Rezervacije za prestrukturiranje se pripoznajo, ko Banka odobri podroben in formalen načrt

prestrukturiranja in se je prestrukturiranje začelo ali pa je bilo javno napovedano.

## B.2.3. Delniški kapital

Delniški kapital je sestavljen iz vpoklicanega osnovnega kapitala, kapitalskih rezerv, akumuliranega drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (pri poslih z vrednostnimi papirji, merjenimi po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, pri varovanju denarnih tokov in pri aktuarskih čistih dobičkih / izgubah za pokojninske programe), rezerv iz dobička in čistega dobička poslovnega leta. Spremembe lastnih delnic se poročajo kot neposredna nasprotna postavka lastniškega kapitala, tj. kot zmanjšanje slednjega v znesku morebitnih nakupov in kot povečanje v znesku morebitnih prihodkov od prodaje. Le zadržani dobiček vključno s čistim dobičkom poslovnega leta je izplačljiv.

## C. Glavne postavke - izkaz poslovnega izida

### C.1. Obrestni prihodki in odhodki

Prihodki in odhodki od obresti se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida po metodi efektivne obrestne mere v skladu s Pojasnilom 23. Učinkovita obrestna mera je stopnja, ki natančno diskontira ocenjene prihodnje denarne tokove finančnega instrumenta skozi pričakovano življenjsko dobo finančnega instrumenta na neto knjigovodsko vrednost finančnega sredstva ali finančne obveznosti. V izračun efektivne obrestne mere so vključene vse pristojbine, plačane ali prejete med pogodbenimi strankami, ki jih je mogoče pripisati posebnemu posojilnemu dogovoru.

### C.2. Prihodki in odhodki iz provizij ter drugi poslovni dobički

Provizije, ki so vključene v izračun efektivne obrestne mere, so pripoznane med obrestnimi prihodki oz. odhodki. Postavki »Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)« in »Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)« torej vključujeta le tiste provizije, ki niso vključene v izračun efektivne obrestne mere.

Ostali prihodki iz provizij in drugi poslovni prihodki se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida, če podjetje izpolnjuje svojo pogodbeno obveznost, v skladu s pravili MSRP 15 Prihodki iz pogodb s kupci.

Pri tem velja, da:

- če je obveznost izpolnjena v določenem trenutku (angl. point in time), se z njo povezani prihodki pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida, ko je storitev opravljena;
- če je obveznost izpolnjena skozi določeno časovno obdobje (angl. over time), se z njo povezani prihodki pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida skladno z napredkom pri izpolnjevanju obveznosti.

Zaradi zgoraj omenjenih pravil se transakcijske provizije (npr. provizije iz trgovanja z vrednostnimi papirji) knjižijo v trenutku, ko je storitev opravljena, medtem ko se provizije za upravljanje sredstev, za varno

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hrambo in provizije za prevzem obveznosti običajno pripoznajo v času trajanja pogodbe (metoda vložkov).

Če čas unovčenja ni usklajen z načinom izpolnjevanja obveznosti, Banka obračuna pogodbeno sredstvo ali pogodbeno obveznost za del prihodkov, ki so nastali v določenem obdobju ali ki se odložijo do naslednjih obdobj.

Če je znesek, ki je predviden s pogodbo, v celoti ali delno odvisen od variabilnosti, se prihodki knjižijo v višini najverjetnejšega zneska, ki ga Banka pričakuje.

Če se pogodba nanaša na različno blago/storitve, katerih obveznosti niso izpolnjene istočasno, se prihodki razporedijo med različne obveznosti, sorazmerno s samostojno ceno posameznega dostavljenega blaga ali storitve in se bodo zato pripoznali v izkazu poslovnega izida na podlagi časa izpolnitve posamezne obveznosti.

### C.3. Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

Ta kategorija vključuje dobičke in izgube, ustvarjene pri odtujitvi dolžniških instrumentov po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa ter posojil po odplačni vrednosti in kapitalskih instrumentov.

### C.4. Prihodki iz dividend

Dividende se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida za leto, v katerem je bila odobrena njihova razdelitev.

Prihodki od dividend, ki izhajajo iz »Finančnih sredstev, namenjenih trgovanju«, »Finančnih sredstev po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid«, ki niso namenjena trgovanju, in »Finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa« se poročajo v postavki Prihodki od dividend.

### C.5. Tekoči in odloženi davek

Tekoča sredstva in davčne obveznosti se izračunajo v skladu z lokalnimi davčnimi predpisi in se pripoznajo v poslovnem izidu po nastanku poslovnega dogodka. Od leta 2024 do leta 2028 je davek od dohodka pravnih oseb bil (in bo) obračunan po davčni stopnji v višini 22 %. Skladno s tem so bili odloženi davki na dan 31. 12. 2024 in 31. 12. 2025, obračunani po davčni stopnji v višini 22 %.

Prav tako, v letu 2024 je predstavljen nov davek na bilančno vsoto bank in hranilnic in znaša 0,2 % celotnih bančnih sredstev. Davek je omejen na obdobje med leti 2024 in 2028. V izkazu poslovnega izida je vidno kot povečanje drugih administrativnih stroškov v Pojasnilu 35.2. V izkazu Finančne položaja je vidno kot obveznost v Pojasnilu 17 – Druge obveznosti.

Na splošno odložene terjatve in obveznosti za davek nastanejo, kadar obstaja razlika med računovodsko obravnavo in davčno obravnavo

knjigovodske vrednosti sredstva ali obveznosti, razen začasnih razlik pri začetnem pripoznanju sredstev ali obveznosti v poslu, ki ni poslovna združitev in ne vpliva niti na računovodski niti obdavčljivi poslovni izid.

Odložene terjatve za davek se pripoznajo za neuveljavljene davčne izgube, neuveljavljene davčne dobropise in odbitne začasne razlike, če je verjetno, da bodo v prihodnosti na voljo obdavčljivi dobički, v breme katerih jih bo mogoče uporabiti. Prihodnji obdavčljivi dobički se določijo na podlagi odprave ustreznih obdavčljivih začasnih razlik. Če znesek prihodnjih obdavčljivih dobičkov ne zadošča za pripoznanje odložene terjatve za davek v celoti, se bodoči obdavčljivi dobički, prilagojeni za odpravo obstoječih začasnih razlik, upoštevajo na podlagi poslovnih načrtov za prihodnja 3 leta. Odložene terjatve za davek se pregledajo na vsak datum poročanja in se zmanjšajo za znesek, za katerega ni več verjetno, da bo mogoče uveljaviti davčno olajšavo. Takšna zmanjšanja se odpravijo, ko se verjetnost prihodnjih obdavčljivih dobičkov izboljša. Nepripoznane odložene terjatve za davek se ponovno ocenijo na vsak datum poročanja in pripoznajo, če je postalo verjetno, da bodo v prihodnosti na voljo obdavčljivi dobički, v breme katerega jih bo mogoče uporabiti.

Tekoči in odloženi davki se pripoznajo v odhodkih (prihodkih) za davek iz dobička in izgube, ki se nanašajo na dobiček ali izgubo iz nadaljevanja poslovanja, razen za davke, ki se nanašajo na postavke, ki se v istem ali v drugem proračunskem letu pripisujejo ali obračunajo neposredno v kapital, kot je tiste, ki se nanašajo na dobičke ali izgube na finančnih sredstvih po pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in tiste, ki se nanašajo na spremembe poštenih vrednosti instrumentov za varovanje denarnih tokov, katerih spremembe vrednosti se pripoznajo brez davka, neposredno v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa - rezervacije iz vrednotenja.

Davčni odhodek (davčni dohodek) obsega tekoče davčne odhodeke (tekoči davčni dohodek) in odloženi davčni odhodek (odloženi davčni dohodek).

Banka je zavezana različnim posrednim davkom. Ti so vključeni kot sestavni del upravnih stroškov. Davek na finančne storitve se odšteje od dohodka, na katerega se nanaša.

Vsako tako zmanjšanje se odpravi, kolikor postane verjetno, da bo na voljo zadosten obdavčljivi dobiček.

Poleg tega je Banka od leta 2024 vključena v področje uporabe novo zasnovane uredbe o Drugem stebru. Uredba o drugem stebru določa mednarodni okvir pravil, katerih cilj je zagotoviti, da se svetovni dobički multinacionalnih skupin obdavčijo po stopnji, ki ni nižja od 15 %, v vseh državah, v katerih te skupine poslujejo.

Pravila so bila sprva oblikovana v okviru vključujočega okvira OECD, nato pa so bila v Evropski uniji izvedena z Direktivo Sveta EU 2022/2523 z dne 14. decembra 2022. Za države EU ta direktiva velja od leta 2024. Pravila Drugega stebra določajo, da če efektivna davčna stopnja Banke (določena z razmerjem med korigiranimi računovodskimi rezultati in korigiranim plačanim davkom od dohodka pravnih oseb) pade pod 15 %, mora Banka plačati dodatni davek (t. i. povrhnji, oz. "top-up" davek), da bi dosegla prag 15 % davčne stopnje.

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

Na podlagi večletnega načrta Banka ne pričakuje, da bo efektivna davčna stopnja padla pod 15 %.

## D. Ostale informacije

### D.1. Poslovanje po pooblastilih in posredniško poslovanje

Sredstva, ki jih Banka upravlja kot pooblaščenec, zaupnik ali posrednik, niso sredstva Banke in kot takšna niso vključena v računovodske izkaze Banke. S tem poslovanjem Banka zasluži provizijo, ki je izkazana kot »Opravnina od posredniških in komisijskih poslov« v izkazu poslovnega izida Banke.

### D.2. Regulatorne zahteve

Za Banko veljajo regulatorne zahteve Banke Slovenije. Ti predpisi vključujejo limite in druge omejitve, ki se nanašajo na zahteve za minimalno kapitalsko ustreznost, klasifikacijo posojil in zunajbilančnih obveznosti in rezervacij za kritje kreditnega tveganja, likvidnosti, obrestnih in deviznih pozicij. Banka Slovenije prav tako zahteva pojasnila o poslovanju po pooblastilu in o posredniškem poslovanju, ne zahtevajo pa jih MSRP.

### D.3. Povezane osebe

Po definiciji iz Mednarodnih računovodskih standardov je povezana stranka posameznik ali podjetje, ki je povezano s podjetjem, ki pripravlja računovodske izkaze ("poročajoče podjetje").

- (a) Posameznik ali ožji član posameznikove družine je povezan s poročajočim podjetjem, če ta posameznik:
- (i) obvladuje ali skupno obvladuje poročajoče podjetje,
  - (ii) pomembno vpliva na poročajoče podjetje, ali
  - (iii) je član ključnega ravnateljskega osebja poročajočega podjetja ali obvladujočega podjetja poročajočega podjetja.
- (b) Podjetje je povezano s poročajočim podjetjem, če velja kateri koli od naslednjih pogojev:
- (i) podjetje in poročajoče podjetje sta člana iste skupine (kar pomeni, da so vsa obvladujoča podjetja, odvisna podjetja in soodvisna podjetja povezana z drugimi podjetji),
  - (ii) eno podjetje je pridruženo podjetje ali skupni podvig drugega podjetja (ali pridruženo podjetje ali skupni podvig člana skupine, katere član je drugo podjetje),
  - (iii) obe podjetji sta skupni podvig iste tretje osebe,
  - (iv) eno podjetje je skupni podvig tretjega podjetja, pri čemer je drugo podjetje pridruženo podjetje tretjega podjetja,
  - (v) podjetje je program pozaposlitvenih zaslužkov za zaposlene v poročajočem podjetju ali podjetju, ki je povezano s poročajočim podjetjem. Če je samo poročajoče podjetje takšen program, so pokroviteljski zaposlovalci prav tako povezani s poročajočim podjetjem,
  - (vi) podjetje obvladuje ali skupno obvladuje posameznik iz točke (a),
  - (vii) posameznik iz točke (a)(i) pomembno vpliva na podjetje ali je

član ključnega ravnateljskega osebja podjetja (ali obvladujočega podjetja podjetja).

- (viii) Podjetje, ali kateri koli član skupine, katere del je podjetje, zagotavlja storitve ključnega poslovnega osebja poročajočemu podjetju ali obvladujočemu podjetju poročajočega podjetja.

Pri proučevanju vseh možnih oblik povezav med strankami je pozornost namenjena zlasti vsebini povezave in ne le pravni obliki.

### D.4. Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta

Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta so podrobno opisani v "Pojasnilo 48: Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta."

## E. Izkaz denarnih tokov

Pri poročanju o denarnih tokovih so denarna sredstva opredeljena kot denar v blagajni in na transakcijskih računih pri bankah, vključno z obveznimi rezervami pri Banki Slovenije. Denarni ustrezniki so opredeljeni kot kratkoročne hitro unovčljive naložbe, ki so takoj pretvorljive v znane zneske denarnih sredstev in pri katerih je tveganje spremembe vrednosti nepomembno.

Banka sestavi izkaz denarnih tokov po posredni metodi. Za prikaz denarnih tokov pri poslovanju Banka poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo dopolni z učinki naslednjih nendenarnih postavk: amortizacija, oslabitve, dobički in izgube iz tečajnih razlik, dobički in izgube ob spremembe pogojev odplačevanja dolžniških finančnih instrumentov, dobički in izgube pri prodaji opredmetenih sredstev in neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev, iz financiranja in naložbenja. V skladu s Sklepom o poslovnih knjigah in letnih poročilih bank in hranilnic Banka ne glede na to, da sestavi izkaz denarnih tokov po posredni metodi, za prikaz denarnih tokov pri naložbenju in denarnih tokov pri financiranju uporabi neposredno metodo.

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## F. Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

### Pojasnilo 1: Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah

Evropska centralna banka (ECB) od kreditnih institucij s sedežem v sodelujočih državah članicah zahteva, da izpolnjujejo obvezne rezerve, ki jih je potrebno imeti na računih pri ECB in pri sodelujočih nacionalnih centralnih bankah. Ključnega pomena je, da imajo kreditne institucije te rezerve le na računih pri sodelujočih nacionalnih centralnih bankah.

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Denar v blagajni</b>	<b>8.099</b>	<b>8.221</b>
<b>Stanja na računih in obvezne rezerve pri centralnih bankah</b>	<b>843.616</b>	<b>1.120.329</b>
Stanje na računih in obvezne rezerve pri centralnih bankah	770.641	506.278
Druga sredstva pri centralni banki	72.975	614.051
<b>Vpogledne vloge pri bankah</b>	<b>47.644</b>	<b>42.047</b>
<b>Popravek vrednosti</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>899.358</b>	<b>1.170.595</b>

Obvezne rezerve na dan 31. 12. 2025 znašajo 29.083.067 EUR. Na dan 31. 12. 2024 obvezne rezerve so znašale 29.843.166 EUR.

### Pojasnilo 2: Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025			31. 12. 2024		
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj
<b>Dolžniški vrednostni papirji</b>	<b>10.236</b>	-	<b>10.236</b>	-	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>
Obveznice, Republika Slovenija	10.236	-	10.236	-	213	213
<b>Kreditni</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti v posesti za trgovanje</b>	-	<b>41.358</b>	<b>41.358</b>	-	<b>52.372</b>	<b>52.372</b>
Terminske pogodbe (Forward)	-	1.653	1.653	-	3.630	3.630
Opcije (Option)	-	28.285	28.285	-	26.091	26.091
Zamenjave (Swap)	-	11.420	11.420	-	22.651	22.651
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>10.236</b>	<b>41.360</b>	<b>51.596</b>	-	<b>52.615</b>	<b>52.615</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Nominalna vrednost Sredstva	Poštena vrednost Sredstva	Nominalna vrednost Sredstva	Poštena vrednost Sredstva
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, V posesti za trgovanje</b>				
Terminske pogodbe - OTC (Forward in Futures)	100.173	1.653	133.631	3.630
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (Swap)	506.747	11.280	520.119	19.804
Zamenjave - OTC (Swap)	34.081	139	64.078	2847
Opcije - OTC (Option)	112.500	28.285	147.152	26.091
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>753.501</b>	<b>41.357</b>	<b>864.980</b>	<b>52.372</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 3: Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025			31. 12. 2024		
	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	-	152	152	-	436	436
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>436</b>

Kapitalski instrumenti vključujejo delnice Visa serije C na ravni 3. Pri vrednotenju razreda C se kot referenca upošteva cena vrednostnih papirjev (cena na zadnji dan četrtletja), nato pa se uporabi menjalno razmerje, ki ga določi Visa, z odbitkom, ki zajema tudi rezervacije za pravno tveganje.

## Pojasnilo 3.1.: Gibanje naložb v kapitalske instrumente

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>736</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>541</b>
Pozitivne tečajne razlike	-	20
Pozitivno vrednotenje	318	521
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(602)</b>	<b>(841)</b>
Prodaja/unovčenje	(289)	(414)
Negativne tečajne razlike	(50)	-
Negativno vrednotenje	(263)	(427)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>436</b>

## Pojasnilo 4: Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj	Raven 1	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	-	24.164	144	24.308	-	23.589	132	23.721
Obveznice, Republika Slovenija	254.429	9.915	-	264.344	241.840	-	-	241.840
Obveznice, druge države	53.741	-	-	53.741	51.542	-	-	51.542
Oslabitve	(7)	-	-	(7)	(7)	-	-	(7)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>308.163</b>	<b>34.079</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>342.386</b>	<b>293.375</b>	<b>23.589</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>317.096</b>

Banka poroča v Ravni 1 državne obveznice Slovenije in Italije, medtem ko se zakladne menice Slovenije poročajo v ravni 2. Raven 2 vključuje finančna sredstva, katerih poštena vrednost temelji na kotirani ceni za enak instrument in za katera ne obstaja delujoči trg.

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 4.1.: Gibanje naložb v kapitalske instrumente

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Skupaj	Raven 3	Skupaj	Raven 3
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>23.721</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>22.911</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>3</b>
Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	587	12	810	3
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>24.308</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>23.721</b>	<b>132</b>

## Pojasnilo 4.2.: Gibanje dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Skupaj	Raven 3	Skupaj	Raven 3
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>293.375</b>	-	<b>288.032</b>	-
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>103.739</b>	-	<b>64.189</b>	-
Nakup	95.686	-	48.738	-
Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	8.053	-	15.451	-
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(79.036)</b>	-	<b>(58.846)</b>	-
Prodaja / unovčenje	(78.806)	-	(58.738)	-
Negativno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(230)	-	(108)	-
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>318.078</b>	-	<b>293.375</b>	-

Pozitivne in negativne spremembe vključujejo razliko vrednotenja med tržno vrednostjo in knjigovodsko vrednostjo ter popravek poštene vrednosti, medtem ko premija ali diskont prilagodita donos stopnji zapadlosti in sprememba poštene vrednosti varovane postavke prikazana v pojasnilu 20.2 – Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, Finančna sredstva po poštene vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

## Pojasnilo 4.3.: Oslabitve dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Oblikovane oslabitve	(1)	(2)
Odpravljene oslabitve	1	1
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(7)</b>

## Pojasnilo 5: Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	36.307	30.817
Kreditni bankam	205.090	159.744
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	2.165.913	1.914.624
Druga finančna sredstva	2.261	3.572
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.409.571</b>	<b>2.108.757</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 5.1.: Dolžniški vrednostni papirji

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji (Republika Slovenija)	36.307	30.817
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>36.307</b>	<b>30.817</b>

## Pojasnilo 5.2.: Krediti bankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Kratkoročni krediti	205.107	159.758
Oslabitve	(17)	(14)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>205.090</b>	<b>159.744</b>

## Pojasnilo 5.3.: Gibanje oslabitev kreditov bankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Oblikovane oslabitve	(18)	(14)
Odpravljene oslabitve	15	1
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>(14)</b>

## Pojasnilo 5.4.: Krediti strankam, ki niso banke

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025			31. 12. 2024		
	Bruto vrednost	Oslabitve	Neto vrednost	Bruto vrednost	Oslabitve	Neto vrednost
<b>Kredit</b>						
<b>Kratkoročni</b>	<b>227.025</b>	<b>(21.227)</b>	<b>205.798</b>	<b>198.023</b>	<b>(4.119)</b>	<b>193.904</b>
Podjetja	198.759	(20.781)	177.978	158.188	(3.719)	154.469
Finančne institucije	5.037	(1)	5.036	2.114	(2)	2.112
Javni sektor	206	-	206	14.077	-	14.077
Prebivalstvo	20.719	(359)	20.360	22.022	(351)	21.671
Samostojni podjetniki	2.270	(86)	2.184	1.591	(46)	1.545
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	34	-	34	31	(1)	30
<b>Dolgoročni</b>	<b>2.002.538</b>	<b>(42.423)</b>	<b>1.960.115</b>	<b>1.751.770</b>	<b>(31.050)</b>	<b>1.720.720</b>
Podjetja	943.544	(33.298)	910.246	666.059	19.640)	646.419
Finančne institucije	201	(9)	192	262	(2)	260
Javni sektor	169.070	(34)	169.036	178.200	(22)	178.178
Prebivalstvo	877.729	(8.772)	868.957	893.561	(10.915)	882.646
Samostojni podjetniki	11.629	(309)	11.320	13.687	(471)	13.216
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	365	(1)	364	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.229.563</b>	<b>(63.650)</b>	<b>2.165.913</b>	<b>1.949.793</b>	<b>(35.169)</b>	<b>1.914.624</b>

Stanje kreditov zaposlenim na dan 31. december 2025 znaša 15.744 tisoč evrov (na dan 31. december 2024 znaša 16.049 tisoč evrov).

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 5.5.: Druga finančna sredstva

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Terjatve za provizije (opravnine)	255	415
Oslabitve provizij (opravnin)	(37)	(25)
Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki za bančne produkte	679	694
Terjatve v obračunu	1.167	2.259
Druga finančna sredstva	198	229
Oslabitve drugih finančnih sredstev	(1)	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.261</b>	<b>3.572</b>

## Pojasnilo 6: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti – obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Raven 2	Raven 2
<b>Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk</b>	<b>10.956</b>	<b>12.899</b>
Varovanje poštene vrednosti kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	10.956	12.899
<b>Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk</b>	<b>44.554</b>	<b>44.416</b>
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	44.554	44.310
Varovanje denarnih tokov	-	106
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>55.510</b>	<b>57.315</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Nominalna vrednost Sredstva	Poštena vrednost Sredstva	Nominalna vrednost Sredstva	Poštena vrednost Sredstva
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>				
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap)				
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	211.709	10.956	216.813	12.899
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	652.991	44.554	767.093	44.416
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>864.700</b>	<b>55.510</b>	<b>983.907</b>	<b>57.315</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Sredstva	Sredstva
<b>Izpostavljenost tveganju</b>	-	-
Obrestna mera		
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	55.510	57.209
Varovanje denarnih tokov	-	105
<b>Skupaj obrestni izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>	<b>55.510</b>	<b>57.315</b>
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti namenjeni varovanju</b>		
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap)		
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	10.956	12.899
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	44.554	44.416
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>55.510</b>	<b>57.315</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem	Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Sredstva - Izvedeni finančni instrumenti - Varovanje pred tveganjem	55.510	57.315

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke	Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Finančna sredstva merjena po poštenu vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(11.114)	(10.199)
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	41.098	29.929

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Spremembe vrednosti instrumenta za varovanje pred tveganjem, pripoznanega v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu	Spremembe vrednosti instrumenta za varovanje pred tveganjem, pripoznanega v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Akumuliran znesek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	187	100

## Pojasnilo 7: Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem – sredstva

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Pozitivne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	677	6.110
Negativne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(41.775)	(36.039)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(41.098)</b>	<b>(29.929)</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 8: Opredmetena sredstva

31.12.2025

EUR 1.000	Vlaganja v tuje objekte	Računalniška oprema	Druga oprema	Oprema v pripravi	Nepremičnine v poslovnem najemu	Oprema in druga opredmetena osnovna sredstva v poslovnem najemu	Skupaj
<b>Nabavna vrednost</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>6.816</b>	<b>5.199</b>	<b>3.007</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>13.920</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>29.912</b>
Povečanje	945	-	-	411	712	120	2.188
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	-	671	232	(904)	-	-	1
Izločitev	(877)	(818)	(428)	-	(682)	(73)	(2.879)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>6.883</b>	<b>5.053</b>	<b>2.811</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>13.950</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>29.221</b>
<b>Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>4.419</b>	<b>4.575</b>	<b>2.097</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.146</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>18.423</b>
Amortizacija za leto	354	404	179	-	1.252	51	2.240
Izločitev	(848)	(817)	(428)	-	(578)	(72)	(2.744)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>3.924</b>	<b>4.161</b>	<b>1.848</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.820</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>17.919</b>
<b>Čista knjigovodska vrednost</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>2.397</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>6.774</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11.488</b>
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>2.959</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>6.130</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>11.302</b>

31.12.2024

EUR 1.000	Vlaganja v tuje objekte	Računalniška oprema	Druga oprema	Oprema v pripravi	Nepremičnine v poslovnem najemu	Oprema in druga opredmetena osnovna sredstva v poslovnem najemu	Skupaj
<b>Nabavna vrednost</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>7.462</b>	<b>5.526</b>	<b>3.924</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>14.954</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>32.678</b>
Povečanje	859	-	-	829	1.330	3	3.020
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	-	237	370	(606)	-	-	-
Izločitev	(1.505)	(564)	(1.287)	-	(2.364)	(66)	(5.786)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>6.816</b>	<b>5.199</b>	<b>3.007</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>13.920</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>29.912</b>
<b>Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>5.679</b>	<b>4.694</b>	<b>3.213</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.014</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>21.774</b>
Amortizacija za leto	245	433	158	-	1.447	55	2.339
Izločitev	(1.505)	(552)	(1.274)	-	(2.315)	(43)	(5.689)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>4.419</b>	<b>4.575</b>	<b>2.097</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.146</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>18.423</b>
<b>Čista knjigovodska vrednost</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>1.783</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>6.940</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10.904</b>
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>2.397</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>6.774</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11.488</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 9: Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025			31. 12. 2024		
	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi	Skupaj	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi	Skupaj
<b>Nabavna vrednost</b>						
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>56.221</b>	<b>1.391</b>	<b>57.613</b>	<b>54.217</b>	<b>1.202</b>	<b>55.419</b>
Povečanje	-	2.318	2.318	-	2.224	2.224
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	1.719	(1.718)	1	2.035	(2.035)	-
Izločitev	(789)	(13)	(802)	(31)	-	(31)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>57.151</b>	<b>1.978</b>	<b>59.129</b>	<b>56.221</b>	<b>1.391</b>	<b>57.613</b>
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>49.066</b>	-	<b>49.066</b>	<b>45.405</b>	-	<b>45.405</b>
Amortizacija za leto	3.135	-	3.135	3.691	-	3.691
Izločitev	(544)	-	(544)	(31)	-	(31)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>51.657</b>	-	<b>51.657</b>	<b>49.066</b>	-	<b>49.066</b>
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>7.155</b>	<b>1.391</b>	<b>8.547</b>	<b>8.812</b>	<b>1.202</b>	<b>10.014</b>
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>5.494</b>	<b>1.978</b>	<b>7.472</b>	<b>7.155</b>	<b>1.391</b>	<b>8.547</b>

## Pojasnilo 10: Terjatve in obveznosti iz naslova davkov

## Tekoči davek od dohodka pravnih oseb

EUR 1.000	Banka		
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024	Učinek v letu 2025
Terjatve za tekoči davek	10.295	11.642	(1.347)
Pobot terjatev za tekoči davek	(2.770)	(11.217)	8.447
<b>Stanje terjatev za tekoči davek</b>	<b>7.525</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>7.100</b>
Obveznosti za tekoči davek	2.770	11.217	(8.447)
Pobot obveznosti za tekoči davek	(2.770)	(11.217)	8.447
<b>Stanje obveznosti za tekoči davek</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Zneski odloženih davkov so prilagojeni na osnovi pripravljenih projekcij pri čemer se referiramo na MRS 12. Projekcije so pripravljene za prihodnja leta z namenom preveriti, ali obstajajo prihodnji obdavčljivi prihodki, s katerimi je mogoče pobotati sredstva odloženega davka.

Odložena terjatev za davek se pripozna skladno s presojo sledečih postavk:

- določitev dobička pred davki in obdavčljivega dohodka v ustreznem časovnem obdobju 10 let
- oceno verjetnosti obdavčljivega dobička, določenega na podlagi prejšnje točke

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

EUR 1.000	Banka		
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024	Učinek v letu 2025
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	129	457	(329)
Opredmetena in neopredmetena osnovna sredstva, naložbene nepremičnine	-	0	(0)
Rezervacije za jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine	159	162	(3)
Druga finančna sredstva	1	2	(0)
Pobot odloženih terjatev	(289)	(566)	277
<b>Stanje terjatev za odloženi davek</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>(55)</b>
Rezervacije	120	110	9
Varovanje denarnih tokov	(2)	(44)	41
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	1.218	499	719
Pobot odloženih obveznosti	(289)	(566)	277
<b>Stanje obveznosti za odloženi davek</b>	<b>1.046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.046</b>

Odložene terjatve in obveznosti za davek se nanašajo na pozicije, ki so izkazane v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu, razen rezervacij za jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine, ki so delno (aktuarski dobički/izgube) pripoznane v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu in delno v izkazu poslovnega izida. Hkrati pa se je stanje za terjatve za odloženi davek pobotalo z stanjem za odložene obveznosti za davek, ki leta 2025 znašajo 1.046 tisoč EUR (v letu 2024: 55 tisoč EUR) zaradi prevrednotenja pozicije v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu.

## Pojasnilo 11: Druga sredstva

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Predujmi	73	357
Nevračunani stroški in odhodki	953	1.063
Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki	767	1.748
Plemenite kovine	14	14
Druge terjatve	534	931
Oslabitve drugih sredstev	(7)	(16)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.334</b>	<b>4.097</b>

## Pojasnilo 12: Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025			31. 12. 2024		
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni trgovanju</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38.782</b>	<b>38.782</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49.323</b>	<b>49.323</b>
Terminske pogodbe (Forward)	-	705	705	-	3.718	3.718
Opcije (Option)	-	25.709	25.709	-	23.418	23.418
Zamenjave (Swap)	-	12.368	12.368	-	22.187	22.187
<b>Ostale finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38.783</b>	<b>38.783</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49.323</b>	<b>49.323</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Nominalna vrednost Obveznosti	Poštena vrednost Obveznosti	Nominalna vrednost Obveznosti	Poštena vrednost Obveznosti
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti posesti za trgovanje</b>				
Terminske pogodbe - OTC (Forward in Futures)	88.469	705	132.626	3.718
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (Swap)	497.747	11.339	511.119	19.590
Zamenjave - OTC (Swap)	43.156	1028	61.912	2.597
Opcije - OTC (Option)	112.500	25.711	147.152	23.418
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>741.872</b>	<b>38.783</b>	<b>852.809</b>	<b>49.323</b>

## Pojasnilo 13: Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	74.107	70.547
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	3.136.911	3.079.271
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	-	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	83.235	53.185
Druge finančne obveznosti	40.866	45.491
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.335.118</b>	<b>3.248.494</b>

## Pojasnilo 13.1.: Vloge bank in centralnih bank

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Vloge bank na vpogled	20.036	10.560
Kratkoročne vloge bank	54.071	59.987
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>74.107</b>	<b>70.547</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 13.2.: Vloge strank

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Na vpogled</b>	<b>2.037.793</b>	<b>1.870.566</b>
Podjetja	1.105.962	1.010.247
Finančne institucije	46.337	47.338
Javni sektor	33.058	37.586
Prebivalstvo	764.391	692.023
Samostojni podjetniki	80.919	76.852
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	7.126	6.520
<b>Kratkoročne vloge</b>	<b>941.343</b>	<b>881.065</b>
Podjetja	626.269	609.359
Finančne institucije	35.398	5.904
Javni sektor	78.624	138.902
Prebivalstvo	200.196	126.426
Samostojni podjetniki	481	129
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	375	345
<b>Dolgoročne vloge</b>	<b>157.775</b>	<b>327.640</b>
Podjetja	32.142	49.941
Finančne institucije	465	461
Javni sektor	-	2.200
Prebivalstvo	123.676	273.682
Samostojni podjetniki	-	2
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	1.492	1.354
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.136.911</b>	<b>3.079.271</b>

## Pojasnilo 13.3.: Izdani dolžniški vrednostni papirji

## Dolžniški vrednostni papirji

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Izdani vrednostni papirji	83.235	53.185
Banke	83.235	53.185
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>83.235</b>	<b>53.185</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 13.4.: Druge finančne obveznosti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Sredstva za čezmejna nakazila	3.801	7.090
Obveznosti za provizije	84	3
Obveznosti v obračunu	16.464	19.024
Obveznosti do dobaviteljev	64	58
Vnaprej vračunani odhodki in stroški	8.608	8.177
Druge poslovne obveznosti	5.219	3.917
Obveznosti iz najema (MSRP 16)	6.626	7.222
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>40.866</b>	<b>45.491</b>

## Pojasnilo 13.5.: Obveznosti iz najema (MSRP 16)

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Obveznost iz najema	Obveznost iz najema
Do 1 leta	1.383	1.473
Od 1 do 2 let	1.312	1.337
Od 2 do 3 let	1.269	1.266
Od 3 do 4 let	1.210	1.207
Od 4 do 5 let	1.156	1.114
Čez 5 let	897	1.967
<b>Skupaj obveznosti iz najema</b>	<b>7.227</b>	<b>8.364</b>
Finančne obveznosti (diskont)	(601)	(1.142)
<b>Obveznost iz najema</b>	<b>6.626</b>	<b>7.222</b>

Zmanjšanje obveznosti poleg rednih odplačil je posledica odpovedi in sprememb pogodb. Gibanja so razkrita v pojasnilu 8 Opredmetena sredstva.

## Pojasnilo 14: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju – obveznosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Raven 2	Raven 2
<b>Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk</b>	<b>1.611</b>	<b>3.164</b>
Varovanje poštene vrednosti kreditov	1.611	3.164
<b>Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk</b>	<b>34.721</b>	<b>41.295</b>
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	29.843	36.202
Varovanje denarnih tokov	4.878	5.093
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>36.332</b>	<b>44.459</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Nominalni vrednost Obveznosti	Poštena vrednost Obveznosti	Nominalni vrednost Obveznosti	Poštena vrednost Obveznosti
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>				
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap)				
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	99.818	1.611	81.201	3.164
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	721.779	34.721	686.692	41.295
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>821.597</b>	<b>36.332</b>	<b>767.893</b>	<b>44.459</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Obveznosti	Obveznosti
<b>Izpostavljenost tveganju</b>		
<b>Obrestna mera</b>		
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	31.454	39.366
Varovanje denarnih tokov	4.878	5.093
Drugi izvedeni finančni instrumenti za obvladovanje tveganj	-	-
<b>Skupaj obrestni izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>	<b>36.332</b>	<b>44.459</b>
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti namenjeni varovanju</b>		
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap)		
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	1.611	3.164
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	34.721	41.295
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>36.332</b>	<b>44.459</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem	Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Obveznosti - Izvedeni finančni instrumenti - Varovanje pred tveganjem	(36.332)	(44.459)

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke	Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	(26.286)	(22.223)

## Pojasnilo 15: Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem - obveznosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Pozitivne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	2.254	6.997
Negativne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(28.540)	(29.220)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(26.286)</b>	<b>(22.223)</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 16: Rezervacije

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Za pravno nerešene tožbe	45.885	41.284
Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	2.813	2.441
Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	5.236	3.269
Druge rezervacije	1.422	803
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>55.357</b>	<b>47.798</b>

## Spremembe na letni ravni

## 31.12.2025

EUR 1.000	Za pravno nerešene tožbe	Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	Druge rezervacije	Skupaj
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>41.284</b>	<b>2.441</b>	<b>3.269</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>47.798</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>7.171</b>	<b>2.138</b>	<b>4.310</b>	<b>1.714</b>	<b>15.333</b>
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	7.171	2.138	4.310	1.714	15.333
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(2.570)</b>	<b>(1.766)</b>	<b>(2.341)</b>	<b>(1.095)</b>	<b>(7.772)</b>
Poraba rezervacij	(2.570)	(662)	-	(1.095)	(4.327)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v izkazu poslovnega izida	-	(1.019)	(2.341)	-	(3.360)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu	-	(85)	-	-	(85)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>45.885</b>	<b>2.813</b>	<b>5.237</b>	<b>1.423</b>	<b>55.359</b>

## 31. 12. 2024

EUR 1.000	Za pravno nerešene tožbe	Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	Druge rezervacije	Skupaj
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>18.396</b>	<b>3.786</b>	<b>5.416</b>	<b>1.002</b>	<b>28.599</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>24.512</b>	<b>1.830</b>	<b>1.720</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>28.294</b>
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	24.512	1.830	1.720	231	28.294
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(1.624)</b>	<b>(3.175)</b>	<b>(3.866)</b>	<b>(430)</b>	<b>(9.095)</b>
Poraba rezervacij	(1.624)	(1.488)	-	(430)	(3.542)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v izkazu poslovnega izida	-	(1.660)	(3.866)	-	(5.527)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu	-	(27)	-	-	(27)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>41.284</b>	<b>2.441</b>	<b>3.269</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>47.798</b>

## Rezervacije za pravne zadeve v zvezi s posojili v CHF

Banka je v letu 2025 oblikovala za 7,2 milijona evrov rezervacij v primerjavi s 24,5 milijona evrov oblikovanih v letu 2024.

## Ozadje CHF kreditov in pravnih sporov

Od leta 2002 do 2010 je banka ponujala CHF kredite z valutno klavzulo in CHF devizne kredite (v nadaljevanju »CHF krediti«). Kreditorejmalci (»kreditorejmalci v CHF«) so sklenili bodisi pogodbo o kreditih v SIT/EUR z valutno klavzulo v CHF bodisi pogodbo o kreditih v tuji valuti, denominiranih v CHF (»kreditne pogodbe v CHF«).

Za obravnavo vpliva nihanj menjalnih tečajev je banka od leta 2011 do 2014 izvajala kampanje ozaveščanja, s katerimi je kreditorejmalce v CHF vabila k pogovoru o njihovih kreditnih pogojih in razmisleku o konverziji kreditov v EUR. Vendar se večina kreditorejmalcev v CHF ni odločila za konverzijo in je ostala izpostavljena gibanju menjalnega tečaja. Po apreciaciji švicarskega franka januarja 2015 so številni kreditorejmalci v CHF – predvsem potrošniki – začeli vlagati pritožbe, ki so od avgusta/septembra 2015 dalje prerasle v tožbe.

Do leta 2022 so slovenska sodišča večinoma odločala v prid bank in zavračala tožbe na ničnost kreditnih pogodb CHF. Vendar pa je Vrhovno sodišče leta 2023 uvedlo retroaktivni standard pojasnilne obveznosti iz leta 2011 (na podlagi Priporočila ESRB) ter posledično ugotovilo, da

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

so kreditne pogodbe v CHF nične. Odločitev Vrhovnega sodišča glede denarnega zahtevka še ni bila sprejeta. Dodatno obstajajo tudi druge pravne negotovosti, o katerih bo še presojalo Vrhovno sodišče, vključno z negotovostmi glede potencialnih izidov sodnih postopkov, ki so v teku, časovnice sporov, začasnih odredb in drugih, zaradi katerih je končni izid nepredvidljiv.

### Merjenje in pripoznavanje rezervacij po MRS 37

Ocena rezervacij temelji na kolektivni analizi vseh prejetih primerov, pri čemer se upošteva dinamika trendov in posebne značilnosti prejetih tožb (npr. prvotni izplačani znesek, obrestna mera, zapadlost, obdobje izplačila, status odplačila itd.). Na podlagi tega se oceni in pripravi analiza občutljivost morebitnih dodatnih prihodnjih obsegov tožb. Opisana metoda celovito upošteva negotovost, ki je predstavljena v zgornjem odstavku, in banki zagotavlja vzdržan izračun rezervacij za sodne spore v zvezi CHF krediti.

Glede na zapletenost in spremenljivost sodnih postopkov lahko dejanski izidi in roki poravnave bistveno odstopajo od trenutnih ocen.

Da bi preprečili poseganje v pravni položaj banke, v skladu z MRS 37.92 niso podana nobena nadaljnja kvantitativna razkritja v zvezi s posebnimi predpostavkami, uporabljenimi pri izračunu rezervacij.

## Pojasnilo 17: Druge obveznosti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Pasivne časovne razmejitve	2.156	1.707
Obveznosti za plače, nadomestila plač ter prispevke in davke iz plač ter nagrade zaposlenim iz dobička (bruto, vključno z davki in prispevki)	2.679	3.428
Obveznosti za davke in prispevke	7.348	8.203
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>12.183</b>	<b>13.338</b>

## Pojasnilo 18: Osnovni kapital

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Navadne delnice - vpis tuje banke	20.384	20.384
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>20.384</b>	<b>20.384</b>

Osnovni kapital je na dan 31. december 2025 in tudi 31. december 2024, razdeljen na 4.888.177 navadnih imenskih kosovnih delnic, ki so bile v celoti vplačane, in 16 lastnih delnic, ki so bile v letu 2014 brezplačno prenesene na banko.

## Pojasnilo 19: Kapitalne rezerve

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Vplačani presežek kapitala	91.736	91.736
Kapitalske rezerve, nastale iz splošnega prevrednotevalnega popravka kapitala	16.024	16.024
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>107.760</b>	<b>107.760</b>

Vplačila nad nominalnimi zneski vplačanih delnic v višini 91.736 tisoč EUR so razdeljena na 1) 45.875 tisoč EUR, ki izhajajo iz dokapitalizacije leta 2011, in 2) 44.733 tisoč EUR, ki izhajajo iz pretvorbe SIT v EUR.

Kapitalske rezerve so izkazane v višini 16.024 tisoč EUR in izhajajo iz preračuna SIT v EUR.

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 20: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, varovanje denarnih tokov	(8)	(155)
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	3.862	147
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe	969	893
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>4.823</b>	<b>885</b>

## Pojasnilo 20.1.: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, varovanje denarnih tokov

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>(155)</b>	<b>(187)</b>
Bruto vrednost	(198)	(239)
Odloženi davek	44	53
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>32</b>
Bruto vrednost	188	41
Odloženi davek	(41)	(9)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(155)</b>
Bruto vrednost	(10)	(198)
Odloženi davek	3	44

## Pojasnilo 20.2.: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>(1.003)</b>
Bruto vrednost	189	(1.286)
Odloženi davek	(42)	283
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>3.966</b>	<b>2.262</b>
Bruto vrednost	5.085	2.902
Odloženi davek	(1.119)	(638)
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(251)</b>	<b>(1.114)</b>
Bruto vrednost	(322)	(1.428)
Odloženi davek	71	314
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>3.862</b>	<b>147</b>
Bruto vrednost	4.952	187
Odloženi davek	(1.090)	(41)

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 20.3.: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, aktuarski dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>870</b>
Bruto vrednost	1.004	977
Odloženi davek	(110)	(107)
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>24</b>
Bruto vrednost	85	27
Odloženi davek	(9)	(3)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>893</b>
Bruto vrednost	1.089	1.004
Odloženi davek	(120)	(110)

Pojasnilo 21: Rezerve iz dobička

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Zakonske rezerve	1.307	1.307
Druge rezerve iz dobička	98.470	98.470
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>99.777</b>	<b>99.777</b>

Obvezne rezerve v skladu z Zakonom o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD-1). Zadržani dobiček je na voljo za izplačilo delničarjem, v nasprotju z drugimi rezervami iz dobička, ki se ne izplačajo.

Pojasnilo 22: Zadržani dobiček / izguba  
( vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta)

**Bilančni dobiček Banke**

Bilančni razpoložljivi dobiček za poslovno leto 2025 in je znašal 60.832 tisoč evrov (91.502 tisoč evrov za leto 2024).

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta	10.635	41.308
Preneseni čisti dobiček	50.197	50.194
<b>Bilančni dobiček</b>	<b>60.832</b>	<b>91.502</b>
Prenos v naslednje leto	60.832	91.502

**Osnovni in popravljeni dobiček na delnico**

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
(1) Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta	10.635	41.308
(2) Število delnic	4.888.177	4.888.177
(3) Tehtano povprečno število delnic v letu	4.888.177	4.888.177
<b>(4) Dobiček na delnico v evrih (1) / (3)</b>	<b>2,18</b>	<b>8,45</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 23: Prihodki iz obresti

EUR 1.000	Banka			
	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Skupaj	Od tega obresti za izpostavljenosti skupine 3	Skupaj	Od tega obresti za izpostavljenosti skupine 3
<b>Prihodki iz obresti pripoznani po efektivni obrestni meri</b>	<b>104.856</b>	<b>1.411</b>	<b>131.675*</b>	<b>597</b>
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	76.368	1.411	85.650*	597
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	678	-	545	-
Kreditni bankam	5.680	-	5.963	-
Kreditni strankam	70.009	1.411	79.142*	597
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	6.082	-	6.365	-
Obresti iz vpoglednih vlog pri centralni banki	22.406	-	39.660	-
Negativne obresti od obveznosti	-	-	-	-
<b>Prihodki iz obresti brez uporabe efektivne obrestne mere</b>	<b>13.847</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24.285</b>	<b>-</b>
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje	8.347	-	15.374	-
Obresti iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, namenjenih varovanju	4.337	-	6.461	-
<b>Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti</b>	<b>1.163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.450</b>	<b>-</b>
Kreditni bankam	87	-	32	-
Kreditni strankam	1.076	-	2.418	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>118.703</b>	<b>1.411</b>	<b>155.959*</b>	<b>597</b>

\*Predstavitvena razlika Davka na finančne storitve

Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti, ki sodijo med Prihodki iz obresti brez uporabe efektivne obrestne mere se nanašajo na obresti iz naslova odkupa terjatev.

Za leto 2025, v skladu s spremembo v predstavitvi davka na finančne storitve, ostali administrativni stroški vključujejo davek na finančne storitve v višini 3.025 tisoč EUR (Pojasnilo 35), od česar je 481 tisoč EUR povezano s prihodki od obresti (kreditni strankam) (Pojasnilo 23) ter 2.544 tisoč EUR povezano s prihodki od opravnin (Pojasnilo 26). Davek na finančne storitve za leto 2024 je bil vključen v okviru prihodkov od obresti v znesku 380 tisoč EUR in v prihodkih od opravnin v znesku 2.441 tisoč EUR. Primerjalni podatki se zaradi nepomembnosti zneskov niso spreminjali.

## Pojasnilo 24: Odhodki za obresti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Obresti za finančne obveznosti do centralne banke	-	(384)
Obresti za finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	(8.099)	(15.502)
Obresti za finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	(25.908)	(36.806)
Banka	(3.575)	(5.250)
Stranke	(22.333)	(31.557)
Negativne obresti od terjatev	(101)	(1.393)
Obresti dane za druge obveznosti	(4)	(27)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(34.112)</b>	<b>(54.113)</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 25: Prihodki iz dividend

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	100	42
Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	3	16
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>58</b>

## Pojasnilo 26: Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Opravnine iz poslov z vrednostnimi papirji	7.202	7.265
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - vodenje transakcijskih računov	3.572	2.125*
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - izvrševanje plačil	7.524	6.322*
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - kartično poslovanje	6.087	5.913
Opravnine iz opravljanja drugih plačilnih storitev	1.844	2.639
Opravnine iz kreditnih in najemnih poslov	7.997	6.599*
Opravnine iz investicijskega svetovanja	32	1.679
Opravnine iz drugih poslov	979	907*
<b>Skupaj opravnine iz naslova pogodb s strankami</b>	<b>35.238</b>	<b>33.449*</b>
Opravnine iz danih jamstev	3.396	2.789
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>38.634</b>	<b>36.238*</b>

\*Predstavitvena razlika Davka na finančne storitve (Podrobno pojasnjeno pod Pojasnilom 23)

## Pojasnilo 27: Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2025	2024
Opravnine od opravljenih plačilnih storitev - kartično poslovanje	(4.088)	(4.171)
Opravnine od opravljenih drugih plačilnih storitev	(1.956)	(2.023)
Opravnine od opravljenih posredniških in komisijskih poslov	(2.275)	(2.164)
Opravnine od opravljenih drugih storitev	(1.729)	(2.175)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(10.049)</b>	<b>(10.532)</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 28: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Realizirani dobički</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>699</b>
Iz kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	846	674
Iz drugih finančnih sredstev in obveznosti	47	25
<b>Realizirane izgube</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>(516)</b>
Iz dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(12)	(516)
Iz kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	(96)	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>183</b>

Pojasnilo 29: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Čisti dobički iz trgovanja z vrednostnimi papirji	62	31
Čisti dobički pri nakupu in prodaji tujih valut	1.713	2.950
Čisti dobički / izgube iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	(300)	(51)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.475</b>	<b>2.930</b>

Pojasnilo 30: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Dobički</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>521</b>
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	318	521
<b>Izgube</b>	<b>(263)</b>	<b>(427)</b>
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	(263)	(427)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>94</b>

Pojasnilo 31: Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje skupine finančnih instrumentov pred tveganjem spremembe obrestne mere	6.883	375
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje poštene vrednosti instrumentov - mikro	814	(6.565)
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje denarnih tokov skupine finančnih instrumentov - neuspešni del - makro	(3)	(4)
Čisti izid iz varovanih postavk - spremembe poštene vrednosti varovane skupine finančnih instrumentov pred tveganjem spremembe obrestne mere	(7.950)	6.567
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(256)</b>	<b>373</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 32: Čisti dobički / izgube iz tečajnih razlik

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Dobički iz tečajnih razlik	80.510	80.604
Izgube iz tečajnih razlik	(78.267)	(80.917)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.243</b>	<b>(313)</b>

## Pojasnilo 33: Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja nefinančnih sredstev

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Dobički iz odprave pripoznanja	12	11
Izgube iz odprave pripoznanja	(293)	(27)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(281)</b>	<b>(16)</b>

## Pojasnilo 34: Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Dobički</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1.005</b>
Dobički iz operativnih tveganj	6	4
Prihodki iz povrnjenih stroškov za delavce napotene v tujino	308	743
Ostali dobički	593	258
<b>Izgube</b>	<b>(601)</b>	<b>(266)</b>
Članarine	(111)	(101)
Izgube iz operativnih tveganj	(30)	(19)
Ostale izgube	(460)	(146)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>739</b>

## Pojasnilo 35: Administrativni stroški

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Stroški dela	27.869	27.630
Ostali administrativni stroški	23.383	20.443*
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>51.252</b>	<b>48.073*</b>

\* Predstavljena razlika Davka na finančne storitve (Podrobno pojasnjeno pod Pojasnilom 23)

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 35.1.: Stroški dela

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Plače	22.102	22.117
Dajatve za socialno zavarovanje	3.387	3.341
Dajatve za pokojninsko zavarovanje	499	498
Druge dajatve od bruto plače	1	-
Povračila stroškov prehrane in prevoza	292	164
Drugi stroški dela	1.487	1.510
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>27.869</b>	<b>27.630</b>

## Pojasnilo 35.2.: Ostali administrativni stroški

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Stroški najemnin in zakupnin	73	40
Stroški informacijskega sistema	6.654	5.443
Stroški poštnine in komunikacije	1.338	1.391
Stroški svetovalnih in revizijskih storitev	1.359	1.355
Ostale storitve drugih	1.799	1.685
Stroški reklame	725	679
Stroški izobraževanja	122	140
Stroški materiala	531	617
Stroški vzdrževanja, upravljanja in varovanja opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev	369	439
Stroški zavarovanja	217	253
Stroški službenih poti	74	107
Stroški nadzora	568	561
Stroški v zvezi s kreditnim tveganjem	36	56
Stroški obdavčitve in drugih dajatev	9.518	7.677*
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>23.383</b>	<b>20.443*</b>

\* Predstavitvena razlika Davka na finančne storitve (Podrobno pojasnjeno pod Pojasnilom 23)

Stroški revizijskih storitev za Banko vključujejo stroške povezane z revidiranjem letnega poročila v višini 189 tisoč evrov ter stroške drugih storitev v višini 5 tisoč evrov. Vse storitve je opravila revizijska hiša KPMG Slovenija d.o.o

## Pojasnilo 36: Denarni prispevki v sklade za reševanje in sisteme zajamčenih vlog

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2025	2024
Vplačila v sistem zajamčenih vlog	1.641	1.207
Vplačila v sklad za reševanje	157	41
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.798</b>	<b>1.249</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 37: Amortizacija

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Amortizacija opredmetenih sredstev</b>	<b>2.240</b>	<b>2.339</b>
Amortizacija vlaganj v tuje objekte	354	245
Amortizacija nepremičnin v poslovnem najemu	1.252	1.447
Amortizacija premičnin v poslovnem najemu	51	55
Amortizacija računalniške opreme	404	433
Amortizacija ostale opreme	179	158
<b>Amortizacija neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev</b>	<b>3.136</b>	<b>3.690</b>
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>5.375</b>	<b>6.029</b>

## Pojasnilo 38: Čisti dobički / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Dobički</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>31</b>
Kreditni nefinančnim družbam	827	15
Kreditni gospodinjstvom	13	16
<b>Izgube</b>	<b>(1.248)</b>	<b>(162)</b>
Kreditni nefinančnim družbam	(1.244)	(146)
Kreditni gospodinjstvom	(4)	(16)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(408)</b>	<b>(131)</b>

## Pojasnilo 39: Rezervacije

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Za pravno nerešene tožbe	(7.171)	(24.512)
Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	(1.119)	(170)
Druge rezervacije	(1.714)	(231)
Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	(1.969)	2.146
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(11.973)</b>	<b>(22.767)</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 40: Oslabitve

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Oslabitve finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti</b>	<b>(33.406)</b>	<b>(818)</b>
Povečanje	(48.238)	(21.551)
Krediti	(48.203)	(21.535)
Druga finančna sredstva	(35)	(16)
Zmanjšanje	14.832	20.733
Krediti	14.830	20.713
Druga finančna sredstva	2	20
<b>Odpisi finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
Odhodki iz odpisov	(18)	(17)
Prihodki iz odpisanih terjatev	26	20
<b>Oslabitve finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Povečanje	(1)	(2)
Zmanjšanje	1	1
<b>Oslabitve drugih sredstev</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Povečanje	-	(6)
Zmanjšanje	8	1
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(33.390)</b>	<b>(821)</b>

## Pojasnilo 41: Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Tekoči davek	(2.771)	(11.217)
Odloženi davek	(3)	(5)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(2.774)</b>	<b>(11.222)</b>

Vplivi na drugi vseobsegajoči donos so razkriti v Pojasnilu 21: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Dobiček / izguba pred davkom</b>	<b>13.409</b>	<b>52.531</b>
Davčna stopnja	22 %	22 %
Davčna obveznost po zakonski stopnji	(2.950)	(11.557)
Davčni učinki		
Davčno izvzeti prihodki	22	10
Davčno nepriznani stroški	(298)	(152)
Davčne olajšave	452	477
<b>Davčna obveznost</b>	<b>(2.774)</b>	<b>(11.222)</b>
Efektivna davčna stopnja	21 %	21 %

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnila k zunajbilančnemu poslovanju

## Pojasnilo 42: Zunajbilančno poslovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Garancije	694.885	592.067
Kreditni, limiti in kreditne linije	623.140	702.451
Upniki po spot poslih	2.084	7.223
Akreditivi	7.721	-
Nazivna vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	3.181.670	3.469.589
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>4.509.500</b>	<b>4.771.330</b>

## Pojasnilo 42.1.: Gibanje garancij

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>592.067</b>	<b>509.132</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>358.746</b>	<b>322.056</b>
Nove garancije	356.890	320.200
Tečajne razlike	1.856	1.856
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(255.928)</b>	<b>(239.121)</b>
Izplačilo garancij	(1.600)	(1.305)
Ugasnjene garancije	(252.497)	(235.985)
Tečajne razlike	(1.831)	(1.831)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>694.885</b>	<b>592.067</b>

## Pojasnilo 42.2.: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
	Raven 2	Raven 2
Terminske pogodbe (Forward in Futures)	188.642	266.257
Obrestne opcije (Option)	225.000	225.000
Valutne opcije (Option)	-	69.304
Obrestne zamenjave (Swap)	2.649.992	2.732.039
V posesti za trgovanje	1.004.495	1.031.238
Namenjene varovanju	1.645.497	1.700.801
Valutne zamenjave (Swap)	118.036	176.989
V posesti za trgovanje	77.237	125.990
Namenjene varovanju	40.799	50.999
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.181.670</b>	<b>3.469.589</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 43: Poslovanje po pooblastilu

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Denarna sredstva strank za posredovanje s finančnimi instrumenti	7.226	4.926
Terjatve iz poslov gospodarjenja s finančnimi instrumenti	-	74
Terjatve po skrbniških poslih	10.450.091	11.012.679
Terjatve do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za prodane finančne instrumente (kupcev)	5.021	5.109
Terjatve iz drugih poslov v tujem imenu in za tuj račun	67.762	70.898
<b>Skupaj sredstva</b>	<b>10.530.100</b>	<b>11.093.686</b>
Obveznosti do strank iz denarnih sredstev in finančnih instrumentov	7.226	4.986
Obveznosti do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za kupljene finančne instrumente (dobaviteljev)	10.455.112	11.017.802
Obveznosti iz drugih poslov v tujem imenu in za tuj račun	67.762	70.898
<b>Skupaj obveznosti</b>	<b>10.530.100</b>	<b>11.093.686</b>

## Pojasnilo 44: Posredniško poslovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Terjatve poravnalnega oz. transakcijskih računov za sredstva strank</b>	<b>10.455.112</b>	<b>11.017.862</b>
Iz finančnih instrumentov	10.450.091	11.012.753
Do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za prodane finančne instrumente (kupcev)	5.021	5.109
<b>Denarna sredstva strank</b>	<b>7.226</b>	<b>4.926</b>
Na poravnalnem računu za sredstva strank	5.011	2.335
Na transakcijskih računih bank	2.215	2.591
<b>Skupaj sredstva</b>	<b>10.462.338</b>	<b>11.022.788</b>
<b>Obveznosti poravnalnega oz. transakcijskih računov za sredstva strank</b>	<b>10.462.338</b>	<b>11.022.788</b>
Do strank iz denarnih sredstev in finančnih instrumentov	7.226	4.986
Do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za kupljene finančne instrumente (dobaviteljev)	10.455.112	11.017.802
<b>Skupaj obveznosti</b>	<b>10.462.338</b>	<b>11.022.788</b>
<b>Zabilančna evidenca</b>	<b>10.450.091</b>	<b>11.012.753</b>
<b>Finančni instrumenti strank, ločeno po storitvah</b>	<b>10.450.091</b>	<b>11.012.753</b>
Gospodarjenje s finančnimi instrumenti	-	74
Skrbniški posli	10.450.091	11.012.679

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 45: Povezane osebe

## Izkaz finančnega položaja

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Kreditni</b>	<b>206.378</b>	<b>85.912</b>
Uprava	133	147
Matična banka	199.584	74.022
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	6.609	11.687
Ostale povezane osebe	52	56
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>	<b>92.906</b>	<b>104.714</b>
Matična banka	92.758	96.609
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	148	8.104
<b>Druga sredstva</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1.914</b>
Matična banka	624	1.318
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	150	596
<b>Skupaj sredstva</b>	<b>300.058</b>	<b>192.539</b>
<b>Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti</b>	<b>150.058</b>	<b>120.497</b>
Uprava	379	244
Matična banka	139.636	109.096
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	9.843	10.925
Ostale povezane osebe	200	233
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>	<b>36.332</b>	<b>49.742</b>
Matična banka	36.332	48.839
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	-	903
<b>Druge obveznosti</b>	<b>1.394</b>	<b>1.276</b>
Matična banka	999	778
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	395	497
<b>Skupaj obveznosti</b>	<b>187.784</b>	<b>171.515</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Izkaz poslovnega izida

1.000 EUR	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Prihodki iz obresti</b>	<b>17.031</b>	<b>25.182</b>
Uprava	2	2
Matična banka	16.904	17.870
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	125	7.309
<b>Odhodki za obresti</b>	<b>4.423</b>	<b>5.463</b>
Matična banka	4.413	3.923
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	10	1.540
<b>Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)</b>	<b>1.163</b>	<b>1.424</b>
Uprava	-	1
Matična banka	52	50
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	1.111	1.373
Ostale povezane osebe	-	-
<b>Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1.563</b>
Matična banka	42	422
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	238	1.141
<b>Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju</b>	<b>(7.244)</b>	<b>(1.429)</b>
Matična banka	(7.406)	(13.501)
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	162	12.073
<b>Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji</b>	<b>7.694</b>	<b>(6.193)</b>
Matična banka	7.694	(8.282)
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	-	2.088
<b>Drugi poslovni dobički</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>795</b>
Matična banka	310	650
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	80	146
<b>Administrativni stroški</b>	<b>3.807</b>	<b>2.999</b>
Matična banka	3.408	567
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	399	2.431

Postavke, kjer vrednosti ne dosegajo tisoč evrov niso prikazane.

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Prejemki skupin oseb

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Izplačila upravi</b>	<b>1.224</b>	<b>1.247</b>
Plače in drugi osebni prejemki	1.224	1.247
Zavarovalne premije	0	-
<b>Izplačila članom nadzornega sveta</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Izplačila drugim zaposlenim z individualno pogodbo</b>	<b>4.768</b>	<b>5.062</b>
Plače in drugi osebni prejemki	4.768	5.062
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>6.002</b>	<b>6.320</b>
Število članov uprave na dan 31.12.	4	5
Število članov nadzornega sveta na dan 31.12.	1	1
Število zaposlenih z individualno pogodbo na dan 31.12.	74	66

Na dan 31. decembra 2025 je nadzorni svet Banke sestavljalo pet članov, v zgornji tabeli pa so predstavljeni zgolj tisti člani nadzornega sveta, ki so jim bili izplačani prejemki.

Z zaposlenimi na vodstveni ravni so sklenjene individualne pogodbe.

## Pojasnilo 46: Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta

Po zaključku poslovnega leta, ki se je končalo na dan 31. 12. 2025 ni bilo dogodkov, ki bi pomembno vplivali na računovodske izkaze.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Celovito upravljanje s tveganji

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ("Banka") prepoznava, ocenjuje, spremlja in upravlja tveganja v skladu s pristopom in standardi skupine UniCredit z namenom zagotoviti celovito upravljanje s tveganji na ravni matične skupine.

Banka meri nadzira in/ali upravlja z naslednjimi kategorijami tveganj:

- Kreditna tveganja (tveganje neplačila, tveganje nasprotne stranke, tveganje koncentracije kreditov, tveganje migracije itd.)
- Tržno tveganje in druga finančna tveganja (valutno tveganje, tveganje spremembe cen, nestanovitnostno tveganje, tveganje kreditnega razmika itd.)
- Likvidnostno tveganje in IRRBB (vključno s tveganjem vedenjskega modela),
- Nefinančna tveganja (varstvo podatkov, notranje in zunanje prevare, varnostno tveganje IKT, tveganje zunanjih izvajalcev in tretjih oseb, tveganje ugleda itd.),
- Druga tveganja (poslovno tveganje, podnebna in okoljska tveganja, tveganje bančništva v senci, tveganje na področju nepremičnin itd.)

Banka upravlja s tveganji na usklajen način po različnih organizacijskih ravneh.

Uprava Banke in nadzorni svet določita politiko tveganja in odobrita načela upravljanja s tveganji ter vzpostavitev limitov za vsa relevantna tveganja.

Uprava Banke je pristojna za sprejemanje različnih strateških odločitev, ki zajemajo med drugim tudi določitev in spremljanje strategij upravljanja s tveganji, odobritev in vpeljavo standardov Skupine na področju kreditnega tveganja in sprejetje njihove implementacije, razvoj novih in posodobitev obstoječih modelov, redne in izredne validacije in ostale spremembe v bonitetnih sistemih, politike in smernice v povezavi z internim bonitetnim sistemom, materialnimi spremembami IRB modela in Stebra 2.

Osrednje aktivnosti upravljanja s tveganji v Banki vodi divizija Upravljanje s tveganji. Le-ta je neodvisna od poslovnih enot Banke in je odgovorna neposredno članu uprave za področje upravljanja s tveganji. Osrednje mesto upravljanja s tveganji na najvišji ravni v Banki imajo tri vrste odborov, in sicer: Odbor za transakcije, Odbor za nefinančna tveganja in kontrole in Odbor za finančna tveganja.

### Odbor za transakcije

Odbor za transakcije UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. se v okviru dodeljenih področnih pooblastil za kreditne posle in s tem povezanih omejitev sestane z odobritvenimi funkcijami za:

- kreditne predloge, ki se nanašajo na vse datoteke, vključno z nedonosnimi (»NPE«, kot so prestrukturiranje in pravna izterjava);
- razvrstitev statusa datotek;
- ustrezne strategije in korektivne ukrepe, ki jih je treba sprejeti za datoteke s sezami spremljanih subjektov;
- spreminjanje bonitetne ocene, bodisi zvišanje bodisi znižanje, na podlagi kazalnika verjetnost neplačila (Probability of Default - PD) izgube ob neplačilu (Loss Given Default - LGD), glede na nasprotno stranko/ocenjevalni sistem (za celotno Skupino ali na lokalni ravni), ki se uporablja za oceno kreditne sposobnosti;
- proaktivno prerazporejanje strank in/ali dodeljevanje rezervacij na podlagi ustreznega strokovnega mnenja;
- Predlog za prodajo premoženja, primerne za prestrukturiranje, v skladu z veljavnimi predpisanimi specifikacijami in omejitvami;

### Odbor za finančna tveganja

Odbor za finančna tveganja je razdeljen na sejo "Tržna tveganja" in sejo "ALCO", pri čemer so teme, povezane s tržnimi tveganji, združene v prvi, teme, povezane z likvidnostjo, obrestno mero v bančni knjigi in valutnimi tveganji, pa v drugi.

Odbor za finančna tveganja je odgovoren za odobritev strategij, politik, metodologij za tržna tveganja, obveznosti iz naslova določenih zaslužkov, kreditno tveganje nasprotne stranke, likvidnostno tveganje, valutno tveganje in obrestno tveganje v bančni knjigi, cene prenosa sredstev in ustrezno določanje limitov (kjer je to primerno). Odgovoren je tudi za odobritev načrta financiranja in načrta financiranja v nepredvidljivih razmerah, ki se predložita nadzornemu svetu in za ocenjevanje vpliva transakcij, ki pomembno vplivajo na celoten profil portfelja finančnih tveganj, ter za spremljanje finančnih tveganj.

### Odbor za nefinančna tveganja in kontrole

Odbor za nefinančna tveganja in kontrole (NFRC) je organ upravljanja družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., ki ga je pooblastila uprava družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in je namenjen podpori predsednika uprave (CEO-ju) družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. pri usmerjanju in spremljanju nefinančnih tveganj (NFR) na ravni pravne osebe (LE) ter nadzoru ustreznega sistema notranjih kontrol (ICS).

NFRC omogoča usklajevanje med tremi obrambnimi linijami z namenom opredelitve in delitve prednostnih nalog pravne osebe v zvezi z nefinančnimi tveganji (npr. dogodki, predpisi ali nastajajočimi tveganji) ter ocenjevanja in spremljanja učinkovitosti ukrepov za spopadanje z njimi.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Upravljanje s tveganji – splošni vidiki

Podrobneje nadzor in usmerjanje tveganj Banke izvaja divizija Upravljanje s tveganji, ki jo sestavljajo naslednje funkcije: Kreditna tveganja, Monitoring in posebni primeri, Nefinančna in finančna tveganja ter Integrirana in kreditna tveganja.

Ključne dejavnosti funkcije upravljanja s tveganji vključujejo:

- prepoznavanje pomembnih posameznih, agregiranih in nastajajočih tveganj;
- ocenjevanje teh tveganj in merjenje izpostavljenosti banke do njih;
- podpora korporativnim organom pri opredelitvi, odobritvi, izvajanju, pregledu okvira upravljanja s tveganji, ki vključuje nagnjenost k prevzemanju tveganj in z njim povezane politike obvladovanja tveganj v smislu načel, strategij tveganj in omejitev;
- podpiranje programov za širjenje zdrave kulture tveganja na vseh ravneh;
- stalno spremljanje dejavnosti prevzemanja tveganja in izpostavljenosti tveganjem, da se zagotovi, da so v skladu z nagnjenostjo k prevzemanju tveganj, ki jo je odobrila uprava, limiti tveganja in ustreznimi kapitalskimi ali likvidnostnimi potrebami (tj. kapitalsko načrtovanje); vzpostavitev sistema zgodnjega opozarjanja ali sprožitve in ustreznih popravilnih ukrepov za kršitve nagnjenosti k tveganju ali limitov banke;
- prispevati k odločitvam o pomembnih tveganjih in jih po potrebi izpodbijati;
- poročanje upravi, odborom za tveganja in/ali višjemu vodstvu, kot je primerno, o vseh teh točkah, vključno s, vendar ne omejeno na, predlaganjem ustreznih ukrepov za zmanjšanje tveganja

## Sposobnost prevzemanja tveganj (ICAAP/ILAAP) in nagnjenost k prevzemanju tveganj

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ocenjuje svojo kapitalsko ustreznost na podlagi pristopa časovne neomejenosti poslovanja in zagotavlja, da se ohrani ustrežna raven kapitala za nadaljevanje poslovnih dejavnosti, kot je običajno, tudi ob izjemnih stresnih dogodkih, kot so dogodki, ki jih povzročijo gospodarska kriza.

Pristop Banke pri ICAAP sestavljajo naslednje faze:

1. ugotavljanje tveganj in povezovanje;
2. merjenje tveganj in stresno testiranje;
3. določanje nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj in razporeditev kapitala;
4. spremljanje in poročanje.

## Izvajanje reform Basel IV

Basel IV je skupni izraz za regulativne novosti, ki se osredotočajo na imenovalce kapitalskega količnika – merjenje tveganih pozicij banke v kreditnem, tržnem, nasprotni stranki in operativnem tveganju.

V zvezi s tem nove določbe CRR3 EU 2024/162 za kreditno in operativno tveganje povečujejo kapitalske zahteve. Nove višje zahteve se uporabljajo od 1. januarja 2025 dalje, datum prvega poročanja pa je 31. marec 2025. Za nekatere ukrepe obstajajo različni datumi uporabe, prehodna obdobja ali postopna uporaba.

Skupina in banka sta aktivni pri simulaciji vplivov. Do datuma izdaje teh računovodskih izkazov rezultati analize ne predvidevajo pomembnejšega negativnega vpliva na kapitalsko ustreznost.

## Kreditno tveganje

Kreditno tveganje je opredeljeno kot tveganje nastanka izgube, ki izhaja iz možnosti, da posojiljemalec, nasprotna stranka ali izdajatelj finančne obveznosti ne more pravočasno odplačati obresti in/ali glavnice ali katerega koli drugega zapadlega zneska. V širšem smislu lahko kreditno tveganje opredelimo tudi kot morebitne izgube, ki izhajajo bodisi iz neplačila posojiljemalca/izdajatelja ali njegovega znižanja kreditne ocene zaradi poslabšanja njegove kreditne kakovosti.

## Dejavniki, ki ustvarjajo kreditno tveganje

V procesu izvajanja rednih kreditnih in poslovnih aktivnosti je Banka izpostavljena tveganju nepričakovanih sprememb kreditne bonitete nasprotne stranke, ki lahko povzroči nepričakovano spremembo vrednosti kreditne izpostavljenosti in posledično delni ali celotni odpis vrednosti. Tovrstno tveganje je vedno povezano s tradicionalno posojilno dejavnostjo, ne glede na obliko kreditne izpostavljenosti (bodisi gotovinske ali kreditne obveznosti, zavarovane ali nezavarovane, itd.). Glavni razlog neplačila je dolžnikova nezmožnost izpolnitve kreditnih pogojev zaradi lastnih težav, kot npr. pomanjkanje likvidnih sredstev ali insolvenčni postopek, ali makroekonomskih ali političnih dogodkov, ki negativno vplivajo na dolžnikovo finančno stanje. Ostale bančne operacije, poleg tradicionalnih oblik posojanja, prav tako vplivajo na kreditno tveganje. V tem smislu lahko „netradicionalno“ kreditno tveganje nastane iz:

- sklepanja pogodb o izvedenih finančnih instrumentih
- nakupa in prodaje vrednostnih papirjev, valut, ali blaga
- skrbniških storitev za vrednostne papirje.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Nasprotno stranke v teh transakcijah ali izdajatelji vrednostnih papirjev, ki so v lasti Banke, lahko postanejo nezmožni poravnati pogodbene obveznosti zaradi insolventnosti, političnih in gospodarskih dogodkov, pomanjkanja likvidnosti, operativnih pomanjkljivosti ali drugih razlogov. Nezmožnost plačila večjega števila tovrstnih transakcij ali ene ali več večjih transakcij lahko negativno vpliva na aktivnosti Banke, finančno stanje in poslovni dobiček. Nekatere pomembne sestavine kreditnega tveganja so pojasnjene v nadaljevanju.



**Tveganje neplačila:** Tveganje nastanka izgub, ki izhajajo iz dejstva, da posojiljemalec ali nasprotna stranka finančne obveznosti (obveznica, menica, posojilo, zakup, obročni dolg itd.) ni zmožna pravočasno odplačati obresti in/ali glavnice ali katerega koli drugega dolgovanega zneska.

**Deželno tveganje:** slabosti poslovanja v poslovnem okolju določene države, ki vplivajo na posojiljemalčevo kreditno sposobnost.

**Tveganje poravnave:** Tveganje nasprotne stranke pri zakladniških poslih, pri katerih pravna oseba izvede transakcijo (plačilo) na dan poravnave, pri čemer nasprotna stranka še ni izpolnila svojih obveznosti (nasprotna izpolnitev/poravnava).

**Tveganje koncentracije:** Tveganje kreditne koncentracije je raven tveganja v portfelju banke, ki izhaja iz prekomerne izpostavljenosti do posamezne nasprotne stranke/ekonomske skupine. Izraža se v potencialnih izgubah teh večjih izpostavljenostih, ki bi lahko ogrozile sposobnost banke, da ohrani svoje osnovno poslovanje.

**Tveganje nasprotne stranke:** Tveganje neplačila nasprotnih strank za OTC (Over the counter) in SFT (Security financing transaction) instrumente.

## Okvir za upravljanje s kreditnim tveganji

Pravila kreditnega upravljanja, ki po eni strani opredeljujejo razporeditev odgovornosti, po drugi strani pa zagotavljajo skladnost celotnega okvira kreditnega tveganja z regulativnim okvirom, ki velja za banko, so določena v okviru pravilnikov matične skupine (politika Skupine, operativni predpisi Skupine, postopkovni predpisi Skupine, odvisno od stopnje razčlenjenosti), ki jih matična skupina dodeli pravnim osebam v Skupini. V okviru svoje vloge usmerjanja, podpore in izvajanja kontrol, povezanih s kreditnim tveganjem, matična skupina deluje na naslednjih področjih: kreditna pravila, kreditne strategije in omejitve kreditnega tveganja, razvoj bonitetnih modelov, potrjevanje bonitetnih sistemov, upravljanje velikih izpostavljenosti, vzpostavitev kreditnih produktov, spremljanje in poročanje o kreditnem tveganju portfelja.

Pravila glede kreditnega tveganja matične skupine, ki jih prejme Banka, se bodisi lokalizirajo (v smislu prilagoditve lokalni organizacijski struktur) in izvajajo ali pa prilagodijo uskladitvi z lastnikom vsebine v matični skupini, tako da so skladna z zakonodajo, pravili in posebnostmi lokalnega trga. Politike (če je potrebno) se na lokalni ravni podrobneje uredijo z operativnimi ali delovnimi navodili, ki opisujejo posebna pravila, ki podpirajo izvajanje vsakodnevnih dejavnosti.

Kreditne politike se posodablja vsaj enkrat letno, prav tako pa se v njih opredeli, s katerimi strankami/produkti, industrijskimi segmenti in geografskimi območji namerava Banka razvijati kreditno poslovanje.

## Upravljanje in merjenje kreditnih tveganj

Banka sprejema in upravlja kreditno tveganje skladno z internimi akti. Postopki upravljanja kreditnega tveganja potekajo na ravni posamezne transakcije, stranke in portfelja na podlagi postopkov, struktur in pravil, ki usmerjajo, vodijo in standardizirajo ocenjevanje ter upravljanje kreditnega tveganja skladno z načeli in prakso matične skupine in Banke. Aktivnosti so usmerjene v analizo glavnih sestavin kreditnega tveganja in njihovega časovnega razvoja z namenom pravočasnega odkrivanja znakov poslabšanja ter pravočasnega in ustreznega ukrepanja.

Glavni cilj upravljanja s kreditnim tveganjem je doseganje oziroma ohranjanje visoke kakovosti in razpršenosti kreditnega portfelja.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Različni vpeljani bonitetni modeli so podlaga za učinkovito upravljanje tveganj in so vključeni v vse procese odločanja v zvezi z upravljanjem tveganj. Prav tako so ključni dejavnik za kapital, potreben za kritje tveganju prilagojene aktive. Posebna pozornost je namenjena doslednosti pri predstavitvi za nadzorne namene in zahtevam notranje kontrole. Ustrezno prilagajanje cen tveganjem in proaktivno upravljanje tveganj stalno izboljšujeta razpršenost portfelja in razmerje med tveganjem in donosom.

### Proces odobravanja kreditov

Temelj vsakega kreditnega odobritvenega procesa je podrobna obravnava vsake kreditne izpostavljenosti povezane s stranko. Banka pri procesu odobravanja svojih naložb upošteva tako verjetnost dogodka neplačila obveznosti posamezne stranke kot tudi tveganje povezano z različnimi vrstami izpostavljenosti. Pri merjenju kreditnega tveganja Banka izračunava boniteto na podlagi verjetnosti dogodka neplačila obveznosti posamezne stranke.

Za del kreditnega portfelja velikih družb in mednarodnih podjetij, Banka ocenjuje parameter tveganja verjetnosti neplačila (PD) na podlagi interne metodologije (IRB pristop), skladno z Direktivo CRD IV in Uredbo CRR. Za ostali del portfelja (prebivalstvo, mala in srednja podjetja) Banka uporablja lokalne modele merjenja kreditnega tveganja (standardizirani pristop). UniCredit z namenom učinkovitega in statistično podprtega merjenja kreditnih tveganj pripravlja in spremlja interne modele skladno s prej omenjeno direktivo in uredbo ter smernicami matične skupine UniCredit.

Verjetnost dogodka neplačila in posledično boniteta posamezne stranke je določena na podlagi finančnih podatkov, kvalitativnih dejavnikov in opozorilnih signalov. UniCredit uporablja lestvico z desetimi glavnimi bonitetnimi razredi in z dodatno razdelitvijo v 26 bonitetnih podrazredov z dodeljenimi verjetnostmi neplačila. Zadnja dva glavna razreda predstavljata slabe naložbe.

**Spodnja tabela prikazuje primerjavo med interno in zunanjo bonitetno oceno:**

No.	Bonitetna skupina	Bonitetna pod-skupina	PD* v % min.	PD* v % srednji	PD* v % maks.	Primerljiva bonitetna ocena		
						S&P	Moody's	Fitch
1	1	1+	0,00 %	0,02 %	0,03 %	AAA /AA+	Aaa / Aa1	AAA / AA+
2		1	0,03 %	0,03 %	0,04 %	AA	Aa2	AA
3		1-	0,04 %	0,04 %	0,05 %	AA-	Aa3	AA-
4	2	2+	0,05 %	0,06 %	0,07 %	A+	A1	A+
5		2	0,07 %	0,08 %	0,09 %	A	A2	A
6		2-	0,09 %	0,10 %	0,12 %	A-	A3	A-
7	3	3+	0,12 %	0,14 %	0,16 %			
8		3	0,16 %	0,19 %	0,22 %	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
9		3-	0,22 %	0,26 %	0,31 %	BBB	Baa2	BBB
10	4	4+	0,31 %	0,36 %	0,42 %	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
11		4	0,42 %	0,49 %	0,57 %			
12		4-	0,57 %	0,66 %	0,77 %	BB+	Ba1	BB+
13	5	5+	0,77 %	0,90 %	1,06 %			
14		5	1,06 %	1,23 %	1,44 %	BB	Ba2	BB
15		5-	1,44 %	1,68 %	1,96 %			
16	6	6+	1,96 %	2,29 %	2,67 %	BB-	Ba3	BB-
17		6	2,67 %	3,12 %	3,64 %			
18		6-	3,64 %	4,25 %	4,96 %	B+	B1	B+
19	7	7+	4,96 %	5,80 %	6,77 %			
20		7	6,77 %	7,90 %	9,22 %			
21		7-	9,22 %	10,77 %	12,57 %	B	B2	B
22	8	8+	12,57 %	14,67 %	17,13 %	B-	B3	B-
23		8	17,13 %	20,00 %	100,00 %	CCC/CC	Caa/Ca	CCC/CC
24		8-	100,00 %	100,00 %	100,00 %			
25	9	9	100,00 %	100,00 %	100,00 %			
26	10	10	100,00 %	100,00 %	100,00 %			

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Spodnja tabela prikazuje bruto izpostavljenost bilančnih postavk kreditnemu tveganju

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	891.260	1.162.376
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos	318.085	293.382
Posojila in terjatve merjeni po odplačni vrednosti	2.473.276	2.143.965
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	36.308	30.817
Bankam	205.107	159.758
Strankam	2.229.563	1.949.793
Druga finančna sredstva	2.298	3.597
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.682.621</b>	<b>3.599.723</b>

Bilančni portfelj Banke se je v primerjavi s preteklim letom povečal za 82,8 milijonov EUR bruto oziroma za 2,2 %. Na dan 31. decembra 2025 je skupna bilančna kreditna izpostavljenost banke znašala 3.683 milijonov EUR bruto.

## Izpostavljenost zunajbilančnih postavk kreditnemu tveganju

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Garancije in akreditivi	702.605	592.066
Kreditni limiti in kreditne linije	623.140	702.451
Upniki po spot poslih	2.086	7.223
Nazivna vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	3.181.670	3.469.589
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>4.509.501</b>	<b>4.771.329</b>

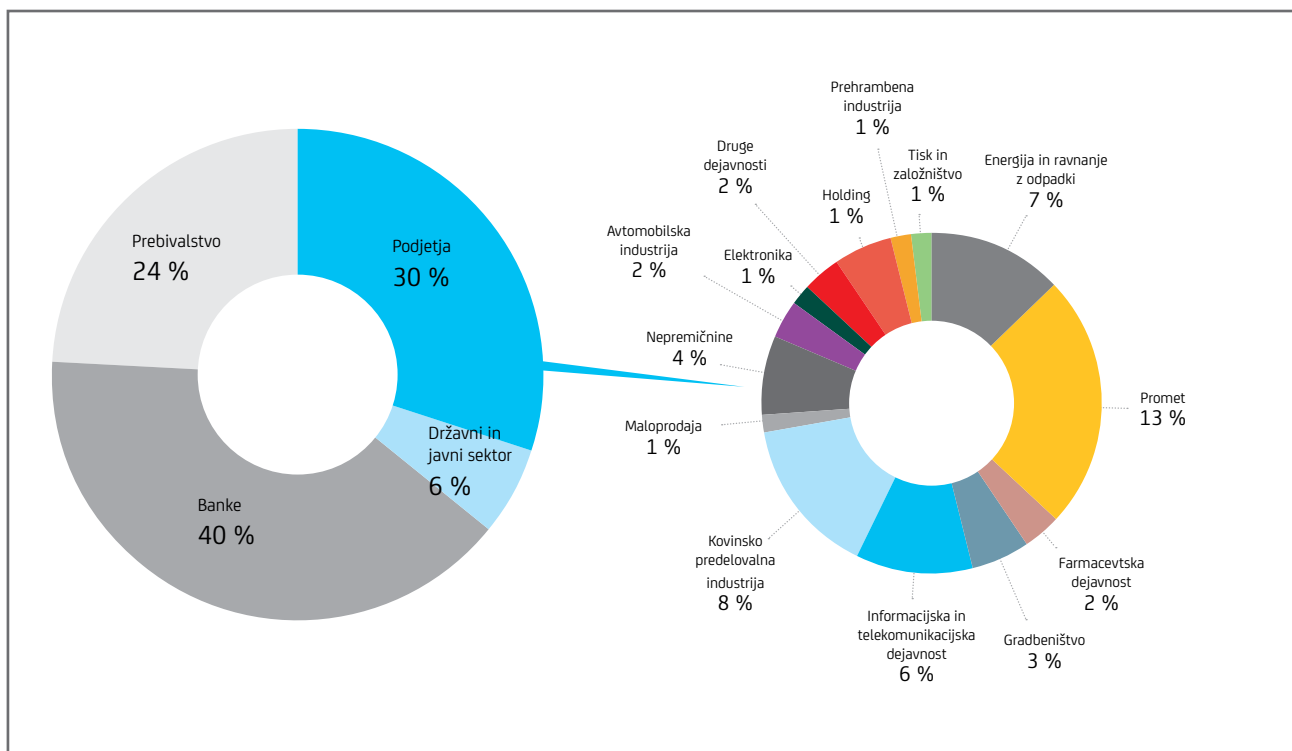
Zunajbilančni kreditni portfelj Banke se je v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom povečal za 262 milijona EUR oziroma za 6,0 %. Na dan 31. decembra 2025 je skupna zunajbilančna kreditna izpostavljenost znašala 4.510 milijonov EUR.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

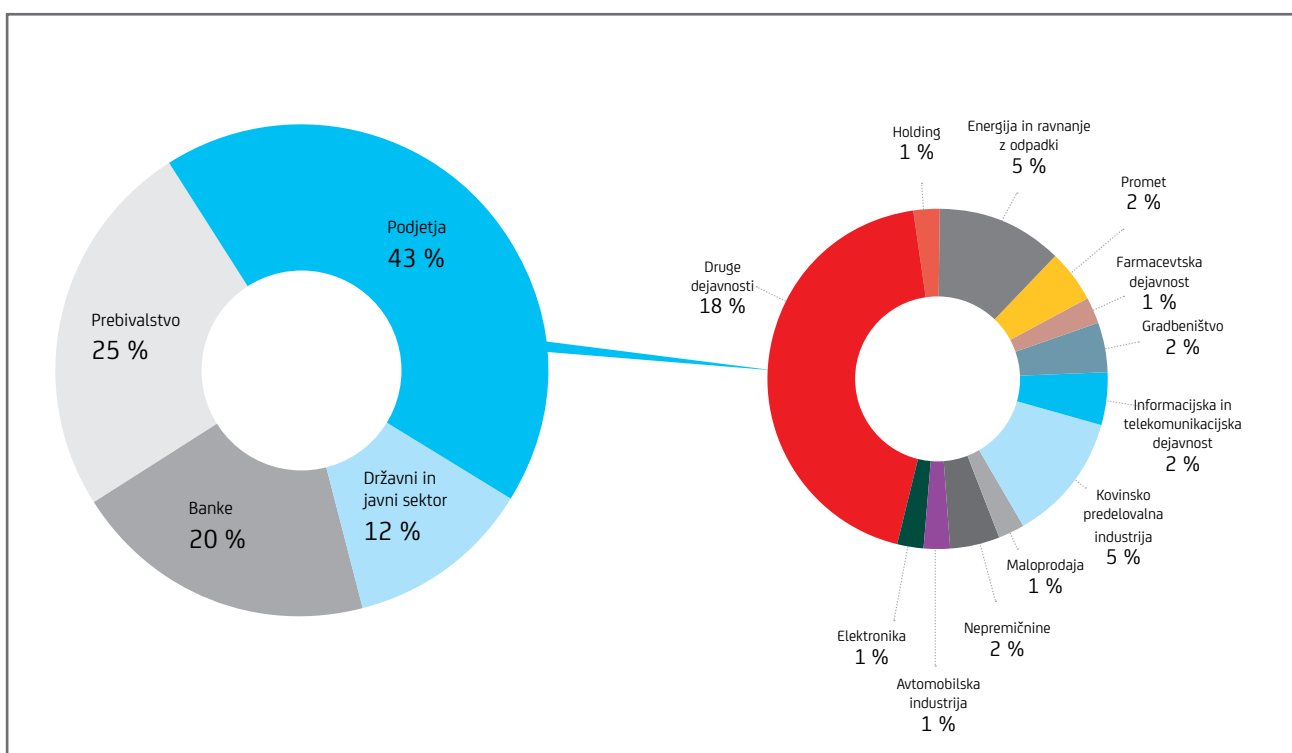
## Analiza portfelja

V nebančnem sektorju je povečanje obsega mogoče pripisati povečanju v sektorju »Ostali«. Izpostavljenost do Bančnega sektorja se je v letu 2025 zmanjšala.

### Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke na dan 31. 12. 2025



### Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke na dan 31. 12. 2024



## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke po industrijah

	Izpostavljenost (v EUR 1.000)	
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo	1.035	966
Avtomobilska ind.	51.773	50.030
Banke	453.430	708.269
Farmacevtska dej.	37.192	30.048
Gradbeništvo	69.723	68.765
Maloprodaja	30.776	38.572
Elektronika	26.648	19.741
Energija in ravnanje z odpadki	153.212	168.277
Prebivalstvo	16.588	16.464
Finančna in zavarovalniška dej.	1.632	1.183
Gostinstvo	28.584	16.688
Holding	59.754	19.912
Kovinsko predelovalna industrija	166.941	170.132
Tisk in založništvo	19.137	4.360
Drugo	1.004.256	663.279
Družine	881.859	899.119
Država in javni sektor	148.253	436.796
Nepremičnine	94.579	75.262
Druge dejavnosti	33.762	36.234
Ladjarstvo	53	27
Informacijska in telekomunikacijska dej.	118.519	62.047
Tekstilna dej.	6.638	4.843
Turizem	9.643	9.785
Promet	268.634	98.924
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.682.621</b>	<b>3.599.723</b>

## Delitev celotnega kreditnega portfelja Banke po geografski lokaciji

Izpostavljenost glede na geografsko lokacijo	Izpostavljenost (EUR 1.000)		Sprememba v %
	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024	
Slovenija	3.329.855	3.273.934	1.7 %
Italija	275.165	138.580	98.6 %
Hrvaška	26.209	50.641	(48.2 %)
Avstrija	8.888	30.657	(71.0 %)
Nemčija	17.043	25.749	(33.8 %)
Švica	2.741	23.341	(88.3 %)
Nizozemska	-	17.231	(100.0 %)
Belgija	-	12.360	(100.0 %)
Bosna in Hercegovina	2.252	6.566	(65.7 %)
Združene države Amerike	-	6.185	(100.0 %)
Ostalo	20.469	14.479	41.4 %
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.682.621</b>	<b>3.599.723</b>	<b>2.3 %</b>

Zgoraj navedene pomembnejše spremembe v delitvi kreditnega portfelja po geografski lokaciji so večinoma povezane s poslovnimi odnosi z drugimi finančnimi institucijami, vključno s transakcijami z matično skupino UniCredit in s transakcijami skozi Target 2 račun pri Banki Slovenije.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Tehnike za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja

Banka uporablja različne tehnike za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja z namenom zmanjšati potencialne kreditne izgube zaradi plačilne nesposobnosti dolžnikov.

Na podlagi splošnih smernic glede tehnik zmanjševanja kreditnega tveganja, ki jih je izdala matična skupina UniCredit, je Banka v okviru internih pravilnikov opredelila procese, strategije in postopke za upravljanje z zavarovanji s poudarkom na pravilih glede sprejemljivosti, vrednotenja in spremljanja zavarovanj z namenom zagotoviti pravno izvršljivosti in pravočasno unovčenje zavarovanj v skladu s slovensko zakonodajo.

V skladu s kreditno politiko se zavarovanja ali garancije lahko sprejmejo le kot podpora posojilom in ne morejo nadomestiti posojilojemalčeve sposobnosti izpolnjevanja obveznosti. Zato so poleg splošne analize kreditne sposobnosti in odplačilne sposobnosti posojilojemalca predmet posebnega vrednotenja in analize podporne vloge za poplačilo izpostavljenosti.

Upravljanje s tehnikami zmanjševanja kreditnega tveganja je vgrajeno tako v kreditni proces kot tudi v proces spremljanja kreditnega tveganja. Kontrole in s tem povezane odgovornosti so formalizirane in dokumentirane v internih pravilih.

Prav tako so bili vzpostavljeni procesi, ki zagotavljajo pravilen vnos vseh relevantnih informacij glede identifikacije in vrednotenja zavarovanj v sistemu.

Banka v fazi pridobivanja zavarovanj poudarja pomen procesov in kontrol zahtev glede pravne varnosti zavarovanja ter ocene primernosti zavarovanja s premoženjem ali jamstva. Postopek vrednotenja temelji na previdnostnih načelih s sklicevanjem na uporabo "poštene tržne vrednosti" in uporabo ustreznih odbitkov, da se v primeru likvidacije ne bi zgodile nepričakovane izgube. V primeru osebnih jamstev je treba oceniti ponudnika zavarovanja, da se izmerita njegova kreditna sposobnost in profil tveganja.

Postopki spremljanja tehnik za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja zagotavljajo, da so izpolnjene splošne in posebne zahteve, ki jih določajo kreditne politike ter interna pravila in zakonski predpisi.

Ker se regulativni organ vse bolj posveča temam, povezanim z ESG, sta zbiranje informacij, povezanih z okoljem, in njihovo vključevanje v bančne procese vse pomembnejša za ustrezno upravljanje tveganj in poslovnih priložnosti. Za upravljanje informacij o energetskega razredu (tako za stanovanjske kot poslovne nepremičnine) je bila sprožena posebna pobuda, da bi izpolnili vse zakonske zahteve. Pridobivanje podatkov o energijskem razredu za stanovanjsko stavbo pri novih maloprodajnih posojilih je že vključeno v postopek kreditiranja. V teku so nadaljnje pobude za zbiranje širšega obsega kazalnikov energetske učinkovitosti, ki bodo povezani z vsemi zavarovanji.

Zavarovanja, ki jih uredba CRR sprejema v podporo odobrenim kreditnim linijam, vključujejo predvsem:

1. Nepremičnine (stanovanjske in poslovne)
2. Finančno premoženje (samo depozit)
3. Jamstva in garancije (država, nadnacionalne organizacije, banka)

Glavne vrste zavarovanj, ki Banka uporablja za zmanjšanje kreditnega tveganja, povezanega s finančnimi sredstvi, so navedene v spodnji preglednici. Predstavljena zavarovanja se nanašajo na instrumente, ki so merjeni po FVOCI, odplačni vrednosti in FVTPL.

## Osebna posojila

Portfelj osebnih posojil Banke sestavljajo nezavarovana posojila in kreditne kartice.

## Posojila podjetjem

Banka za posojila podjetjem zahteva zavarovanja in jamstva. Najpomembnejši kazalnik kreditne sposobnosti podjetij je analiza njihove finančne uspešnosti ter njihovih kazalnikov likvidnosti, finančnih vzvodov, učinkovitosti upravljanja in stopnje rasti. Vrednost zavarovanja pri hipotekarnih posojilih za poslovne nepremičnine temelji na oceni tržne vrednosti ob nastanku, ki jo izdelata zunanji cenilec s seznama cenilcev banke v skladu z veljavnimi Mednarodnimi standardi ocenjevanja vrednosti (IVSC) in pregleda notranji cenilec. Spremljanje in pogostost postopka vrednotenja zavarovanja s premoženjem enkrat letno v fazi spremljanja pregleda notranji cenilec na podlagi posameznih zahtev ali pa se na podlagi ocene notranjega cenilca opravi novo vrednotenje.

## Sredstva, pridobljena s prevzemom zavarovanja

Na dan 31. 12. 2025 na ravni Banke ni bilo nobenih prevzetih sredstev.

## Hipotekarna posojila

Banka ima stanovanjske in poslovne nepremičnine kot zavarovanje za hipotekarna posojila, ki jih odobri svojim strankam. Banka spremlja svojo izpostavljenost hipotekarnim posojilom prebivalstvu z uporabo razmerja LTV, ki se izračuna kot razmerje med bruto zneskom posojila -

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ali zneskom za prevzete obveznosti za posojila - in vrednostjo zavarovanja. Ocenjevanje vrednosti ob prevzemu zavarovanja s premoženjem izključuje vse morebitne popravke zaradi pridobitve in prodaje zavarovanja s premoženjem. Vrednost zavarovanja za hipoteke na stanovanjske in poslovne nepremičnine temelji na tržni vrednosti ob nastanku, ki jo oceni zunanji cenilec s seznama cenilcev banke v skladu z veljavnimi Mednarodnimi standardi ocenjevanja vrednosti (IVSC). Spremljanje in pogostost postopka prevrednotenja zavarovanja sta odvisna od vrste nepremičnine in vrednotenja, ki ga v fazi spremljanja pregleda ali ponovno oceni notranji/zunanji cenilec. Banka uporablja Banka uporablja postopek individualnih pregledov ocen tržnih vrednosti nepremičnin in izdaje mnenja internega cenilca nepremičnin.

## Spodnja tabela prikazuje izpostavljenosti iz hipotekarnih posojil po razponih razmerja med posojilom in vrednostjo (LTV).

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost		Popravek vrednosti	
	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
Manj kot 50 %	173.346	(2.391)	119.319	(2.995)
51-70 %	213.427	(537)	131.518	(613)
71-90 %	257.902	(749)	153.151	(933)
91-100 %	20.076	(110)	14.462	(606)
Več kot 100 %	49.893	(997)	35.410	(1.275)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>714.644</b>	<b>(4.785)</b>	<b>453.859</b>	<b>(6.423)</b>

Pri sprejemanju tehnik za zmanjševanja kreditnega tveganja Banka daje poudarek pomenu postopkov in nadzora zahtev glede pravne varnosti glede zaščite ter oceni ustreznosti zavarovanja ali jamstva.

V skladu s smernicami glede zavarovanj so zavarovanja predmet rednega postopka pregleda, ki se izvaja bodisi na individualni ali na portfeljski osnovi. Takšen pristop omogoča Banki boljši vpogled v trenutno stanje in dejansko vrednost kreditnega zavarovanja.

## Izpostavljenost Banke do strank, ki niso banke (finančna sredstva do strank po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti), glede na bonitetno oceno in dodeljeno zavarovanje s premoženjem po tržni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost			Izpostavljenost		
	31. 12. 2025			31. 12. 2024		
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Zavarovanje	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Zavarovanje
1	312.965	(16)	219.897	155.026	(23)	49.500
2	288.529	(40)	90.242	215.162	(69)	29.181
3	176.234	(74)	99.777	201.027	(184)	124.505
4	374.566	(729)	266.119	397.364	(1.588)	273.642
5	608.332	(2.616)	442.422	621.585	(4.219)	448.331
6	280.276	(4.263)	151.535	224.299	(2.620)	133.388
7	40.573	(3.046)	21.008	82.495	(3.285)	23.983
8	14.042	(1.021)	7.111	13.649	(1.556)	8.588
Slabe naložbe	126.144	(51.716)	25.250	30.401	(21.431)	16.258
Neklasificirane stranke	10.200	(167)	0.645	12.382	(219)	0.734
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.231.861</b>	<b>(63.688)</b>	<b>1.324.006</b>	<b>1.953.390</b>	<b>(35.194)</b>	<b>1.108.110</b>

Opomba: Znesek kreditnih izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Dodeljena tržna vrednost zavarovanja s premoženjem je tržna vrednost, omejena z zneskom izpostavljenosti.

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## Struktura kreditnega portfelja Banke do bank glede na boniteto strank

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost		Popravek vrednosti	
	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
1	779.696	-	561.381	(1)
2	240.461	(17)	146.287	(14)
3	2.948	-	29	(0)
4	287	-	383	-
5	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	3	(1)
8	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	72.975	-	614.051	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.096.367</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>1.322.134</b>	<b>(16)</b>

Opomba: Znesek kreditnih izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so naslednje bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah, terjatve do bank merjene po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena bankam.

## Tržna vrednost zavarovanj Banke po vrsti zavarovanja

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Vrste zavarovanj</b>		
Znesek zavarovanja z nepremičninami	2.871.194	2.736.910
Znesek zavarovanja s premičninami	-	-
Znesek zavarovanja z nepreklicnimi jamstvi RS	381.326	166.372
Znesek zavarovanja z bančnimi vlogami	6.599	4.042
Druge vrste zavarovanj	63.976	47.111
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.323.095</b>	<b>2.954.435</b>

Opomba: med nepreklicne obveze spadajo državna poroštva, bančne garancije in garancije nadnacionalnih organizacij, ki so v skladu z uredbo CRR ustrezne za namene optimizacije kapitalne zahteve (poroštva fizičnih in pravnih oseb niso vključena). Tržna vrednost zavarovanja s premoženjem je ocenjena tržna vrednost, ki ni omejena z zneskom izpostavljenosti.

V primerjavi z letom 2024 se je vrednost zavarovanj spremenila zaradi spodnjega razloga:

- Novo odobrenih poslov, ki imajo zavarovanje

## Nedonosne izpostavljenosti Banke do posojil in predujmov strankam po odplačni vrednosti glede na produkt

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost			Zavarovanje		
	31. 12. 2025			31. 12. 2024		
Posojila prebivalstvu	10.490	(7.431)	3.906	9.549	(7.507)	3.427
Potrošniška posojila	3.623	(3.223)	3	3.819	(3.072)	7
Hipotekarna posojila	6.080	(3.541)	3.830	5.342	(4.180)	3.341
Posojila malim podjetjem	786	(667)	73	388	(255)	78
Posojila podjetjem	115.655	(44.285)	21.344	20.853	(13.924)	12.831
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>126.144</b>	<b>(51.716)</b>	<b>25.250</b>	<b>30.401</b>	<b>(21.431)</b>	<b>16.258</b>

Opomba: Znesek kreditnih izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so naslednje bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: posojila in terjatve do strank merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena strankam. Dodeljena tržna vrednost zavarovanja s premoženjem je tržna vrednost, omejena z zneskom izpostavljenosti.

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## Okvir, povezan z opredelitvijo neplačila in parametri MSRP 9

Definicija neplačila<sup>1</sup> ima ključno vlogo pri pravilni razvrstitvi izpostavljenosti in njenem vplivu na zahteve po lastnih sredstvih (v smislu regulatornega in ekonomskega kapitala) ter na raven rezervacij za izgube pri posojilih (LLP), kar neposredno vpliva na kakovost sredstev Banke.

Banka si prizadeva za popolno uskladitev definicije "neplačila" za izračun tveganja ali kapitalskih zahtev z definicijo:

- "oslabitev" za namene računovodstva, pri čemer se ocenjujejo nastale izgube in njihovo kritje z rezervacijami za oslabitve;
- "nedonosne izpostavljenosti" za nadzorniško poročanje pri ugotavljanju kakovosti sredstev Banke.

To načelo omogoča homogen pristop k praksam kategoriziranja posojil za namene nadzora in poročanja, pri čemer se kategorije posojil združujejo v skladu s skupnim okvirom, ki se zahteva za regulativno poročanje in razkritje v računovodskih izkazih.

"Neplačilo" nastopi, ko se zgodi eden od naslednjih dveh dogodkov ali oba:

- dolžnik<sup>2</sup> več kot 90 dni zamuja z izpolnitvijo katere koli pomembne kreditne obveznosti (> 90 dpd)

ali/in

- za dolžnika ni verjetno, da bo v celoti poravnal vsaj eno od svojih kreditnih obveznosti ne da bi morala Banka izvesti ukrepe.

Izračun zapadlih obveznosti temelji na ugotavljanju višine zapadle kreditne obveznosti in celotne kreditne obveznosti na ravni dolžnika, ki jo primerjamo z absolutnim in relativnim pragom.

Podrobnejša opredelitev vrednosti za absolutni in relativni prag:

- Absolutni prag, ki ga je Evropska centralna banka določila v višini 100 EUR oziroma 500 EUR za izpostavljenosti iz naslova poslovanja s prebivalstvom<sup>3</sup> in izpostavljenosti iz naslova poslovanja s podjetji, se nanaša na skupni znesek zapadlih kreditnih obveznosti, ki se obravnava kot vsota vseh zapadlih zneskov, povezanih s kreditnimi obveznostmi posojilojemalca do institucije<sup>4</sup>, matične družbe ali katere koli njene podrejene družbe,
- Relativni prag, ki ga je Evropska centralna banka določila v višini 1 %, je opredeljen kot odstotek zapadle kreditne obveznosti glede na skupno bilančno izpostavljenost do dolžnika brez izpostavljenosti iz naslova lastniških instrumentov.

Preseganje obeh pragov sproži štetje dni zamude, ki določa klasifikacijo neplačila kot "pomembna zamuda", ko je doseženih 90 zaporednih dni zamude.

## Verjetnost neplačila ("PD")

Bonitetne ocene se posameznim nasprotnim strankam dodelijo z uporabo interno razvitih modelov v Banki, ki so vključeni v njihove procese upravljanja kreditnega tveganja. Notranji modeli veljajo bodisi za celotno Skupino (npr. za banke, multinacionalke, države) bodisi za posamezne banke po segmentih strank. Različne bonitetne lestvice teh modelov so preslikane na enotno glavno lestvico devetih razredov na podlagi verjetnosti neplačila (PD) - opisano v poglavju Merjenje kreditnega tveganja/ Postopek odobritve kredita.

Verjetnost neplačila je ocena verjetnosti, da bo stranka prešla v status neplačnika. Omogoča oceno verjetnosti, da stranka ali finančna institucija v določenem časovnem obdobju ne bo mogla izpolniti svojih dolžniških obveznosti. PD dolžnika ni odvisen le od značilnosti tveganja tega dolžnika, temveč tudi od gospodarskega okolja in obsega, v katerem vpliva na dolžnika. PD se ocenjuje na podlagi značilnosti stranke, preteklih neplačil in redno posodobljenih makroekonomskih scenarijev.

## Izguba ob neplačilu ("LGD")

Izguba ob neplačilu oziroma stopnja izgube (obratni koncept je stopnja izterjave), predstavlja odstotek izgubljenih pogodbenih denarnih tokov v primeru neplačila, izražen kot neto znesek izgube, ki se nanaša na zapadle obveznosti. Povečanje stopnje izgube bi samo po sebi povzročilo zmanjšanje mere poštene vrednosti. Izguba ob neplačilu je specifična za posamezen instrument, saj na splošno velja, da na te izgube vplivajo ključne značilnosti transakcij, kot sta prisotnost zavarovanja s premoženjem in stopnja podrejenosti. Banka ocenjuje LGD na podlagi interno ugotovljenih preteklih izgub in zakonsko posodobljenih makroekonomskih scenarijev.

## Izpostavljenost ob neplačilu ("EAD")

EAD predstavlja oceno zneska, ki mu je Banka lahko izpostavljena v trenutku neplačila. Pri tem se upoštevajo profil denarnih tokov finančnega instrumenta za produkte z denarnimi tokovi in pričakovana dodatna koriščenja iz kreditne linije do datuma neplačila za produkte brez denarnih tokov.

<sup>1</sup> Trenutno veljavna definicija, ki se uporablja od prvega četrtilletja 2021

<sup>2</sup> Stranka ali skupina strank

<sup>3</sup> Za prag, ki ga določijo nacionalni pristojni organ zunaj območja SSM, glejte Uredbo (eu) 2018/1845 Evropske centralne banke.

<sup>4</sup> Za prag, ki ga je določil pristojni nacionalni organ zunaj SSM parametra.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Znatno povečanje kreditnega tveganja ("SICR")

Znatno povečanje kreditnega tveganja je v kontekstu MSRP 9 pomembna sprememba ocenjenega tveganja neplačila (v preostali pričakovani dobi trajanja finančnega instrumenta). Pri ocenjevanju pomembnosti spremembe kreditnega tveganja je treba upoštevati spremembo tveganja neplačila, do katere je prišlo od začetnega pripoznanja, in mora temeljiti na relativnem in ne na absolutnem merilu.

"Pomembno" se tolmači v smislu kvantilov porazdelitve referenčne vrednosti dodelitve, ki opredeljuje relativno mero spremembe kreditnega tveganja od nastanka, pogojeno z vrednostmi izbranih dejavnikov (začetno kreditno tveganje posla, starost, preostala zapadlost). Praviloma mora biti kvantilna raven opredeljena tako, da je z dolgoročnega vidika odstotek poslov, razporejenih v skupini 2, vsaj enak ali višji od dolgoročne povprečne enoletne stopnje neplačila portfelja.

V vsakem primeru je treba transakcijo obravnavati kot SICR in jo razvrstiti v skupino 2, če se trikratno poveča PD med življenjsko dobo ali če je transakcija, povezana z nasprotnimi strankami z baselskim PD brez MoC<sup>5</sup>, višja od 20 %.

## Razvrstitev kreditne izpostavljenosti po skupinah

Znotraj Banke določitev razvrstitve v skupine temelji na kombinaciji relativnih in absolutnih elementov. Glavni elementi so:

- Primerjava, za vsako transakcijo, med verjetnostjo neplačila, izmerjeno ob nastanku transakcije ter verjetnostjo neplačila na datum poročanja, ki sta izračunani na podlagi notranjih modelov in s pragi, ki so postavljeni tako, da se upoštevajo vse ključne spremenljivke vsake transakcije, ki bi lahko vplivale na pričakovanja banke glede sprememb verjetnosti neplačila skozi čas (npr. starost, ročnost, raven verjetnosti neplačila v času nastanka); transakcije z zelo nizkimi verjetnostmi neplačila (ki ustrezajo bonitetnim ocenam naložbenega razreda) so izzete iz prehoda v skupino 2 zaradi povečanja verjetnosti neplačila;
- Absolutni elementi, kot so zakonski varovalni mehanizmi (npr. 30-dnevna zamuda pri plačilu);
- Drugi interni dokazi, vključno s ponovnimi preučitvami finančnih instrumentov zaradi finančnih težav, s katerimi se sooča nasprotna stranka (npr. nova klasifikacija v restrukturirano izpostavljenost).

Rezultat razvrščanja v skupine je klasifikacija kreditne izpostavljenosti med skupino 1, skupino 2 ali skupino 3 glede na njihovo absolutno ali relativno kreditno kakovost glede na začetno izplačilo. Natančneje:

- Skupina 1: vključuje (i) novo izdane ali pridobljene kreditne izpostavljenosti, (ii) izpostavljenosti, pri katerih se kreditno tveganje od začetnega pripoznanja ni bistveno poslabšalo, (iii) izpostavljenosti z nizkim kreditnim tveganjem (izjema z nizkim kreditnim tveganjem);
- Skupina 2: vključuje kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki so kljub donosnosti utpele znatno poslabšanje kreditnega tveganja od začetnega pripoznanja;
- Skupina 3: vključuje oslabiljene kreditne izpostavljenosti.

Razvrstitev kreditnih izpostavljenosti v eno od zgoraj navedenih skupin se opravi ob začetnem pripoznanju, ko so izpostavljenosti razvrščene v skupino 1, in se periodično pregleduje na podlagi pravil o razvrščanju v skupine.

Model razvrščanja v skupine se uporablja na vsak datum poročanja, s čimer se zagotovi tako pravočasno zajemanje znatnega poslabšanja kot tudi njegovega obrata na simetričen način za pravilno razvrščanje vsake transakcije v ustrezno skupino in s tem povezanim modelom izračuna pričakovanih izgub. Pri izračunu pričakovane kreditne izgube je potrebno upoštevati, da ta znesek temelji na prilagojenih kazalnikih PD (verjetnost neplačila), LGD (izguba ob neplačilu) in EAD (izpostavljenost ob dogodku neplačila), začeni s kazalniki, ki se uporabljajo za regulatorne in poslovodne namene, da se zagotovi skladnost z računovodskimi predpisi

Banka redno spremlja razvoj portfelja in stopnjo pokritosti oslabeitev, o čemer redno poroča vodstvu in upravi. Prav tako Banka izvaja nadzor na ravni stranke za tiste stranke, ki zamujajo s plačili. Banka je uvedla tri statuse problematičnih strank glede na tveganost, ki določajo, katera enota je odgovorna za posamezno stranko:

- Status »Kredit na opazovanju« pomeni, da stranka še poravnava svoje obveznosti v roku, vendar je zaradi različnih opozorilnih signalov to lahko ogroženo. V takšnih primerih mora enota Kreditna tveganja zahtevati vzpostavitev posebnih načrtov aktivnosti, ki jih morajo izvajati poslovne divizije.
- Status »Prestrukturiranje«: V takšnih primerih Banka poskuša prestrukturirati izpostavljenost do stranke z namenom, da bi se stranka vrnila v status normalnega izpolnjevanja obveznosti, s čimer bi se minimizirale tudi potencialne izgube za Banko. To aktivnosti vodi enota Monitoring in posebni primeri v sodelovanju s poslovnimi divizijami.
- Status »Pravna izterjava«: To pomeni, da je bila pogodba s stranko odpovedana, enota Posebni primeri pa je odgovorna za izvedbo izterjave preko različnih oblik izvensodne ali sodne poravnave.

## Kupljena ali izdana finančna sredstva s poslabšano kreditno kakovostjo ("POCI")

Gre za kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki so oslabiljene že po začetni pripoznavi. Posledično se vsak nakup kreditnih sredstev nedonosnih dolžnikov ali

<sup>5</sup> MoC ali »Margin of Conservatism« se uporablja za ublažitev tveganj modela. Večinoma obravnava pomanjkljivosti v kakovosti podatkov ali metodah uporabljenega modela. Označuje uporabo konservativne prilagoditve za odpravo morebitnih pomanjkljivosti kvantitativnih ocen parametrov tveganja.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

pomemben nov posel z dolžniki, ki že imajo status nedonosnega dolžnika, ob upoštevanju popolne uskladitve med oslabiljenim in nedonosnim statusom, obravnava kot sredstva POCl (kljub temu, da je na splošno razvrstitev POCl rezultat prestrukturiranja oslabiljenih izpostavljenosti, ki je privedlo do zagotovitve pomembnega novega financiranja, bodisi v absolutnem ali relativnem smislu, v primerjavi s prvotno izpostavljenostjo).

Zlasti pričakovane kreditne izgube, evidentirane ob začetnem pripoznanju v okviru knjigovodske vrednosti instrumenta, se redno preverjajo na podlagi postopkov, opisanih v prejšnjih odstavkih. Pričakovana kreditna izguba, izračunana za te kreditne izpostavljenosti, se vedno določi ob upoštevanju njihove preostale življenjske dobe, takšne izpostavljenosti pa se običajno razporedijo v skupino 3 ali v skupino 2, če so sredstva zaradi izboljšanja kreditne sposobnosti nasprotne stranke po začetnem pripoznanju učinkovita. Ta sredstva se nikoli ne razvrstijo v skupino 1, ker je treba pričakovano kreditno izgubo vedno izračunati ob upoštevanju časovnega obdobja, ki je enako preostalem obdobju. Banka na dan 31. 12. 2023 ni imela POCl.

## Politike oslabilve in oblikovanja rezervacij

Procesi upravljanja, merjenja in spremljanja kreditnega tveganja so osnova za izračun oslabilve posojil in dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, ki so razvrščeni kot finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti, finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti skozi vseobsegajoči donos in ustrezne zunajbilančne izpostavljenosti, v skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9.

V ta namen izračun oslabilve v skladu s pričakovanimi kreditnimi izgubami temelji na dveh glavnih stebrih:

1. Razvrstitev v skupine kreditne izpostavljenosti;
2. S tem povezan izračun pričakovane kreditne izgube

Rezultat razvrščanja v skupine je podlaga za izračun oslabilve. Za izpostavljenosti v skupini 1 je oslabilve enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani skozi časovno obdobje do enega leta. Za izpostavljenosti v skupinah 2 ali 3 je oslabilve enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani skozi časovno obdobje, ki je enako celotni življenjski dobi izpostavljenosti.

Ključne prilagoditve kazalnikov, ki se uporabljajo za regulatorne in poslovodne namene, vključujejo prilagoditve, ki so potrebne za izračun pričakovane kreditne izgube »v določenem trenutku« in v prihodnost usmerjena pričakovanja glede kreditne izgube, tako kot tudi prilagoditve, ki so potrebne za vključitev več scenarijev.

Pričakovana kreditna izguba (bodisi 1-letna ali vseživljenjska, odvisno od skupine) upošteva »v prihodnost usmerjene« informacije in makroekonomske napovedi po osnovnem scenariju z neposredno prilagodljivimi kazalniki kreditnega tveganja, medtem ko je učinek večkratnih scenarijev zajet z uporabo faktorja prekrivanja, ki se nanaša neposredno na pričakovano kreditno izgubo.

Proces, ki je oblikovan tako, da vključuje makroekonomske scenarije, je popolnoma skladen s procesi makroekonomskih napovedi, ki jih Skupina uporablja za dodatne cilje, povezane z upravljanjem s tveganji (kot so denimo postopki, uvedeni za izračun pričakovane kreditne izgube iz makroekonomskih napovedi, ki temeljijo na stresnem testu EBA in procesa ICAAP), izkorišča pa tudi neodvisno funkcijo skupine, imenovano UniCredit Research. Izhodiščna točka je torej popolnoma usklajena, medtem ko je uporaba diferencirana, da se zagotovi skladnost z različnimi zahtevami z uporabo notranjih scenarijev.

Evropski bančni organ (EBA) nedonosne izpostavljenosti opredeljuje kot izpostavljenosti, ki izpolnjujejo oba ali enega od naslednjih kriterijev:

- Materialne izpostavljenosti z zamudo nad 90 dni;
- Izpostavljenosti, za katere Banka ocenjuje, da obstaja majhna verjetnost, da bi dolжник zmožel v celoti odplačati svoje kreditne obveznosti, ne da bi banka za poplačilo uporabila ukrepe, kot je unovčenje zavarovanj, ne glede na zamude pri plačilu in na število dni zamude.

Za izpostavljenosti v skupini 3 Banka uporablja dva pristopa in metodologiji za oblikovanje izgub zaradi oslabilve – posamični in skupinski.

Oslabilve finančnih sredstev, ki predstavljajo posamične izpostavljenosti do pravnih oseb, ki pomembno zamujajo s poravnavo obveznosti, se ocenjujejo posamično, in sicer glede na najboljšo oceno sedanje vrednosti pričakovanega denarnega toka, medtem ko se za stranke iz segmenta poslovanja s prebivalstvom oslabilve finančnih sredstev ocenjuje skupinsko na podlagi izračuna pričakovane izgube. Pri ocenjevanju teh denarnih tokov Banka presoja finančno stanje nasprotne stranke, kot tudi njeno preteklo plačilno (ne)disciplino in način odplačevanja. Mesečna ocena predstavlja osnovo za knjiženje oslabilve. Postopek je zajet v smernicah in podprt z IT rešitvami.

Banka pri oblikovanju specifičnih oslabilve z uporabo posamičnega pristopa (na ravni stranke ali posla) upošteva naslednje kriterije:

- Pri ocenjevanju teh denarnih tokov Banka presoja finančno stanje nasprotne stranke, kot tudi njeno preteklo plačilno (ne)disciplino in način odplačevanja;
- Morebitno odpoved posojilnih pogodb ali pogojev;
- Stečaj ali druge pravne postopke, ki imajo lahko za posledico izgubo za Banko;
- Informacije, ki imajo lahko vpliv na izpad prejetih odplačil za Banko.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč vsa sredstva, razen denarja v blagajni**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	609.484	2	-	<b>609.486</b>	482.680	2	-	482.682
2	493.394	-	-	<b>493.394</b>	325.056	127	-	325.183
3	176.269	206	-	<b>176.475</b>	200.903	124	-	201.027
4	360.288	14.280	-	<b>374.568</b>	370.799	26.565	-	397.364
5	591.165	17.166	-	<b>608.331</b>	583.062	38.523	-	621.585
6	240.354	39.927	-	<b>280.281</b>	187.792	36.507	-	224.299
7	23.968	16.597	-	<b>40.566</b>	16.292	66.203	-	82.495
8	3.760	10.282	-	<b>14.042</b>	2.935	10.714	-	13.649
Slabe naložbe	-	-	126.144	<b>126.144</b>	-	-	30.401	30.401
Neklasificirane stranke	66.940	1.133	-	<b>68.074</b>	53.919	4.743	-	58.662
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>2.565.623</b>	<b>99.593</b>	<b>126.144</b>	<b>2.791.361</b>	<b>2.223.438</b>	<b>183.508</b>	<b>30.401</b>	<b>2.437.347</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(5.742)	(6.254)	(51.716)	<b>(63.712)</b>	(5.637)	(8.147)	(21.431)	(35.215)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>2.559.881</b>	<b>93.339</b>	<b>74.428</b>	<b>2.727.649</b>	2.217.801	175.361	8.970	2.402.132

Opomba: zgornja kreditna izpostavljenost je izražena v bruto vrednostih. Predstavljene so naslednje bilančne postavke v izkazu finančnega položaja: Posojila in finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti ter Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč garancije, kredite, limite in kreditne linije**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	210.868	8.625	-	<b>219.493</b>	46.915	-	-	46.915
2	173.317	-	-	<b>173.317</b>	385.113	10.092	-	395.205
3	220.975	1.376	-	<b>222.351</b>	213.442	15.056	-	228.498
4	335.269	5.410	-	<b>340.678</b>	298.518	5.890	-	304.408
5	173.060	9.333	-	<b>182.393</b>	138.112	11.717	-	149.829
6	64.755	59.780	-	<b>124.535</b>	83.313	20.277	-	103.590
7	5.035	21.650	-	<b>26.685</b>	12.075	27.672	-	39.747
8	28	7.503	-	<b>7.531</b>	19	239	-	258
Slabe naložbe	-	-	6.469	<b>6.469</b>	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	21.620	672	-	<b>22.292</b>	23.662	254	2.151	26.067
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>1.204.927</b>	<b>114.349</b>	<b>6.469</b>	<b>1.325.745</b>	<b>1.201.169</b>	<b>91.197</b>	<b>2.151</b>	<b>1.294.517</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(689)	(1.597)	(2.951)	<b>(5.237)</b>	(794)	(759)	(1.716)	(3.269)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>1.204.238</b>	<b>112.752</b>	<b>3.518</b>	<b>1.320.508</b>	1.200.375	90.438	435	1.291.248

Opomba: zgoraj navedena kreditna izpostavljenost je izražena v zunajbilančnih vrednostih. Predstavljene so naslednje zunajbilančne postavke v izkazu finančnega položaja: V tej postavki so navedene naslednje postavke: jamstva, prevzete obveznosti za kredite in prekoračitve stanj na računih.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč posojila bankam, dolžniške vrednostne papirje po odplačni vrednosti, ter dolžniške vrednostne papirje po pošteni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	296.520	-	-	<b>296.520</b>	327.657	-	-	327.657
2	204.865	-	-	<b>204.865</b>	110.020	-	-	110.020
3	241	-	-	<b>241</b>	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	57.873	-	-	<b>57.873</b>	46.280	-	-	46.280
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>559.499</b>	-	-	<b>559.499</b>	<b>483.957</b>	-	-	<b>483.957</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(24)	-	-	<b>(24)</b>	(21)	-	-	(21)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>559.475</b>	-	-	<b>559.475</b>	483.936	-	-	483.936

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč posojila bankam, dolžniške vrednostne papirje po odplačni vrednosti, ter dolžniške vrednostne papirje po pošteni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	41.707	-	-	<b>41.707</b>	-	-	-	-
2	145.918	-	-	<b>145.918</b>	146.783	-	-	146.783
3	1.994	-	-	<b>1.994</b>	-	-	-	-
4	127	-	-	<b>127</b>	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	1.000
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	1.385	-	-	<b>1.385</b>	71	-	-	71
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>191.131</b>	-	-	<b>191.131</b>	<b>147.855</b>	-	-	<b>147.855</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(49)	-	-	<b>(49)</b>	(3)	-	-	(3)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>191.082</b>	-	-	<b>191.082</b>	147.852	-	-	147.852

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč druga sredstva in posojila ne-bančnim poslovnim strankam, razen Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	312.963	2	-	<b>312.965</b>	155.023	2	-	155.025
2	288.529	-	-	<b>288.529</b>	215.034	127	-	215.161
3	113.802	19	-	<b>113.821</b>	138.505	37	-	138.542
4	74.118	13.075	-	<b>87.193</b>	84.965	25.493	-	110.458
5	194.565	12.186	-	<b>206.750</b>	180.196	32.132	-	212.328
6	115.275	34.313	-	<b>149.588</b>	66.042	28.259	-	94.301
7	10.167	7.690	-	<b>17.857</b>	2.613	53.699	-	56.312
8	1	694	-	<b>695</b>	1	31	-	32
Slabe naložbe	-	-	115.655	<b>115.655</b>	-	-	20.853	20.853
Neklasificirane stranke	1.632	7	-	<b>1.638</b>	68	2.204	-	2.273
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>1.111.052</b>	<b>67.986</b>	<b>115.655</b>	<b>1.294.691</b>	<b>842.448</b>	<b>141.985</b>	<b>20.853</b>	<b>1.005.284</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(4.111)	(4.663)	(44.285)	<b>(53.060)</b>	(3.687)	(5.389)	(13.925)	(23.001)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>1.106.941</b>	<b>63.323</b>	<b>71.370</b>	<b>1.241.631</b>	838.761	136.596	6.927	982.283

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč druga sredstva in ne-bančnim poslovnim strankam, razen Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	169.161	8.625	-	<b>177.787</b>	46.917	-	-	-
2	27.399	-	-	<b>27.399</b>	238.421	10.000	-	-
3	216.104	1.375	-	<b>217.479</b>	210.460	15.055	-	-
4	322.616	5.335	-	<b>327.951</b>	288.432	5.875	-	-
5	159.402	8.969	-	<b>168.371</b>	124.019	11.246	-	-
6	57.982	59.303	-	<b>117.286</b>	77.082	18.869	-	-
7	4.642	21.209	-	<b>25.851</b>	11.292	27.200	-	38.492
8	9	7.098	-	<b>7.108</b>	2	40	-	42
Slabe naložbe	-	-	6.430	<b>6.430</b>	-	-	2.067	2.067
Neklasificirane stranke	124	629	-	<b>753</b>	3.726	155	-	3.881
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>957.440</b>	<b>112.545</b>	<b>6.430</b>	<b>1.076.415</b>	<b>1.000.352</b>	<b>88.441</b>	<b>2.067</b>	<b>1.090.860</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(437)	(1.415)	(2.912)	<b>(4.764)</b>	(576)	(700)	(1.668)	(2.944)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>957.041</b>	<b>111.130</b>	<b>3.518</b>	<b>1.071.689</b>	999.776	87.741	399	1.087.916

Opomba: segmentacija v teh tabelah – posojila ne-bančnim strankam se ne more primerjati s segmentacijo v računovodskem delu (5.4), kjer so Mikro podjetja zajeta v poslovni segment, v primeru zadevnih tabel, pa so zajeta v ločeno kategorijo skupaj s posojili prebivalstvu.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč posojila ne-bančnim strankam - Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	62.226	187	-	<b>62.413</b>	62.398	87	-	62.485
4	286.167	1.205	-	<b>287.372</b>	285.836	1.072	-	286.908
5	396.601	4.980	-	<b>401.581</b>	402.867	6.391	-	409.258
6	125.081	5.608	-	<b>130.689</b>	121.750	8.248	-	129.998
7	13.802	8.914	-	<b>22.716</b>	13.679	12.504	-	26.183
8	3.759	9.588	-	<b>13.347</b>	2.934	10.683	-	13.617
Slabe naložbe	-	-	10.490	<b>10.490</b>	-	-	9.549	9.549
Neklasificirane stranke	7.436	1.126	-	<b>8.562</b>	7.570	2.538	-	10.108
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>895.072</b>	<b>31.609</b>	<b>10.490</b>	<b>937.171</b>	<b>897.034</b>	<b>41.523</b>	<b>9.549</b>	<b>948.106</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(1.582)	(1.591)	(7.431)	<b>(10.604)</b>	(1.930)	(2.756)	(7.507)	(12.193)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>893.491</b>	<b>30.018</b>	<b>3.058</b>	<b>926.567</b>	<b>895.102</b>	<b>38.767</b>	<b>2.042</b>	<b>935.911</b>

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč posojila ne-bančnim strankam - Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2.877	1	-	<b>2.878</b>	2.692	2	-	2.694
4	12.526	74	-	<b>12.600</b>	10.085	15	-	10.100
5	13.658	364	-	<b>14.022</b>	14.093	471	-	14.563
6	6.773	477	-	<b>7.249</b>	6.231	407	-	6.638
7	393	441	-	<b>834</b>	783	472	-	1.255
8	19	404	-	<b>423</b>	17	197	-	214
Slabe naložbe	-	-	39	<b>39</b>	-	-	83	83
Neklasificirane stranke	20.072	43	-	<b>20.115</b>	19.865	99	-	19.964
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>56.317</b>	<b>1.804</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>58.160</b>	<b>53.766</b>	<b>1.663</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>55.512</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(203)	(182)	(39)	<b>(423)</b>	(215)	(59)	(48)	(322)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>56.114</b>	<b>1.623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57.737</b>	<b>53.551</b>	<b>1.604</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55.190</b>

Kreditna sredstva so razvrščena in obravnavana kot nedonosna, če je izpolnjen eden ali več privzetih kriterijev standarda Basel II: majhna verjetnost poplačila obveznosti v celoti, obresti ali glavnice na pomembno izpostavljenost, katere dolžnik že več kot 90 dni zamuja s plačilom, prestrukturiranje, ki povzroči izgubo za posojilodajalca, realizacija izgube posojila ali začetek stečajnega postopka. Te izpostavljenosti Banka razvrsti in izkazuje kot nedonosne.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Kakovost portfelja

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, glede na število dni zamude – finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti (posojila bankam, strankam, ki niso banke, in druga finančna sredstva)**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	2.242.669	(11.166)	2.063.793	(13.029)
zapadle do 29 dni	65.871	(600)	15.182	(677)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	1.539	(96)	3.590	(51)
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	745	(127)	181	(19)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.310.824</b>	<b>(11.989)</b>	<b>2.082.747</b>	<b>(13.776)</b>

**Razvrstitev terjatev Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – posojila bankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	205.107	(17)	159.758	(14)
zapadle do 29 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>205.107</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>159.758</b>	<b>(14)</b>

Opomba: pri zamudah posojil bank do 29 dni gre za efekt propagacije s strani skupine UniCredit. Vsa posojila so bila že kategorizirana v nezapadle terjatve, nemudoma po datumu poročanja.

**Razvrstitev terjatev Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – posojila po odplačni vrednosti podjetjem, vključno z drugimi sredstvi in vsemi nebančnimi sektorji, razen zasebnikov in malih podjetij**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	1.135.153	(8.686)	978.972	(9.038)
zapadle do 29 dni	43.738	(62)	2.562	(38)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	7	(0)	2.899	
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	138	(22)	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.179.036</b>	<b>(8.771)</b>	<b>984.432</b>	<b>(9.076)</b>

**Razvrstitev terjatev Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – posojila po odplačni vrednosti zasebnikom in malim podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	902.409	(2.447)	925.064	(3.976)
zapadle do 29 dni	22.133	(542)	12.620	(640)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	1.532	(108)	691	(51)
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	607	(104)	181	(19)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>926.681</b>	<b>(3.201)</b>	<b>938.556</b>	<b>(4.686)</b>

Znesek kreditnih izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti. Prikazane so naslednje bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen), posojila in terjatve merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid ter posojila, terjatve merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Za interne namene se oslABLJENA posojila delijo v naslednje skupine:

- slabe terjatve (skupina Bad po klasifikaciji Banke Italije) – v to skupino sodijo terjatve, ki so slabe, stranke pa insolventne, tudi če insolventnost ni bila prepoznana s strani sodišča. Oslabitev se oblikuje individualno ali portfeljsko.
- dvomljive terjatve (skupina UTP po klasifikaciji Banke Italije – Unlikely to pay oz. terjatve, za katera je malo verjetno, da bodo poplačana) – v to skupino sodijo terjatve do strank, ki se soočajo z začasnimi težavami, za katere Banka predvideva, da bodo v ustreznem časovnem obdobju razrešene. Dvomljive terjatve se slabijo na posamični ali skupinski podlagi, in.
- zapadle terjatve (skupina Past Due po klasifikaciji Banke Italije) – gre za izpostavljenost do strank, ki niso vključene v ostali dve kategoriji in ki zamujajo s svojimi obveznostmi več kot 90 in manj kot 180 dni.

## Razvrstitev zapadlih terjatev Banke

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
Klasifikacija Banke Italije	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
Zapadle terjatve	5.891	(2.979)	2.743	(2.185)
Dvomljive terjatve	105.050	(40.980)	19.376	(12.307)
Slabe terjatve	15.204	(7.757)	8.282	(6.939)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>126.144</b>	<b>(51.716)</b>	<b>30.401</b>	<b>(21.431)</b>

## Razvrstitev zapadlih terjatev Banke - izpostavljenost do podjetij

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
Klasifikacija Banke Italije	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
Zapadle terjatve	1.923	465	202	(2)
Dvomljive terjatve	102.169	(39.153)	15.840	(10.073)
Slabe terjatve	11.563	(4.667)	4.810	(3.849)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>115.655</b>	<b>(44.285)</b>	<b>20.852</b>	<b>(13.924)</b>

## Razvrstitev zapadlih terjatev Banke - izpostavljenost strankam iz segmenta prebivalstva (zasebniki in mala podjetja).

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
Klasifikacija	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
Zapadle terjatve	3.967	(2.514)	2.541	(2.183)
Dvomljive terjatve	2.881	(1.827)	3.536	(2.234)
Slabe terjatve	3.641	(3.090)	3.472	(3.090)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>10.490</b>	<b>(7.431)</b>	<b>9.549</b>	<b>(7.507)</b>

Rezervacije za izgube pri posojilih so v Banki pokrile 41,0 % (2024: 70,5 %) izkazanih nedonosnih posojil (NPL), ki so razvrščena v zamudo nad 90 dni ali izpolnjujejo katere koli druge kriterije za problematično kreditno izpostavljenost. Kritje za NPL sredstva se izračuna kot razmerje med bilančnim stanjem rezervacij za izgube in bilančno izpostavljenostjo. Po stanju na dan 31. decembra 2025, se je vrednost NPL povečala za 95 milijonov EUR na 126 milijona EUR (2024: 30,4 milijonov EUR). Rezervacije za nedonosna posojila so se povečale za 30,3 milijonov EUR na 51,7 milijona EUR (2024: 21,4 milijona EUR).

## Makroekonomski dejavniki izgube

V skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9 se pričakovano kreditno izgubo oziroma ECL (Expected Credit Loss) ocenjuje tako, da izraža nepristranski in verjetnostno tehtan znesek (probability-weighted) po vrednotenju vrste različnih rezultatov. Pričakovana kreditna izguba (ECL) mora vključevati informacije o preteklih dogodkih, trenutnih razmerah in napovedih glede prihodnjih ekonomskih okoliščin.

Izbira zahtevanih makroekonomskih kazalnikov in njihova uporaba v modelih je določena kot del funkcije razvoja in upravljanja modelov za modele po MSRP 9. V modelih MSRP 9 so uporabljene naslednje makroekonomske spremenljivke, ki so posledično vključene v določanje pričakovane kreditne izgube (Expected Credit Loss - ECL):

- realni BDP (medletne spremembe v odstotkih);
- indeks rasti cen življenjskih potrebščin – CPI (medletni, medletni in ob koncu obdobja, povprečni);
- nominalna plača (mesečna, nominalna v EUR);
- stopnja brezposelnosti (%);
- obrestne mere (10-letne, %);

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

- indeks cen stanovanj (medletne spremembe v odstotkih).

Običajno se uporabljajo trije scenariji, ki izražajo reprezentativni vzorec možnih rezultatov (osnovni, negativni in pozitivni scenarij). V trenutnih makroekonomskih razmerah se upoštevajo osnovni, negativni in pozitivni scenariji s pripadajočimi verjetnostmi 60 %, 35 % in 5 % (enako kot v letu 2024), medtem ko se povprečni scenarij uporabi za razporeditev v skupine.

## Makroekonomski dejavniki izgube v skladu z makroekonomskimi scenariji

EUR 1.000	2025	2026	2027	2028
<b>Realni BDP, medletne spremembe v %</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	0,68	2,23	2,75	2,76
Negativni scenarij	0,68	0,55	-0,25	1,68
<b>Pozitivni scenarij</b>	0,68	3,23	3,55	3,26
Stopnja inflacije (CPI), medletna, ob koncu obdobja				
Osnovni scenarij	2,09	2,02	2,00	2,00
<b>Negativni scenarij</b>	2,09	1,93	1,35	2,06
Pozitivni scenarij	2,09	2,52	2,50	2,20
Stopnja inflacije (CPI), medletna, povprečna				
<b>Osnovni scenarij</b>	2,00	2,18	2,01	2,00
Negativni scenarij	2,00	1,97	1,66	1,86
Pozitivni scenarij	2,00	2,68	2,51	2,20
<b>Mesečna plača, nominalna v EUR</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	2,563	2,704	2,832	2,967
Negativni scenarij	2,563	2,627	2,646	2,721
<b>Pozitivni scenarij</b>	2,563	2,718	2,848	2,974
Stopnja brezposelnosti v %				
Osnovni scenarij	3,60	3,60	3,60	4,60
<b>Negativni scenarij</b>	3,60	4,15	5,36	6,36
Pozitivni scenarij	3,60	3,40	3,44	4,50
<b>Dolgoročne obrestne mere, 10-letne v %</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	3,20	3,40	3,50	3,50
Negativni scenarij	3,20	2,75	2,85	3,17
Pozitivni scenarij	3,20	3,40	3,50	3,50
<b>Indeks cen stanovanj, medletne spremembe v %</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	3,00	5,00	6,00	5,00
Negativni scenarij	3,00	3,80	3,86	5,23
Pozitivni scenarij	3,00	6,00	7,00	6,00

## Različni scenariji

Makroekonomski scenarij MSRP9 je bil posodobljen na dan 31. december 2025. Osnovni scenarij, ponderiran s 60 %, ki odraža najverjetnejša pričakovanja glede makroekonomskih gibanj, je bil uravnotežen z negativnim scenarijem, ponderiranim s 35 %, ki odraža slabšo napoved makroekonomskih parametrov in posledično pričakovane dobičkonosnosti poslovanja, ter pozitivnim scenarijem, ponderiranim s 5 %, ki odraža boljše napoved makroekonomskih parametrov in posledično pričakovane dobičkonosnosti poslovanja.

Občutljivost MSRP 9 ECL na spremembo scenarijev je ocenjena s primerjavo ECL, izračunane alternativno s 100 % utežjo neugodnega, pozitivnega in osnovnega scenarija. V primerjavi z osnovnim scenarijem bi se v primeru neugodnega scenarija ECL povečal za približno 2 %, kar ustreza približno 1,3 milijona EUR, v primeru pozitivnega scenarija pa zmanjšal za 1,6 % ali 1 milijon EUR.

Poleg tega je bila ocenjena tudi občutljivost ECL na spremembe BDP v različnih scenarijih kot razmerje med:

- razliko med ECL, ocenjeno na podlagi dveh alternativnih scenarijev (pozitivnega in negativnega) ter osnovnega scenarija;
- odstopanji v točkah BDP (na triletni kumulativni osnovi) med alternativnim oziroma osnovnim scenarijem.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Predpostavke, ki izhajajo iz tega, so:

- Predvideva se, da je napoved BDP (za obdobje treh let) najpomembnejši gospodarski dejavnik kot kazalnik težavnosti scenarija;
- BDP se upošteva pri izračunu občutljivosti.

Rezultati ob upoštevanju trenutnih scenarijev MSRP 9 in portfelja kažejo, da se za 1 točko padca BDP (kumulativno v treh letih) ECL predvidoma poveča za 0,36 %.

Kumulativni BDP			Znesek ECL (EUR /mln)			ECL razlika glede na osnovni scenarij		% ECL razlika glede na osnovni scenarij		ECL senzitivnost glede na 3-letni kumulativni BDP	% ECL senzitivnost glede na 3-letni kumulativni BDP
Osnovni	Negativni	Pozitivni	Osnovni	Negativni	Pozitivni	Negativni	Pozitivni	Negativni	Pozitivni	Padec BDP za 1 odstotno točko (glede na 3-letni kumulativni BDP)	Padec BDP za 1 odstotno točko (glede na 3-letni kumulativni BDP)
7,93	1,97	10,37	64,9	66,2	63,9	1,3	(1,0)	2 %	(1,6 %)	0,23	0,36 %

## Analiza finančnih instrumentov po skupinah

Spremembe v popravkih vrednosti za izgubo in razlogi zanje se razkrivajo po stopnjah na ravni Banke za naslednje finančne instrumente:

- stanje na računih pri centralni banki in vpogledni depoziti pri bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen);
- dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti;
- dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos;
- krediti bankam po odplačni vrednosti;
- krediti strankam po odplačni vrednosti.
- finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti, prikazana med sredstvi v posesti za prodajo.

Spodnje tabele prikazujejo podrobno analizo zgoraj opisanih finančnih instrumentov, z uporabo stopenj. Bruto knjigovodske vrednosti so prikazane v bruto znesku ECL.

## Stanje na računih pri centralni banki in vpogledni depoziti pri bankah

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost stanja na računih pri centralnih in komercialnih bankah v skladu z MSRP 9.

### Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>(2)</b>	-	-	<b>(2)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2025</b>	<b>(1)</b>	-	-	<b>(1)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>(1)</b>	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>(2)</b>	-	-	<b>(2)</b>

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke - Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>1.159.603</b>	<b>2.773</b>	-	<b>1.162.376</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	2.766	(2.766)	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	(383)	383	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	91.872	-	-	<b>91.872</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(625.125)	(9)	-	<b>(625.134)</b>
Druge spremembe	262.243	(96)	-	<b>262.147</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2025</b>	<b>890.975</b>	<b>285</b>	-	<b>891.260</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>1.175.636</b>	<b>5.056</b>	-	<b>1.180.692</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	625.058	2.148	-	<b>627.207</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(1.007.560)	(4.858)	-	<b>(1.012.418)</b>
Druge spremembe	366.469	427	-	<b>366.896</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>1.159.603</b>	<b>2.773</b>	-	<b>1.162.376</b>

Postavka »Druge spremembe« v zgornjih tabelah vsebuje spremembe bruto izpostavljenosti za postavke, ki niso bile niti odpravljene niti niso doživele sprememb v stopnji v opazovanem obdobju. Vključujejo spremembe, ki so nastale, kot posledica poplačil obveznosti in sprememb v izpostavljenostih.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah ocen notranjega kreditnega tveganja – Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	779.697	-	-	<b>779.697</b>	508.873	2.772	-	511.645
2	35.596	-	-	<b>35.596</b>	36.266	-	-	36.266
3	2.707	-	-	<b>2.707</b>	29	-	-	29
4	-	285	-	<b>285</b>	383	-	-	383
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	72.975	-	-	<b>72.975</b>	614.050	-	-	614.950
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>890.975</b>	<b>285</b>	-	<b>891.260</b>	<b>1.159.602</b>	<b>2.775</b>	-	<b>1.162.376</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>	(2)	-	-	<b>(2)</b>
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>890.974</b>	<b>285</b>	-	<b>891.259</b>	<b>1.159.600</b>	<b>2.775</b>	-	<b>1.162.374</b>

**Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVOCI**

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo in knjigovodsko vrednost dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev Banke, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (FVOCI), v skladu z MSRP 9.

**Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVOCI**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>(7)</b>	-	-	<b>(7)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	-	-	-	-
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2025</b>	<b>(7)</b>	-	-	<b>(7)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>(6)</b>	-	-	<b>(6)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	2	-	-	<b>2</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	-	-	-	-
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	(3)	-	-	<b>(3)</b>
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>(7)</b>	-	-	<b>(7)</b>

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVOCI**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>293.382</b>	-	-	<b>293.382</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti				
Prehod na skupino 1				
Prehod na skupino 2				
Prehod na skupino 3				
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja				
Odpisi				
Novonastala finančna sredstva	11.597	-	-	<b>11.597</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(53.406)	-	-	<b>(53.406)</b>
Druge spremembe	66.512	-	-	<b>66.512</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2025</b>	<b>318.085</b>	-	-	<b>318.085</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>288.038</b>	-	-	<b>288.038</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	5.328	-	-	<b>5.328</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Druge spremembe	16	-	-	<b>16</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>293.382</b>	-	-	<b>293.382</b>

Postavka »Druge spremembe« v zgornjih tabelah vsebujejo spremembe bruto izpostavljenosti za postavke, ki niso bile niti odpravljene niti niso doživele sprememb v stopnji v obdobju opazovanja. Vključujejo spremembe, ki so nastale, kot posledica poplačil obveznosti in sprememb v izpostavljenostih.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po poštenu vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (FVOCI)**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	260.212	-	-	<b>260.212</b>	247.102	-	-	<b>247.102</b>
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	57.873	-	-	<b>57.873</b>	46.280	-	-	<b>46.280</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>318.085</b>	-	-	<b>318.085</b>	<b>293.382</b>	-	-	<b>293.382</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(7)	-	-	(7)	(7)	-	-	(7)
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>318.078</b>	-	-	<b>318.078</b>	<b>293.375</b>	-	-	<b>293.375</b>

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po poštenu vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos (FVOCI)**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti
Dnevi zamude				
nezapadle terjatve	318.085	(7)	293.382	(7)
zapadle do 29 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>318.085</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>293.382</b>	<b>(7)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po odplačni vrednosti**

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti v skladu z MSRP 9.

**Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – Dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	-	-	-	-
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	-	-	-	-
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2025</b>	-	-	-	-

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	-	-	-	-
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	-	-	-	-
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	-	-	-	-

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke – dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>30.818</b>	-	-	<b>30.818</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	5.490	-	-	<b>5.490</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
<b>Druge spremembe</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2025</b>	<b>36.308</b>	-	-	<b>36.308</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>25.030</b>	-	-	<b>25.030</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	5.851	-	-	<b>5.851</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
<b>Druge spremembe</b>	<b>(63)</b>	-	-	<b>(63)</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>30.818</b>	-	-	<b>30.818</b>

Postavka »Druge spremembe« v zgornjih tabelah vsebuje spremembe bruto izpostavljenosti za postavke, ki niso bile niti odpravljene niti niso doživele sprememb v stopnji v obdobju opazovanja. Vključujejo spremembe, ki so nastale, kot posledica poplačil obveznosti in sprememb v izpostavljenostih.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti.**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	36.308	-	-	36.308	30.818	-	-	30.818
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>36.308</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36.308</b>	<b>30.818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.818</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>36.307</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36.307</b>	<b>30.818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.818</b>

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – Dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	36.308	-	30.818	-
zapadle do 29 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>36.308</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.818</b>	<b>-</b>

**Posojila bankam, merjena po odplačni vrednosti**

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo in knjigovodsko vrednost posojil bankam, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti, v skladu z MSRP 9

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – Posojila (in predplačila) bankam, merjena po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	-	-	-	-	49.737	-	-	49.737
2	204.887	-	-	204.887	110.022	-	-	110.022
3	19	-	-	219	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>205.107</b>	-	-	<b>205.107</b>	<b>159.758</b>	-	-	<b>159.758</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(17)	-	-	(17)	(14)	-	-	(14)
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>205.090</b>	-	-	<b>205.090</b>	<b>159.744</b>	-	-	<b>159.744</b>

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – Posojila (in predplačila) bankam, merjena po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	205.107	(17)	159.758	(14)
zapadle do 29 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>205.107</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>159.758</b>	<b>(14)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Kreditni in predplačila strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost posojil (in predplačil) strankam, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti v skladu z MSRP 9, druga finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti so izključena.

**Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – krediti strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>(5.615)</b>	<b>(8.147)</b>	<b>(21.407)</b>	<b>(35.169)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	(1.513)	1.224	291	-
Prehod na skupino 2	153	(2.085)	1.932	-
Prehod na skupino 3	28	2.179	(2.207)	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(989)	(2.193)	(35.825)	<b>(39.006)</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	3.747	2.937	5.788	<b>12.472</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	755	419	<b>1.174</b>
Odpisi	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(1.926)	(1.010)	(1.199)	<b>(4.135)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	410	867	2.283	<b>3.559</b>
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	4	(749)	(1.758)	<b>(2.503)</b>
Devizni in drugi premiki	(4)	(5)	(34)	(44)
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2025</b>	<b>(5.705)</b>	<b>(6.228)</b>	<b>(51.716)</b>	<b>(63.650)</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>(6.847)</b>	<b>(6.000)</b>	<b>(24.715)</b>	<b>(37.562)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	(3.531)	2.622	909	-
Prehod na skupino 2	1.292	(2.684)	1.392	-
Prehod na skupino 3	14	437	(451)	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	449	4.545	3.558	<b>8.552</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(5.171)	(2.721)	(890)	<b>(8.782)</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	4	140	<b>143</b>
Odpisi	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(1.966)	(1.140)	(9.598)	<b>(12.704)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	699	446	13.723	<b>14.867</b>
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	9.431	(3.663)	(5.525)	<b>218</b>
<b>Devizni in drugi premiki</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>(5.615)</b>	<b>(8.147)</b>	<b>(21.407)</b>	<b>(35.169)</b>

Opomba: zgornji tabeli predstavljata gibanje popravkov vrednosti za izgubo brez vključenih naslednjih kategorij: popravki vrednosti iz naslova sredstev v posesti za prodajo, odpisanih posojil z oblikovanimi popravki vrednosti za izgubo v prejšnjih letih, dobiček iz individualnih prodaj posojil.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke – krediti (in predplačila) strankam po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>1.739.482</b>	<b>180.142</b>	<b>30.169</b>	<b>1.949.793</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	29.066	(28.719)	(347)	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(26.163)	30.102	(3.939)	-
Prehod na skupino 3	(62.151)	(26.325)	88.476	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	(830)	(419)	<b>(1.249)</b>
Odpisi	-	-	(1)	<b>(1)</b>
Novonastala finančna sredstva	596.194	21.299	12.615	<b>630.108</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(205.282)	(57.449)	(3.842)	<b>(266.573)</b>
Druge spremembe	(67.300)	(18.648)	3.432	<b>(82.515)</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2025</b>	<b>2.003.846</b>	<b>99.572</b>	<b>126.144</b>	<b>2.229.563</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na da 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>1.746.901</b>	<b>153.151</b>	<b>37.861</b>	<b>1.937.913</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	98.117	(96.549)	(1.568)	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(107.150)	109.578	(2.428)	-
Prehod na skupino 3	(1.703)	(2.345)	4.048	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	(4)	(140)	<b>(143)</b>
Odpisi	-	-	(1)	<b>(1)</b>
Novonastala finančna sredstva	415.293	54.714	12.076	<b>482.083</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(228.716)	(20.207)	(17.827)	<b>(266.750)</b>
Druge spremembe	(183.260)	(18.196)	(1.852)	<b>(203.308)</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024</b>	<b>1.739.482</b>	<b>180.142</b>	<b>30.169</b>	<b>1.949.793</b>

Postavka »Druge spremembe« v zgornjih tabelah vsebujejo spremembe bruto izpostavljenosti za postavke, ki niso bile niti odpravljene niti niso doživele sprememb v stopnji v obdobju opazovanja. Vključujejo spremembe, ki so nastale, kot posledica prodaje sredstev, poplačil obveznosti in sprememb v izpostavljenostih.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – krediti (in predplačila) strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025				31. 12. 2024			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	312.932	2	-	<b>312.934</b>	155.023	-	-	<b>155.023</b>
2	288.467	-	-	<b>288.467</b>	215.034	-	-	<b>215.034</b>
3	175.977	206	-	<b>176.183</b>	200.906	90	-	<b>200.996</b>
4	360.269	14.278	-	<b>374.547</b>	370.799	26.540	-	<b>397.339</b>
5	587.121	17.161	-	<b>604.282</b>	583.062	38.458	-	<b>621.520</b>
6	240.341	43.888	-	<b>284.229</b>	187.792	36.492	-	<b>224.284</b>
7	23.961	16.594	-	<b>40.555</b>	16.292	66.194	-	<b>82.486</b>
8	3.760	10.282	-	<b>14.042</b>	2.935	10.715	-	<b>13.650</b>
Slabe naložbe	-	-	126.144	<b>126.144</b>	-	-	30.169	<b>30.169</b>
Neklasificirane stranke	7.054	1.126	-	<b>8.180</b>	7.639	1.653	-	<b>9.292</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>1.999.881</b>	<b>103.537</b>	<b>126.144</b>	<b>2.229.563</b>	<b>1.739.482</b>	<b>180.142</b>	<b>30.169</b>	<b>1.949.793</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(5.705)	(6.228)	(51.716)	(63.650)	(5.615)	(8.147)	(21.407)	(35.169)
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>1.994.176</b>	<b>97.309</b>	<b>74.428</b>	<b>2.165.913</b>	<b>1.733.867</b>	<b>171.995</b>	<b>8.762</b>	<b>1.914.624</b>

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – krediti (in predplačila) strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025		31. 12. 2024	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	2.035.437	(11.073)	1.900.844	(13.014)
zapadle do 29 dni	65.705	(600)	15.009	(677)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	1.532	(96)	3.590	(52)
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	745	(127)	181	(19)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.103.419</b>	<b>(11.933)</b>	<b>1.919.624</b>	<b>(13.762)</b>

**Učinek sprememb pogodbenih denarnih tokov Banke na kredite strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Finančna sredstva (s popravkom vrednosti za izgubo na podlagi vseživljenjskega ECL), ki so bila v tem obdobju spremenjena</b>		
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost pred spremembo	43.282	996
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo pred spremembo	(5.264)	(17)
Čista amortizirana vrednost pred spremembo	38.018	979
<b>Neto dobiček/izguba pri spremembi (+/-)</b>	<b>(1.249)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Neto amortizirana vrednost po spremembi</b>	<b>36.769</b>	<b>986</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
<b>Finančna sredstva, spremenjena po začetnem pripoznanju v času, ko je bil popravek vrednosti za izgubo baziran na vseživljenjskem ECL</b>		
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost finančnih sredstev, za katere so se popravki vrednosti za izgubo spremenili v obdobju od vseživljenjskega do 12-mesečnega ECL po spremembi	5.002	938

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Geopolitično tveganje

Geopolitične napetosti so tudi v letu 2025 ostale eden glavnih virov tveganj. Banka ima sredstva in obveznosti, ki so potencialno izpostavljena posledicam geopolitičnih napetosti, kar vpliva na njihovo vrednotenje in posledično pomeni pripoznanje oslabitev in odpisa vrednosti.

V letu 2025 je Banka prešla s pristopa reaktivnega kriznega upravljanja na strukturirani okvir obvladovanja nastajajočih tveganj (Emerging Risk Framework). Čeprav so geopolitične napetosti – zlasti še vedno trajajoči konflikt v Ukrajini in nestabilnost na Bližnjem vzhodu – ostale glavni dejavniki regionalne volatiliteti, je Banka razširila svoj pogled na tveganja. Fokus se je premaknil onkraj neposrednih konfliktnih območij ter zajel strukturne makroekonomske grožnje, vključno z globalnimi premiki v trgovinski politiki (carine), volatilnostjo cen energentov in sektorskimi prehodi (ESG in elektrifikacija).

Odpornost Banke v letu 2025 temelji na proaktivnih ukrepih, vzpostavljenih v preteklih treh letih:

- 2022: Po invaziji na Ukrajino je Banka takoj izvedla pregled portfelja za identifikacijo komitentov s t. i. »rusko povezavo«, s čimer je zagotovila strogo skladnost s sankcijami ter ocenila energetske odvisnosti.
- 2023: Ti začetni ukrepi so bili formalizirani v dvofazno metodologijo ocenjevanja (»Two-Step«), ki se je premaknila od enostavne identifikacije k analizi sposobnosti blaženja tveganj, vključno z oceno, ali komitenti lahko absorbirajo šoke preko zavarovanj ali prenosa višjih stroškov na kupce.
- 2024: Metodologija je bila preizkušena v kontekstu krize na Bližnjem vzhodu. Celovit pregled portfelja je potrdil, da je izpostavljenost banke regiji – neposredna in posredna – minimalna, kar je potrdilo njeno sposobnost ločevanja geopolitičnega »šuma« od dejanskega kreditnega tveganja.

Na podlagi teh spoznanj okvir za nastajajoča tveganja za leto 2025 uvaja t. i. »geopolitični nadzorni mehanizem« v kreditni proces odobrevanja. Ta zagotavlja, da se zunanje grožnje identificirajo, še preden se pokažejo v tradicionalnih finančnih kazalnikih.

Ključni stebri spremljanja tveganj v letu 2025 vključujejo:

- Trgovinska politika in carine: proaktivno stresno testiranje izvozno usmerjenih komitentov (zlasti v sektorjih strojništva in kovin) glede na možne dvige carin na ključnih trgih, kot so ZDA.
- Sektorski prehodi: posebno spremljanje industrij, ki se soočajo s strukturnimi spremembami, kot sta prehod avtomobilske industrije na elektrifikacijo in zeleni prehod v energetske intenzivnih panogah.
- Makroekonomske stresne testiranje: namesto zanašanja izključno na zgodovinsko uspešnost se uporabljajo naprej usmerjeni scenariji za oceno vpliva »erozije bruto marže«, ki bi nastala zaradi stroškov energije ali motenj v dobavnih verigah, na solventnost komitentov.

Z integracijo teh »nastajajočih tveganj« neposredno v kreditni cikel in četrtletno spremljanje portfelja Banka zagotavlja, da njen portfelj ostaja odporen ne le na današnje konflikte, temveč tudi na strukturne gospodarske premike prihodnosti.

## Geopolitična kritja (overlays)

Od leta 2022 dalje je UniCredit pravočasno mitigiral nastajajoča geopolitična tveganja, sprožena zaradi rusko-ukrajinske krize, z uvedbo dodatnih geopolitičnih kritij na segmentih podjetij in prebivalstva, ki so bili ocenjeni kot ranljivi v primeru negativnega razvoja scenarija. Stopnjevanje geopolitičnih in trgovinskih napetosti je povečalo kreditno tveganje. Geopolitična tveganja so se v zadnjem letu vse bolj preusmerjala v trgovinske napetosti, medtem ko so se tveganja, ki so bila podlaga za uvedena kritja v letu 2022, postopoma umirila zaradi izboljšanja razmer v oskrbi z energenti ter stabilizacije inflacijskih in obrestnih tveganj. Zato so bila obstoječa kritja, povezana z geopolitičnimi tveganji, ponovno ocenjena ob koncu leta 2025, da bi zagotovili bolj usklajeno in naprej usmerjeno kvantifikacijo morebitnih izgub. Posledično so se dodatna geopolitična kritja oblikovala izključno za segment podjetij, medtem ko so se za segment prebivalstva in financiranje komercialnih nepremičnin ob koncu leta 2025 le ta spostila.

Sprejetje teh kritij je dopolnilni ukrep k modelom MSRP 9, ki so s svojo strukturo že ustrezno in neposredno dokazali, da ustrezno zaznavajo učinek geopolitičnih kriz. V tem kontekstu so modeli MSRP 9 in zlasti satelitski modeli sicer zmožni zajeti učinek makroekonomskega scenarija na ravni portfelja, vendar pa geopolitična kritja delujejo na določene podportfelje, ki veljajo za posebej ranljive v primeru, da se nepredvidene razmere zelo zaostrijo.

Na dan 31. decembra 2025 je geopolitično kritje znašalo 5,49 milijona EUR (v letu 2024 je znašalo kritje 5,00 milijonov EUR) in je aplicirano na industrijske sektorje, občutljive na trgovinske napetosti in obstoječe geopolitične napetosti.

Kar zadeva izračune, se na podlagi začetnega obsega »potencialnih sektorjev« ter »sektorske delte za stopnjo neplačil«, ki se izračuna s pomočjo satelitskih in sektorskih modelov, določi končni obseg za ocenjevanje in uporabo kritja. S satelitskimi modeli, pri katerih se za makroekonomske pogoje uporabi neugoden scenarij večletnega načrta, se izračuna prilagoditev, ki jo je treba uporabiti za stopnjo neplačila. Poleg tega sektorski modeli nakazujejo, ali je posamezen sektor ocenjen kot bolj negativno občutljiv na neugoden scenarij, ki odraža splošno stanje gospodarstva, in na podlagi tega, ali bi moralo biti nanj aplicirano dodatno geopolitično kritje. Pristop ocenjevanja končnega zneska kritja ostaja enak kot v letu 2024, kjer se tako prilagojena stopnja neplačila uporabi za ustrezne kategorije, da se ocenijo pričakovani novi prilivi neplačanih izpostavljenosti, za katere se rezervacije za izgube pri posojilih (LLP) nato izračunajo v skladu s povprečno stopnjo kritja, uporabljeno za stranke z verjetnostjo neplačila (Unlikely to Pay).

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

### Prodaja NPL

Avgusta 2025 sta Banka kot prodajalec in EOS kot izbrani ponudnik uspela pripeljati pogajanja o pogodbi o prodaji in nakupu posojila (LSPA) do obojestransko sprejemljivega in uspešnega konca, kar je privedlo do podpisa pogodbe s strani obeh nasprotnih strank.

Kasneje septembra 2025 je EOS kot kupec prodajalcu nakazal dogovorjeno kupnino iz pogodbe LSPA, s čimer je začel teči 12-mesečno obdobje, v katerem je prodajalec dolžan kupcu posredovati vsa morebitna plačila, ki jih stranke, ki so predmet prodaje portfelja nedonosnih posojil, lahko nakažejo prodajalcu iz kakršnega koli razloga;

- Prodaja portfelja nedonosnih posojil bo torej dokončno zaključena šele po izteku 12-mesečnega obdobja, tj. 30. septembra 2026.

Zaradi prodaje portfelja nedonosnih posojil se je portfelj nedonosnih posojil banke zmanjšal za 4,3 milijone evrov.

### Tržna tveganja

Banka je pri svojem poslovanju izpostavljena tržnim tveganjem. Gre za tveganje izgub v bilančnih in zunajbilančnih tveganih postavkah, ki izhajajo iz sprememb tržnih cen.

Banka ima trgovalne pozicije z različnimi finančnimi instrumenti, vključno z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti, na kar vplivajo zahteve strank. Z večino izvedenih finančnih instrumentov se pogajajo prostem trgu (OTC).

Z regulativnega vidika tržno tveganje izhaja iz vseh pozicij, ki so vključene v trgovalno knjigo Banke, ter iz pozicij blagovnega in valutnega tveganja v celotni bilanci stanja. Tveganja, za katera veljajo kapitalske zahteve za tržno tveganje, tako med drugim vključujejo:

- 1) tveganje neplačila, tveganje sprememb obrestnih mer, tveganje kreditnega razmika, tveganje lastniških finančnih instrumentov, valutno tveganje (FX) in blagovno tveganje za instrumente trgovalne knjige ter
- 2) valutno tveganje (FX) in tveganje spremembe cen blaga za instrumente bančne knjige.

Z vidika upravljanja Banka definicijo tržnega tveganja razširi na portfelje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida in drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, ki jih zato spremlja in omejuje z vrsto metrik, ki so specifične za tržno tveganje. V obseg so vključeni tudi vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti (AC).

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Izpostavljenost tržnim tveganjem na ravni Banke

EUR 1.000		
Sredstva	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	899.358	1.170.595
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	51.596	52.615
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	152	436
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	342.386	317.096
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	2.409.571	2.108.757
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	36.307	30.817
Kreditni bankam	205.090	159.744
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	2.165.913	1.914.624
Druga finančna sredstva	2.261	3.572
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	55.510	57.315
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(41.098)	(29.929)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.717.475</b>	<b>3.676.885</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	38.783	49.323
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	3.335.118	3.248.494
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	74.107	70.547
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	3.136.911	3.079.271
Kreditni banke in centralnih bank	-	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	83.235	53.185
Druge finančne obveznosti	40.866	45.491
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	36.332	44.459
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(26.286)	(22.223)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.383.947</b>	<b>3.320.053</b>

## Tehnike obvladovanja tržnih tveganj

Upravljanje tržnih tveganj vključuje vse dejavnosti, povezane z upravljanjem tveganj strank Banke, posle zakladništva in upravljanje strukture bilance. Pozicije tveganja se ugotavljajo vsaj enkrat dnevno in analizirajo s strani neodvisne funkcije upravljanja tržnih tveganj (znotraj enote za nefinančna in finančna tveganja v okviru Divizije za tveganja), nato pa se primerjajo z limiti tveganja, ki jih določi Odbor za finančna tveganja (FRC). Banka uporablja instrumente varovanja denarnih tokov in poštene vrednosti za upravljanje s tveganji obrestnih mer.

Upravljanje tržnih tveganj vključuje stalno poročanje o poziciji tveganja, postavljanje limitov in nadzor porabe limitov ter dnevno predstavitev rezultatov upravljanja tveganj strank in poslovanja zakladništva.

Za namen upravljanja tržnega tveganja so glavni limiti opredeljeni znotraj Okvirja za prevzemanje tveganj na ravni Banke, ki ga odobrita uprava in nadzorni svet, podrobnejše limite pa odobri odbor za finančna tveganja („FRC“) in jih uskladi z oddelkom za finančna tveganja skupine UniCredit. FRC odbor vsaj enkrat letno določi limite za tveganja z ustreznimi enotami UniCredit Spa, Milano. Celoten sklop pravil za poslovanje zakladništva in upravljanje tveganj strank je določen v Strategiji tržnega tveganja, ki se letno posodablja, potrđita pa jo uprava in nadzorni svet Banke. Limiti tržnega tveganja odražajo računovodsko klasifikacijo pozicij (poštena vrednost skozi poslovni izid »FVTPL«, poštena vrednost prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa »FVOCI«, po nabavni vrednosti »AC«) ter dodelitev pozicij v trgovalno in bančno knjigo v skladu z nagnjenostjo k prevzemanju tveganj Banke.

Če povzamemo, opredeljeni sta dve skupini limitov:

**(i) Limiti za tržna tveganja v širšem smislu (angl. Broad Market Risk Limits, BMLs):** BML limiti so opredeljeni za FVTPL in FVOCI pozicije z ločenimi nabori limitov za vsako skupino. Pozicije, ki so opredeljene kot AC, so relevantne samo za RAF indikator domače maksimalne izpostavljenosti do dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, ki so jih izdale države, medtem ko se nominalne vrednosti, trajanje in potencialna izguba spremljajo dnevno. Obrestna pozicija delta (BPO1<sup>6</sup>) postavk AC se spremlja v okviru namenskih limitov IRRBB, ki so opredeljeni ločeno.

<sup>6</sup> Enotednevno obdobje držanja predpostavlja, da je mogoče vse pozicije zapreti v enem dnevu; ta predpostavka ne drži vedno (npr. nelikvidni trgi).

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Vsaka skupina BML limitov (FVTPL in FVOCI) vsebuje 3 različne tipe limitov:

- Tvegana vrednost (VaR) – VaR se izračuna za 1 dnevno obdobje držanja pri intervalu zaupanja 99 %. Model za izračun VaR uporablja 1 letno časovno vrsto z 250 dnevni podatkovnimi točkami.
- Opozorilo ob izgubi (LWL), ki se izračuna kot kumulativna 60-dnevna vsota izkaza poslovnega izida za FVTPL ali FVOCI rezerve za FVOCI
- Opozorilo ob izgubi za stresne teste (STWL), ki se izračuna kot znižanje izkaza poslovnega izida ali FVOCI rezerve v stresnih obdobjih, ki se določijo na podlagi ICAAP stresnih scenarijev.

**(ii) Specifični limiti za tržna tveganja (angl. Granular Market Risk Limits, GMLs):** So neodvisni od limitov v širšem smislu, vendar delujejo v povezavi z njimi; uporabljajo se za učinkovitejši in natančnejši nadzor različnih vrst tveganj. Limiti se določajo na ravni nominalne izpostavljenosti v portfelju obveznic (ki je razdeljen na obveznice, ki jih izdajajo države in ostale obveznice, na ravni valutne pozicije in na ravni obrestne pozicije ter pozicije kreditnih razmikov (BP01 in CPV)

Samo pooblaščen prevzemniki tveganj lahko zavzamejo rizične pozicije: enota Upravljanje bilance banke, ki izvaja aktivnosti zakladništva ter enota za Upravljanje tveganj strank.

Limite in opozorila ob izgubi spremlja lokalna enota Upravljanje s tržnimi tveganji. Ob kršitvah limitov se aktivira proces eskalacije v skladu z internimi pravilniki z namenom, da se izpostavljenosti, ki presegajo limite v najkrajšem možnem času vrnejo v okvir limitnega sistema. V odvisnosti od pomembnosti, se o kršitvah limitov redno poroča lokalnemu FRC odboru, odboru za tveganja in nadzornemu svetu.

Banka uporablja standardiziran pristop za izračun kapitalskih zahtev za trgovne pozicije oz. za poročanje kapitalskih zahtev za tržna tveganja. Za notranje upravljanje tržnega tveganja pa se uporablja VaR. Za upravljanje s tveganji uporablja Banka IMod<sup>7</sup> model tveganja, ki ga je razvila matična skupina UniCredit. Ustreznost modela se redno preverja s testiranjem za nazaj, integracijo novih produktov, in prilagoditvami, ki odražajo tržne in regulatorne spremembe. Na podlagi agregiranih podatkov IMod model omogoča dnevni izračun parametrov tveganja za vse redne operacije zakladništva in trgovanja.

VaR model temelji na zgodovinski simulaciji z 250 dnevni podatkovni točkami. VaR se računa za 1-dnevno obdobje držanja pri intervalu zaupanja 99 %, vendar ima naslednje omejitve:

- 1-dnevno obdobje držanja predvideva, da se lahko vse odprte pozicije zaprejo v 1 dnevno; ta predpostavka ne drži v vseh primerih (npr. nelikvidni trgi).
- 99-odstotni interval zaupanja ne odraža vseh možnih izgub, ki se lahko zgodijo pri tem intervalu zaupanja, kljub temu, da je povišana.
- Uporaba zgodovinskih podatkov za ocenjevanje potencialnih bodočih dogodkov ne odraža vseh možnih bodočih scenarijev, še posebej kriznih scenarijev.

Zato se poleg VaR izračunata in uporabljata za obvladovanje tveganja kot specifični limiti za tržna tveganja sedanja vrednost bazne točke (BP01) in mera občutljivosti na spremembe kreditnih razmikov (CPV).

Drugi enako pomembni dejavniki so volumni v stresnih obdobjih in limiti na pozicije. Redni izračuni stresnega scenarija dopolnjujejo informacije, ki se mesečno posredujejo odboru FRC. Stresni scenariji temeljijo na predpostavi o ekstremnih spremembah posameznih tržnih parametrov. Banka analizira učinek teh nihanj pri posameznih produktih in dejavniki tveganja na svoje rezultate in neto pozicijo sredstev ter nato določi predpostavke o ekstremnih gibanjih. Rezultati teh stresnih testov se upoštevajo v procesu določanja in preverjanja limitov.

Dodatni elementi sistema limitov so opozorila ob izgubi, ki zagotavljajo zgodnjo indikacijo kakršnega koli kopičenja izgub na pozicijah. Funkcija upravljanja tržnih tveganj izračunava, primerja s tekočimi proračunskimi številkami in dnevno poroča podatke o prihodkih iz dejavnosti tržnega tveganja (dobiček in izguba). Poročanje zajema komponente, ki se odražajo v čistem dobičku na podlagi MSRP in vrednotenju vseh pozicij po tržni vrednosti, ne glede na njihovo priznavanje v računovodskih izkazih na podlagi MSRP (skupni donos).

Z namenom preverjanja, ali so sklenjeni posli skladni s trgom, Banka uporablja sistem MARCONIS, ki so ga razvili v matični skupini UniCredit. Sistem MARCONIS v celoti in sistematično pregleduje tržno usklajenost vsake posamezne transakcije zakladništva in trgovanja. Sistem vključuje še en modul, ki se uporablja za obravnavanje teme transparentnosti cen (določanje najnižjih marž in največjih stroškov varovanja pred tveganjem pri prodaji na področju zakladništva za podjetja).

<sup>7</sup> Notranji model za tržno tveganje UniCredit, za katerega se uporablja kratica IMod, se uporablja za vodstvene namene (merjenje tveganja, spremljanje in kvantifikacija ekonomskega kapitala).

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Obrestno tveganje, tveganje kreditnega razmika, valutno tveganje in tveganje iz naslova trgovanja z lastniškimi vrednostnimi papirji

Rezultati internega modela, ki temelji na tvegani vrednosti (VaR) za leto 2025, so v povprečju na nižjih ravneh v primerjavi z letom poprej. Tvegana vrednost (VaR) Banke v spodnji tabeli vključuje naslednje komponente: obrestno tveganje (IR), tveganje kreditnega razmika (Spread), valutno tveganje (FX) in tveganje lastniških finančnih instrumentov (EQ) ter predstavlja skupno vrednost VaR Banke (tj. iz trgovalne in bančne knjige).

### Tvegana vrednost za Banko v letu 2025

EUR 1.000					2025 Skupna Tvegana vrednost (VaR)		
IR VaR	Spread VaR	FX VaR	EQ VaR	Total VaR	Maksimum	Minimum	Povprečje
818	457	1	-	1.085	1.249	867	1.049

### Tvegana vrednost za Banko v letu 2024

EUR 1.000					2024 Skupna Tvegana vrednost (VaR)		
IR VaR	Spread VaR	FX VaR	EQ VaR	Total VaR	Maksimum	Minimum	Povprečje
990	520	3	-	1.224	1.708	924	1.264

Leta 2025 je k celotni VaR Banke največ prispevala obrestna komponenta (osnovna izpostavljenost, ki izhaja predvsem iz sredstev s fiksno obrestno mero, vrednost obrestne VaR je bila predvsem posledica ravni tržnih obrestnih mer), ki ji je sledilo tveganje kreditnega razmika (osnovna izpostavljenost, ki izhaja predvsem iz portfelja vrednostnih papirjev bančne knjige, FX komponenta igra marginalno vlogo pri zneskih tveganj Banke, zaradi nizkih odprtih pozicij).

Za potrebe notranjega nadzora Banka ločuje VaR na FVOCI in FVTPL VaR, pri čemer so za vsako kategorijo posebej določeni limiti.

## Tveganje sprememb obrestnih mer

Obrestno tveganje izhaja iz izpostavljenosti neugodnim spremembam obrestnih mer. Spremembe obrestnih mer vplivajo na neto sedanje vrednosti prihodnjih denarnih tokov in posledično na neto obrestne prihodke in druge denarne tokove, ki so občutljivi na spremembe obrestnih mer.

Primarni viri tveganja spremembe obrestnih mer so:

- tveganje spremembe cen zaradi neugodnih sprememb poštene vrednosti sredstev in obveznosti v preostalem obdobju do naslednje spremembe obrestne mere (pozicije s fiksno obrestno mero so razvrščene glede na preostalo zapadlost);
- tveganje krivulje donosa: tveganje sprememb oblike in naklona krivulje donosa;
- osnovno tveganje: tveganje različnih sprememb obrestnih mer ustreznih pozicij sredstev in obveznosti, ki imajo enako valuto, obdobje spremembe in pogostost sprememb, vendar različne temeljne stopnje; in
- Opcijsko tveganje, ki izhaja iz pozicij izvedenih finančnih instrumentov ali izbirnih elementov, vgrajenih v bančna sredstva, obveznosti in zunajbilančne postavke.

Tveganje se meri z izračunavanjem spremembe neto sedanje vrednosti portfelja v scenariju, ko se obrestna mera spremeni za 1 bazično točko, kot merilo občutljivosti z uporabljenim BP01 limitom.

Spodnje tabele prikazujejo občutljivost na spremembe obrestnih mer (BP01) za Banko (vključno s trgovalnimi in netrgovalnimi portfelji), vezano na posamezne valutne izpostavljenosti in kombinacijo košarice valut. Banka se pozicionira predvsem v EUR, sledita omejena izpostavljenost v CHF in USD, medtem ko pozicije v valutah, ki niso predstavljene spodaj, niso bile pomembne. Analiza občutljivosti za vsako pozicijo temelji na pogodbenih datumih prihodnjih sprememb obrestnih mer. Za pozicije brez pogodbenih datumov sprememb obrestnih mer ali brez pogodbene zapadlosti Banka uporablja predpostavke, ki odražajo dejansko občutljivost na obrestno mero pozicije, in sicer z vključitvijo rezultatov vedenjskih modelov.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Banki za eno bazično točko v letu 31. 12. 2025

EUR Valuta	31. 12. 2025					Skupaj
	Do 3 mesece	3 mesece do 1 leta	1 do 3 let	3 do 10 let	Nad 10 let	
CHF	(187)	(1.393)	(217)	(4.625)	(10.190)	(16.612)
EUR	(2.633)	(17.356)	(16.861)	(29.471)	(31.393)	(97.714)
USD	(192)	17	-	-	-	(175)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(3.012)</b>	<b>(18.732)</b>	<b>(17.078)</b>	<b>(34.096)</b>	<b>(41.583)</b>	<b>(114.501)</b>

## Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Banki za eno bazično točko v letu 31. 12. 2024

EUR Valuta	31. 12. 2024					Skupaj
	Do 3 mesece	3 mesece do 1 leta	1 do 3 let	3 do 10 let	Nad 10 let	
CHF	(425)	(1.707)	(119)	(3.103)	(7.034)	(12.388)
EUR	1.986	(17.072)	(33.123)	(38.411)	(35.299)	(121.920)
USD	(186)	7	-	-	-	(180)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.375</b>	<b>(18.772)</b>	<b>(33.242)</b>	<b>(41.514)</b>	<b>(42.334)</b>	<b>(134.489)</b>

Skupna izpostavljenost premiku obrestne krivulje se je v letu 2025 v primerjavi z letom 2024 v povprečju znižala predvsem zaradi zvišanja stabilnega zneska sredstev depozitov brez dospelosti (višji BP01 na strani obveznosti), kar je bilo izravnano z višjim obsegom sredstev s fiksno obrestno mero (višji BP01 na strani sredstev). V zgornjih tabelah negativne vrednosti kažejo, da vzporedni premik krivulje obrestnih mer za +0,01 % negativno vpliva na ekonomsko vrednost (torej, vzporedni pozitivni dvig od 0,01% krivulje obrestnih mer povzroči izgubo v višini 114.501 EUR, na dan 31. 12. 2025).

Razmerje med obrestnim tveganjem v bančni knjigi in kapitalom Banke je vzpostavljeno v okviru EU Direktive CRD V in Uredbe CRR, ki uvajata Basel III kot del EU zakonodajnega okvirja na področju bančništva, in od Banke zahteva primerjavo spremembe v tržni vrednosti bančne knjige kot posledice premika obrestne krivulje za dve odstotni točki (+/- 200 baznih točk) s čistim kapitalom Banke. V primeru, da takšen šok obrestne mere mer absorbira več kot 15 odstotkov čistega kapitala, lahko nadzorna institucija od Banke zahteva sprejem ukrepov za omejitev tveganja.

Smernice EBA IRRBB poleg tega zahtevajo, da banke izračunajo vpliv šestih vnaprej določenih šokovnih- scenarijev ("Supervisory Outlier Test", or "SOT") na lastna sredstva in obvestijo svojega nadzornika, če padec ekonomske vrednosti preseže 15 % Tier 1 kapitala. EBA pričakuje, da bo drugi prag deloval kot kazalnik zgodnjega opozorila, ki bo sprožil okrepljen nadzorni dialog. Rezultati teh scenarijev se spremljajo in so mesečno predstavljajo odboru FRC.

Rezultati stresnega testiranja so pokazali, da bi nenaden vzporedni premik obrestnih mer navzgor za 2 odstotni točki ob koncu leta 2025 absorbiral približno 9,1 % kapitala Banke kar je pod mejno vrednostjo 15 odstotkov. Rezultat se je v primerjavi s koncem leta 2024 (10,6 %) izboljšali zaradi nižje skupne izpostavljenosti obrestnemu tveganju v bančni knjigi (rezultati niso revidirani). Rezultati scenarijev »SOT« o ekonomski vrednosti ob koncu leta 2025 kažejo, da bi vzporedni šok absorbiral 8,6 % kapitala banke, kar je tudi več v primerjavi z letom 2024 (v scenariju »SOT Parallel Up« je izguba znašala 10,2 % temeljnega kapitala). Rezultati niso revidirani.

Banka meri in spremlja obrestno tveganje v bančni knjigi tudi glede občutljivosti neto obrestnih prihodkov (občutljivost neto obrestnih prihodkov).

Občutljivost neto obrestnih prihodkov se meri na vseh pozicijah v lasti iz poslovnih in strateških naložbenih odločitev (samo v bančni knjigi) z 1-letnim obdobjem ocenjevanja.

V skladu s smernicami EBA za leto 2022 Banka spremlja rezultat »Supervisory Outlier Tests« na občutljivost neto obrestnih prihodkov: v vzporednem scenariju SOT se neto obrestni prihodki na dan 31. december 2025 zmanjšajo za 3,9 milijona EUR (1,4 % temeljnega kapitala, kar je manj kot meja 5 %, ki velja od maja 2024 dalje). Rezultat se je v primerjavi z letom 2024 (8,9 milijona EUR) občutno izboljšal. Rezultati niso revidirani.

Poleg tega Banka meri učinek na neto ekonomsko vrednost in neto obrestne prihodke različnih potencialnih šokov obrestnih mer za vse izpostavljenosti. Pomembnejši scenariji sprememb obrestnih mer, ki so ocenjevani mesečno, so naslednji:

- vzporedni premik obrestne krivulje +/- 200
- vzporedni premik obrestne krivulje za +/-100 bazičnih točk

Ob koncu leta 2025 obrestna občutljivost v EUR ostaja glavni dejavnik tveganja. Rezultat pozitivnih in negativnih vzporednih scenarijev je večinoma posledica pozicije sredstev s fiksno obrestno mero v komercialnem in replikacijskem portfelju.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Analiza občutljivosti neto ekonomske vrednosti na obrestno tveganje

Faktor tveganja	Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (v '000 EUR)			Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (v '000 EUR)		
	31. 12. 2025			31. 12. 2024		
	EUR	CHF	USD	EUR	CHF	USD
Scenarij						
vzporedni premik -200b.t.	24.607	4.146	32	30.788	3.700	36
vzporedni premik +200b.t.	(16.878)	(2.979)	(32)	(21.473)	(2.124)	(36)
vzporedni premik -100b.t.	10.412	1.795	16	13.462	1.449	18
vzporedni premik +100b.t.	(8.861)	(1.568)	(16)	(11.347)	(1.136)	(18)

## Tveganje spremembe kreditnega razmika

Skupina UniCredit je od leta 2024 v skladu s smernicami EBA, ki opredeljujejo tveganje kreditnega razmika v bančni knjigi ("CSRBB") kot novo vrsto tveganja znotraj finančnih tveganj, določila načela in pravil v interni politiki (Global Policy Group CSRBB Governance Guidelines principles and rules for managing, measuring, and controlling the credit spread risk in the banking book. Strategije tveganja CSRBB določa UniCredit Skupina vsaj enkrat letno, v skladu z opredelitvijo celotne nagnjenosti k tveganju skupine in v skladu z omejitvenim okvirom CSRBB. Omejitveni okvir CSRBB je v celoti vključen v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganju (RAF).

Spremljamo dve vrsti meritev:

- Občutljivost ekonomske vrednosti RAF CSRBB na največja izpostavljenost RAF domačim državam
- Vrednost kreditne točke (CPV) izdajateljev državnih in nedržavnih vrednostnih papirjev

Na dan 31. december 2025 portfelj dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev Banke sestavljajo izključno obveznice državnih izdajateljev, ki so razvrščene kot »held to collect and sell« ali »held to collect«. Na dan 31. december 2025 sestavljajo 85 % obvezniškega portfelja Banke državne obveznice Republike Slovenije in 15 % drugih državnih obveznic EU, ki ustrezajo merilom ECB, z največjo preostalo zapadlostjo 10 let in povprečnim trajanjem pod 5 let.

Banka dnevno izračunava in spremlja vrednost osnovne točke razpona svojih portfeljev (občutljivost na spremembo kreditnega razmika za 1 bazično točko) ter redno spremlja razmere na finančnih trgih in bonitetne ocene izdajateljev. Izpostavljenosti v spodnjih tabelah se nanašajo na celotno bančno in trgovalno knjigo ter so prikazane brez lastnih izdaj (obveznice MREL). Povečanje povprečne izpostavljenosti v letu 2025 v primerjavi z letom 2024 je posledica novih naložb in reinvestiranja (zamenjava zapadlih obveznic z novimi).

## Učinki spremembe kreditne premije vseh izdajateljev za eno bazično točko v letu 2025 (nerevidirano)

EUR	31. 12. 2025				
Zapadlost	Do 3 mesecev	Od 3 mesecev do 1 leti	1 leti do 3 let	3 leti do 10 let	Letni povprečje
Skupaj	(143)	(1.626)	(17.699)	(144.179)	(163.647)

## Učinki spremembe kreditne premije vseh izdajateljev za eno bazično točko v letu 2024 (nerevidirano)

EUR	31. 12. 2024				
Zapadlost	Do 3 mesecev	Od 3 mesecev do 1 leti	1 leti do 3 let	3 leti do 10 let	Skupaj
Skupaj	-	(3.295)	(14.901)	(126.998)	(145.194)

Poleg zgoraj predstavljenega pristopa, ki je zasnovan na analizi občutljivosti kreditnih premij, Banka meri vpliv šoka povečanja kreditne premije na neto ekonomsko vrednost za celotno izpostavljenost Banke v obveznicah, katerih izdajatelj je Republika Slovenija.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Tveganje sprememb deviznih tečajev

Poleg tvegane vrednosti VaR se valutno pozicioniranje spremlja tudi po vsaki valuti na ravni agregirane pozicije. Banka je imela med letom 2025 materialne pozicije izključno v pomembnejših tujih valutah.

### Odprta devizna pozicija za Banko v letu 2025 in 2024

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Valuta	Pozicija	Pozicija
CHF	89	47
GBP	(1)	-
JPY	-	3
USD	(30)	286

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bilanca stanja v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2025

EUR 1.000 Vsebina	EUR	CHF	USD	Druge valute	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	860.679	5.178	21.326	12.176	899.358
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	49.801	2	815	978	51.596
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	-	-	152	-	152
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	342.386	-	-	-	342.386
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	2.342.417	48.891	18.263	-	2.409.571
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	36.307	-	-	-	36.307
Druga finančna sredstva	2.246	-	15	-	2.261
Kreditni bankam	186.843	-	18.247	-	205.090
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	2.117.021	48.891	1	-	2.165.913
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	55.510	-	-	-	55.510
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(41.098)	-	-	-	(41.098)
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	11.302	-	-	-	11.302
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	7.472	-	-	-	7.472
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	7.526	-	-	-	7.526
Druga sredstva	2.334	-	-	-	2.334
<b>Skupaj sredstva</b>	<b>3.638.329</b>	<b>54.071</b>	<b>40.556</b>	<b>13.154</b>	<b>3.746.108</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	37.048	6	766	963	38.783
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	3.260.864	10.594	51.826	11.834	3.335.118
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	72.410	224	500	973	74.107
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	3.067.567	10.105	48.960	10.278	3.136.911
Kreditni banke in centralnih bank	-	-	-	-	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	83.235	-	-	-	83.235
Druge finančne obveznosti	37.652	265	2.366	584	40.866
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	31.454	4.878	-	-	36.332
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	-26.286	-	-	-	-26.286
Rezervacije	55.346	-	11	-	55.357
Obveznosti za DDPO	1.046	-	-	-	1.046
Druga obveznosti	12.183	-	-	-	12.183
<b>Skupaj obveznosti</b>	<b>3.371.655</b>	<b>15.478</b>	<b>52.603</b>	<b>12.797</b>	<b>3.452.533</b>
Osnovi kapital	20.384	-	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	-	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	4.823	-	-	-	4.823
Rezerve iz dobička	99.778	-	-	-	99.778
Zadržani dobiček in čisti dobiček (izguba) poslovnega leta	60.833	-	-	-	60.833
<b>Skupaj kapital</b>	<b>293.576</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293.576</b>
<b>Skupaj obveznosti do virov sredstev in kapital</b>	<b>3.665.231</b>	<b>15.478</b>	<b>52.603</b>	<b>12.797</b>	<b>3.746.109</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bilanca stanja v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2024

EUR 1.000					
Vsebina	EUR	CHF	USD	Druge valute	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	1.137.513	7.573	13.533	11.976	1.170.595
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	43.789	2	8.190	634	52.615
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	-	-	436	-	436
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	317.096	-	-	-	317.096
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	2.030.660	54.585	23.511	-	2.108.757
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	30.817	-	-	-	30.817
Druga finančna sredstva	3.556	-	15	-	3.572
Kreditni bankam	136.249	-	23.495	-	159.744
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	1.860.038	54.585	1	-	1.914.624
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	57.209	106	-	-	57.315
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(29.929)	-	-	-	(29.929)
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	11.488	-	-	-	11.488
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	8.547	-	-	-	8.547
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	480	-	-	-	480
Druga sredstva	4.097	-	-	-	4.097
<b>Skupaj sredstva</b>	<b>3.580.950</b>	<b>62.266</b>	<b>45.670</b>	<b>12.610</b>	<b>3.701.497</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	40.691	-	8.010	622	49.323
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	3.183.799	11.450	42.571	10.674	3.248.494
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	68.091	163	798	1.494	70.547
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	3.021.496	11.105	37.601	9.069	3.079.271
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	53.185	-	-	-	53.185
Druge finančne obveznosti	41.028	182	4.172	110	45.491
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	39.366	5.093	-	-	44.459
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(22.223)	-	-	-	(22.223)
Rezervacije	47.783	-	14	-	47.798
Obveznosti za DDPO	-	-	-	-	-
Druge obveznosti	13.338	-	-	-	13.338
<b>Skupaj obveznosti</b>	<b>3.302.755</b>	<b>16.543</b>	<b>50.595</b>	<b>11.296</b>	<b>3.381.188</b>
Osnovi kapital	20.384	-	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	-	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	885	-	-	-	885
Rezerve iz dobička	99.778	-	-	-	99.778
Zadržani dobiček in čisti dobiček (izguba) poslovnega leta	91.501	-	-	-	91.501
<b>Skupaj kapital</b>	<b>320.308</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>320.308</b>
<b>Skupaj obveznosti do virov sredstev in kapital</b>	<b>3.623.063</b>	<b>16.543</b>	<b>50.595</b>	<b>11.296</b>	<b>3.701.497</b>

Banka izvaja analize občutljivosti, da zajame potencialni vpliv neugodnih gibanj tržnih obrestnih mer na celoten portfelj ali na delitev portfelja glede na regulativni pogled (bančna in trgovalna knjiga) ali računovodski pogled (poštena vrednost prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in poštena vrednost prek poslovnega izida).

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Analiza občutljivosti za valutno tveganje na dan 31. 12. 2025 kaže, da bi Banka utrpela izgubo v višini 3,4 tisoč EUR, če bi se vrednost vseh valut (razen EUR) znižala za 20 %.

EUR 1.000		31. 12. 2025	31. 12. 2024
Vse valute razen EUR	(5 %)	(1)	(31,9)
Vse valute razen EUR	(10 %)	(1,7)	(63,9)
Vse valute razen EUR	(20 %)	(3,4)	(127,8)
CHF	(5 %)	0	(2,4)
CHF	(10 %)	0	(4,7)
CHF	(20 %)	1	(9,5)
USD	(5 %)	6,9	(10,0)
USD	(10 %)	13,8	(20,0)
USD	(20 %)	27,7	(39,9)

## Izvedeni finančni instrumenti

Banka razvršča svoje izvedene finančne instrumente v pogodbe vezane na obrestno mero, pogodbe vezane na devizni tečaj, pogodbe vezane na vrednostne papirje in drugih izvedenih finančnih instrumentov.

V vsaki od navedenih kategorij Banka dodatno razlikuje med instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na prostem trgu (OTC), in instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na priznanih borzah. Večino portfelja izvedenih finančnih instrumentov še vedno predstavljajo instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na prostem trgu (OTC).

Banka je poslovni partner podjetjem, ki sklepajo navadne in strukturirane posle. Banka pozicije nemudoma zapre, da ne bi prekoračila vzpostavljenih limitov.

Banka uporablja izvedene finančne instrumente tudi za upravljanje s strukturo svoje bilance.

Za namene upravljanja portfeljev in upravljanja tveganj se pogodbe vrednotijo po trenutnih cenah z uporabo preverjenih in priznanih modelov. Tržne vrednosti izkazujejo vrednosti pogodb na dan priprave bilance, pri čemer pozitivne tržne vrednosti OTC pogodb nakazujejo obseg kreditnega tveganja nasprotne stranke, ki izhaja iz zadevnih transakcij.

## Nazivni obseg poslov z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti na dan 31. decembra 2025

EUR 1.000	Znesek pogodbe		Vrednotenje (pozitivno)		Vrednotenje (negativno)	
	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga
<b>1. IFI vezani na dolžniške papirje in obrestno mero</b>	<b>1.229.495</b>	<b>1.645.497</b>	<b>39.565</b>	<b>55.510</b>	<b>37.048</b>	<b>31.454</b>
a) Obrestne opcije	225.000	-	28.285	-	25.709	-
b) Eno valutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	1.004.495	1.645.497	11.280	55.510	11.339	31.454
<b>3. IFI vezani na tujo valuto in zlato</b>	<b>265.879</b>	<b>40.799</b>	<b>1.792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.733</b>	<b>4.878</b>
a) Valutne opcije	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Medvalutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	77.237	40.799	139	-	1.028	4.878
c) Terminski posli na tuje valute	188.642	-	1.653	-	705	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.495.373</b>	<b>1.686.296</b>	<b>41.357</b>	<b>55.510</b>	<b>38.781</b>	<b>36.332</b>

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Nazivni obseg poslov z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti na dan 31. decembra 2024

EUR 1.000	Znesek pogodbe		Vrednotenje (pozitivno)		Vrednotenje (negativno)	
	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga
<b>1. IFI vezani na dolžniške papirje in obrestno mero</b>	<b>1.256.238</b>	<b>1.700.801</b>	<b>43.575</b>	<b>57.209</b>	<b>40.691</b>	<b>39.366</b>
a) Obrestne opcije	225.000	-	23.771	-	21.101	-
b) Eno valutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	1.031.238	1.700.801	19.804	57.209	19.590	39.366
<b>3. IFI vezani na tujo valuto in zlato</b>	<b>461.551</b>	<b>50.999</b>	<b>8.797</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>8.632</b>	<b>5.093</b>
a) Valutne opcije	69.304	-	2.320	-	2.317	-
b) Medvalutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	125.990	50.999	2.847	106	2.596	5.093
c) Termiski posli na tuje valute	266.257	-	3.630	-	3.718	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.717.789</b>	<b>1.751.800</b>	<b>52.372</b>	<b>57.315</b>	<b>49.323</b>	<b>44.459</b>

## Kapitalsko tveganje

Kapitalsko tveganje je možnost nihanja cen, ki vpliva na pošteno vrednost naložb in drugih instrumentov, ki svojo vrednost črpajo iz določene naložbe. Primarna izpostavljenost kapitalskemu tveganju izhaja dejstva, da Banka poseduje lastniške naložbe po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid in po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

### Maksimalni RWA za tržno tveganje

Maksimalni RWA za tržno tveganje (%) predstavlja delež RWA za tržno tveganje v celotnem RWA. Tveganje se spremlja glede na limitne vrednosti znotraj Okvirja za prevzemanje tveganj. Ciljna vrednost je postavljena v skladu s predvidenim RWA za tržno tveganje, kina splošno odražajo namen Banke, da ohrani osredotočenost na komercialno bančništvo.

## Likvidnostno tveganje

Likvidnostno tveganje je opredeljeno kot tveganje, da banka ne bo zmožna izpolniti svojih pričakovanih ali nepričakovanih plačilnih obveznosti, sedanjih in prihodnjih, ne da bi ogrozila svoje vsakodnevno poslovanje ali finančno stanje. Posledica je lahko neizpolnjevanje obveznosti poplačila vlagateljev in izpolnjevanje obveznosti kreditiranja. Ta vrsta tveganja je neločljivo povezana z bančnim poslovanjem in jo lahko sprožijo dogodki, specifični za institucijo, kot je znižanje bonitetne ocene, ali dogodki na celotnem trgu, kot je izpad sistema ali motnje na trgu kapitala in denarja.

Banka si prizadeva vzdrževati likvidnost na ravni, ki ji omogoča financiranje poslovanja po najboljših pogojih v normalnih okoliščinah poslovanja in vedno sposobna poravnati plačilne obveznosti.

Banka obravnava likvidnostno tveganje kot centralno tveganje v bančnem poslovanju in z njim upravlja na celovit in strukturiran način. Postopki, odgovornosti in linije poročanja na področju likvidnosti so zapisane v likvidnostni politiki in vključujejo tudi krizni načrt v primeru likvidnostne krize.

Likvidnostni okvir Banke temelji na modelu neuskkljenosti likvidnostnega tveganja, za katerega so značilna naslednja temeljna načela:

- Upravljanje kratkoročnega likvidnostnega tveganja (operativna likvidnost), ki upošteva dogodke, ki bodo vplivali na likvidnostni položaj banke od 1 dneva do enega leta. Primarni cilj je ohraniti sposobnost banke za izpolnjevanje svojih rednih in izrednih plačilnih obveznosti ob minimiziranju ustreznih stroškov.
- Upravljanje strukturnega likvidnostnega tveganja (strukturno tveganje), ki obravnava dogodke, ki bodo vplivali na likvidnostni položaj banke v enem letu. Primarni cilj je ohranjanje ustreznega razmerja med srednje/dolgoročnimi obveznostmi ter srednjeročnimi in dolgoročnimi sredstvi, da se izognemo pritiskom na kratkoročne vire financiranja (tako trenutne kot bodoče), hkrati pa optimiziramo stroške financiranja;
- Stresni testi: Likvidnostno tveganje je dogodek z majhno verjetnostjo in velikim vplivom. Zato je stresno testiranje odlično orodje za odkrivanje potencialnih ranljivosti v bilanci stanja. Banka uporablja več scenarijev, od splošne tržne krize do idiosinkratične krize in kombinacijo le-teh.

V tem kontekstu modeli za upravljanje likvidnosti upoštevajo vsa sredstva, obveznosti, zunajbilančne pozicije ter tudi sedanje in prihodnje dogodke, ki ustvarjajo določene ali potencialne denarne tokove za banko, s čimer ščitijo banko pred tveganji v zvezi z transformacija zrelosti.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Poleg ustreznega likvidnostnega blažilnika za soočanje z nepričakovanimi odlivi ter robustnega in rednega posodobljenega testiranja izjemnih situacij so glavni dejavniki za zmanjšanje likvidnosti:

- natančen načrt kratkoročnih in srednje- do dolgoročnih likvidnostnih potreb;
- Učinkovita politika likvidnosti v primeru izrednih razmer z izvedljivim in posodobljenim akcijskim načrtom za izredne razmere, ki se izvede v primeru tržne krize;
- Sistem zgodnjih opozorilnih indikatorjev za predvidevanje morebitne likvidnostne krize in dajanje dovolj časa banki, da ponovno vzpostavi varen likvidnostni profil

## Kratkoročna likvidnost

Pod kratkoročno likvidnostjo Banka razume upravljanje likvidnosti znotraj delovnega dne in upravljanje z dnevnimi potrebami po refinanciranju. Prvi pristop je osredotočen na dostop do zadostne likvidnosti tekom dneva za pokrivanje vseh obveznosti, pričakovanih ali nepričakovanih, ki jih Banka lahko ima do plačilnih in poravnalnih sistemov ter vključuje sprotno spremljanje obsežnejših plačil in velikosti zavarovanja v plačilnih sistemih.

Kratkoročne (dnevne) potrebe po refinanciranju Banka pokriva z aktivnim sodelovanjem na medbančnem trgu v odvisnosti od tržnih gibanj in dejavnikov identificiranih v mesečnem načrtu refinanciranja. Dnevno nadziranje presežkov in primanjkljajev v kratkoročni likvidnosti zagotavlja, da so dnevne potrebe po refinanciranju omejene.

Za namen upravljanja kratkoročne likvidnosti se uporablja metrika operativne lestvice zapadlosti. Sestavljajo ga neto pogodbeni denarni tokovi (vhodi/odlivi), ki vplivajo na denarni položaj pri centralnih bankah ali na »računu Nostro«. Zato ti tokovi neposredno vplivajo na "osnovno likvidnost" banke v vnaprej določenih časovnih okvirih. Omejitve količine za zapadlost do treh mesecev so vzpostavljene in se dnevno spremljajo. Omejitve obsega so določene na agregirani ravni kot tudi za posamezne glavne valute, da se omeji tveganje potrebe po nadaljnjem financiranju v primeru, da trgi tujih valut usahnejo. Operativna lestvica zapadlosti je vključena v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganju (RAF) z omejitvijo 0 za 3-mesečno skupino in je kazalnik povrnitve likvidnosti v načrtu za sanacijo in reševanje. Banka sprejme tudi denarni horizont kot sintetični kazalnik ravni kratkoročnega likvidnostnega tveganja. Denarni horizont določa število dni, po katerih zadevni subjekt ne more več izpolnjevati svojih likvidnostnih obveznosti, kot je izraženo v operativni lestvici zapadlosti, potem ko je izčrpal razpoložljivo izravnalno zmogljivost.

Skladnost z regulatornimi zahtevami se nenehno nadzoruje preko postavljanja okvirja nagnjenosti k tveganju (RAF), z internimi omejitvami glede zavezujoče minimalne ravni 100 %.

LCR je vključen v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganjem (RAF) Banke kot primarni (Pillar 1) indikator za kratkoročno likvidnost. Obenem je LCR primarni kazalec likvidnosti Banke v načrtu za okrevanje in zaprtje (recovery and resolution).

Količnik likvidnostnega kritja (LCR) predstavlja razmerje med visoko kvalitetnimi likvidnimi sredstvi (HOLA) in pričakovanimi neto denarnimi odlivi, pri čemer vrednost LCR nad 100 % zagotavlja, da so likvidna sredstva zadostna, da lahko pokrijejo neto denarne odlive v obdobju 30 dni. Visokokakovostna likvidna sredstva (HQLA) vključujejo sredstva, ki jih je mogoče enostavno in takoj pretvoriti v denar z malo ali nič izgube vrednosti tudi v obdobjih hudega idiosinkratičnega in tržnega stresa. Sestavljena so iz gotovine, rezerv centralne banke (na voljo v času stresa), ki jih je mogoče dvigniti, in vrednostnih papirjev (neobremenjenih). Neto denarni odlivi predstavljajo razliko med denarnimi odlivi (bilančnimi in zunajbilančnimi) ter pričakovanimi denarnimi prilivi v naslednjih 30 dneh. Denarni prilivi, ki lahko pokrijejo odlive, so omejeni na 75 % celotnih pričakovanih denarnih odlivov.

## Strukturna likvidnost

Upravljanje s strukturno likvidnostjo dopolnjuje upravljanje s kratkoročno likvidnostjo in se osredotoča na srednjeročno in dolgoročno upravljanje likvidnosti. Njen namen je omejiti izpostavljenosti refinanciranja nad eno leto in tako kratkoročno zmanjšati potrebe po refinanciranju. Ohranjanje ustreznega razmerja med srednjeročnimi in dolgoročnimi obveznostmi ter sredstvi je namenjeno preprečevanju pritiskov na kratkoročne vire, sedanje ali prihodnje.

Standardni ukrepi, sprejeti v ta namen, so naslednji:

- razpršitev ročnosti financiranja z namenom zmanjšanja uporabe manj stabilnih virov financiranja, medtem pa optimizirati stroške financiranja;
- financiranje rasti s strateškimi aktivnostmi financiranja z določitvijo najustreznejših ročnosti (letni načrt financiranja);
- uravnoteženje srednje/dolgoročnih potreb po veleprodajnem financiranju s potrebo po minimiziranju stroškov z diverzifikacijo virov, nacionalnih trgov, valut izdaje in uporabljenih instrumentov (realizacija letnega načrta financiranja).

Količnik neto stabilnih virov financiranja (NSFR) je primarni kazalec za spremljanje strukture likvidnostne pozicije Banke, kot opisuje CRR2. Količnik neto stabilnih virov financiranja (NSFR) je razmerje med razpoložljivim in zahtevanim zneskom stabilnih virov financiranja. Določa minimalno sprejemljiv znesek srednjeročnega financiranja pred sredstvi in aktivnostmi Banke. Njegov cilj je omejiti prekomerno zanašanje na kratkoročno financiranje na debelo v času živahne likvidnosti trga in spodbuditi boljšo oceno likvidnostnega tveganja v vseh bilančnih in

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

zunajbilančnih postavkah. NSFR je vključen v okviru nagnjenosti k tveganjem (RAF) Banke in je vključen kot kazalec likvidnosti Banke v načrtu za okrevanje in zaprtje.

Poleg regulativnega vidika, ki ga ponuja količnik neto stabilnega financiranja, je bila uvedena notranja metrika, imenovana količnik strukturne likvidnosti, da se okrepi obvladovanje strukturnega likvidnostnega tveganja z ekonomskega vidika, torej ob upoštevanju likvidnostnega tveganja, ki izhaja iz različne postavke bilance stanja z vidika notranjih modelov. SLR je opredeljen kot razmerje med kumuliranimi obveznostmi in kumuliranimi sredstvi v segmentu 1 leta in kot razmerje med kumuliranimi obveznostmi in kumuliranimi sredstvi v segmentu 3 leta. Slednji je vključen v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganju (RAF).

Dve meritvi predstavljata regulativni in menedžerski pogled na pozicijo strukturne likvidnosti: NSFR (v skladu z uredbo CRR2) temelji na regulativnih utežeh, SLR pa na notranjih ekonomskih modelih.

Druga ključna strukturna metrika, namenjena merjenju potreb po financiranju, ki izhajajo iz poslovne dejavnosti Banke, je razmerje med posojili in krediti. Meri potrebo po financiranju, ki ga mora Banka financirati na veleprodajnem trgu. Kazalnik je vključen v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganju z namenom spremljanja in upravljanja stopnje pokritosti s financiranjem neto posojil strankam, ki prihajajo iz virov financiranja, ki niso pridobljeni izključno prek dejavnosti Zakladništva/Financ.

## Testiranje stresnih scenarijev

Testiranje stresnih scenarijev je tehnika obvladovanja tveganja, ki se uporablja za ovrednotenje možnih učinkov določenega dogodka in/ali gibanja niza finančnih spremenljivk na finančno stanje banke. Kot orodje, usmerjeno v prihodnost, likvidnostni stresni test diagnosticira likvidnostno tveganje banke. Rezultati testiranja stresnih scenarijev se uporabljajo zlasti za:

- določitev limitov likvidnosti tako v kvantitativnem kot v kvalitativnem smislu;
- načrtovati in izvajati transakcije alternativnega financiranja za namene izravnave likvidnostnih odливov;
- strukturirati/spremeniti likvidnostni profil sredstev banke;
- podpora razvoju likvidnostnega načrta za krizne razmere.

Upoštewane so naslednje tri vrste potencialne likvidnostne krize:

- tržna (sistemska, globalna ali sektorska): gre za scenarij upada trga. Ta scenarij je sestavljen iz nenadnega pretresa na denarnem in kapitalskem trgu, ki ga lahko povzročijo zaprtje (ali omejen dostop) do trga/poravnalnega sistema, kritični politični dogodki, državna kriza, kreditni krč itd.;
- specifično za UniCredit banko ali njen del (idiosinkratično): kriza ugleda/imena; predpostavke so lahko operativno tveganje, dogodki v zvezi s poslabšano percepcijo tveganja ugleda Banke in znižanje bonitetne ocene;
- kombinacija tržne in specifične krize: kombinirani scenarij.

Kombinirani scenarij je opredeljen kot splošen negativni razvoj v tržnem okolju in tudi kot dejanski ali tržno hipotetični problem, specifičen za Banko.

Časovni okvir za stresni test je 1 leto. Rezultati stresnih testov se spremljajo mesečno in se redno predstavljajo ter obravnavajo na Odboru za finančna tveganja. Z zagotavljanjem ustreznega obsega virov financiranja banka zagotavlja, da njene potencialne zmožnosti refinanciranja v vsakem trenutku presegajo potrebe po financiranju, predvidene v opredeljenih scenarijih. V letu 2025 je bilo obdobje preživetja banke po kombiniranem scenariju vedno daljše od dvanajstih mesecev.

## Načrt financiranja

Načrt financiranja ima ključno vlogo pri celotnem upravljanju likvidnosti, saj vpliva tako na kratkoročni kot strukturni položaj. Načrt financiranja, razvit dosledno s trajnostno analizo porabe in virov, tako na kratkoročnih kot strukturnih pozicijah, se pripravi vsako leto, da se določi obseg potreb Banke po financiranju v prihodnjem letu. Izvede se tudi pregled ob polovici leta, da se zajame bistvene spremembe v poslovnem okolju in strategiji financiranja. Načrt financiranja vključuje dodatne ukrepe financiranja, ki so potrebni za podporo rasti poslovanja, ter ukrepe za nadomestitev virov financiranja, ki zapadejo v naslednjem letu. Medtem ko načrt oblikuje enota za upravljanje bilance banke (Balance Sheet Management), ga neodvisno ocenjuje funkcija za tržno in likvidnostno tveganje (Enota za nefinančna in finančna tveganja). Končni cilj načrta financiranja je zagotoviti, da je struktura financiranja Banke diverzificirana tako glede profilov ročnosti kot virov financiranja. Pravočasna izvedba načrta financiranja se stalno spremlja v okviru postopka spremljanja razvoja sredstev in obveznosti.

## Upravljanje z likvidnostjo v zaostrenih likvidnostnih razmerah

Likvidnostna kriza je dogodek z velikim vplivom in nizko verjetnostjo. Če bi prišlo do likvidnostne krize, je nujno, da Banka ukrepa pravočasno, da bi zmanjšala morebitne moteče posledice krize. Upravljanje likvidnosti v zaostrenih razmerah ima za cilj zagotavljanje razpoložljivosti učinkovitega organizacijskega modela za obvladovanje negativnih učinkov likvidnostne krize. Ureja obvladovanje morebitnih likvidnostnih šokov za Banko, kadarkoli nastanejo.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Temeljni del upravljanja z likvidnostjo v zaostrenih likvidnostnih razmerah je načrt financiranja v zaostrenih razmerah. Le-ta je sestavljen iz vrste posebnih upravljaljskih ukrepov skupaj z opisom likvidnostnih instrumentov, ki so na voljo v kriznih razmerah. Vsak instrument financiranja v zaostrenih razmerah vsebuje ocenjen obseg, čas za izvedbo in vpliv na ključne kazalnike likvidnosti pod stresom.

Vzpostavljen je poseben sistem zgodnjih opozorilnih kazalnikov za stalno spremljanje stresnih situacij, ki lahko med drugim izvirajo iz trga, sektorja ali posebnega dogodka. Temeljijo na makroekonomskih ali tržnih kazalnikih, ki odražajo tudi naravnost denarne politike spremenljivk centralnih bank, ali na posebnih notranjih meritvah. Sistem kazalnikov zgodnjega opozarjanja pomaga prepoznati nastajajoče ranljivosti v položaju likvidnostnega tveganja banke ali morebitnih potrebah po financiranju, kar sproži potencialni odziv višjega vodstva.

Za vsako metriko je sprejet »pristop semaforja«, da bi imeli dovolj časa za obveščanje višjega vodstva o poslabšanju stanja in omogočili uvedbo ustreznih ukrepov za ponovno vzpostavitev običajnega stanja.

### Ocena likvidnostnega položaja ob koncu leta

Banka je skozi celotno leto 2025 ohranila trden likvidnostni profil. Banka upravlja z neuskkljenostjo zapadlosti sredstev in obveznosti tako, da ima oblikovano zadostno likvidnostno rezervo v obliki vrednostnih papirjev in kreditov, ki sodijo med primerno finančno premoženje po merilih ECB.

### Razkritja obremenitev sredstev na dan 31. 12. 2025

EUR 1.000				
Sredstva	Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev
<b>Sredstva institucije poročevalke</b>	<b>72.211</b>	<b>42.944</b>	<b>3.673.898</b>	<b>345.952</b>
Kreditni na odpoklic	29.083		862.176	
Lastniški instrumenti			24.460	24.460
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	42.831	42.944	321.790	321.492
Kreditni in druga finančna sredstva, razen kreditov na odpoklic	297		2.372.969	
Druga sredstva			92.503	

EUR 1.000		
Obremenjena sredstva/prejeto zavarovanje s premoženjem in povezane obveznosti	Povezane obveznosti, pogojne obveznosti ali posojeni vrednostni papirji	Sredstva, prejeta zavarovanja s premoženjem in izdani lastni dolžniški vrednostni papirji, razen kritih obveznic in s premoženjem zavarovanih vrednostnih papirjev, ki so obremenjeni
Knjigovodska vrednost izbranih finančnih obveznosti	40.466	297
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti	40.466	297
Vloge		
Drugi viri obremenitve		71.914
<b>Vsi drugi viri obremenitve</b>	<b>40.466</b>	<b>72.211</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Razkritja obremenitev sredstev na dan 31. 12. 2024

EUR 1.000				
Sredstva	Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev
<b>Sredstva institucije poročevalke</b>	<b>48.827</b>	<b>18.582</b>	<b>3.652.670</b>	<b>329.872</b>
Kreditni na odpoklic	29.843		1.132.532	
Lastniški instrumenti			24.157	24.157
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	18.580	18.582	305.826	305.715
Kreditni in druga finančna sredstva, razen kreditov na odpoklic	404		2.077.565	
Druga sredstva			112.590	

EUR 1.000		
Obremenjena sredstva/prejeto zavarovanje s premoženjem in povezane obveznosti	Povezane obveznosti, pogojne obveznosti ali posojeni vrednostni papirji	Sredstva, prejeta zavarovanja s premoženjem in izdani lastni dolžniški vrednostni papirji, razen kritih obveznic in s premoženjem zavarovanih vrednostnih papirjev, ki so obremenjeni
Knjigovodska vrednost izbranih finančnih obveznosti		49.742
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti		49.742
Vloge		
Drugi viri obremenitve		48.423
<b>Vsi drugi viri obremenitve</b>	<b>49.742</b>	<b>48.827</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bilanca stanja Banke po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2025 (nediskontirano)

EUR 1.000 Vsebina	Na vpogled	Do 1 meseca	Od 1 - 3 mesecev	Od 3 - 12 mesecev	Od 1 - 5 let	Nad 5 let	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	826.383	72.975	-	-	-	-	899.358
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	-	11.099	809	7.111	16.059	28.918	63.997
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	-	-	-	-	-	152	152
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	-	140	6.852	10.972	166.206	189.881	374.051
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	6.301	133.162	176.226	461.472	945.499	998.594	2.721.255
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	59	1.118	45	22.775	17.114	41.112
Druga finančna sredstva	1.203	1.057	-	-	-	-	2.261
Kreditni bankam	-	18.827	51.415	137.243	-	281	207.765
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	5.098	113.219	123.693	324.184	922.725	981.199	2.470.118
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	-	652	755	7.103	36.578	75.849	120.938
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	-	-	(4)	(179)	(3.374)	(37.541)	(41.098)
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	-	-	-	-	-	11.302	11.302
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	-	-	-	-	-	7.472	7.472
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	-	-	-	7.526	-	-	7.526
Druga sredstva	254	2.042	-	-	-	39	2.334
<b>Sredstva</b>	<b>832.938</b>	<b>220.072</b>	<b>184.639</b>	<b>494.004</b>	<b>1.160.969</b>	<b>1.274.742</b>	<b>4.167.287</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	-	840	446	7.014	15.632	26.672	50.604
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.057.829	632.166	282.478	269.418	76.030	37.849	3.355.769
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	-	996	2.320	61.332	30.000	94.648
Druge finančne obveznosti	-	34.246	24	80	1.308	6.017	41.674
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	20.036	54.071	-	-	-	-	74.107
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	2.037.793	543.848	281.458	267.018	13.390	1.833	3.145.339
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	-	287	2.782	2.560	29.984	31.806	67.419
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(26.286)	-	-	-	-	-	(26.286)
Rezervacije	30	696	206	2.090	48.815	3.520	55.357
Obveznosti za DDPO	-	-	-	-	1.046	-	1.046
Druge obveznosti	-	11.600	-	-	-	584	12.183
Osnovi kapital	-	-	-	-	-	20.384	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	-	-	-	-	-	107.760	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	-	-	-	-	-	4.823	4.823
Rezerve iz dobička	-	-	-	-	-	99.778	99.778
Zadržani dobiček	-	-	-	-	-	60.832	60.832
<b>Obveznosti do virov sredstev in kapital</b>	<b>2.031.573</b>	<b>645.589</b>	<b>285.911</b>	<b>281.081</b>	<b>171.507</b>	<b>394.007</b>	<b>3.809.669</b>
<b>Razlika</b>	<b>1.198.635</b>	<b>425.517</b>	<b>101.272</b>	<b>(212.923)</b>	<b>(989.463)</b>	<b>(880.735)</b>	<b>(357.618)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bilanca stanja Banke po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2024 (nediskontirano)

EUR 1.000	Na	Do 1	Od 1 - 3	Od 3 - 12	Od 1 - 5 let	Nad 5 let	Skupaj
Vsebina	vpogled	meseca	mesecev	mesecev			
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	556.647	614.050	-	-	-	-	1.170.697
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	-	2.153	1.540	14.520	27.082	28.269	73.564
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	-	-	-	-	-	436	436
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	-	92	4.578	60.608	88.240	189.362	342.880
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	7.404	214.113	107.299	399.156	916.500	771.423	2.416.033
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	59	791	45	7.635	26.141	34.670
Druga finančna sredstva	2.308	1.264	-	-	-	-	3.572
Kreditni bankam	-	100.180	949	60.702	-	404	162.235
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	5.096	112.610	105.559	338.409	908.866	744.878	2.215.418
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	-	1.711	2.399	10.169	35.961	70.483	120.722
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	-	-	(8)	(266)	(2.975)	(26.679)	(29.929)
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	-	-	-	-	-	11.488	11.488
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	-	-	-	-	-	8.547	8.547
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	-	-	-	425	55	-	480
Druga sredstva	718	3.337	-	-	-	41	4.097
<b>Sredstva</b>	<b>564.769</b>	<b>835.456</b>	<b>115.808</b>	<b>484.612</b>	<b>1.064.863</b>	<b>1.053.369</b>	<b>4.118.912</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	-	1.855	1.512	14.390	26.402	25.817	69.975
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	1.881.120	682.562	298.948	318.765	45.986	43.672	3.271.051
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	-	798	1.543	23.258	35.000	60.598
Druge finančne obveznosti	-	38.269	-	63	749	6.409	45.491
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	10.560	59.987	-	-	-	-	70.547
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	1.870.560	584.305	298.150	317.159	21.980	2.262	3.094.415
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	-	-38	3.605	4.571	31.134	44.223	83.496
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(22.305)	-	-	82	-	-	(22.223)
Rezervacije	26	450	355	1.903	42.377	2.687	47.798
Druge obveznosti	-	12.904	-	-	-	435	13.338
Osnovi kapital	-	-	-	-	-	20.384	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	-	-	-	-	-	107.760	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donosi	-	-	-	-	-	885	885
Rezerve iz dobička	-	-	-	-	-	99.778	99.778
Zadržani dobiček	-	-	-	-	-	91.501	91.501
<b>Obveznosti do virov sredstev in kapital</b>	<b>1.858.841</b>	<b>697.733</b>	<b>304.418</b>	<b>339.711</b>	<b>145.899</b>	<b>437.143</b>	<b>3.783.744</b>
<b>Razlika</b>	<b>1.294.072</b>	<b>(137.723)</b>	<b>188.610</b>	<b>(144.901)</b>	<b>(918.964)</b>	<b>(616.227)</b>	<b>(335.168)</b>

Opombe k tabeli:

V tabeli so prikazane nediskontirane postavke izkaza finančnega položaja Banke glede na njihovo pogodbeno zapadlost.

2) Prihodnja izplačila kuponov so vključena v pogled.

3) Nediskontirani denarni tokovi za posle z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti so vključeni v tabelo glede na zapadlost.

4) Zunajbilančne obveznosti (kot so izdana jamstva in prevzeta posojila) niso vključene v prikaz; zajete so v izračunu LCR ("odlivi" za te postavke se izračunajo z uporabo stopenj odliva LCR, usklajenih z Delegiranim aktom o LCR) in v poročilih za upravljanje likvidnostnega tveganja (npr. test likvidnostnih razmer).

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Pričakovani denarni tokovi Banke za nekatera finančna sredstva in finančne obveznosti se lahko razlikujejo od pogodbenih denarnih tokov.

Glavne razlike so naslednje:

- Nezapadle vloge (vpogledni in varčevalni računi strank, brez pogodbene zapadlosti) naj bi ostale stabilne v daljšem časovnem obdobju. Banka z uporabo statistične analize modelira tovrstne depozite z namenom ugotavljanja njihove stabilnosti, opredeljene kot težnje po stalnem viru financiranja. Namen modela je oceniti »stabilno komponento«, ki je razporejena v srednje-dolgoročne segmente zapadlosti (nad 1 leto), medtem ko je nestabilen znesek dodeljen kratkoročnim segmentom (manj kot 1 leto). Model stabilnosti se interno validira in letno preverja, rezultate pa odobri odbor za finančna tveganja. Parametri modela so vgrajeni v metriko količnika strukturne likvidnosti, ki predstavlja menedžerski pogled na pozicijo strukturne likvidnosti.
- V zvezi s posojili strankam za namene obvladovanja likvidnostnega tveganja ne veljajo predpostavke o predčasnem odplačilu.

## Razkritja v zvezi z MSRP 13 (Razkritja poštena vrednosti finančnih sredstev, ki niso izkazana po pošteni vrednosti)

V nadaljevanju so navedene zahteve glede razkritja poštena vrednosti (MSRP 13) v zvezi z računovodstvom portfeljev finančnih instrumentov, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti:

EUR 1.000	Knjigovodska vrednost 2025	Poštena vrednost 2025 L1	Poštena vrednost 2025 L2	Poštena vrednost 2025 L3	Knjigovodska vrednost 2024	Poštena vrednost 2024 L2	Poštena vrednost 2024 L3
<b>Sredstva</b>							
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralni banki	899.358			899.357	1.170.595	-	1.170.595
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po odplačni vrednosti	36.307	35.605			30.817	29.910	-
Kreditni bankam	205.090		169.929	36.577	159.744	-	159.708
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	2.165.913		765.435	1.375.240	1.914.624	948.286	919.797
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.306.669</b>	<b>35.605</b>	<b>935.364</b>	<b>2.311.174</b>	<b>3.275.780</b>	<b>978.196</b>	<b>2.250.100</b>
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	74.107			74.107	70.547	-	68.892
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	3.136.911		573.074	2.564.107	3.079.271	-	3.007.024
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	-				-	-	-
Dolžinski vrednostni papirji	83.235			84.387	53.185	-	51.937
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.294.252</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>573.074</b>	<b>2.722.601</b>	<b>3.203.003</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.127.853</b>

Finančni instrumenti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti, se ne upravljajo na podlagi poštena vrednosti. Za te instrumente se poštena vrednost izračuna samo za potrebe poročanja in ne vpliva na bilanco stanja ali poslovni izid. Izračun poštena vrednosti je v skladu z metodologijo diskontiranja denarnih tokov za oceno sedanje vrednosti finančnega instrumenta, ki je predmet tveganja nepoplačila. Tveganje denarnih tokov je upoštevano z uporabo uteži pri diskontnih faktorjih, s katerimi se upošteva kreditno in časovno komponento pri izračunu razpona, ki pa je funkcija pričakovane in nepričakovane izgube.

Poštena vrednost se izračunava na ravni posameznih bilančnih postavk. Ocena polne poštena vrednosti je sestavljena iz netvegane komponente in komponente kreditnega tveganja. Netvegana komponenta se ocenjuje z uporabo tržnih obrestnih mer, medtem ko se kreditna komponenta ocenjuje z uporabo internih modelov (parametri vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu). Končna uvrstitev bilančnih postavk v posamezne ravni poštena vrednosti je odvisna od deleža polne poštena vrednosti, ki se izračuna z uporabo parametrov vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu. V kolikor je delež polne poštena vrednosti, ki se izračuna z uporabo parametrov vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu, manjši od 5 % se bilančna postavka uvrsti v 2. raven 2, sicer pa v 3. raven.

\* Raven 2: Poštena vrednost se določi na osnovi modelov vrednotenja, ki temeljijo predvsem na tržnih podatkih. Raven 2 vključuje tudi finančna sredstva, katerih poštena vrednost je določena na osnovi kotirane cene za identičen instrument, vendar zanje ne obstaja delujoč trg.

\*\* Raven 3: Poštena vrednost se določi na osnovi modelov vrednotenja, ki ne temeljijo na zaznavnih tržnih podatkih. Vložek se šteje kot zaznavni vložek, če je tržna cena neposredno na razpolago ali jo je možno izpeljati iz tržne cene. Primeri vložkov za Raven 3 so denimo pretekle volatiliteti ali obrestne mere za valute ter zapadlosti, za katere niso na razpolago finančni instrumenti s tržno ceno. Če vrednost finančnega instrumenta temelji na dejavnikih, za katere tržna cena ni na razpolago, lahko ob koncu obdobja poročanja vrednost teh dejavnikov izberemo iz nabora razumnih možnih alternativ. Za namen priprave finančnih izkazov so razumne vrednosti, ki so izbrane za takšne vložke, za katere ni na voljo tržne cene, usklajene s prevladujočimi razmerami na trgu ter s pristopom Banke, kar zadeva kontrolo vrednotenja.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Prilagoditve poštene vrednosti (angl. Fair Value Adjustments - FVA) predstavljajo razliko med ceno finančnega instrumenta, ki je pridobljena z uporabo modela vrednotenja, in njegovo pošteno vrednostjo, kot jo opredeljuje MSRP 13, ki odraža izhodno ceno, po kateri bi bila lahko naložba zaprta na trgu. Metodologija FVA Banke upošteva naslednje vhodne elemente:

- pozitivne in negativne profile izpostavljenosti, ki izhajajo iz internega modela tveganja nasprotne stranke,
- termimska struktura verjetnosti neplačila (PD), ki temelji na trenutnih tržnih stopnjah neplačil pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS),
- krivulja razpona stroškov financiranja, ki predstavlja povprečen razpon stroškov financiranja primerljivih finančnih skupin.

Banka izračunava naslednje prilagoditve poštene vrednosti (FVA=: prilagoditev kreditnega/debitnega vrednotenja (CVA/DVA), stroške izravnave. Metodologija CVA/DVA Banke upošteva naslednje vhodne elemente:

- izpostavljenost ob dogodku neplačila (EAD), ki je ocenjena z uporabo simulacijskih tehnik, ki vključujejo specifično tveganje napačne smeri, ki je posledica korelacije med kreditnim tveganjem nasprotne stranke in ostalimi dejavniki tveganja pri izvedenih finančnih instrumentih,
- verjetnost neplačila (PD), ki temelji na trenutnih tržnih stopnjah neplačil pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS),
- izguba ob neplačilu (LGD), ki temelji na ocenjenih stopnjah poplačil in tržnih stopnjah neplačil, pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS).

Stroški izravnave odražajo strošek, ki je nastal ob zapiranju aktivne pozicije v finančnem instrumentu na trgu. Izračunajo se kot razlika med ceno, po kateri je finančni instrument vrednoten in tržno ceno, ki jo običajno predstavlja cenovni razpon med ponudbo in povpraševanjem.





# Acceleration in action

From potential to unlimited possibility

# Organizational Overview

## Management Board, Supervisory Board and External Auditor as of 31 December 2025

### UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

#### Management Board

##### Chairman and CEO

Lorenzo Ramajola

##### Members

Tanja Turk, Boštjan Rupar, Matjaž Špilak

#### Supervisory Board

##### Chairman

Francesco Correale

##### Deputy Chairwoman

Marijana Brcko

##### Members

Milena Vukotič, Svetlana Pančenko, Jasna Mandac

#### External Auditor

KPMG Slovenija d.o.o.

# UniCredit Unlocked to UniCredit Unlimited

**UniCredit is a pan-European leader and commercial bank** providing best-in-class solutions and services across **Italy, Germany, Austria, and Central and Eastern Europe.**

With our structural advantages and network of empowered banks, leveraged at scale, we set a new benchmark for banking with our winning operating model, keeping our clients at the centre and unlocking the potential of our people.

UniCredit Unlocked transformed our Bank – proving what disciplined execution, empowered and motivated people and a unified operating model can achieve.

**We now shift decisively from Unlocked to Unlimited** – a new phase defined by greater ambition and a fundamental rethinking of how a European bank should operate.

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## Financial Review

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UNICREDIT AT A GLANCE

# Our unique winning proposition. Group scale, local reach.

One core belief: an unmatched potential inherent within our bank that needed to be unlocked by leveraging our structural advantages.



**>20m**  
Clients<sup>1</sup> with >60% revenue from SMEs, Private and Affluent

---

**#1 rated**  
Bank in Europe and across our geographies each year since 2022<sup>2</sup>

---

Leading market share  
In Group Trade & Correspondent Banking with top 3 positions in every UniCredit country

**Attractive geographic mix**

We are the only truly pan-European bank: with 13 banks + 1 embedded across Europe, with top three positions in 90% of our markets.

This gives us scale, diversification, stability, limited Foreign Exchange (FX) dispersion and lower geopolitical concentration compared with other cross border models, and it provides strategic optionality across 13+1 markets.

**High-quality client mix**

We have more than 20 million primary, longstanding client relationships, skewed towards Private, Affluent and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), where returns are structurally more attractive driven by a higher Return on Allocated Capital (RoAC), cross-selling and cross-over ratio.

**Targeted product mix**

Our Group factories combined with our granular local reach provide a breadth and depth of offering that local competitors cannot match. We harness scale only where it genuinely creates advantage – product factories, technology, data & AI, procurement – unlocking synergies and raising effectiveness across the Group.

**A unique proposition rooted in Group scale and local reach**



Clients truly at the centre, unifying the organisation around one common Vision, Purpose, Strategy and Culture.



Empowered banks and people within a clear Group framework, ensuring they are as independent as possible within one clear Group Strategy and framework.



Focused the centre on what truly adds value and benefits from scale.



A bottom-up, execution-driven culture that is delivering exceptional results.

**This federal model enhances the entire system: the Group provides platforms, capabilities and direction, while empowered local banks deliver for clients and drive superior performance.**

1. UniCredit clients c.17.5m (o/w 15m active) and Alpha clients 3.7m.

2. Awarded Bank of the Year in 2025 by The Banker in Italy, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania; Best Bank in Europe by Euromoney in 2025; Global Best Bank by The Banker in 2023 and 2024; Global Bank of the Year by International Financing Review in 2024.

UNICREDIT AT A GLANCE » CONTINUED

# An unmatched federation of leading banks

## 13+1

Leading banks, including partnership with Alpha Bank

## 75,000

Talented colleagues<sup>1</sup>

## >20m

Clients with primary relationship connected across Europe

## 4

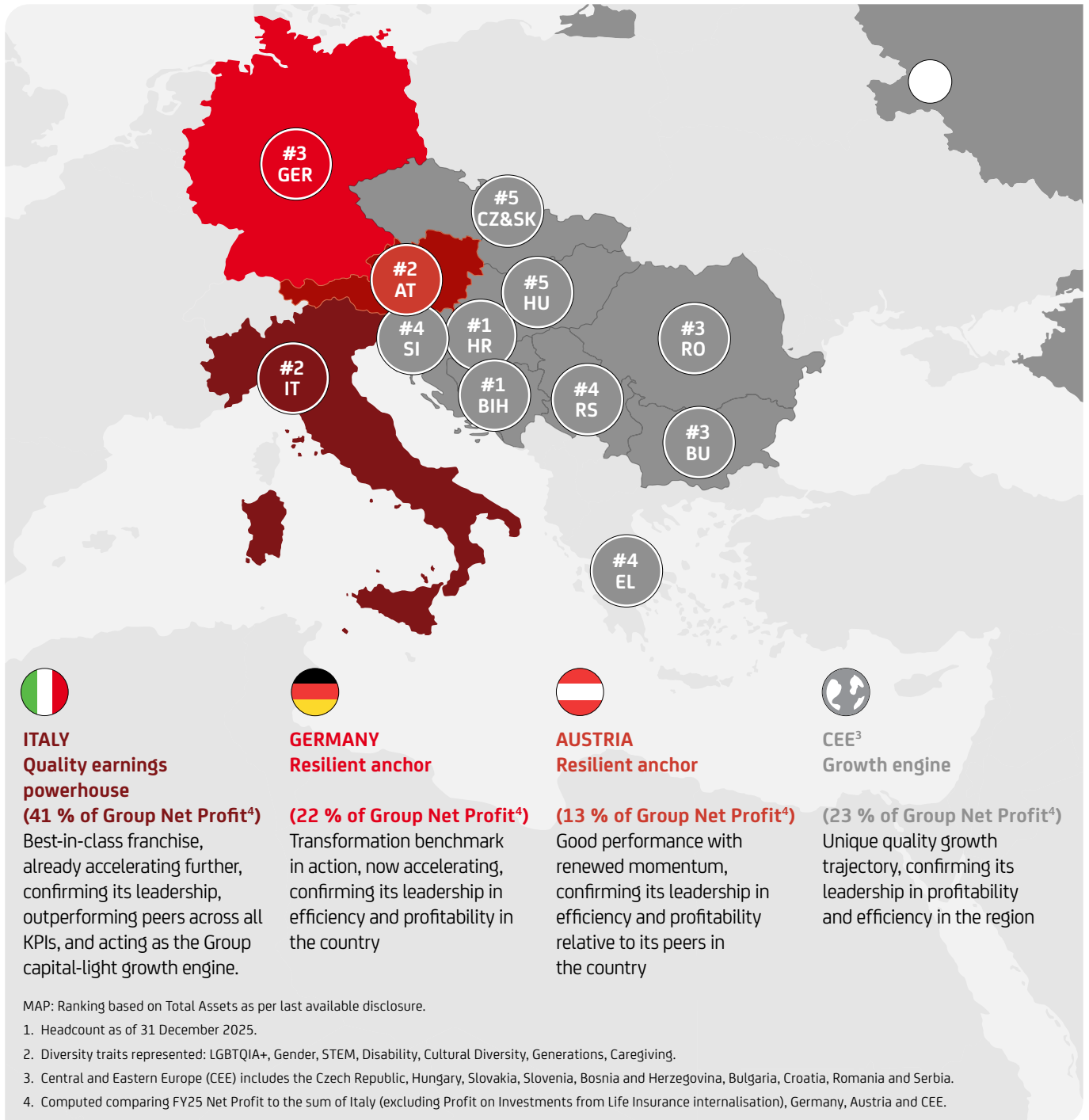
Coverage regions

## 3

Product factories

## 1,000+

Employee Networks active members<sup>2</sup>



## 2025 HIGHLIGHTS

# Record FY25, crowning five years of excellence

We have delivered a record full year and 20 consecutive quarters of quality profitable growth, reflecting five years of disciplined execution. This strong momentum is broad-based across all KPIs – delivering today while building for tomorrow.

## Financial highlights

### TOP-LINE GROWTH

# €24.5bn

Gross Revenue  
Flat<sup>1</sup> (FY/FY)

### BOTTOM-LINE GROWTH

# €10.6bn<sup>2</sup>

Net Profit  
+14% (FY/FY)

### RoTE

# 19.2 %

+1.5 p.p. (FY/FY)

### TOP LINE QUALITY

# 36 %

Fees & Net Insurance/Net Revenue  
+2 p.p. (FY/FY)

### OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

# 38.5 %

Best-in-class Cost/Income ratio  
Flat costs (FY/FY), down -2%  
excluding new perimeter

### ASSET QUALITY

# 15bps

CoR  
+1bp (FY/FY)

### PER SHARE GROWTH

## +20 % EPS

## +31 % DPS<sup>3</sup>

## +19 % TBVPS<sup>4</sup>

### TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS<sup>5</sup>

# €9.5bn

+6% (FY/FY)

### SOUND NPE RATIO

# 1.6%

1. Gross revenues are flat FY/FY when adjusted for circa negative €240 million trading impact related to the hedging of our strategic portfolio, booked in 4Q25, to protect and optimise its return, or circa -1% FY/FY otherwise.

2. Stated net profit adjusted for impacts from DTAs tax loss carry forward ("TLCF").

3. FY25 DPS calculated as €1.4282 interim DPS paid in November 2025, plus €1.7205 preliminary final DPS, calculated as of 6 February 2026, based on the best estimate of the expected number of shares eligible for dividend payment. The definitive final DPS will be communicated according to the ordinary procedure.

4. FY25 interim dividend paid in November 2025 of €1.4282, or +11% FY/FY without it.

5. Subject to supervisory, board of directors and shareholders' approval. FY25 total distribution at €9.5 billion, of which €4.75 billion is a cash dividend (of this, €2.2 billion has already been paid as interim dividend in November 2025 and the remaining €2.58 billion corresponds to a preliminary final DPS of €1.7205).

2025 HIGHLIGHTS » CONTINUED

# Leading by example

Thanks to our strong foundations, in 2025 we continued to make progress on our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) KPIs.

## Sustainability highlights



### Environment

**ESG lending, sustainable bonds and Net Zero commitments.**

We grew our ESG lending and sustainable bonds, reaching a total of €11.3 billion in environmental lending and €5.9 billion in sustainable bond issuance since January 2025.

**€11.3bn**  
Environmental lending

**€5.9bn**  
Sustainable bonds issued



### Social

**Social financing and contribution to support our communities.**

Our social financing reached €5.5 billion in 2025, enabling micro-credit, impact financing and loans to disadvantaged areas. We also provided c.€71 million in social contribution through dedicated initiatives.

**c. €71m**  
Social contribution

**c.15,600**  
Hours dedicated to volunteering by our colleagues



### Governance

**ESG-aligned remuneration, solid risk and policy framework.**

We built a solid ESG governance through top management remuneration, ESG representation within the Group Executive Committee, and robust credit and policy frameworks. Enabled by our strong commitment to diversity, equity and cultivating an inclusive culture across the bank.

**53 %**  
Women represented on the Board of Directors

**c.1%**  
Gender Pay Gap in comparable roles

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

# A new path for a new era of European banking

“

It is time for UniCredit to become truly unlimited. A bold new chapter defined by ambition, innovation, and a fundamental rethinking of what a European bank can and should be.

**Andrea Orcel**

Chief Executive Officer UniCredit S.p.A.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER » CONTINUED



UniCredit honoured with multiple achievements across Europe



UniCredit enters single-A territory as Fitch upgrades issuer rating to A-



UniCredit receives its second single-A rating



UniCredit obtains its third single-A rating as Moody's upgrades the issuer rating to A3



Named Bank of the Year in six countries

## Dear Stakeholders,

In recent years, UniCredit has established a track record of excellent performance across a range of economic conditions. In an environment shaped by volatility and structural change, we have delivered high-quality earnings, robust capital generation and disciplined growth; all underscored by the Group's outstanding efficiency and RoTE. These outcomes reflect deliberate choices about how we allocate capital and manage risk, demonstrating an ingrained resilience and sustainability within our strategy.

When I arrived at UniCredit in 2021, the Group faced significant challenges and required a decisive change in direction. Through our UniCredit Unlocked Strategy, we fundamentally reshaped the Bank, establishing the foundations needed to unlock its untapped potential by unifying our people around a single Vision, Strategy and Culture. This was accompanied by a fundamental overhaul of our operating model – transforming our efficiency while simultaneously investing in our people, digital capabilities, product platforms and distribution.

Together, we have moved the Group from laggard to leader in our sector, enabling us to deliver like never before for our clients, and empower communities to progress across the continent. Now, it is time to go even further by launching UniCredit Unlimited, an ambitious new chapter that will transcend traditional boundaries and rewrite what is possible within the financial sector.

### Another year of record-breaking results

Our 2025 results again mark the strongest performance in UniCredit's history, and our 20th consecutive quarter of profitable growth.

Net Profit reached €10.6 billion, up 14 % year-on-year, while RoTE increased to 19.2 %, underscoring the strength of our disciplined, capital-generative model.

These results were delivered notwithstanding €1.4 billion of extraordinary charges, deliberately frontloaded to further strengthen our medium-term trajectory. We closed the year with a robust CET1 ratio of 14.7 % and announced a leading shareholder distribution of €9.5 billion, including €4.75 billion in cash dividends.

Operational efficiency remained best-in-class, with a cost-income ratio of 38.5%, reflecting continued discipline in execution.

Looking ahead, our ambition is to deliver approximately €13 billion of Net Profit and a RoTE above 23 % in 2028, with further improvement through 2030. We remain focused on consistent outperformance through the cycle and confident in our ability to sustain profitable, capital-generative growth and superior distributions over the coming years.

### A changing financial industry

Despite another year of excellent performance, we cannot afford to stand still. The world around us continues to change at remarkable pace, and the second quarter of this century will likely represent the greatest transformation our sector has experienced for a generation. Advances in artificial intelligence, data and digital infrastructure are not simply enhancing existing models, but redefining how financial services are produced, distributed and consumed. In this context, banks cannot rely on legacy advantages or incremental improvement. Remaining competitive will instead require a willingness to constantly evolve to keep pace with a rapidly changing financial ecosystem.

As a result, client expectations are already shifting. Our businesses and communities increasingly expect financial services to mirror the speed, simplicity and personalisation they experience in other parts of their lives.

## LETTER FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER » CONTINUED



AI is transforming interactions from onboarding and credit assessment to advice and servicing, while digital adoption and enhanced data integration enable faster, better-informed decisions. Simultaneously, fintech entrants and platform-based providers continue to raise expectations around user experience and digital responsiveness.

### UniCredit Unlimited

Against this backdrop, it is time for UniCredit to become truly unlimited. This bold new chapter will be defined by ambition, innovation, and a fundamental rethinking of what a European bank can and should be. Our goal remains to build the Bank for Europe's future. To achieve this, we must anticipate how people will live, work and interact with financial services, and act before these changes become expectations.

This means reimagining how capital, expertise, and technology can work together to create value for clients, communities, and our people. By combining the strength of a traditional bank, the agility of a fintech and the dynamism of a technology company, we will deliver solutions that are faster and more intuitive than ever before. In doing so, we will create a personalised offer that truly puts the client of today and tomorrow at the centre of all that we do.

UniCredit Unlimited reflects our unwavering belief in the potential of our people, our clients and our communities. I am inspired every day by the talent and dedication of colleagues across the Group, and I know they will embrace the next step of our journey with the energy and creativity required. Together, we'll set new standards for European banking and deliver growth, service and impact without limits.

UniCredit Unlocked was a remarkable transformation for the bank. The plan we are launching now is even more ambitious, but we are moving forward with a proven track record of delivery and a powerful confidence in our abilities. I am convinced that this time we can go even further, taking UniCredit to new heights and delivering on our ambition to build the Bank for Europe's Future.

Yours,

**Andrea Orcel**

Chief Executive Officer UniCredit S.p.A.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

# We move forward boldly – into a year of new opportunities.

“

With dedication and a shared vision, we will continue to advance the boundaries of what is possible, building a bank that is modern, reliable, and deeply rooted in the environment in which it operates.

**Lorenzo Ramajola**

Chairman of the Management Board  
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.



## STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Dear stakeholders,

Looking back at 2025, we see a year that demanded thoughtful decision making, resilience, and strong focus on our goals. The year was marked by a challenging macroeconomic environment that affected the entire banking sector, primarily the decline in key interest rates, excess liquidity, and the cautious investment activity of companies.

Nevertheless, we closed the year on solid ground, achieving **13.4 million EUR in profit before tax and 10.6 million EUR in profit after tax**. The newly introduced balance sheet tax placed additional pressure on the Bank, yet we remained strong and committed to long term sustainability. Net interest income declined due to market movements; however, we successfully mitigated the impact through growth in deposit and loan volumes as well as improved credit margins, concluding the year with **84.6 million EUR in net interest income**.

At the same time, we maintained a robust capital structure. The Bank's balance sheet grew to **3.746 billion EUR**, and our capital adequacy ratio remained above 19 percent, confirming a high level of stability and prudent risk management. This solid foundation enables us to remain a reliable partner for clients, shareholders, and partners.

### A Customer Focused View, a Forward-Looking Step

Caring for our clients remains our guiding principle and the core of our identity. In 2025, we continued to enhance customer experience, focusing on relationship quality, the expertise of our advisors, and simplified banking solutions. Regular satisfaction surveys and direct customer feedback showed a stable **NPS score of +15**, placing us above the industry average and confirming we are on the right path.

A key milestone was the establishment of the **Personal Banking** unit, offering affluent client's comprehensive expertise, greater privacy, and more

in-depth financial solutions. Enhanced segmentation allows us to provide a more personal approach and strengthen long term relationships built on trust and deep understanding of individual needs.

### Digital Transformations Building the Future

Digital transformation remains one of the Bank's core strategic priorities. In 2025, we successfully introduced several upgrades, including **instant payments**, enabling clients to execute transactions within seconds, 24/7, year-round.

We significantly improved digital consumer lending processes, enabling faster, simpler, fully remote loan applications, increasing flexibility for clients.

We upgraded the digital CPI insurance process, replaced numerous paper-based business elements, and introduced new functionalities on the **e-Guarantee platform**, allowing corporate clients completely paperless guarantee management.

By fully implementing the requirements of the **Accessibility of Digital Content Act**, we ensured that our digital channels are now accessible to an even wider group of users.

Digital development continues to guide the transformation of our entire business model toward greater efficiency, transparency, and user friendliness.

### A Reliable Partner to the Slovenian Economy

In the Corporate segment, we demonstrated exceptional agility and responsiveness to market needs. Corporate loan volumes increased by **29 percent** compared to 2024 — a significant contribution to market share growth and a clear sign that companies recognize our Bank as a reliable, long-term partner.

We strengthened our role in sustainable finance, supporting projects funded

through the **InvestEU** program, focused on sustainable infrastructure, digitalization, and innovation. We remained a partner in the **ESG Champion selection** process and received the Green Star certificate, confirming our consistent integration of sustainable practices into our operations.

International companies and local subsidiaries benefited from advanced cross border services enabled by the wider UniCredit Group network. Once again, in 2025, we proved that our expertise, responsiveness, and professionalism make us one of the key partners for businesses in Slovenia.

### Together We Create Change that Matters

We take pride in the fact that in 2025 we remained committed to what gives our organization its special value — our dedication to the community. We continued long term partnerships supporting children, families, and the elderly, including cooperation with the **Anita Ogulin Association and ZPM**, and Humanitarček. We continued the **Kids4Kids** initiative, through which we collected gifts for children in need, this year for the residents of safe houses across Slovenia.

We are extremely proud of our volunteers. In 2025, we organized three blood donation drives in Ljubljana and additional ones across Slovenia, collecting nearly 60 litres of blood. At the occasion of the On Earth Day, our employees once again helped restore the Karst region where 70 colleagues planted 750 native tree seedlings.

Our environmental initiatives continued through ongoing reductions in energy and water consumption and further optimization of waste management. This shows that sustainability is not just part of our strategy — it is part of our everyday life.

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD****Moving Forward with Confidence  
— Into a Year of New Opportunities**

As we enter 2026, we do so with ambition and responsibility. We will continue strengthening our market presence, improving processes, and deepening relationships with clients. Our focus remains on further digitalization, increasing corporate lending volumes, enhancing user experience, and maintaining prudent risk management.

Employee development, strengthening knowledge, and ensuring wellbeing remain key pillars of our future.

I am confident that with shared dedication and vision, we will continue to push boundaries and build a bank that is modern, reliable, and deeply connected to the community in which it operates.

Thank you to all the employees for your energy, expertise, and commitment.  
Thank you to our clients for their trust,

to our shareholders for their support, and to our partners for their cooperation. Your role is essential in every success we achieve.

Together, we are shaping a future that reaches far beyond numbers – a future grounded in care, guided by integrity, and strengthened by our shared sense of responsibility. It is a future we build with purpose, with compassion, and with deep respect for the people and communities we serve.

**Lorenzo Ramajola**

Chairman of the Management Board  
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Ljubljana, 26 February 2026

# Governing Bodies of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

## Management Board

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Lorenzo Ramajola	Chairman	23 July 2021	n.a.
Tanja Turk	Member	1 August 2022	n.a.
Veronica Tomasoni	Member	26 October 2022	25 October 2025
Boštjan Rupar	Member	20 September 2023	n.a.
Matjaž Špilak	Member	31 October 2024	n.a.
Marin Tolič*	Member	26 January 2026	n.a.

\* The Supervisory Board of the Bank on 23 October 2025, adopted a resolution by which, subject to obtaining permission from the European Central Bank, Marin Tolič is appointed as a Member of the Management Board of the Bank for a period of three years, and has been also appointed as Head of the Finance (CFO) and the Bank's procurator from 1. 12. 2025 onwards. As of 26 January 2026, Marin Tolič, upon obtaining the authorization from the European Central Bank, has assumed the position of Member of the Management Board of the Bank.

## Supervisory Board

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Francesco Correale	Chairman	1 August 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Deputy	5 April 2023	13 January 2025
Marijana Brcko	Deputy	14 January 2025	n.a.
Milena Vukotić	Member	23 November 2022	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Member	26 July 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Member	5 April 2023	n.a.

## Audit Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Chairwoman	5 April 2023	13 January 2025
Marijana Brcko	Chairwoman	14 January 2025	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Member	5 April 2023	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Member	1 August 2023	n.a.

## Risk Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Milena Vukotić	Chairwoman	19 July 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Member	5 April 2023	13 January 2025
Marijana Brcko	Member	14 January 2025	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Member	1 August 2023	n.a.

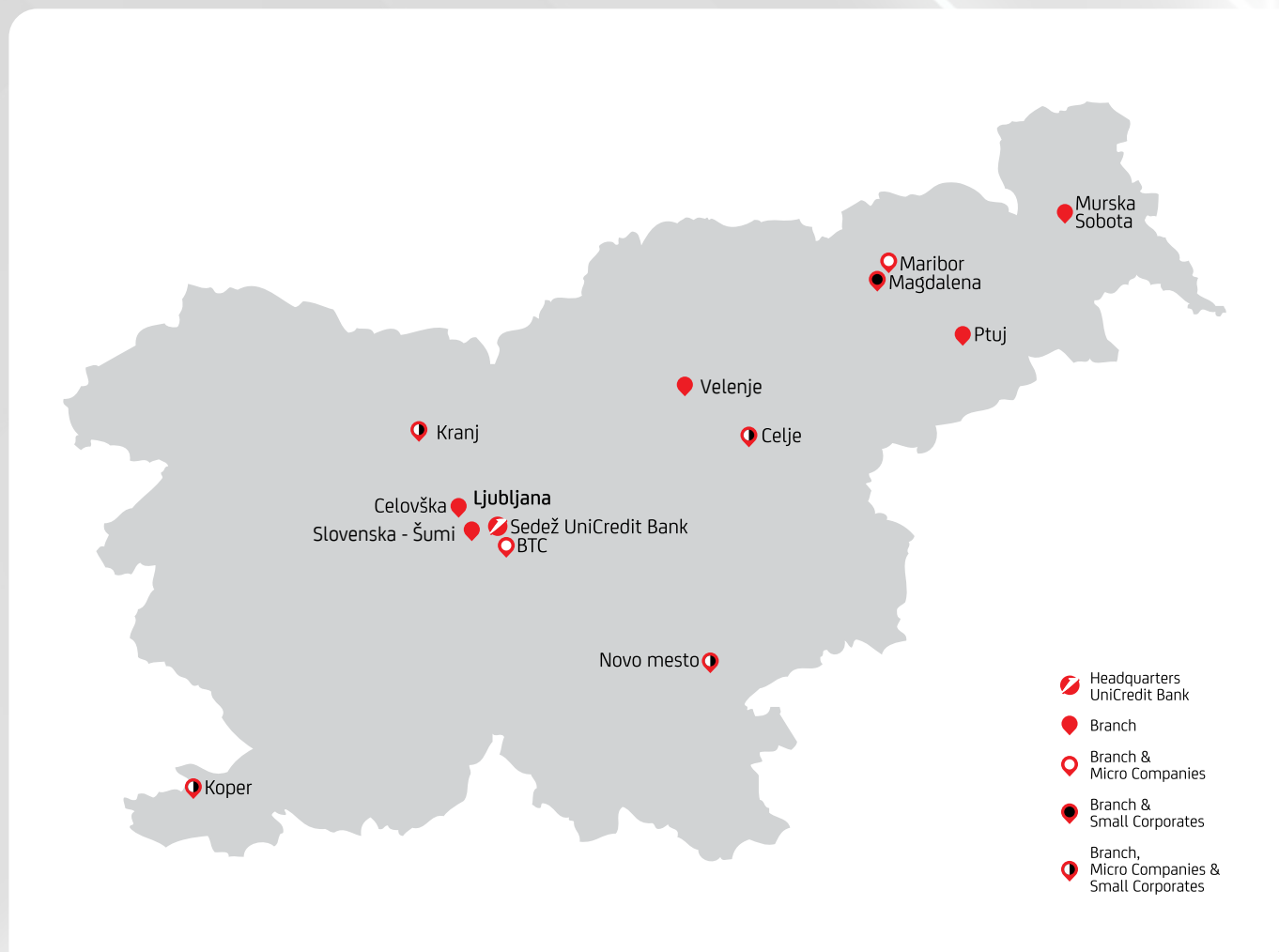
## Nomination Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Francesco Correale	Chairman	1 August 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Member	5 April 2023	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Member	1 August 2023	n.a.

## Remuneration Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Svetlana Pančenko	Chairwoman	1 August 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Member	5 April 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Member	5 April 2023	13 January 2025
Marijana Brcko	Member	14 January 2025	n.a.

# Network Coverage



# Financial Results

## Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year 2025

The Bank closed the year 2025 with 13.4 million EUR of profit before tax (2024: 52.5 million EUR), while profit after tax amounted to 10.6 million EUR (2024: 41.3 million EUR).

The financial performance in 2025 was marked by a pronounced impact of the changing macroeconomic environment on net interest income, mainly due to the lowering of key euro interest rates, which resulted in a decrease in net interest income on an annual basis (84.6 million EUR in 2025 compared to 101.8 million EUR in 2024). The negative impact of lower interest rates was partially mitigated by the growth in deposit and loan volumes and the improvement in the loan margin.

At the same time, the environment of excess liquidity, which resulted from the moderate investment cycle of the corporate sector during the year, led to an increase in liquidity in the banking system. As a consequence of the excess liquidity, the Bank kept a significant part of the excess funds in the overnight deposit with the central bank. Compared to 2024, ECB monetary policies went in the direction of lowering main reference rates throughout 2025 (ECB overnight depo rate decreased from 3.0 % at

the end of 2024 to 2.0 % at the end of 2025) which had a negative impact on Bank's net interest income compared to 2024. The ECB rate policy of monetary easing was a response to the inflation rate in the Euro area coming back down from elevated levels in recent years and approaching the long-term target of 2,0 %.

In Slovenia however, average inflation rate in 2025 increased compared to the previous year (2.4 % in 2025 vs. 2.0 % in 2024), mainly from higher services and food prices, however the Bank was able to maintain administrative costs stable and below inflation rate.

There were no exceptional transactions in 2025, but the new Tax on Total Assets that came into force in 2024 resulted in an additional tax of EUR 5.7 million paid in 2025 by the Bank.

### Net interest income

The Bank's net interest income in 2025 amounted to 84.6 million EUR and was 17 % lower than the previous year (2024: 101.8 million EUR). Such result was mainly driven by decrease in the Euro reference interest rates during 2025.

### Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income amounted to 28.6 million EUR in 2025 (2024: 25.7 million EUR), which was 11 % higher than in 2024 thanks to

contribution from payments and card operations but also continued increase in the Assets under Management fees.

### Administrative costs

The Bank's administrative costs amounted to 56.6 million EUR in 2025 (2024: 54.1 million EUR) with an increase of 5% compared to previous year as a direct consequence of the Bank's continuous journey of well-structured cost discipline. Depreciation has also decreased to 5.4 million EUR in 2025 compared to 6.0 million EUR in 2024.

### Impairments and provisions

In the year 2025, the Bank formed provisions in the total amount of 12 million EUR in comparison to the year 2024, when formed provisions were in the amount of 22.8 million EUR. The development of provision in the year 2025 is in majority a result of the additional provisioning for legal disputes related to CHF loans.

In 2025, the Bank recorded 33.4 million EUR of additional impairments compared to 0.8 million EUR. This trend is largely due to the several corporate clients experiencing financial difficulties. Based on the prudential approach, in line with accounting standards and best practices the Bank reflected the new situation with reclassification of such clients and additional impairments during 2025.

EUR'000	2025	2024	Change (%)
Net interest income	84,591	101,846	(17 %)
Net fee and commission income	28,585	25,706	11 %
Dividend income	103	58	78 %
Administrative costs (incl. Depreciation)	(56,628)	(54,102)	5 %
Provisions	(11,973)	(22,767)	(47 %)
Impairment	(33,390)	(821)	3,900 %
Profit (loss) before tax	13,409	52,530	(74 %)
Net profit	10,635	41,308	(74 %)

## Statement of Financial Position for the Year 2025

The Bank's balance sheet volume in 2025 amounted to 3,746 million EUR, which represents an increase (1 %) as compared to previous year (2024: 3,701 million EUR).

### Assets

In the year 2025, the volume of Loans and receivable with customers increased in comparison to the year 2024 (13 %) and amounted to 2,166 million EUR (2024: 1,915 million EUR), while total financial assets at amortized cost increased by 301 million EUR as compared to the end of 2024. Their total volume amounted to 2,410 million EUR (2024: 2,109 million EUR). On the other hand, Cash and cash balances with

Central Bank and demand deposits has significantly decreased from 1,170,595 million EUR in 2024 to 899,358 million EUR in 2025, mainly in Q4 2025.

Financial assets held for trading at the end of 2025 amounted to 51.6 million EUR (2024: 52.6 million EUR).

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reached 342.4 million EUR at the end of 2025 (2024: 317.1million EUR).

### Liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost increased in 2025 compared to 2024 and amount to 3,335 million EUR (3,248 million EUR at the end of 2024), by 87 million EUR, mainly because of growth in Deposits, which amounted for 53 million EUR (Corporate 21 million EUR and Retail 32 million EUR).

Financial liabilities held for trading amounted to 38.8 million EUR at the end of 2025 and have decrease from 49.3 million EUR at the end of 2024.

### Capital and capital adequacy

The Bank remains soundly capitalized and reports the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) for the year 2025 of 19.53 %. As compared to the year 2024 (19.77 %), CAR slightly decreased mainly due to lower Own funds which amounted 273 million EUR end of the year 2024 and decreased to 271 million EUR end of year 2025. On the other hand, higher operational risk RWA was the main driver for slight increase of total RWA from 1,383 million EUR to 1,388 million EUR end of year 2025.

EUR'000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Change (%)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,746,109</b>	<b>3,701,497</b>	<b>1 %</b>
Cash, cash balances with Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	899,358	1,170,595	(23 %)
Financial assets held for trading	51,596	52,615	(2 %)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	342,386	317,096	8 %
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,409,571	2,108,757	14 %
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,452,533</b>	<b>3,381,189</b>	<b>2 %</b>
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	3,335,118	3,248,494	3 %
Financial liabilities held for trading	38,783	49,323	(21 %)
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>3,746,109</b>	<b>3,701,497</b>	<b>1 %</b>

\*Presented only largest account balances and the numbers in the table do not sum up to total

# Events that Marked Year 2025

## **Raised Awareness about Online Scams**

Through our free webinar, we introduced business clients to the most common online scams that companies face every day. Participants learned how to recognize warning signs, reduce exposure to risks, implement effective preventive measures, and respond appropriately if their company becomes a victim of online fraud.

## **Recognized as the Best Bank for Trade Finance in Slovenia**

In the 14th edition of the Euromoney survey, companies and financial institutions recognized UniCredit Bank as the best bank for trade finance in nine countries — including Slovenia.

## **Hosted the 19th Financial Breakfast**

The most important question of our time – the impact of geopolitical developments on economic relations between the US, Europe and China was the central topic of the event. Participants of the round table discussed how global tensions, trade policies and technological race are shaping the business environment and create new opportunities for companies.

## **Joined Forces for the Karst**

At the occasion of the Earth Day, UniCredit Bank employees helped restore areas of Karst Forest severely affected by wildfires by planting seedlings and sowing native seed varieties.

## **Hosted the Longevity Economic Forum**

At the exclusive Longevity Economic Forum 2025, the UniCredit Group presented research findings on the economic, social, and cultural impact of longevity. The UniCredit Longevity Index helps compare how effectively different countries support healthy longevity.

## **Presented onemarkets Fund**

We expanded our range of investment opportunities with exclusive, actively managed fund onemarkets Fund, and enabled Slovenian investors access to some of the world's leading asset management companies.

## **Opened new branch in Kranj**

We marked the 20th anniversary celebration of the Kranj branch with a larger, contemporarily designed space that offers an even more pleasant experience and high quality services.

## **Supported the Exporters Conference**

For the 12th consecutive year, the Bank was a partner of the Izvozniki.si project, organized by Finance Magazine and took part in the Conference as well as the announcement of the 2025 Exporter of the Year.

## **Received title “The Most Affordable Bank 2025”**

In the Most Affordable Bank 2025 ranking, conducted by the Moje finance magazine, UniCredit Bank secured the top position in three categories: The best bank of the Year 2025, Most Affordable Fixed Rate Mortgage Loan, and Most Affordable Variable Rate Consumer Loan.

## **New Instant Payments Rules Came into Effect**

We introduced the users of payment services to domestic and cross border SEPA (EEA) instant euro payments, which are executed within a maximum of 10 seconds after confirmation and are available 24/7 — including at night, on weekends, and on public holidays.

## **Rolled Up Our Sleeves and Came Together in Solidarity**

Throughout the year, our employees participated in blood donation activities across Slovenia. By donating blood, they once again demonstrated solidarity and social responsibility, contributing to adequate blood supplies for patients and those in need of urgent care.

## **Received Euromoney award for Cash Management**

In 2025, clients once again recognized UniCredit Bank as the top choice for cash management services across six countries - including Slovenia.

## **Received the Green Star Certificate Again**

The Bank once again received the Green Star Certificate, awarded by CER – the Partnership for a Sustainable Economy. The certificate is based on international standards and evaluates a company's sustainability performance across environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria.

## **Giving Back to the Community**

At the end of 2025, we returned part of our funds back into the community. We once again supported Projekt Vida, which provides warm meals to elderly individuals living on the social margins, and the Botrstvo programme, run under the umbrella of the Anita Ogulin Foundation and the Association of Friends of Youth (ZPM), which helps children in need.

In addition, we extended our support to the Janez Levec centre “Igraj se z mano” (“Play with me”) project, which promotes a culture of inclusion, and to the Spominčica Association, which raises public awareness about dementia.

# Corporate Sustainability

## Relations with Employees

### EMPLOYEE STRUCTURE IN 2025

At the end of 2025, the Bank had 488 employees, compared to 501 employees in 2024.

In line with the internal policy of UniCredit Spa, the Bank follows the principle of equality in the hiring process, as a fundamental value that gives candidates equal job opportunities regardless of gender or other personal circumstances. Driven by this principle, the structure of employees by gender consists of 67 % women and 33 % men, while the structure of managers in the Bank consists of 53 % of women and 47 % of men.

## 67 %

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

## 53 %

FEMALE MANAGERS

The average age of employees is 41 years. Employees pay great attention to knowledge and education and important part of employees have higher professional, higher vocational, university education, master's or Ph.D. degree. Over the years, the number of specialized profiles such as mathematics and analytics has gradually increased, which is in line with the trend of greater digitalization, automation, and the introduction of advanced tools and technologies in all areas of banking.

## 41 years

AVERAGE AGE

### TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

As a Bank we strongly support learning and development supported by different activities and programs designed to enhance the knowledge, skills and abilities of our employees. It is a continuous process which provide benefits to the company and the employees as they enhance personal performance, boost a sense of corporate culture, improve productivity, and tend to reduce turnover. As a Bank we try to empower employees to own their learning journey, by providing learning platforms, workshops, on-the-job learning, and possibility of mentoring.

All new employees participate in Onboarding program, which consists of mandatory trainings – related primarily to regulatory areas, with which all employees must be familiar, and other topics related to personal growth, development and health and safety matters. For all first-time managers a special New Managers Onboarding program is organized when starting their new role.

Most of the regulatory and other mandatory trainings (mostly in Compliance and AFC area), for new and existing employees, are carried out via the online learning platform MyLearning, to allow access at a time that suits most the employees' schedule. The extension of this platform, My Learning PLUS has been introduced more than a year ago and employees can use it for trainings of their own choice and learn from several other learning platforms, such as Coursera, LinkedIn Learning etc.

In 2025, an important part of the educational activities consisted of the continued development and refreshment of sales skills for all employees in sales, both in the retail segment and in corporate banking. The introduction of new products and the digital use of the onemarkets Fund platform represent an excellent offering of additional learning content to strengthen the competencies of sales teams. In the last quarter, we

increased the number of employees in the Personal Banking team and further focused on development activities aimed at enhancing expertise and service quality.

Each year many of our employees can participate in various UniCredit Group learning and development training programs; in 2025 they were able to join among others, the Corporates Edge of Excellence and the Finance Specialist Track programs. Young employees from Generation Z once again had the chance to demonstrate their talent by working in internationally composed teams to develop new ideas and solutions for the well-being of all employees across the UniCredit Group. As part of the Wisdom Mentoring program, younger generations of employees were able to connect with experienced mentors from across the UniCredit Group.

We try each year to offer specific trainings for managerial roles, differentiated by the current managerial level skills and competencies. Many of them were also in 2025 participating in several UniCredit Group development programs such as Learning Architecture for Corporate Client Solutions, Key People4COO Program and Corporate edge of excellence.

In 2025 we continued Local Talent program for employees who demonstrate significant potential and are at the beginning of their careers. They participated in various activities aimed to fostering growth and enhancing their existing knowledge, and they were also actively involved in talent programs and competitions in the CEE region, where they achieved above average results, further strengthening and encouraging their continued development.

Total number of training hours in 2025 was around 11,500, with approximately 24 training hours per employee.

In addition to various trainings and programs, throughout the year we are offering different initiatives available to

## CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

all employees as a support to personal development and well-being. We are offering physical, mental, emotional and social health contents, which also present main pillars of UniCredit Group Wellbeing strategy, and they can lead to bigger satisfaction of our employees (Wellbeing days, Diversity and inclusion lectures, Culture Day etc.).

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has successfully maintained the full Family-Friendly Company certificate for several years, confirming our commitment to creating conditions that enable employees to more easily balance their professional and private lives. For the past two years, we have also held the Dementia-Friendly Point certificate (Spominčica), which means that our employees are trained to recognize and support individuals with dementia when needed, further strengthening our social responsibility.

### PERFORMANCE, REMUNERATION AND OTHER PROCESSES

Performance Management tool as part of our HR application enables taking care of employee's development growth and career path. It presents a long-standing practice in the Bank; a clear and transparent yearly goal setting, followed by appraisal and individual feedback. In this process, we encourage all of us to see not only if we were following our goals during the year, but also, how we were implementing them, by taking into consideration UniCredit's values – Integrity, Ownership and Caring. The identification of career ambitions is also an integral part of the assessment conversation.

In our Remuneration Policy basic principles and rules regarding remuneration are defined to ensure the setting, monitoring, and controlling of the compensation systems and practices adopted by the Group and the Bank. This Policy describes the mission and values in compensation approach, the pillars of compensation, the corporate and organizational governance

structure, and processes, as well as the compliance requirements; it indicates the compensation approaches that must contribute to sustainability

In the year 2025, we continued with the process of digitalization and optimization to ensure better user experience for our employees using HR platform. In addition, we upgraded our learning tool and introduced a new recruitment solution, enabling faster and more efficient HR processes.

### Customer Relations

Strong, long-term client relationships remain a core pillar of our business model. We are committed to developing partnership-based relationships founded on trust, mutual understanding and adaptability. Accordingly, over the past year we placed strong emphasis on enhancing the professional expertise of our employees and fostering the exchange of best practices.

#### Knowing and understanding the needs of our customers

Across the Bank, we continue to strengthen shared understanding that delivering an excellent, end-to-end client experience depends on the contribution of every employee and strong focus on client needs. When providing our services, we therefore consistently start from the client's challenges and from identifying how they can be addressed swiftly and effectively.

In the Corporate segment, we remained actively present in the market throughout 2025 and maintained close relationships with our corporate clients. We closely monitored their operations, both from a financial perspective and in terms of their strategic orientation and future. Dedicated time spent at numerous business events and through partnership-based cooperation supports the preservation of strong client relationships, while regular interactions with representatives of the business community also enable the development of new connections.

During 2025, we organized several professional, business and social events, hosting distinguished international and domestic experts from various fields. These events provided corporate clients with valuable insights into developments in financial markets, approaches to mitigating cyber fraud risks, sustainable business practices, and practical guidance on how to implement sustainability-oriented initiatives within their organizations.

#### Happy customers, happy everyone

We regularly assess client satisfaction through direct feedback on our banking products and services, complemented by more comprehensive market research. The results of the latest independent client satisfaction survey – Benchmarking 2025, conducted by the Mediana agency for the corporate segment – indicate a stable Net Promoter Score (NPS), a key indicator of client loyalty and satisfaction, measuring the likelihood of clients recommending the Bank to other companies. These results confirm a high level of client loyalty and satisfaction (UniCredit Bank NPS: +15; peer group NPS: +10).

#### Fast, easy to deal with, professional and flexible

We recognize that, when engaging with a bank, clients particularly value professional advice, swift responsiveness, flexible and secure solutions, and simple, user-friendly processes. Accordingly, over the past year we further enhanced our digital solutions, significantly streamlining the client journey.

We improved the internal processes supporting online lending, resulting in an even faster end-to-end digital loan origination experience for clients in the Retail segment. In addition to these enhancements, clients are now also able to conclude borrower credit insurance as an integral part of the online loan application process.

Since 2024, we have been issuing digital guarantees to corporate clients,

## CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

substantially reducing issuance and receipt times. In 2025, the e-Guarantees platform was further upgraded with new functionalities, enabling fully paperless processing and representing a significant innovation and competitive advantage in the market.

At the same time, we devoted considerable attention to security and control measures in anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, further strengthening the robustness and integrity of our operations.

### Relations with Suppliers

Integrity, responsibility and diligence represent our core values and the foundation for shaping relationships with our suppliers. Based on these principles, we build long term partnerships founded on transparency, mutual respect, trust, and full compliance with ethical and legal standards. All our suppliers adhere to the UniCredit Group Supplier Code of Conduct and operate in line with our standards throughout the entire business relationship, particularly in the areas of ethics, non retaliation, anti corruption, anti money laundering and other key compliance requirements.

As part of our ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) initiatives, we increasingly focus on the sustainability aspects of our supply chain. When selecting partners, we cooperate with suppliers who share our commitment to responsible and sustainable business practices and who strive to reduce environmental impacts while promoting responsible conduct across the entire value chain.

We manage third party risks in accordance with UniCredit Group requirements and the DORA regulation, which introduces harmonized rules for overseeing suppliers and ensuring comprehensive visibility over risks related to outsourcing. We dedicate particular attention to suppliers

supporting critical services by setting and monitoring stricter requirements related to oversight, subcontracting, business continuity and fulfilment of contractual obligations. This approach ensures a high level of digital resilience, reduces cyber and operational risks, and enables the bank to operate reliably even in the event of disruptions.

Although UniCredit Banka Slovenija d. d. is part of an international group headquartered in Italy, we remain strongly connected to the local environment. We actively promote cooperation with local suppliers, as evidenced by the fact that approximately 75 % of our procurement in 2025 was conducted with local partners.

### Donations, Sponsorships, and Volunteering Activities

In 2025, we remained true to our corporate values - integrity, responsibility, and care - and brought them to life through numerous donations, projects, and volunteering initiatives. Our efforts focused on supporting communities, culture, social programs, and sustainability initiatives that create a lasting positive impact.

#### UniCredit and Scuderia Ferrari Partnership

Combining tradition and innovation, we share a passion for high performance and excellence as two renowned Italian brands, united by common values and a commitment to giving back to the communities where we operate. UniCredit and Ferrari collaborate to merge financial innovation with motorsport excellence, offering high-performance financial solutions while actively contributing to community progress. This partnership symbolizes both brands' dedication to pushing boundaries and creating added value for customers and enthusiasts - responsibly and sustainably.

### Partnership with the Medical Chamber of Slovenia

Our collaboration with the Medical Chamber of Slovenia, the national organization of doctors and dentists, began in 2012. Through modern banking solutions and benefits, we express our gratitude to medical professionals who, with expertise and dedication, save lives and bring hope to countless patients every day. Our partnership includes tailored financial products, advisory services, and support for projects that improve the quality of healthcare services. In doing so, we strengthen the link between the financial sector and the healthcare community - essential for sustainable development of the society.

#### Supporting Communities, Culture, and Entrepreneurship

Among institutional beneficiaries, we supported Friends of the Western Balkans, which fosters regional cooperation, and the Embassy of Italy in Ljubljana, which promotes cross-border cultural and economic initiatives.

In the cultural sphere, we provided funding to young musician Ana Julija Mlejnik Železnik and the Lions Club Ptuj charity to support the exceptionally talented violinist Mark Lev Krajnc, whose international achievements confirm his potential to represent Slovenia on the world's greatest stages.

#### Supporting Export-Oriented Companies

Through our long-standing support of the Exporters project under the auspices of Finance Magazine, which continued in 2025, we help companies identify and manage global market risks such as interest rates, currency fluctuations, and other factors. Our expert team provides comprehensive financial solutions that turn challenges into competitive advantages. Additionally, we organize training sessions and workshops where companies exchange knowledge and experiences, boosting their confidence in entering foreign markets.

**CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY****Partnership with Junior Achievement**

The UniCredit Foundation partnered with Junior Achievement Europe, an organization that helps young people develop skills for a better future. As a main supporter, together with colleagues who act as mentors, we participate in the My Company project, where students develop their own business ideas and compete at the national level. A special success story is Sound&Round, which started as a student company and continues its journey with our support - through product purchases and donations, we enabled equipment acquisition and supported their production of wooden items. Our goal is to offer young people opportunities to gain practical experience, foster an entrepreneurial mindset, and prepare for the challenges of today's job market.

**Social Inclusion and Long-Term Humanitarian Support**

In the social sphere, we supported the Anita Ogulin Association and ZPM (programs Botrstvo / Chain of Good People), which provide direct assistance to children and families in need in the form of food, hygiene products, and other essentials. We also supported Humanitarček in the Vida project, which provides warm meals for the elderly, and allocated an additional 10,000 € for urgent local community needs. We contributed to the "Play with me" initiative by the Janez Levec Center and to Spominčica programs, which raise awareness and support people with dementia. Our long-standing cooperation with NGOs confirms our commitment to building an inclusive and compassionate society.

**Together with Our Employees**

During the holiday season, together with employees and the UniCredit Foundation, we supported Botrstvo and the Vida project, enabling the purchase of food and hygiene packages for families in need and warm meals for the elderly. The Foundation matched the personal

donations made by employees to these organizations.

On Earth Day, we helped restore the Karst landscape severely damaged by wildfires - 70 employee volunteers planted 750 native tree seedlings and scattered several bags of seeds. As part of the Kids4Kids initiative, now in its third year across the UniCredit Group, we collected over 70 gift bags for children in a Safe House. Blood donation also remains a strong tradition - in 2025, we organized three joint blood drives in Ljubljana and several more across regions. In total, we donated nearly 60 litres of blood, demonstrating our employees' exceptional commitment to preserving and improving health.

**Our Commitment and Values**

All these activities share a common thread - supporting communities to progress. Donations, sponsorships, and volunteering initiatives are not just financial aid; they are an expression of our values and our commitment to building an inclusive, compassionate, and sustainable society. With integrity, we ensure transparent and purposeful support; with responsibility, we address specific challenges; and with care, we place children, families, the elderly, creators, and businesses at the center - helping them grow and contribute to a better future.

# Segment's Performance Review

## Retail and Micro Business segment Banking

The Retail and Micro Business represent an important pillar of the Bank's overall operations, accounting for 39 % of total revenues in 2025.

### Retail Banking

In 2025, we continued our strong commitment to digital transformation, which remains one of the Bank's key strategic priorities. Building on the achievements of previous years, we launched new initiatives while continuously enhancing existing digital channels and products, enabling clients to benefit from an even simpler, more accessible and secure digital experience.

In line with the Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications, we successfully adapted our mobile and online banking platforms as well as our websites, thereby further improving digital accessibility for all users. We also continued to develop digital consumer lending processes; as of this year, clients can supplement consumer loans concluded online with life insurance coverage, enhancing both the security and comprehensiveness of the offering.

A significant milestone in 2025 was the introduction of instant payments, implemented in accordance with the new European Regulation on instant payments. This development enables faster and more efficient transactions for our clients and represents an important step forward in improving the quality of our digital services.

Through these enhancements, an upgraded digital infrastructure and a strong focus on user needs, we are laying solid foundations for the Bank's continued development towards a fully digital client experience.

As client behavior and preferences continue to evolve, an increasing share of banking transactions is shifting from

the physical environment to alternative banking channels that enable fully remote interactions without the need to visit a branch. In line with changing customer expectations and our digital program, we continued to optimize our branch network in 2025. By year-end, our distribution network comprised 11 branches, one agency and two specialized units: a Virtual Branch and a Personal Banking unit.

Despite the pronounced trend towards digitalization, we remain committed to the ongoing development and modernization of our sales network. In 2024, we proudly opened the Šumi branch in the center of Ljubljana, which combines a traditional, modern and digital banking experience within a single location. This hybrid concept reflects our commitment to delivering a superior client experience across both physical and digital touchpoints.

In 2025, we also achieved a significant milestone in segment-based management. In October 2025, we established a new department dedicated to affluent clients, branded as PERS – Personal Banking. As part of the reorganization, all affluent clients from the largest branches were consolidated into a single unit and assigned to a team of nine experienced relationship managers. Representatives of the Personal Banking unit are now present across all major branches, operating from dedicated offices that ensure enhanced privacy. This approach enables us to deliver an even higher level of service and more comprehensive support to our affluent client segment.

The continuous modernization of our branch network, with an increasing focus on advisory services, contributes significantly to further enhancing the client journey. At the same time, we continue to upgrade our digital environments, including mobile banking, online banking platforms and financial portals, thereby ensuring a seamless and intuitive user experience supported by a

comprehensive range of digital products.

In 2025, we further enhanced the online consumer loan origination process and enabled clients to easily access special offers through promotional codes. As a result, digital consumer lending was further strengthened, with new loan disbursements via digital channels accounting for approximately 45% of total new production. Our strategy remains clear: to provide the best possible offering for both existing and new clients and to continue strengthening our position as a leading choice in the market.

In the area of transactional products, we took an important step towards further digitalization of banking services in 2025 with the introduction of instant payments. Clients are now able to transfer funds within seconds, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, delivering greater speed, security and convenience in their day-to-day financial activities.

In the area of insurance, we maintain long-standing partnerships with Generali for borrower credit insurance and with Allianz for life and non-life insurance products. The Bank continuously invests in further process improvements and in enhancing the professional expertise of our advisors, with the aim of increasing transparency in the sale of insurance products and ensuring that insurance solutions are tailored to clients' individual needs and requirements.

In 2025, we continued our efforts to provide more comprehensive training across our distribution network, particularly in relation to more complex products such as insurance and investments. This initiative further strengthens our ability to address the diverse needs of our clients in an effective and responsible manner.

During 2025, we introduced additional combinations within the Generali CPI borrower life insurance offering, including enhanced death-risk coverage, allowing for higher entry and exit ages

## SEGMENT'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW

for borrowers. In line with applicable legislation, we also enabled the exercise of the “right to be forgotten” following recovery from certain illnesses.

Furthermore, we enhanced our digital consumer lending offering by enabling the conclusion of CPI insurance fully digitally, providing clients with a more seamless and comprehensive experience when taking out a loan.

In the area of investments, the umbrella fund onemarkets Fund has enabled us to bring leading global asset management companies to the Slovenian market, including Amundi, Allianz Global Investors, BlackRock, Capital Group, Fidelity, J.P. Morgan, PIMCO and Rockefeller. Through this platform, we offer retail investors access to a broad range of investment solutions that were previously not available to the Slovenian investors.

The open-architecture structure of the onemarkets Fund umbrella allows us to further expand and enrich the fund offering in the future by introducing additional investment solutions in line with evolving client needs and market developments.

### Micro Business Banking

In recent years, the Micro segment has been growing in general, and it currently represents 21 % of all Retail banking division revenue.

The Micro segment organizational unit is primarily focused on companies with annual revenues ranging from 100.000 EUR to 1.000.000 EUR. In 2024, we expanded the unit's coverage to include clients with revenues of up to 100.000 EUR, enabling us to serve all micro business clients within a single dedicated unit. This structure allows our relationship managers to focus exclusively on the Micro segment and to address the specific needs of these clients more effectively. In parallel, we have continuously simplified our product offering and introduced a pre-approved product basket, which is regularly

updated to ensure closer alignment with evolving client needs.

In addition to a broad range of standard products available to Micro clients for their day to day operations – such as electronic banking services, various forms of loans and guarantees – we also offer non standard solutions designed to address more specific client requirements.

These tailored products support micro enterprises in strengthening their competitive position, improving market presence, expanding their operations, optimizing working capital financing and increasing value added per employee. As a result, companies are better positioned to retain and create new jobs, stimulate private investment and enhance their development and technological capabilities.

Within this framework, in 2025 we also introduced a new pre-approved loan process for financing of up to 150.000 EUR with maturities of up to three years. This initiative enables micro enterprises to access financing more quickly, simply and predictably, further supporting their growth and business development.

### Corporate Banking

Sustainability (ESG) reporting is increasingly becoming a key criterion in assessing corporate performance and companies' access to financing. In response, we invited our corporate clients to the Conference of Slovenian Exporters in the autumn, where an ESG-dedicated thematic session featured, among others, an expert from the UniCredit Group. In 2025, we continued to observe growing demand for financing related to sustainable projects, reflecting the central role of sustainable development as a driver of future economic growth in Slovenia.

Our commitment to sustainability is reflected in a wide range of initiatives and projects we actively supported. Once again, we acted as a partner of

the ESG Champion selection organized by the Finance daily newspaper and remained an active member of the CER – Sustainable Business Network, where we were awarded the Green Star certificate, confirming our high standards of environmental responsibility. In addition, during 2025 we continued to offer small and medium-sized companies financing under more favorable conditions compared to market terms. This included investment loans and working capital loans supported by InvestEU guarantees, aimed at financing sustainable infrastructure, research, innovation and digitalization.

We also continued to expand our ESG advisory services in 2025, supporting companies in attracting capital more effectively, strengthening their market positioning and differentiating themselves from competitors. Special emphasis was placed on knowledge-sharing and the exchange of best practices among companies. In this context, during the spring we traditionally organized the 19th Macroeconomic Financial Breakfast, with discussions focused on the impact of geopolitical developments on economic trends, particularly US–China relations, complemented by macroeconomic forecasts presented by the UniCredit Group's Chief Economic Advisor.

We maintained our involvement in the long-term partnership program Exporters, led by the Finance daily. Exports play a crucial role in corporate performance by reducing reliance on individual markets, supporting economies of scale and strengthening competitiveness. Within this framework, we contributed expert articles, participated in the selection of the Exporter of the Year and took part in the Conference of Slovenian Exporters. This event represents an important platform for the exchange of best practices among leading representatives of the Slovenian business community.

## SEGMENT'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Given the rising incidence and growing sophistication of cyber fraud, we organized an online seminar at the beginning of the year, in cooperation with our Security function, focusing on current cyber fraud threats primarily targeting companies.

Despite dynamic market conditions and evolving corporate needs, we maintained a stable client base that values our expertise, responsiveness, and professional relationships. Corporate relationship managers continue to be one of the key drivers of our stable Net Promoter Score (NPS) performance, a result of which we are particularly proud.

Within the Mid Corporate segment, our focus in 2025 remained on working capital (WoCa – Working Capital) solutions, which support corporate liquidity while enabling long-term investments in fixed assets.

In the Small Corporate segment, the Bank focused on ensuring stable operating conditions, supporting investment activities and the implementation of various projects, while maintaining a strong emphasis on growth and development. Through tailored financial structures, we helped optimize clients' day-to-day operations. We further strengthened partnership-based relationships with clients through digital channels, the effective utilization of the European Guarantee Fund scheme and active support for companies' sustainable business practices. We remain focused on acquiring new clients and increasing our market share in the lending market.

The UniCredit Group's international network provides clients with a comprehensive range of integrated cross-border solutions tailored to their business needs. Leveraging on our banking infrastructure across Europe and key global markets, we enable access to high-quality services, expert advisory support and advanced banking products. In Slovenia, the Bank further strengthened its leading position in

the International Corporates segment by onboarding well-established companies entering the Slovenian market. Membership in one of the largest international banking groups offers local entities significant strategic advantages, including standardized liquidity management solutions, a broad product offering, and a high level of service and support for business expansion abroad as well as for domestic operations.

In the Large Corporates segment, including financial institutions, we provided clients with a wide range of products covering both domestic and cross-border activities. Through established relationships with financial institutions and the UniCredit global network, the Bank delivered high-quality services that effectively addressed the complex needs of our clients.

In 2025, the Bank continued to consistently follow trends in innovation and digitalization, offering clients specific solutions optimally aligned with their business activities. Our approach was based on in-depth knowledge of clients' operations, their financial position and comparative analyses, enabling us to provide effective support for their growth and development.

In the areas of Custody Services and Trade Finance, we once again demonstrated our capabilities by delivering expert client support while ensuring full compliance with regulatory requirements. We implemented both regulatory solutions and numerous process simplifications, which were very positively received by our clients. In the most recent Euromoney Cash Management Survey, based on more than 31.000 responses, UniCredit was recognized as the Best Cash Management Bank in six countries, including Slovenia, further confirming the strength of our offering.

Within the Financial Markets segment, we continued to support corporate clients with a comprehensive range of products enabling both standard

financial instrument transactions and effective protection against market risks. Our solutions covered foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity risk hedging. The Bank's trading activities were primarily focused on foreign exchange, government bonds and selected interest rate derivatives.

### Financial Results and Goals

Despite subdued economic activity, primarily reflecting a lower level of investment in Slovenia, the Corporate and Investment Banking division recorded a strong performance in 2025. The loan portfolio increased by 29% compared with year end 2024, making a significant contribution to the growth of the Bank's market share. This development provides a solid foundation for operations in the coming period and supports further growth and performance improvements.

Over the same period, deposit volumes increased by 1%. A diversified product offering combined with increased client activity resulted in an 1-percent increase in fee and commission income, driven mainly by banking guarantees, payment services and derivative financial instruments.

Looking ahead, the Bank will continue to focus on further enhancing the overall client experience through high quality, simple and efficient services, while ensuring full compliance with regulatory requirements. In parallel, we remain committed to fostering the exchange of knowledge and experience, promoting open dialogue and transparency, and investing in the continuous development of our employees.

The digitalization of processes and banking solutions remains a key priority for the Bank. In 2026, we will also focus on further expanding the loan portfolio and strengthening our market share in corporate lending, with particular attention to potential risks. At the core of our efforts remain a deep understanding of our clients, the provision of the most appropriate

## SEGMENT'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW

solutions to support their business activities, and the continued delivery of banking services at the highest standards by our employees. Maintaining high levels of client satisfaction will continue to be a key objective across all areas of our operations.

### COO

#### Security

The year 2025 was defined by our commitment to ensuring consistent and coordinated operations in line with the requirements of the DORA and NIS 2 regulatory frameworks. A key milestone was the introduction of a new security strategy for the 2025–2027 period, designed to deliver a more comprehensive and robust approach to managing security risks. This strategy includes processes for regular monitoring of implementation through strategic indicators (KPIs), enabling effective measurement and timely adjustments.

This focus is reflected in the increased intensity of performing established security tasks, procedures and checks, as both regulatory frameworks emphasize continuous execution and monitoring of security measures.

Raising awareness and educating employees on digital security and cyber threats remains our top priority. In 2025, we strengthened these efforts through regular phishing simulations, improving employee preparedness against malicious emails and comprehensive security training programs for all staff levels, including senior management.

Beyond internal initiatives, we also focused on client and public awareness, leveraging the Bank's digital channels and actively participating in the nationwide online safety campaign Pazi.se.

#### Banking Operations

In the Banking Operations department, we strive to provide high-quality support to our internal and external clients, which remained one of our core goals in

2025. With the successful optimizations of several key processes, we continue to proactively seek further improvements in order to best meet the needs and expectations of all stakeholders. We focused on optimizing and automating processes, which resulted in significant time savings and increased operational efficiency.

Key achievements include optimizations in card overdraft facility booking, loan booking, and foreign payment order processing. In addition, we successfully implemented the automation in the account support process and the KYC process, where we also achieved the greatest time savings.

Throughout the year, we actively participated in the optimization of end-to-end processes in the area of corporate loans, where we expect significant improvements in the coming year.

The year 2025 was also full of challenges due to the implementation of instant payments and VoP (Verification of Payee). Despite the complexity of the projects, we as a team have once again proven that with effective management and high dedication of all involved, the set goals can be achieved and their successful and timely implementation can be ensured.

The year 2025 was also particularly demanding in treasury and custody services. We participated in the launch of the new investment product onemarkets, for which customers have already shown exceptional interest in the first months. In the area of treasury, an operational process optimization project is being completed, which will bring a significant level of digitalization and automation and improve the efficiency and quality of services.

With the aim of aligning local structures with the Group's organizational structure, in October 2025 we carried out one of the largest reorganizations of the Banking Operations department. The reorganization does not currently bring direct changes to the processes and

activities themselves, so daily activities remain unchanged. The new structure will contribute to the simplification of processes, improved cooperation and greater coordination within the Banking Operations department as well as within the entire Bank. We have successfully implemented all new employments, paying special attention to the effective exchange of knowledge and the flexible Banking Operations department, where we recognize the strong potential of our students as the future generation of banking experts. We remain focused on strengthening and exchanging knowledge, developing competencies and supporting our colleagues in their professional development.

We promote a culture of open communication (speak up culture), employee development and their focus on the most critical processes. Ensuring compliance with legislation and consistent fulfilment of all legal requirements remain among the key priorities of the Department, which we will responsibly implement in the future.

#### Digital and Information Services Department

2025 was marked by intensive progress in the field of digitalization, process optimization and user experience improvement for the Digital and Information Services department. The focus was on the development of modern, secure and efficient digital solutions that support the Bank's strategic goals and provide our customers with easier and faster access to services.

Throughout the year, we implemented projects based on innovation, automation and the use of advanced technologies, thereby further strengthening our competitiveness and increasing business agility. Digital transformation remains a key pillar of our strategy, as it allows us to adapt faster to market needs and strengthens customer trust in the quality and reliability of our services.

## SEGMENT'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW

### Improvements

In 2025, we implemented several important upgrades in the field of information and communication technology, which contributed to greater efficiency, process automation and reporting optimization. The focus was on digitizing and simplifying workflows and strengthening internal knowledge to effectively support regulatory requirements.

We continued to implement a platform for automating repetitive tasks and processes, which reduces the need for manual work and enables greater productivity, faster execution of procedures and better traceability of activities.

We also implemented a renovation of the data collection method for the needs of reporting on compliance in the field of money laundering prevention, making the most of internal knowledge and existing resources. Such an approach enabled greater flexibility, reduced costs and better coordination with regulatory requirements, while also improving data quality and shortening their processing time.

We revamped the application for reporting ICT incidents, which improved the user experience, increased transparency and enabled more efficient incident management. In addition, we updated the application catalogue, which now provides a better structure, greater accuracy and easier search for information about applications, which significantly supports both business processes and application portfolio management.

### Digital Progress and Implementation of Instant Payments

In 2025, the Digital Implementation unit achieved an important milestone with the successful establishment of a new payment system that enables the processing of instant payments in accordance with the Group's strategy and applicable legislation. This upgrade ensured faster, safer and more reliable

transactions and further strengthened our competitiveness in the market.

We launched a new e-Guarantee product, which enables comprehensive digital management of guarantees and significantly simplifies procedures for corporate customers. In addition, we established an additional module for the purchase of receivables and began developing the functionality of the framework loan on the online platform for corporate customers, which will enable greater accessibility and flexibility of financial services.

We also began analyzing and optimizing the credit process for legal entities with the aim of shortening processing times and improving the user experience. As part of the development of application solutions, we restarted activities in this area, which will enable a more contemporary architecture, greater operational stability and a more intuitive user experience.

### IT Infrastructure

In the area of IT infrastructure, we implemented a series of strategic updates aimed at modernizing the environment, increasing security, and optimizing system management.

We implemented a unified, automated way of managing open-source operating systems via the Red Hat Satellite platform, which simplified administrative processes, increased compliance with security policies, and reduced operational risks.

In the area of cybersecurity, we implemented several important measures – including installing the Applocker solution for controlling application execution and eliminating the use of outdated protocols. This significantly reduced exposure to security threats.

We replaced outdated data storage devices, which ensured greater capacity and reliability of data storage and processing. In addition, we replaced optical switches, which enabled

significantly faster data transfer and improved the operation of critical systems.

The activities implemented strengthened the resilience of the infrastructure, ensured compliance with the highest security standards, and laid a solid foundation for further digital transformation. The year 2025 thus represented an important step towards a modern, secure and efficient IT environment.

### Data Service

In 2025, the Data Management unit continued with strategic activities aimed at improving data quality, supporting business processes and introducing advanced analytical and technological solutions. The main goal remained to create a reliable, consistent and secure data environment that enables effective decision-making and the development of new analytical approaches.

In the area of data quality control, we introduced advanced mechanisms for monitoring and validating data and developed automated checkpoints for early detection of errors and deviations. We also upgraded data quality reports, which increased the transparency and reliability of data sources and enabled better management of data processes.

An important milestone was the development of display tables and interactive panels, which enable monitoring of key business trends and indicators in real time. The solutions are connected to central data sources, which ensures the timeliness of information and enables the use of advanced visualizations to support strategic decision-making and operational management.

In 2025, we also established a special-purpose development team for implementing artificial intelligence solutions in practice. The team began implementing pilot projects in the field of internal document processing and process automation and participated in the introduction and promotion of

## SEGMENT'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW

artificial intelligence solutions for wider use.

We also continued with the establishment of a local data warehouse, which was further expanded to support analytical needs.

### **Real Estate, Procurement, Cost and Third-Party Risk Management**

In the areas of real estate, procurement, cost management and TPRM, our primary focus remains on ensuring a safe, adequate and modern working environment. Building on the commitment established in 2022, we continue to prioritize the reduction of our carbon footprint and the integration of sustainable practices across all segments of our operations. In line with this commitment, we strive to continuously improve the quality of our workplaces and branch network to enhance employee satisfaction and provide a superior customer experience.

In 2025, we placed particular emphasis on ensuring physical accessibility of our products and services for persons with disabilities. Through upgrades and adjustments to customer access points, we improved the overall accessibility of services in accordance with the latest guidelines and best practices.

We actively implemented our sustainability commitments through several specific initiatives. Key achievements include the reduction of electricity and water consumption, more efficient waste management, and further decreases in business travel. These measures reflect the Bank's core values and its dedication to decreasing its carbon footprint while strengthening responsible and sustainable business practices.

We are proud that in 2025 we successfully renewed the Green Star certificate, further confirming our commitment to integrating sustainable measures and addressing climate and environmental challenges in a systematic and responsible manner.

# Macroeconomic Situation in 2025

The slowdown in 2025 largely reflects a weaker start to the year, when activity softened amid elevated uncertainty in global trade conditions. This environment affected confidence and led to delays in investment decisions, especially in sectors more closely linked to external demand. As the year progressed, activity improved, with quarterly growth turning positive in the second and third quarters, supported by the launch of the government investment cycle.

Investment activity remained subdued in 2025. After weakening in 2024, investment continued to be restrained by uncertainty in external markets, particularly in sectors linked to European manufacturing, where softer foreign demand and trade related uncertainty weighed on confidence. Corporate investment was postponed early in the year, and private investment recovered only gradually as external conditions improved. In contrast, public investment was solid in 2025, supported by EU funds, the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and reconstruction spending following the 2023 floods. The government investment cycle also provided some spillover to private investment, with more visible effects expected from 2026 onward.

Net exports are expected to have continued to act as a drag on GDP in 2025, although less than in 2024. Weak external demand constrained export growth, while import growth moderated.

Private consumption remained a key growth driver in 2025, though less robust than in 2024. Household spending was supported by a tight labor market, historically low unemployment, and relatively solid real wage growth. However, household confidence was dampened early in 2025 by uncertainty in export-oriented sectors, leading to a moderation in consumption growth. Government consumption continued to grow but at a more moderate pace than in 2024, partly due to a normalization of expenditure following changes in supplementary health insurance arrangements in the previous year.

Inflation rose moderately in 2025 after falling sharply through 2024. Consumer prices increased by 2.7 percent year on year in December 2025, with average annual inflation at 2.4 percent, up from an average of 2.0 percent in 2024. The increase mainly reflected higher food prices, continued strength in services inflation, and certain energy related base effects.

The fiscal deficit is expected to have widened to 2.7 percent of GDP\* in 2025, from 0.9 percent in 2024, reflecting higher expenditure on wages, pensions, long term care implementation from mid-2025, and reconstruction spending. Slovenia's debt ratio is projected to have remained broadly stable.

The Slovenian banking sector continued to perform well in 2025, though pretax profits were lower than in 2024. Lower

interest rates reduced net interest income, while non-interest income - particularly dividends - continued to grow. Household lending strengthened in 2025, supported by easing credit conditions for housing loans, while lending to non-financial corporations remained weaker although it picked up in the last quarter of the year. Asset quality remained generally stable, though a slight increase in non-performing exposures among certain corporate segments was observed toward the end of the year.

\* The data is based on monthly state budget figures, as the official annual data was not yet available at the time the report was published

# Operational and Reputational Risk

## Operational Risk Governance System

The entire organization and distribution of competencies and responsibilities in operational risk management from the point of view of assessment/ measurement, monitoring and controlling of operational risk in the Bank is defined so that it enables and ensures timely recording and reporting of occurred operational risk events, timely introduction of measures to prevent the occurrence of loss events and effective monitoring and controlling of operational risk.

The Bank's Management Board is responsible for effective overview and understanding of the exposure to operational risk.

## Operational Risk Measurement System

The Bank has been using the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for measuring and calculating capital requirements for operational risk since September 2009. An improved version of the risk capital model for operational risk has been developed at UniCredit Group level and implemented also within the Bank. The model uses a combination of internal and external data and analysis of scenarios and factors which reflect business environment and internal controls.

The Bank's operational risk framework is supported by the Application for Risk Gauging Online (ARGO), the operational risk software tool designed by the Group. ARGO integrates the individual components of the operational risk management framework into a unified, web-based tool. The application enhances the capturing, reporting and analysis of operational risk data by enabling risk identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting and analysis to be done in an integrated manner, thereby enabling efficiencies in

the Bank's monitoring and management of its operational risk.

A network of independent functions and teams is involved in managing and controlling risks, providing the Management Board with information on the risk situation and enabling them to manage risk.

The system for assessment and measurement of operational risk is based on four key elements: collecting and analyzing internal operational risk events, external operational risk events, annual analysis of operational risk scenarios and regular monitoring of risk indicators.

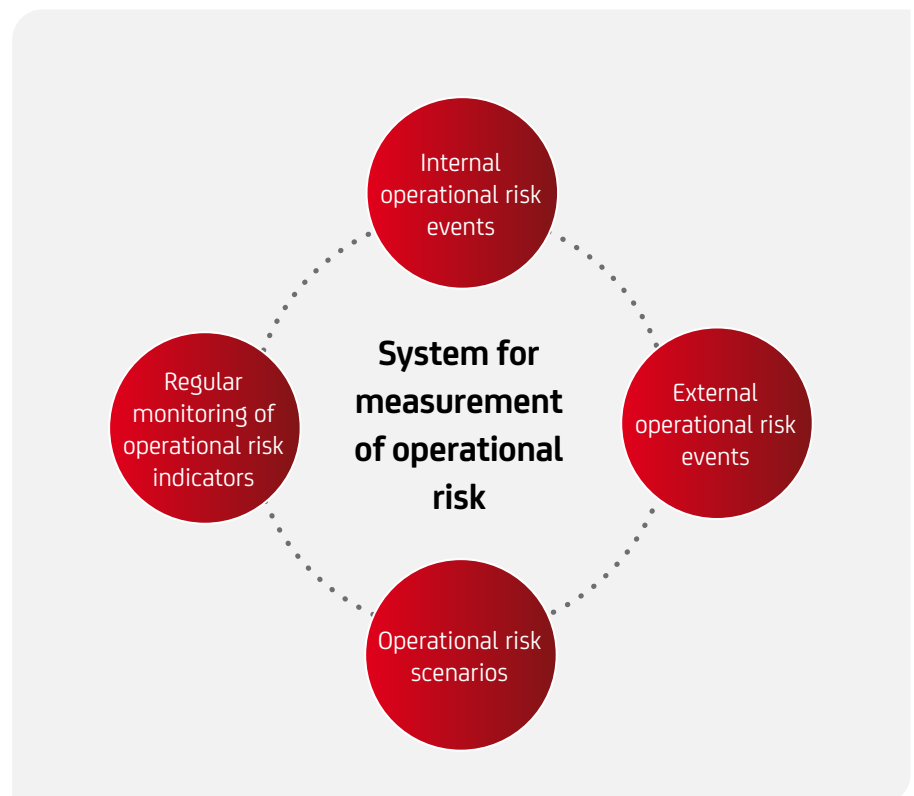
To manage operational risk, the Bank maintains a series of policies and procedures for its measurement, control, and mitigation. In accordance with the Group's operational risk framework, the Bank identifies and assesses the risks inherent to all our material products, activities, processes, and systems. This is a regular process of monitoring risk

profiles, material risk exposure, and risk mitigation strategies.

During 2025, further improvements in the implementation of 2nd level controls in Non-Financial Risk area were achieved by enhancement in monitoring of ICT processes (ICT Change management, ICT Incident management), ICT projects and enhancement of 2nd level controls in Digital Risk control framework (for ICT security incidents and vulnerability management) in line with the implementation of DORA regulatory requirements.

In addition, new risk indicators were set up at the Group level enabling stronger control and monitoring of external frauds, related to instant payments.

In relation to new regulatory requirements for Digital Operational Resilience (DORA), in force since January 2025, the ICT Risk Management framework was significantly enhanced, including policies, standards, procedures,



## OPERATIONAL AND REPUTATIONAL RISK

ICT protocols and tools that are necessary to duly and adequately protect information and ICT assets to enable a robust governance and operating model with clear ownership, responsibilities and effective monitoring.

### Business Continuity Plan

The last four years fostered remote work capacities, which were established in 2020. Currently, well above 95 % of all employees still actively use the remote work option implemented during the COVID-19 situation. Remote work in this way covers several crisis scenarios listed below (e.g. unavailability of building) and is included into the Group's Emergency and Crisis Management Policy.

The business continuity plan includes a set of documents that define organizational solutions for restoring the operational capability to a predefined level, with the aim to minimize or to avoid losses of the Bank due to disruptions. Regarding the testing of solutions, the plan also describes types and frequencies of tests to be performed. Solutions are defined based on the performed Business Impact Analysis as well as an assessment of vulnerability, historical data and other available information to the process owner and Business Continuity & Crisis Manager.

The Business Continuity Plan considers the following six crisis scenarios:

- > Unavailability of building,
- > Unavailability of personnel,
- > Unavailability of IT systems,
- > Unavailability of utilities,
- > Unavailability of critical documentation and
- > Unavailability of relevant counterparties and critical suppliers.

### Operational Risk Framework

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with internal processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure or caused by external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risk. This definition also includes legal and compliance risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

To monitor, mitigate and control the operational risk, the Bank has established a consistent, value-added framework as a combination of policies and procedures for controlling, measuring, and mitigating operational risk and the overall effectiveness of internal control environment. The Bank focuses on proactive identification and mitigation of operational risk and related incidents. The goal is to keep operational risk at appropriate levels, considering the Bank's financial strength, characteristics of its businesses, markets where it operates, and competitive and regulatory environment to which it is subject. The key topics are transparency of information, escalation of key issues and accountability for issue resolution.

The Bank's approach to operational risk management is intended to mitigate such losses by supplementing traditional control-based approaches to operational risk with risk measures, tools and disciplines that are risk-specific, consistently applied and utilized. Spreading the culture of awareness about operational risk is an essential tool to mitigate the risk and reduce actual losses.

### Internal Loss Data Collection

The Internal Loss Data has been collected since 2002 and has helped to:

- > Spread the awareness of operational risk throughout the Bank;
- > Build experience in the operational risk concept and tools;
- > Achieve a deeper understanding of the embedded risk in the business process.

The Internal Loss Data are collected and processed in close coordination and cooperation with other departments and units. The minimum threshold at which an event is recorded is 100 EUR of actual loss or 10,000 EUR of potential loss. Any losses below these thresholds are not collected. The operational risk events are allocated in line with operational risk standards considering the new Risk taxonomy in line with the Basel IV implementation:

- > Internal fraud;
- > External fraud;
- > Employment practices and workplace safety;
- > Customer conduct & Market Integrity;
- > Natural disasters and public safety;
- > ICT risk;
- > Execution, delivery, and process management;
- > ICT security risk;
- > Financial crime;
- > Data protection;
- > Tax risk;
- > Third-party risk.

**OPERATIONAL AND REPUTATIONAL RISK**

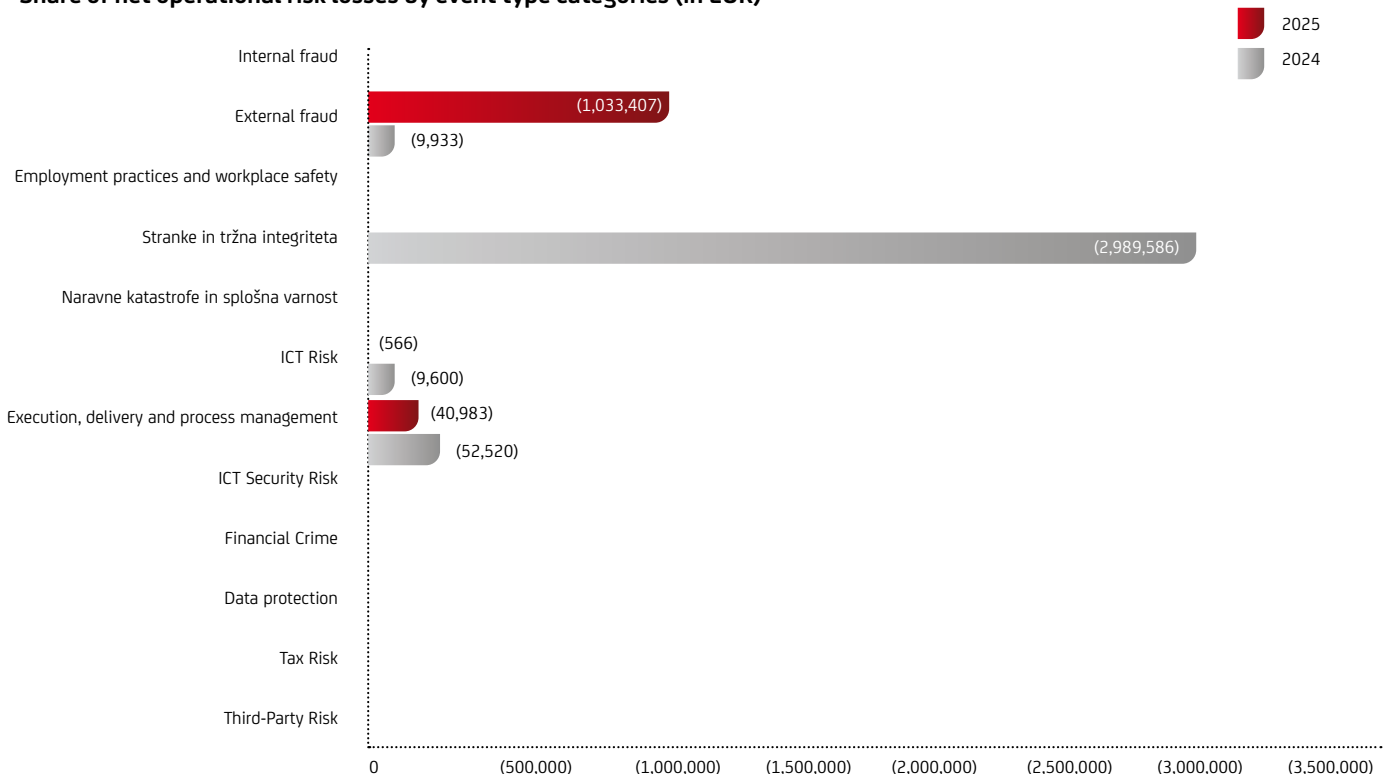
Operational risk losses are regularly reconciled with the Group's Income Statement to ensure completeness of the collected operational risk losses.

The Bank must consider the fact that it always takes numerous measures to manage and reduce operational risk. The implementation of mitigation measures is constantly monitored, and new measures are proposed.

Since 2020, a new modality of smart working due to the COVID-19 emergency has resulted in partial re-design of the processes to comply with the Government's decrees and to meet employees' and customers' needs. Several task forces and operational risk assessments have been set up to tackle mostly impacted processes and areas in the Bank also to prevent potential external fraudulent schemes.



**Share of net operational risk losses by event type categories (in EUR)**



## OPERATIONAL AND REPUTATIONAL RISK

### Key Risk Indicators (KRI)

Risk indicators are numerical variables whose trend is linked to the processes' operational risk exposure. Risk indicators are measurable data reflecting the exposure to operational risk: the value of an indicator should correlate with changes in risk levels. Monitoring operational risk by using indicators will give early warning signals to the Operational Risk Team, process owners and persons directly in charge of risk management.

The selection process of indicators involves the Operational Risk Management function and process owners and is based on internal loss data, external data, scenario analysis, experts' suggestion of processes and internal audit, business environment and internal control factors.

### Scenario Analysis

The goal of scenario analysis is to assess the Bank's operational risk exposure to high impact and low probability events. The scenarios are defined by analyzing internal losses, external events considered relevant, trends of key operational risk indicators, processes, products, and event types. The experience of process managers and operational risk managers as well as suggestions from the Internal Audit and senior management is taken into consideration. Results, in terms of worst-case scenarios, critical processes, mitigation proposals or impacts on capital at risk are described in specific scenario reports.

### Internal Validation

The Banks uses internal validation process and supporting architecture as a dynamic risk management tool. The main objective of the internal

validation is to assess the overall soundness and the effectiveness of the Operational Risk Management System as well as compliance with regulations and standards of the Group and the Supervisory requirements for using the Standardized approach in line with Basel IV. The methodologies of the Group for measuring and allocating the capital at risk and the IT system are validated at the Group level. The goal of the internal validation process is to identify the key operational risks specific to our environment and assess the degree to which it maintains appropriate controls. Action plans are developed for control issues identified, and business units are held accountable for tracking and resolving these issues on a timely basis.

### Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is defined as the current or potential risk to earnings and capital decrease arising from the adverse perception of the image of the financial institution on the part of customers, counterparties (also including debtholders, market analysts, other relevant parties), shareholders / investors, regulators, or employees (stakeholders).

Reputational risk is a secondary risk generated as a "knock-on effect" from risk categories such as credit, market, operational and liquidity risks, and all others risk types (e.g. business risk, strategy risk, ESG risk which considers the environmental, social and governance aspects of responsible investments).

Since 2010, the UniCredit Group and consequently the Bank have controlled the reputational risk and the global policy currently in place is the Group Reputational Risk Management Policy which aims at defining a general set of principles and rules for assessing and controlling reputational risk. In

addition, since 2022 the Global Policy for "Reputational Risk Management in the Sensitive Sectors" has been in force with the aim of defining foundation principles with the list of allowed supports, conditions, restrictions, exclusions, and rules for the related approval process for each sensitive sector identified by the UniCredit Group, such as Coal sector, Oil & Gas, Defence, Mining, Civil nuclear energy and Water infrastructure sector.

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., the dedicated function in charge is the Non-Financial and Financial Risks unit within the Risk Management Division.

In 2019, a separate Reputational Risk Committee ("RRC") was established by the Management Board of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in charge of evaluating possible reputational risks inherent transactions, based on the current Reputational risk guidelines and policies. In 2021, in line with the simplification of the internal committee's set-up, the Reputational Risk Committee was cancelled and incorporated into a newly established Committee – Non-Financial Risks and Controls Committee – Session dedicated to Reputational Risk ("NFRC-RRC"),

The NFRC-RRC was established to enhance the reputational risk management framework of the Bank and improve the decision-making process related to business initiatives that could have a significant impact on the Bank's reputational risk.

The local NFRC-RRC is the Bank's main body responsible for liaising with the UniCredit Group's Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) on all matters related to reputational risk.

The current policies mitigating specific reputational risk topics concern the following: "Coal Sector", "Oil & Gas Sector", "Defence sector", "Mining

**OPERATIONAL AND REPUTATIONAL RISK**

sector”, “Civil nuclear sector” and “Water infrastructure sector”. During 2025, the “Defence sector” policy was updated in line with the geopolitical context.

The UniCredit Group developed a proprietary methodology for the quantification of reputational risk and the consequent calculation of the Value-at-Risk (VaR) for such a risk.

The methodology adopted by the UniCredit Group in quantifying the reputational risk borne by the Group is to be used both for ICAAP purposes and for other possible issues required by regulatory agencies. Its scope is the quantification of the economic capital required to cope with a possible future deterioration in the reputational climate for the UniCredit Group. The model aims to quantify the Reputational Risk relying on an estimate of the semi-elasticity of future earnings rates of change specific for the UniCredit Group and not explained by the European banking sector, to an index of “media sentiment” referred to the UniCredit Group. With the aim of computing the future expected earnings specific for the UniCredit Group and the banking sector, a reverse engineering of the Gordon Growth Model – linking equity prices to expected future shareholder pay-outs, risk-free interest rate and market risk premium – is used.

The economic capital to be held against the reputational risk is calculated at the Group level based on the probability distribution of the semi-elasticity applied to the expected value of net profit, with the confidence level of 99,9 % as defined for economic capital calculation purposes. For each Legal Entity of the Group included into the capital calculation scope, economic capital is obtained through an allocation mechanism which reflects their operational risks exposure.

# REPORT FROM THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

## General

In 2025, the Supervisory Board of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. monitored and oversaw the current business operations of the Bank and the Group (hereinafter together referred to as: the Bank), the financial results achieved and the work of its Management Board, in accordance with its powers, authorizations and duties as set out in the Articles of Association of the Bank and in the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board, as well as based on the provisions in force of the Companies Act and the Banking Act and respective executive regulations. At the Supervisory Board's regular sessions, the Bank's Management Board kept the members of the Supervisory Board informed of the following issues: all important business events in the Bank and other activities related to the Bank's operating business; the economic and political environment; important changes of legislation that affected the Bank's operating business; and the Bank's achieved financial results as compared to the adopted financial plan of operations. The Management Board also regularly informed the Supervisory Board about the expected financial results until the end of the fiscal year and about their fulfilment as well as about business initiatives.

In 2025, there was a change in the composition of the Supervisory Board of the Bank. Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin submitted her resignation statement on 13 January 2025. She was replaced by Marijana Brcko who was appointed as the Supervisory Board member of the Bank by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank on 7 November 2024 for the period from obtaining the approval of the European Central Bank (approval obtained on 14 January 2025) until 4 April 2026. The Supervisory Board of the Bank is composed of five members, all representatives of the Bank's sole shareholder: Francesco Correale (Chairman), Marijana Brcko (Deputy Chairman), Jasna Mandac, Svetlana Pančenko and Milena Vukotić. Despite

the specific ownership structure, whereby UniCredit S.p.A. is a 100-percent owner of the Bank, in addition to the members of the Supervisory Board employed with the parent group UniCredit, one Supervisory Board member (Marijana Brcko) is an external expert in accounting and financial business who contributed to a high-quality and transparent performance of the Supervisory Board in the year 2025. Moreover, the members of the Supervisory Board are not personally, directly or indirectly, involved in the ownership structure nor are they in any business relationship with the Bank, thus avoiding any potential conflicts of interest. Nonetheless, the parent group UniCredit has adequate mechanisms to control and solve potential conflicts of interest, should they occur.

In the year 2025, the Bank's Supervisory Board met and adopted resolutions at four regular and one extraordinary meeting. At individual meetings, adequate participation of the Supervisory Board members was ensured. In line with legal provisions, its powers as set out in the Articles of Association and in accordance with the Bank's need for efficient work, individual resolutions were also adopted at the Supervisory Board correspondence sessions and subsequently presented and validated during the next regular meeting of the Supervisory Board. All decisions or resolutions of the Supervisory Board were adopted unanimously, whereas the members of the Supervisory Board expressed with arguments their standpoints regarding their adoption and actively participated in the discussion. Also, members of the Supervisory Board regularly participated in trainings and education in the fields which are important for high-quality and effective fulfilment of tasks.

The Supervisory Board thoroughly examined respective submitted, professionally prepared, sufficient and transparent materials and reports of the Supervisory Board Audit Committee and other committees and requested

their supplementations when necessary. Moreover, the Supervisory Board verified its activities on a regular basis and thus additionally contributed to the expertise and quality of its work. While monitoring the Bank's operations, the Supervisory Board obtained and analyzed the materials containing data on the performance of the Bank. The Supervisory Board therefore deems its work in 2025 as quality and on high ethical standing, professional and in line with the valid legislation and internal rules of the parent group UniCredit.

## Important Supervisory Board Decisions

At the 114th extraordinary meeting on 14 February 2025, the Supervisory Board confirmed the Bank's financial reporting package for the parent group UniCredit as of 31 December 2024

At its 115th regular meeting, on 6 March 2025, the Supervisory Board, among others, adopted the Annual Report of the Bank's operations for 2024, provided its opinion on the Internal Audit unit's Annual Report on internal audit for 2024, and adopted the Resolution on creation of accumulated profit and the Resolution on the use of the net profit for the fiscal year 2024, by which the Supervisory Board proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank that the accumulated profit for fiscal year 2024 shall be partially distributed to the shareholders of the Bank and shall remain partially undistributed. It was briefed about the Auditor's report of the Authorized Auditing Company for 2024, to which it had no comments, and approved all other documents, on whereupon the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank made decisions on 26 March 2025. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board approved the KPIs within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) for year 2025, Internal Audit department plan for 2025 and confirmed IRRBB strategy, financial risk strategies, risk management strategies and leveraged transaction limit.

## REPORT FROM THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

At the 116th regular meeting, which took place on 5 May 2025, the Supervisory Board confirmed the recast of financial plan for year 2025 and the Bank's results for the first quarter. The Supervisory Board also reappointed the Member of the Management Board of the Bank Tanja Turk for the period of three years.

On 24 July 2025, at their 117th regular meeting, the Supervisory Board members approved the Governance Rules of the parent group UniCredit, valid also for the Bank, the change of the Bank's organizational structure, the remuneration policy for 2025 and the Bank's half year results.

At the 118th regular meeting, which took place on 23 October 2025, the Supervisory Board confirmed the Governance Rules of the parent group UniCredit, valid also for the Bank, appointed Marin Tolić as the Member of the Management Board of the Bank (approval of the European Central Bank obtained on 26 January 2026) and gave its consent to the issue of internal Senior Non-Preferred instrument for 2025 to facilitate the compliance with the internal MREL requirements. The Supervisory Board confirmed the Bank's third quarter financial results before the 118th regular meeting on its correspondence session on 20 October 2025.

The Supervisory Board participated in the adoption of all measures and activities required to implement the overall business policy of the parent group UniCredit. It approved the development plan and the Bank's basic business policies as well as the Bank's financial plan for 2025. It also adopted and controlled the implementation of the general principles of the compensation policy, rendered its approval on definition of organization of the internal controls system and framework annual program of the Internal Audit department, including its changes, and oversaw the adequacy of procedures and efficiency of the Internal

Audit department functioning. The Supervisory Board also closely monitored the response of the Bank to the current developments in the economy, including the potential implications of USA tariffs, and it was regularly informed about the implementation of the Internal Audit plan of work, approved by the Supervisory Board, and its findings, as well as the inspections conducted by external supervisory institutions. In line with the Bank's risk profile, the Supervisory Board closely monitored the amount of necessary and formed impairments and provisions and in general of the Bank's net interest revenues, managing of the Bank's IT security, and discussed the findings and recommendations by the bodies of the regulatory supervision of the Bank. Within monitoring the Bank's activities, the Supervisory Board considered also the ESG aspects embedded in the Bank's operations. The Supervisory Board continued monitoring the exposure of the Bank's clients with loans in Swiss francs and the consequences and the Bank's measures regarding it, including the status of received actions against the Bank related to loans linked to Swiss franc as well as the interest groups' activities regarding the subject issue.

## Functioning of the Supervisory Board Committees

The Audit Committee of the Bank's Supervisory Board had four regular and three extraordinary meetings in 2025. As an advisory body of the Supervisory Board, which consisted of Marijana Brcko (Chairwoman), Jasna Mandac (member) and Francesco Correale (member), the Audit Committee's operations include assessing, advisory and proposing functions, whereby it supports the Supervisory Board in the fulfilment of its duties and responsibilities regarding the following: the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control procedures, including

the assessment and measurement of risks and risk management; the compliance with legislation, rules and policies governing the Bank's operations; the adequacy of accounting standards used for the preparation of financial statements; the adequacy and independence of the external bank auditors and the assurance of an adequate employee structure within the Internal Audit unit.

The Risk Committee, which was established in 2015, had four regular meetings and two extraordinary meetings in 2025. As an advisory body of the Supervisory Board, which consists of Milena Vukotić (Chairwoman), Marijana Brcko and Francesco Correale (members), the Risk Committee provides advise to the Supervisory Board regarding in particular the Bank's general tendency to assume risks and risk management strategies and verifies whether in the compensation system the following is being considered: risk, capital, liquidity, probability and time arrangement of the Bank's revenues as well as whether the prices of the Bank's products are in line with the business model and the strategy of managing the Bank's risks. Also, the Risk Committee regularly deals with and reviews credit exposures which are under the Supervisory Board's approval competence as well as current topics related to risk management which are dealt with together with regulators and auditors.

The Nomination Committee which was also established in 2015 had two meetings in 2025. The Committee consists of Francesco Correale (Chairman), Jasna Mandac and Svetlana Pančenko (members). Its main task is to recommend the Supervisory Board the candidates for the Management Board members and to recommend to the Bank's Annual Meeting of Shareholders the candidates for the Supervisory Board members, whereby it considers the Bank's Fit & Proper Policy, required by the EBA and ESMA Guidelines on the assessment of the

## REPORT FROM THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

suitability of members of management body and holders of key functions and the Regulation of the Bank of Slovenia on internal governance arrangements, the governing body and the internal capital adequacy assessment process for banks and savings banks. Furthermore, it assesses the structure, size, composition, and success of functioning of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board and reviews the Management Board's policy regarding selection and appointment of adequate candidates for members of the Bank's management.

The Remuneration Committee consists of Svetlana Pančenko (Chairwoman), Jasna Mandac and Marijana Brcko (members). It was established in 2015, and in 2025 it had five meetings. The Committee provides assessment of compensation policies and practices, prepares proposals of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board decisions regarding compensation and supervises the compensation of persons performing managerial functions regarding the risk management and ensuring compliance of operations.

### Use of Net Profit and Accumulated Profit for Fiscal Year 2025

The Bank's Management Board presented for discussion to the Supervisory Board the Resolution on the use of net profit for the year 2025 in the amount of 10,635,717.97 EUR and the draft Resolution on the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2025 in the amount of 60,832,407.32 EUR. The Bank's Management Board proposed that the accumulated profit in the amount of 10,607,344.09 EUR is distributed to the shareholder and the remaining amount of accumulated profit of 50,225,063.23 EUR is not distributed to the shareholder and remains undistributed. The Bank's Management Board also proposed that the Supervisory Board and the General

Meeting of Shareholders adopt the proposed Resolution on the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2025, in accordance with their powers.

The Supervisory Board adopted the Resolution on the use of net profit for 2025, approved the Management Board's proposal for the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2025, and recommended to adopt it in the proposed form at the General Meeting of Shareholders, especially with consideration of sufficient amount of the capital, available to the Bank.

### Annual Report for 2025

The Bank's Management Board prepared the Annual Report on the business operations of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. and a consolidated Annual Report for the Group in 2025 (hereinafter together referred to as: the Annual report) and presented it to the Bank's Supervisory Board for review within the legally prescribed deadline. Together with the Annual Report, the Supervisory Board also received the Audit Report on the review of the financial statements for the fiscal year 2025 prepared by the certified auditing company KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.

The Supervisory Board reviewed the Annual Report, submitted by the Bank's Management Board. It established that the Annual Report was consistent with the reports and information on the Bank's performance in 2025, as well as with the reports on the economic and political environment in which the Bank operates and which were presented to the Supervisory Board during the fiscal year. Regarding the Sustainability Report, the Bank is, in line with provisions of point one of paragraph eight of article 70.c of the Companies Act (ZGD-1), considered as exempted subsidiary of the holding company UniCredit S.p.A. with its seat in Piazza Gae Aulenti 3, Milan, Italy, with its consolidated business report and opinion on compliance of

the sustainability report with the rules of sustainability reporting available on website <https://www.unicreditgroup.eu/en/esg-and-sustainability/sustainability-reporting.html> and to be further on jointly with translation to Slovene language submitted for publication to AJPES. Based on the Bank's Management Board reports, the Supervisory Board believes that in 2025 the Management Board took into consideration findings and recommendations by the internal audit and by external auditors and that they carried out all necessary activities for their fulfilment or ensured that all necessary activities would be carried out. In the opinion of the Supervisory Board, both the Management Board and the Supervisory Board fulfilled all their legal requirements in the fiscal year 2025. Based on the regular monitoring of the Bank's operations and the above-mentioned reviews, the Supervisory Board approved the Annual Report on the Bank's business operations in 2025.

The Audit Report on the review of the financial statements for the fiscal year 2025, which was presented to the Supervisory Board along with the Annual Report, also includes the opinion of the certified auditor. The certified auditor issued an unqualified opinion. The Supervisory Board was briefed about the Bank's Audit Report for 2025 and about an additional Audit report on meeting the criteria for risk management for 2025 and has no objections thereto.

### Report on Relationships with Related Undertakings for the Year 2025

In line with Article 546.a of the Companies Act, the Bank's Supervisory Board reviewed and verified the Report on relationships with related undertakings submitted by the Bank's Management Board, together with the opinion submitted to the subject Report

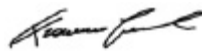
**REPORT FROM THE SUPERVISORY BOARD**

by the certified auditor KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., where the latter stated that based on procedures and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to their attention that would cause them to believe that:

- > the information in the Report on Related Party Relationships for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not presented fairly, in all material respects;
  - > the fulfilment of the company's obligations in the scope of the legal transactions presented in the Report, based on the circumstances known at the time of these transaction, was materially disproportionate;
  - > that circumstances exist which, in relation to other actions disclosed in the Report, would indicate an assessment of disadvantages incurred that is substantially different from the assessment presented by the management;
- all of which was considered based on the above criteria.

While taking into account continuous monitoring and reviewing of the Bank's operations, as explained in full detail in this Report, the Bank's Supervisory Board establishes that the Report on relationships with related undertakings submitted by the Bank's Management Boards as well as the Bank's Management Board statement provided at the end of the Report on relationships with related undertakings, together with the opinion submitted to the subject Report by the certified auditing company KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., is adequate.

The Supervisory Board, 26 February 2026



**Francesco Correale**  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## Statement on Internal Governance Arrangements

To achieve high level of governance transparency and in line with paragraph 5, Article 70<sup>1</sup> of the Companies Act, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., as a part of the business report included in the Annual report, submits the Following Statement on Internal Governance Arrangements.

As of 31 December 2025, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. is not a public company in terms of the provisions of the Market in Financial Instruments Act<sup>2</sup>, as it doesn't have financial instruments listed for organized trading or stock exchange listing.

Based on the above, and based on the exception under point 2, paragraph 5, Article 70 of the Companies Act UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. implements the internal governance arrangements, including corporate governance, in accordance with the legislation applicable in the Republic of Slovenia, while also considering their internal regulations. In doing so, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. fully respects the acts referred to in paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Banking Act<sup>3</sup>.

To strengthen internal governance arrangements, we particularly consider the following in our operations:

1. The provisions of the applicable Banking Act which define the internal governance arrangements, in particular the provisions of Chapter 3.4 (Governance System of a Bank), and Chapter 6 (Internal Governance Arrangements and Internal Capital Adequacy), in the part of the requirements that apply to a bank/savings bank or the members of the governing body,
2. The Regulation on Internal Governance Arrangements, the Governing Body

and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process for Banks and Savings Banks<sup>4</sup> and

3. EBA guidelines governing the internal governance, assessment of the suitability of the members of the Governing Body and key function holders, and remuneration policies and practices, based on the relevant regulations of the Bank of Slovenia on the application of these guidelines<sup>5</sup>.

At the same time, we strive to consider, to the greatest extent possible, the non-binding recommendations contained in the Bank of Slovenia's letter (code 38.20-0288/15-TR of 23 October 2015).

In the corporate governance field, the Bank follows the UniCredit Group's global policies and guidelines.

Regarding the representation in management and supervisory bodies, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has implemented the Global policy on gender equality of UniCredit group. The policy defines principles and guidelines for HR-related procedures and practices, which stimulate gender-balanced leadership structures.

Explanations in accordance with the Companies Act Based on paragraph 5, Article 70 of ZGD-1 defining minimum content of the Corporate Governance Statement, the Bank provides the following explanations:

### a) Description of key characteristics of internal control systems and risk management systems within the company in relation to the accounting reporting procedure

The internal control system ensures clearly defined delimitation of responsibilities, multi-level system of internal controls, comprised of daily controls and periodic controls ensuring effective management of operational risks, accurate and timely financial-

accounting reporting as well as legal and faultless operations of the Bank in terms of business ethics. The internal control functions form part of the Bank's internal governance system and are established in processes and organizational units at all organizational levels of the Bank's and Group's operations. They include the following functions: Internal Audit, Risk Management, Compliance, IT security and Prevention of money laundry and financing terrorism.

The Bank observes the provisions of the Companies Act and of the Banking Act, which, inter alia, determine that the Bank shall be obliged to establish an effective system of internal controls and risk management at all levels of the Bank's organizational structure. Field specific regulations in this area are also published by the Bank of Slovenia as a supervisory body for banks. The Bank follows the published legislative provisions and takes them into consideration.

The Bank ensures that its business goals, strategies, and policies are adequately aligned with the strategy and policies for identifying, measuring or assessing, managing, and monitoring risks to which it is or it could be exposed during its operations. The operations are organized so that it keeps books, business documentation and other administrative evidence accurately and in a systematic manner, so that it can be validated at any time whether it operates in line with the risk management rules. Every year, the external audit is engaged to perform audit of the Annual report.

The Bank has established and maintains a multi-level system of internal controls, composed of daily / operational controls and periodical controls, where constant and managerial supervisions are also included. In line with the Bank's two-tier management system, the Supervisory Board also provides the consent for the organization of the internal control

1 Companies Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 65/09 – official consolidated text, 33/11, 91/11, 32/12, 57/12, 44/13 – odl. US, 82/13, 55/15, 15/17, 22/19 – ZPos5, 158/20 – ZIntPK-C, 18/21, 18/23 – ZDU-10 75/23, and 102/24)

2 Act on the Market of Financial Instruments (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 77/18, 17/19 - corr., 66/19 and 123/21)

3 Banking Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 92/21 and 123/21 – ZBNIP)

4 Decision on the regulation of internal management, the management body and the process of assessing the appropriate internal capital for banks and savings banks (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 115/21)

5 <https://www.bsi.si/en/financial-stability/regulation/seznam-predpisov/ureditev-notranjega-upravljanja>

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

system and for the framework annual program of the Internal Audit work.

With the established controls, the Bank decreases risks of inadequate or incorrect accounting reporting. The Bank regularly monitors and assesses the control process and control mechanisms.

Risks in accounting reporting are managed with the following: adequate system of authorizations, delimitation of duties, consideration of accounting rules, documenting of all business events, custody system, booking on the day of occurrence of business event, built-in control mechanisms in safe applications and archiving in line with the legislation and internal rules. Internal accounting policy precisely defines primary accounting controlling, which is mostly carried out in analytical bookkeeping, and secondary accounting controlling whose aim is to verify the effectiveness of the implementation of primary accounting controls.

With effective control mechanism in accounting reporting, the Bank ensures the following:

- > Reliable system of support to operations and decision-making,
- > Accurate, complete, and timely accounting data and consequently accounting and other reports of the bank,
- > Compliance with legislative provisions.

Internal controls are conducted at three levels. The first level controls are conducted in sales and/or back offices where entries are created. The accuracy of entries is ensured daily by the four-eye principle which is integrated into the processes. Second-level controls are carried out in the accounting unit. The general ledger and subsidiary ledgers are harmonized daily through the control mechanisms as well as the accounting accuracy itself of entries.

On a monthly basis, the balance of items on suspense accounts is additionally monitored (how old the items are,

reasons for them, anticipated measures). The content of accounting reporting itself is prescribed by the Bank's accounting policy as well as by the Group's Accounting policy).

The internal certification of the adequacy of functioning of key controls in the processes contributing to the composition of financial statements is carried out every six months by responsible organizational units. The internal

model which determines the identification and testing of key controls is prescribed by the UniCredit group and it is based on the "Coso" and "Cobit" principles.

The Internal Audit performs audit reviews of the accounting reporting process based on risk assessment and in line with the audit methodology of the UniCredit group.

#### **b) Data from points 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9 of paragraph 6, Article 70 of ZGD-1**

The Bank's share capital amounts to 20,383,764.81 EUR and it is divided into 4,888,193 pieces of ordinary non-par-value shares, with the same share and corresponding amount in the share capital, namely:

- a) 1,300,000 non-par-value shares with the label BAS7R;
- b) 1,200,280 non-par-value shares with the label BAS6R;
- c) 2,210,693 non-par-value shares with the label BAS1R and
- d) 177,220 non-par-value shares with the label BASR.

Each non-par-value share entitles its holder to one vote when adopting decisions at the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders, to share in profit (dividend) and to appropriate share in remaining assets after the Bank's liquidation or bankruptcy. According to ZGD- 1, the shareholders have a priority right to enter new shares in proportion to

their shares in the share capital. A prior permission of the Bank's Supervisory Board is required for the transfer of shares. The transfer limitation doesn't apply to shares with the label BAS1R.

UniCredit S.p.A., Piazza Gae Aulenti, 3 – Tower A, 20154 Milano, Italy, is the sole shareholder of the Banks and holds 4,888,177 ordinary non-par-value shares with the right to vote or owns 100-percent of voting shares.

There are no limitations to voting rights of shareholders. The condition for participation and exercising voting right is the registration of a shareholder to the General Meeting of Shareholders at latest by the end of the fourth day prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders session. At the General Meeting of Shareholders, each share entitles the shareholder to one vote.

The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders decides on the appointment and replacement of the Supervisory Board members (simple majority or in case of a recall of a member prior to the expiration of the mandate at least three-quarter majority of submitted votes) and on the change of the Articles of Association (three quarters majority).

The Bank's Supervisory Board decides on the appointment and replacement of the Management Board members by means of simple majority.

The Bank's Management Board has no special powers regarding the issue or purchase of treasury shares.

#### **c) Functioning of the General Meeting of Shareholders and its key responsibilities and description of shareholders' rights and of a way of exercising their rights**

The General Meeting of Shareholders is the Company's highest-ranking body which has all the competencies as arising from the valid legislation and the Company's Articles of Association. The

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders is comprised of all the Bank's shareholders.

The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders decides on the following:

- > Adoption of annual report in cases defined by legislation,
- > Use of accumulated profit,
- > Appointment and recall of the Supervisory Board members,
- > Granting discharge to the members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board,
- > Changes of the Articles of Association,
- > Measures for increase and decrease of capital,
- > Winding up of the Bank and status transformation,
- > Appointment of auditor,
- > Development plan and foundations of business policy,
- > The Supervisory Board members' remuneration,
- > The Bank's registered seat,
- > Other issues if determined so by the Articles of Association or by legislation.

The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders should be summoned in cases defined by the legislation or by the Articles of Association and in cases when that is beneficial for the Bank. The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders is usually summoned by the Management Board. The Bank's annual General Meeting of Shareholders is summoned at least once per year, at latest in four months after the expiration of a financial year. The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders usually takes place at the location of the Bank's registered seat. The call of the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders should be published at the web site of the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (AJPES) at least 30 (thirty) days before the day of the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders, and on the Bank's web page. If all shareholders are present or represented at the Bank's

General Meeting of Shareholders, the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders may decide regardless of the provisions of law or the Articles of Association regarding the content of the convocation, the convocation deadline and the notice convening the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders.

Shareholders can attend and vote at the General Meeting of Shareholders by electronic means without physical presence (i.e. a virtual general meeting). Shareholders can also vote prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders by electronic means without physical presence. In the case of a virtual General Meeting of Shareholders, it must be ensured that shareholders can see and hear each other (i.e. via videoconference). Adequate identification of shareholders and secure electronic communication are required to verify attendance at the virtual general meeting and to vote by electronic means. Members of the Management Board and members of the Supervisory Board may also participate in the virtual General Meeting of Shareholders by using electronic means without physical presence.

Only the Bank's shareholders who are registered as holders of shares in the central register of dematerialized securities at the Central Securities Clearing Corporation (KDD) at the end of the seventh day prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders have the right to attend the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders. The condition for participation and exercise of the right to vote is the registration of the shareholder at the General Meeting of Shareholders no later than the end of the seventh day before the General Meeting.

The draft resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders are formulated clearly and unambiguously and allow shareholders to assess the impact on their rights. Shareholders are also guaranteed other rights in accordance with the provisions of ZGD-1 and the Bank's Articles of Association – the right

to participate in the management of the bank, the right to part of the profit and the right to an appropriate part of the remaining assets after the bank's dissolution.

### d) Composition and functioning of the management and supervisory bodies and their committees

Detailed data on the composition of management and supervisory bodies in the financial year 2025 are described in the table Governing Bodies.

## Functioning of the Management Board

The Management Board manages the Bank's operations, represents, and presents the Bank and implements the adopted business policy of the Bank. The Bank's Management Board has at least two members who jointly represent and present the Bank in legal transactions. The exact number of the Bank's Management Board members is determined by a decision of the Bank's Supervisory Board. Each member of the Bank's Management Board is directly responsible for operations and fulfilment of goals in their respective business area. The division of areas of work among members of the Bank's Management Board does not relieve them of the joint responsibility for overall operations.

Chairman and members of the Management Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board for a period of up to 3 (three) years with the option of reappointment. The Chairman of the Management Board can be appointed as a Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The allocation of the CEO's rights and obligations is defined in detail in the Management Board's Rules of Procedure, which are approved by the Supervisory Board. In all cases when it is anticipated so by the legislation, the Articles of Association, or by the Supervisory Board's decision, the Management Board must obtain the consent/approval of the Supervisory Board. The Management

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Board's consultations and decision-making is carried out at meetings which are usually organized at the Bank's headquarters. The Management Board meets regularly, at least once per month. Detailed procedures regarding the organization, convening of a meeting and adoption of decisions are set out in the Management Board's Rules of Procedure. The Management Board adopts decisions with a majority of votes cast. In case of equal number of votes, the vote of the Chairman of the Management Board is decisive. Members of the Management Board must strive for achieving consent when making important decisions which can significantly affect the Bank's business, financial and legal position.

### Functioning of the Supervisory Board

The Bank has a Supervisory Board which consists of a minimum of 4 (four) and a maximum of 6 (six) members representing the shareholders and up to a maximum of 3 (three) members representing the Bank's employees.

Members of the Supervisory Board who are shareholders' representatives are elected and dismissed by the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders at the proposal of the shareholders.

Members of the Supervisory Board who are representatives of the Bank's employees are elected and recalled in accordance with the ZSDU by the Bank's Workers' Council, which informs the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Management Board and the Bank's Supervisory Board of each individual election or recall. Elections or recalls of members of the Supervisory Board who are representatives of the Bank's employees are regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the Bank's Workers' Council.

Members of the Supervisory Board are

obliged to:

- > Act in accordance with professional diligence and ensure that the Supervisory Board operates in compliance with the ZBan-3,
- > Monitor the adequacy of the procedures and efficiency of the internal audit service,
- > Consider the findings of the Bank of Slovenia, the tax inspection, and other supervisory bodies in the procedures of supervision over the Bank,
- > Check the annual and other financial reports and prepare a written report to the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank,
- > Explain to the General Meeting of Shareholders its opinion on the annual internal audit report and give an opinion on the Bank's annual report.

The members of the Supervisory Board elect a chairman and at least one deputy from among themselves. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board and at least one Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board will be a member of the Supervisory Board representing the shareholders.

The Supervisory Board operates at meetings held at least quarterly. The Supervisory Board has a quorum if at least half of the members are present. Each member of the Supervisory Board has one vote. A simple majority of the votes cast is required for the resolution of the Supervisory Board to be valid. In the event of a tie, the vote of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board shall be decisive. The procedures for convening, holding a meeting and

adopting resolutions are set out in more detail in the Rules of Procedure of the Bank's Supervisory Board, which are adopted by the Supervisory Board.

### Functioning of the Supervisory Board Committees

The Bank's Supervisory Board appointed the following committees: the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee, the Nomination Committee, and the Compensation Committee. The committees oversee the implementation of the decisions of the Supervisory Board and performance of other expert tasks. Each committee consists of at least three (3) members. All members of various committees are appointed from among members of the Supervisory Board for a period of three (3) years. The Rules of Procedure for each committee, adopted by the Supervisory Board, define the committee's tasks, its detailed powers, organization, membership, and adoption of decisions.

#### e) Description of the diversity policy implemented in relation to representation in management or supervisory bodies

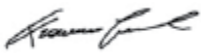
In terms of the composition of management and supervisory bodies, the Bank follows the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Global Policy of the UniCredit Group, through which UniCredit reinforces inclusion throughout the entire organization, aiming to ensure that our policies, procedures and behaviors promote Diversity, Equity and Inclusion and create an environment where individual differences are valued. UniCredit measures and communicates progress towards Group Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Strategy through the disclosure of relevant data, commitments and initiatives leveraging the Group Integrated Report and the Annual Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Report, available both internally and externally.

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

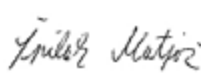
In selecting suitable candidates for management and supervisory bodies, the Bank considers all legislative requirements and guidelines regarding the suitability of members of the management body, which provides the Bank with a composition of management and supervisory bodies that have relevant knowledge and experience for in-depth understanding of the strategies and challenges the Bank is facing and the risks to which the Bank is exposed.

By signing this Statement, we commit to further proactive action for enhancing and promoting the appropriate arrangements of internal governance and corporate integrity in the wider professional, financial, economic, and other public.

Ljubljana, 26 February 2026

**Francesco Correale**

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Lorenzo Ramajola  
Chairman of the  
Management BoardBoštjan Rupar  
Member of the  
Management BoardMatjaž Špilak  
Member of the  
Management BoardTanja Turk  
Member of the  
Management BoardMarin Tolić  
Member of the  
Management Board

# Sustainability Report

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. will not issue a standalone sustainability report, as its sustainability disclosures are included in the consolidated sustainability report of the UniCredit Group. This approach aligns with legal requirements and the Group's commitment to providing a comprehensive and unified overview of its environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. By integrating sustainability reporting at the Group level, UniCredit ensures consistency, comparability, and full compliance with relevant legislation. Once done, reports are available on the following page: <https://www.unicreditgroup.eu/en/esg-and-sustainability/sustainability-reporting.html>.

As part of the UniCredit Group, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. follows the Group's sustainability strategy, which is reflected in the consolidated sustainability report. This report provides stakeholders with a transparent and holistic view of the Group's ESG initiatives, goals, and achievements across all its markets,

including Slovenia. The consolidated reporting approach also aligns with the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and other applicable regulations, ensuring that all subsidiaries contribute to a unified and compliant disclosure framework.

While UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. does not publish a separate sustainability report, it remains fully committed to sustainability principles and initiatives that support local economic, social, and environmental development. The Bank continues to implement UniCredit Group's ESG policies, integrate sustainability into its business operations, and contribute to the broader sustainability goals set by the Group. Stakeholders interested in UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. sustainability efforts can refer to UniCredit Group's consolidated sustainability report for detailed information on the Bank's role and contributions within the Group's broader ESG strategy.

# Authorization of the Bank of Slovenia

## Types of services for which UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has authorization of the Bank of Slovenia

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has the authorization to perform banking services pursuant to Article 5 of the Banking Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 92/2021, with Amendments; hereinafter: ZBan-3). Banking services are the acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public and the granting of loans for its own account.

The Bank has the authorization to perform mutually recognized and additional financial services.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the ZBan-3, it may perform the following mutually recognized financial services:

- > Receiving deposits;
- > Granting of loans, including:
  - Consumer loans,
  - Mortgage loans,
- > Purchase of receivables with or without recourse (factoring);
- > Financing commercial transactions, including export financing based on the purchase of non-current non-past-due receivables at a discount and without recourse, secured by financial instruments (forfeiting);
- > Financial leasing (lease or rent) of assets, where all material risks and benefits arising from ownership of the leased asset are transferred to the lessee, and where the transfer of ownership rights to the lessee is possible but not necessarily exercised;
- > Payment services;
- > Issuance and management of other payment instruments (i.e. travelers' cheques and banker's drafts) in the part in which this service is not included in service of point 4 of this Article;
- > Issuing guarantees and other commitments;
- > Trading for own account or for the account of clients:
  - In money-market instruments,
  - In foreign exchange, including currency exchange transactions,
  - Financial futures and options,
  - Exchange and interest-rate instruments,
  - In transferable securities
- > Participation in securities issues and the provision of associated services;
- > Corporate consultancy regarding capital structure, operational strategy and related matters, and consultancy and services in connection with corporate mergers and acquisitions;
- > Investment management and related advisory services;
- > Investment services and transactions, and ancillary investment services in accordance with the ZTFI.

The Bank may perform the following additional financial services, pursuant to Article 6 of the ZBan-3:

- > Insurance agency service pursuant to the law governing the insurance industry;
- > Custodian services according to the law governing investment funds and management companies;
- > Brokerage of financial leasing;
- > Brokerage for sale and repurchase of investment diamonds and for sale of investment gold.

# Statement of Responsibility

The Management Board is responsible for preparing individual financial statements for the financial year. These should give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. (the Bank) as of the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss and cash flow for that year. The Management Board has prepared individual financial statements in line with the going-concern principle.

In the preparation of the financial statements within the Annual Report for the year ended on 31 December 2025, the Management Board has used appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported them by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and ensured that all accounting standards which they consider significant have been followed.

The Management Board is responsible for ensuring that the Bank keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the Bank's financial position, and which enable the Management to ensure that the financial statements

comply in all material respects with the regulations of the government of the Republic of Slovenia, the Central Bank of Slovenia and the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. The Management also has a general responsibility to take such steps as are reasonably required to safeguard the assets of the Bank and to prevent and detect any fraud and other irregularities.

At any time within a period of five years following the year in which the tax must be assessed, the tax authorities may conduct an audit of the Bank's operations, which may consequently result in additional tax liabilities, default interest and penalties arising from the corporate income tax or other taxes and levies. The Company's Management Board is not aware of any circumstances that could give rise to a major liability there under the Management Board.

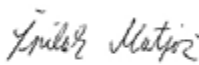
Ljubljana, 26 February 2026



Lorenzo Ramajola  
Chairman of the  
Management Board



Boštjan Rupar  
Member of the  
Management Board



Matjaž Špilak  
Member of the  
Management Board



Tanja Turk  
Member of the  
Management Board



Marin Tolič  
Member of the  
Management Board

# FINANCIAL INDICATORS

	2025	2024	2023
<b>Statement of Financial Position (EUR '000)</b>			
Total assets	3,746,109	3,701,497	3,576,214
Deposits from non-bank customers	3,136,911	3,079,271	2,938,929
Deposits, legal and other entities	2,048,648	1,987,140	1,859,706
Deposits, private customers	1,088,263	1,092,131	1,079,223
Loans to non-bank customers	2,165,913	1,914,624	1,900,351
Loans, legal and other entities	1,267,465	999,041	1,009,404
Loans, private customers	898,448	915,583	890,947
Total equity	293,576	320,308	324,526
Impairment, other adjustments for credit risk and provisions	63,720	35,234	37,613
Off-balance sheet items	4,504,264	4,768,090	4,335,534
<b>Statement of Income (EUR '000)</b>			
Interest income	84,591	101,846	88,711
Net fee and commission income	30,810	29,623	25,040
Staff costs and other administrative costs	(51,253)	(48,073)	(40,632)
Depreciation	(5,375)	(6,029)	(6,128)
Impairments and provisions	(45,363)	(23,588)	(7,087)
Profit / loss before tax	13,409	52,530	57,678
Tax expense or income related to profit or loss	(2,774)	(11,222)	(10,934)
<b>Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (EUR '000)</b>			
Other comprehensive income before tax	5,035	1,541	1,882
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(1,098)	(336)	-322
<b>Employees</b>			
Number of employees on 31 December	488	501	521
<b>Shares</b>			
Number of shareholders	1	1	1
Nominal value (EUR)	4.17	4.17	4.17
Book value (EUR)	60.06	65.53	66.39
Number of shares	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193
<b>Equity</b>			
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1)	19.5 %	19.7 %	20.9 %
Tier 1 ratio	19.5 %	19.7 %	20.9 %
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	19.5 %	19.8 %	20.9 %
<b>Assets Quality and Commitments</b>			
Non-performing (on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet) exposures / Classified on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures	3.4 %	0.8 %	1.1 %
Non-performing loans and other financial assets / classified loans and other financial assets (excluding balances on accounts with the central bank and demand deposits with banks)	5.2 %	1.4 %	1.9 %
Non-performing loans and other financial assets / classified loans and other financial assets (including balances on accounts with the central bank and demand deposits with banks)*	3.8 %	0.9 %	1.2 %
Corrections or value adjustments for credit losses/non-performing loans and other financial assets (excluding balances on accounts with the central bank and demand deposits with banks)	41.0 %	70.5 %	65.3 %
Corrections or value adjustments for credit losses/non-performing loans and other financial assets (including balances on accounts with the central bank and demand deposits with banks)	41.0 %	70.5 %	65.3 %
Received insurance/non-performing loans and other financial resource	23.3 %	23.3 %	25.6 %
<b>Profitability</b>			
Interest margin	2.3 %	2.8 %	2.5 %
Margin of financial brokerage	3.1 %	3.6 %	3.3 %
Return on assets after taxes	0.3 %	1.1 %	1.3 %
Return on equity before taxes	4.6 %	17.2 %	18.7 %
Return on equity after taxes	3.6 %	13.5 %	15.2 %
<b>Operating costs</b>			
Operating costs / average assets volume	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.3 %
<b>Liquidity</b>			
Liquidity coverage ratio	282.7 %	315.2 %	267.0 %
Loans, customers	2,165,913	1,914,624	1,900,351
Loans, legal and other entities	1,267,465	999,041	1,009,404
Loans, private customers	898,448	915,583	890,947
Net stable funding ratio	148.1 %	176.0 %	177.3 %
Leverage ratio	6.8 %	6.9 %	7.2 %

# AUDITORS REPORT



*This is an English translation of the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements originally issued in Slovenian. In the event of any differences, the Slovenian original prevails. This report should be read in conjunction with the complete set of financial statements issued in Slovenian to which it relates. The accompanying English financial statements are a convenience translation and are not the audited financial statements.*

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the owner of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ("the Bank"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- and, for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025:

- the statement of profit or loss;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows;

and

- notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU").

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") and Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities (OJ L 158, 27 May 2014, p. 77–112, Regulation (EU) No 537/2014). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Slovenia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### Impairment of loans to non-bank customers

As at 31 December 2025, gross loans to non-bank customers: EUR 2,229,563 thousand, related impairment allowance: EUR 63,650 thousand and, for the year then ended, impairment loss recognised in the income statement: EUR 33,373 thousand (31 December 2024: gross loans to non-bank customers: EUR 1,949,793 thousand, impairment allowance: EUR 35,169 thousand, and, for the year then ended, impairment loss recognised in the income statement: EUR 822 thousand).

Refer to Main items of the Financial Statements - Statement of financial position, Material accounting policies - Risks and uncertainty relating to the use of estimates, note 5.4: Loans to non-bank customers, note 40: Impairments and note Credit risk

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Impairment allowances represent the Management Board's best estimate of the expected credit losses ("ECLs") within loans to non-bank customers ("loans", "exposures") at the reporting date. We focused on this area as the determination of the amounts of impairment allowances requires significant judgment and complex assumptions from the Management Board.</p> <p>The Bank calculates allowances for credit losses in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, based on the ECL model under which the impairment allowance is measured as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.</p> <p>Impairment allowances for performing exposures (Stage 1 and Stage 2 in the ECL methodology's hierarchy) and non-performing exposures (Stage 3 in the hierarchy) not exceeding EUR 100 thousand are determined by modelling techniques (together, "collective impairment allowance"). Historical experience, identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality and defaulted exposures, forward-looking information and management judgment are incorporated into the model assumptions. The Bank is continuously recalibrating the model parameters, which also require our increased attention in the audit.</p> <p>For Stage 3 exposures over EUR 100 thousand, a discounted cash flows analysis is applied in the impairment analysis, based on the knowledge of</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Inspecting the Bank's ECL impairment methodology, provisioning methods and models, and assessing their compliance with the relevant regulatory and financial reporting framework;</li> <li>— Making relevant inquiries of the Bank's risk management and information technology (IT) personnel to gain an understanding of the loan impairment process, IT applications used therein, as well as key data sources and assumptions in the ECL model. Also testing of IT control environment for data security and access, assisted by our own IT specialists;</li> <li>— Testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of selected controls over the approval, recording and monitoring of loans, including those over the identification of loss events and default, appropriateness of classification of exposures into performing and non-performing, calculation of days past due, design of future macroeconomic scenarios and calculation of the impairment allowances.</li> </ul> <p>For collective impairment allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Obtaining an understanding of the key internal rating models for loans, and assessing the relevance and reliability of the key data used therein;</li> <li>— Obtaining the forward-looking information and key macroeconomic forecasted variables</li> </ul>



<p>each individual borrower, and often on estimation of the fair value of the related collateral.</p> <p>In addition, in their ECL measurement, the Bank applies model overlays to account for the emerging risks and alternative scenarios not captured by standard modelling process.</p> <p>Due to the above factors, including the significantly higher estimation uncertainty stemming from the current volatile economic outlook, we considered impairment of loans to be associated with a significant risk of material misstatement in the financial statements. Therefore, the area required our increased attention in the audit and as such was determined to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>used in the Bank's ECL assessment. Independently assessing the information by reference to publicly available external market reports and corroborating inquiries of the Management Board;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Assessing whether the definition of significant increase in credit risk and an event of default are appropriate and whether the staging criteria were consistently applied;</li> <li>— Assisted by our own financial risk management specialist, challenging selected key parameters within the collective ECL model, such as the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), by reference to, among other things, our own analysis of the Bank's data on past default occurrence and realized losses on those defaults;</li> <li>— Evaluating key overlays applied to the ECL model by the Bank, by reference to our knowledge of the industry and our understanding of the current macro-economic situation.</li> </ul> <p>For impairment allowances calculated individually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— For a risk-based sample of exposures, assessing the existence of any triggers for classification to Stage 2 or Stage 3, by reference to the underlying documentation (loan files), inquiries of the loan officers and credit risk management personnel and by considering business operations and historical debt service of the respective customers as well as current market conditions.</li> </ul> <p>For all impairment allowances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Critically assessing the overall reasonableness of the impairment allowances, including both the share of the gross non-performing exposure in total gross exposure and the non-performing loans provision coverage;</li> <li>— Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the financial statement disclosures relating to expected credit losses against the requirements of the relevant financial reporting framework.</li> </ul>
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Provision for pending legal cases	
<p>As at 31 December 2025, provisions for pending legal cases, recognised within Provisions in the financial statements amount to EUR 45,885 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR 41,284 thousand); related expense recognised in the income statement in 2025 amounts to EUR 7,171 thousand (2024: EUR 24,512 thousand).</p> <p>Refer to Material accounting policies, Note 16 Provisions and Note 39 Provisions.</p>	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As part of its regular business activities, the Bank is exposed to various litigations, including those relating to Swiss franc ("CHF") loans, as described in Note 16. Under the relevant requirements of IFRS, a provision is recognised in respect of those litigations, where a present, legal or constructive, obligation exists as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that there will be an outflow of benefits and a reliable estimate of the obligation could be made.</p> <p>The recognition or disclosure of a liability or contingent liability in the financial statements involves inherent uncertainty and depends on significant assumptions and judgments. Key judgments and estimates relate to assessing the probability of a future outflow of resources (payment), estimating the amount of the obligation, as well as the on the anticipated developments in Slovenian court practice.</p> <p>During 2025, there were further developments in CHF claims including decisions addressing interim measures requiring reassessment of management's assumptions on the timing and severity of potential outflows.</p> <p>Provisions determined represent the best estimate of the Bank's management taking into account collective assessment of claims and the following factors: the number of claims, average claim size, average legal costs, discount rate and assumptions regarding the expected outcomes of court rulings.</p> <p>Determining the timing and size of outflows of resources, if any, to be recognised or disclosed in the financial statements, is inherently subjective. For the above reasons, accounting for the legal claims required our increased attention. Accordingly, we considered the area to be our key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Inspecting the Bank's legal claim provisioning methodology and assessing its compliance with the relevant requirements of the financial reporting framework, including, but not limited to, the existence of the present obligation, probability of future payment and estimation of the amount of obligation for CHF loans;</li> <li>— Reading minutes of the meetings of the Management and Supervisory Boards to assess reasonableness of the major judgements and estimates made by management and identify additional potential obligations;</li> <li>— Challenging the Bank's assumptions and estimates in respect of the claims, including the liabilities recognised or contingent liabilities disclosed in the financial statements. This involved assessing the probability of an unfavourable outcome of litigation and challenging the estimates of related obligations, by inspecting supporting documentation, such as opinions and analyses of the Bank's in-house and external lawyers, making inquiries of the Management Board members about future development of claims and assessing the reasonableness of the discount rate by corroborating with market data;</li> <li>— Specifically, in respect of the CHF lending court cases, inspecting opinions and representations of external legal advisors and the developments of court practice in Slovenia, in order to support reasonableness of the major judgements and assumptions made by Management Board in the provisioning process;</li> <li>— Evaluating management's assessment of the impact of interim measures on the CHF portfolio and assessing whether these had implications for timing assumptions used in the provisioning model (and, where relevant, whether there were any implications for the</li> </ul>



	<p>accounting treatment of related exposures under IFRS 9);</p> <p>— Analysing relevant developments up to the date of our report and evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the related disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of the relevant accounting framework.</p>
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### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises "Business report", the "Supervisory board report", "Corporate governance" and the "Financial indicators" included in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Other information was obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, except for the Supervisory board report, which will be available after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### *Other Reporting Responsibilities Related to Other Information – Business Report*

In addition, with respect to the Business Report, we are required to report on its consistency with the financial statements and on whether the Business Report includes the disclosures required by the Companies Act dated 4 May 2006 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia no. 42/2006 with amendments - hereafter referred to as "the applicable legal requirements"). Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and the procedures above, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Business Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements; and
- the Business Report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Bank and its environment, obtained in the course of our audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the



going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

### Information Required by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council

#### *Appointment of Auditor and Period of Engagement*

We have been appointed to audit the annual financial statements of the Bank by resolution of the shareholder dated 26 March 2025. Our period of total uninterrupted engagement is 4 years, covering the periods ended 31 December 2022 to 31 December 2025.

#### *Consistency with Additional Report to Audit Committee*

We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee.

#### *Non-audit Services*

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council were provided and that we remained independent in conducting the audit.

On behalf on audit firm

**KPMG SLOVENIJA,**  
**podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.**

*Signed on the Slovenian original*

Domagoj Vuković  
Certified Auditor  
Partner

Ljubljana, 26 February 2026



# Acceleration in action

From potential to unlimited possibility

# Financial Statements

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# Statement of Financial Position

EUR '000	Item	Note	Bank	
			31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	1	899,358	1,170,595
	Financial assets held for trading	2	51,596	52,615
	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	3	152	436
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	342,386	317,096
	Financial assets at amortized cost	5	2,409,571	2,108,757
	Debt securities		36,307	30,817
	Loans to banks		205,090	159,744
	Loans to non-bank customers		2,165,913	1,914,624
	Other financial assets		2,261	3,572
	Derivatives - hedge accounting	6	55,510	57,315
	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	7	(41,098)	(29,929)
	Tangible assets	8	11,302	11,488
	Property, plant and equipment		11,302	11,488
	Intangible assets	9	7,472	8,547
	Tax assets	10	7,526	480
	Current tax assets		7,526	425
	Deferred tax assets		-	55
	Other assets	11	2,334	4,097
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>3,746,109</b>	<b>3,701,497</b>
	Financial liabilities held for trading	12	38,783	49,323
	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	13	3,335,118	3,248,494
	Deposits from banks and central banks		74,107	70,547
	Deposits from non-bank customers		3,136,911	3,079,271
	Loans from banks and central banks		-	-
	Debt securities issued		83,235	53,185
	Other financial liabilities		40,866	45,491
	Derivatives - hedge accounting	14	36,332	44,459
	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	15	(26,286)	(22,223)
	Provisions	16	55,357	47,798
	Tax liabilities	10	-	-
	Deferred tax liabilities		1,046	-
	Other liabilities	17	12,183	13,338
	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3,452,533</b>	<b>3,381,189</b>
	Share capital	18	20,384	20,384
	Share premium	19	107,760	107,760
	Accumulated other comprehensive income	20	4,823	885
	Reserves from profit	21	99,777	99,777
	Retained earnings (including profit or loss for the financial year)	22	60,832	91,502
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>293,576</b>	<b>320,308</b>
	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>3,746,109</b>	<b>3,701,497</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Lorenzo Ramajola  
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Matjaž Špilak  
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Tanja Turk  
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Management Board

Marin Tolić  
Member of the  
Management Board

## Statement of Profit or Loss

EUR '000 Item	Note	Bank	
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Interest income	23	118,703	155,959
Interest expense	24	(34,112)	(54,113)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>84,591</b>	<b>101,846</b>
Dividend income	25	103	58
Fee and commission income	26	38,634	36,238
Fee and commission expenses	27	(10,049)	(10,532)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>		<b>28,585</b>	<b>25,706</b>
Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	28	785	183
Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	29	1,475	2,930
Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	30	55	94
Net gains or losses from hedge accounting	31	(256)	373
Net exchange differences	32	2,243	(313)
Net gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets	33	(281)	(16)
Other net operating income	34	306	739
Administrative expenses	35	(51,253)	(48,073)
Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes	36	(1,798)	(1,249)
Depreciation	37	(5,375)	(6,029)
Net modification gains or losses	38	(408)	(131)
Provisions	39	(11,973)	(22,767)
Impairments	40	(33,390)	(821)
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b>		<b>13,409</b>	<b>52,530</b>
Tax expense or income	41	(2,774)	(11,222)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<b>10,635</b>	<b>41,308</b>
Basic and diluted earning per share (EUR)	22	2.18	8.45

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# Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

EUR '000 Item	Note	Bank	
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>10,635</b>	<b>41,308</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>3,938</b>	<b>1,205</b>
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>533</b>	<b>656</b>
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pensions plans	20.3; 16	85	27
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		586	810
Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified		(138)	(181)
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>3,404</b>	<b>549</b>
Cash flow hedges (effective portion)	20.1	188	41
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity		187	100
Transferred to profit or loss		1	(59)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	4,176	663
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity		4,165	146
Transferred to profit or loss		11	517
Other reclassification		-	-
Other profit or loss of other comprehensive income			
Tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	20	(960)	(155)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR AFTER TAX</b>		<b>14,573</b>	<b>42,513</b>

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# Statement of Changes in Equity

2025

Item	Accumulated other comprehensive income							
	Share capital	Share premium	Cash flow hedge	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings (including profit for the financial year)	Total equity
<b>OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	(155)	147	893	99,777	91,502	320,308
Effects of changes in accounting policies								-
<b>OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	(155)	147	893	99,777	91,502	320,308
Comprehensive income for the year after tax			147	3,715	76		10,635	14,573
Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends							(41,305)	(41,305)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	(8)	3,862	969	99,777	60,832	293,576

2024

Item	Accumulated other comprehensive income							
	Share capital	Share premium	Cash flow hedge	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings (including profit for the financial year)	Total equity
<b>OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	(187)	(1,002)	870	99,777	96,924	324,526
Effects of changes in accounting policies								-
<b>OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	(187)	(1,002)	870	99,777	96,924	324,526
Comprehensive income for the year after tax			32	1,149	23		41,308	42,512
Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends							(46,731)	(46,731)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	(155)	147	893	99,777	91,502	320,308


The accompanying accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



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# Cash Flow Statement

EUR '000		Note	Bank	
			31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2		3	4
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Total profit before tax</b>		<b>13,409</b>	<b>52,530</b>
	Depreciation		5,375	6,029
	Impairments / (reversal of impairments) of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	1
	Impairments / (reversal of impairments) of loans and other financial assets measured at amortized cost		33,406	815
	Impairments of tangible assets (including investment property), intangible assets and other assets		(16)	5
	Net (gains) / losses from exchange differences		(2,243)	313
	Net modification (gains) / losses		408	131
	Other (gains) / losses from financing activities		255	(373)
	<b>Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		<b>50,595</b>	<b>59,364</b>
<b>b)</b>	<b>(Increases) / decreases in operating assets (excluding cash &amp; cash equivalents)</b>		<b>(336,445)</b>	<b>(142,057)</b>
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets held for trading		1,020	3,506
	Net (increase) / decrease in non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		284	300
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(20,251)	(5,490)
	Net (increase) / decrease in loans and receivables measured at amortized cost		(321,200)	(139,260)
	Net (increase) / decrease in assets-derivatives - hedge accounting		1,550	968
	Net (increase) / decrease in other assets		2,152	(2,080)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Increases / (decreases) in operating liabilities</b>		<b>41,722</b>	<b>168,947</b>
	Net increase / (decrease) in financial liabilities held for trading		(10,540)	(2,596)
	Net increase / (decrease) in deposits, loans from banks measured at amortized cost		57,137	168,728
	Net increase / (decrease) in liability-derivatives - hedge accounting		(8,127)	1,681
	Net increase / (decrease) in provisions		7,559	-
	Net increase / (decrease) in other liabilities		(4,307)	1,134
<b>d)</b>	<b>Cash flow from operating activities (a+b+c)</b>		<b>(244,128)</b>	<b>86,255</b>
<b>d)</b>	<b>Income taxes paid</b>		<b>(9,875)</b>	<b>(16,757)</b>
<b>f)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (d+e)</b>		<b>(254,003)</b>	<b>69,498</b>

## Cash Flow Statement

EUR '000		Note	Bank	
Item			31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2		3	4
<b>B.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Receipts from investing activities</b>		-	<b>61</b>
	Receipts from the sale of tangible assets		-	3
	Other receipts from investing activities		-	58
<b>b)</b>	<b>Cash payments on investing activities</b>		<b>(4,506)</b>	<b>(3,710)</b>
	(Cash payments to acquire tangible assets)		(2,188)	(1,687)
	(Cash payments to acquire intangible assets)		(2,318)	(2,023)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (a-b)</b>		<b>(4,506)</b>	<b>(3,648)</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Cash proceeds from financing activities</b>		<b>30,050</b>	<b>1,541</b>
	Other cash proceeds related to financial activities			1,541
	<b>Receipts from issue of debt securities</b>		<b>30,050</b>	
<b>b)</b>	<b>Cash payments on financing activities</b>		<b>(42,778)</b>	<b>(87,969)</b>
	(Dividends paid)		(41,305)	(46,731)
	(Other cash payments related to financial activities)		-	(41,238)
	(Payment of lease liabilities)		(1,473)	
<b>c)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (a-b)</b>		<b>(12,728)</b>	<b>(86,427)</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Effects of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents</b>			<b>1,208</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (Ae+Bc+Cc)</b>		<b>(271,237)</b>	<b>(20,578)</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>1,170,595</b>	<b>1,189,965</b>
<b>G.</b>	<b>Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (D+E+F)</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>899,358</b>	<b>1,170,595</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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# Summary of Accounting Policies

## A. Material Accounting Policies

### A.1. General

#### A.1.1. Reporting entity

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. is a commercial bank incorporated in Slovenia. It provides a wide variety of financial services to corporate and individual customers. The Bank was registered as a joint-stock company on 24 January 1991. The Bank's legal address is Ameriška ulica 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia. On 31 December 2025, the Bank was operating a total of 12 branches throughout Slovenia. The Bank is a subsidiary of UniCredit S.p.A. with registered office in Milan, Piazza Gae Aulenti 3 - Tower A, Italy, which is also the ultimate parent company of the Bank. The financial statements of UniCredit Banka Slovenija are part of consolidated Financial Statements of the UniCredit Spa, which are available at <https://www.unicredit.eu/>.

#### A 1.2. Statement of compliance with IFRS

The Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including the interpretation documents issued by the SIC and the IFRIC, and endorsed by the European Commission up to 31 December 2025.

## A.2. General criteria for the preparation of financial statements

The Financial statements include the Statement of financial position, the Income statement, the Statement of other comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the Cash flow statement (compiled using the "indirect method") and the Notes to the accounts. The Financial statements and Notes are prepared on a bank standalone basis as at 31 December 2025 with comparative figures for the previous financial year.

Figures in the financial statements and Notes to the accounts are stated in thousands of euros, unless otherwise specified. Since amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, the immaterial differences arising from that might have occurred.

The Financial statements are prepared on a fair value basis for financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Other financial assets and liabilities, and non-financial assets and liabilities, are stated at amortized or historical cost.

#### A.2.1. Risks and uncertainty relating to the use of estimates

Under the IFRS, the Management must make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting principles and the amounts of assets/liabilities and income and expenses reported in the accounts, as well as the disclosure concerning

contingent assets and liabilities.

Estimates and related assumptions are based on previous experience and on the available information framework with reference to the current and expected context and have been used to estimate the carrying values of assets and liabilities not readily available from other sources.

Estimates and assumptions are regularly reviewed. Any changes resulting from these reviews are recognized in the period in which the review was carried out, provided the change only concerns that period. If the review concerns both current and future periods, it is recognized accordingly in both current and future periods.

In particular, estimated figures have been used for the recognition and measurement of some of the main items in the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 as required by the accounting policies, statements and regulations described above.

Domestic demand should remain the main driver of euro area growth, bolstered by rising real wages and employment, in the context of resilient labor markets with record low unemployment rates. Additional government spending on infrastructure and defense announced this year, alongside improved financing conditions stemming from monetary policy rate cuts since June 2024, is also expected to support the domestic economy.

In the context of persisting uncertainty explained above, UniCredit S.p.A as well as the Bank have defined different macro-economic scenarios, to be used for the purposes of the evaluation processes of 2025 financial statements.

In particular, in addition to the "Baseline" scenario, which reflects the expectations considered most likely concerning macro-economic trends, a Downturn Scenario has been outlined, the latter reflecting a downward forecast of the macroeconomic parameters and consequently in the expected profitability of the business; in light of the persistent level of uncertainty, no positive scenario was included in the approach (thus, the positive scenario was weighted at zero percent). Such updated scenarios were applied for the valuation of credit exposures.

Major important accounting estimates are explained within this chapter from A.2.4. to A.2.5., while all others are explained among detailed Notes to the accounts.

#### Impacts on statement of going concern

The Management observed the geopolitical tensions between Russian Federation and Ukraine also persist during 2025. Such events determined a relevant uncertainty in the macroeconomic outlook, in terms of GDP, inflation rates and interest rates. The Management assessed such circumstances and concluded - with reasonable certainty - that the Bank will be able to operate profitably in the foreseeable future.

As a result, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 1, these financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

## A.2.2. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency: Items included in the financial statements for both years, 2025 and 2024, are measured in euros, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

Transactions and balances: Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the European Central Bank exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Income Statement.

Forward transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated into euro using the forward rate.

The spot rates of foreign exchange used in preparation of the Bank's balance sheet as of the reporting date were as follows:

Currency	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
CHF	0.9314	0.9412
USD	1.175	1.0389

## A.2.3. Offsetting

Financial asset and financial liability are offset, and their net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial Position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and it is intended either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## A.2.4. Measurement of fair value

The Bank re-values daily its derivatives, financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss as well as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to the fair value of the instrument. However, the determination of fair value for these financial instruments requires the use of valuation techniques in case there is no observable market price. For financial instruments which trade infrequently and have little price transparency, the fair value is less objective and requires a varying degree of judgment depending on different factors.

According to the definition of the fair value, in line with IFRS 13, the Bank classifies financial assets in three levels, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted price on open market for identical instrument is used as fair value.
- Level 2: Fair value is determined using the valuation models, which are based primarily on observable inputs on active markets data. Level 2 includes also financial assets whose fair value is based on the quoted price for an identical instrument, but for which there is no active market.
- Level 3: Fair value is determined using the valuation models, which are based primarily on unobservable inputs. An input qualifies as

an observable input if it is directly observable as a market price or may be derived from an observable price. Examples of Level 3 inputs are historical volatility or interest rates for currencies and maturities for which there are no observable financial instruments. If the value of a financial instrument is based on non-observable inputs, the value of these inputs at the end of the reporting period may be selected from a range of reasonable possible alternatives. For preparing the financial statements, the reasonable values selected for such non-observable inputs are in line with prevailing market conditions and the Bank's valuation verification approach.

## A.2.5 Impairments

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events have occurred that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset.

Financial assets such as Loans and debt securities classified as financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and related off-balance sheet exposures are tested for impairment as required by IFRS9.

Category	Description	Basis for recognizing expected credit losses
Performing; stage 1	Includes newly issued or acquired credit exposures and exposures for which credit risk has not significantly deteriorated since initial recognition	12-month ECL
Doubtful; stage 2	Includes credit exposures that, although performing, have seen their credit risk significantly deteriorating since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL- not credit-impaired
In default; stage 3	Includes impaired credit exposures.	Lifetime ECL- credit-impaired after initial recognition
Write off	Not anymore reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset	Amount is written off

The allocation of credit exposures in one of the abovementioned stages is done at initial recognition, when the exposures is classified at stage 1 and it is periodically reviewed based on stage allocation rules as specified in Part of risk.

To calculate the expected loss and the related loan loss provision, the Bank uses Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) parameters, used for regulatory purposes and adjusted to ensure that impairment measurement represents values which are point in time, forward looking and inclusive of multiple scenarios. In this respect see Part of Credit risk for further information on expected loss calculation methodologies.

The Bank's definition of Non-performing exposures is in line with the EBA's definition referring to the exposures that meet one or both of the following criteria:

- Material exposures with more than 90 days past due;

# Summary of Accounting Policies

- Exposures for which the Bank estimates that it is unlikely that the debtor would pay in full their credit obligations without recurring to enforcement and realization of collaterals, regardless of past due exposures and the number of days the exposure is past due.

Allowances for impairment of loans and receivables are based on the present value of expected cash flows of principal and interest. In determining the present value of future cash flows, the basic requirement is the identification of estimated collections, the timing of payments and the discount rate used.

For financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income impairment losses are recorded in the income statement, in item Net losses/recoveries on credit impairment relating to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with counter-entry in the Statement of other comprehensive income and shown under item Valuation reserves in shareholders' equity.

## Modification and derecognition of financial asset

### Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

When assessing whether to derecognize a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank considers the following:

1. Change of the loan currency,
2. Introduction of an equity feature,
3. Change in counterparty,
4. Introduction of SPPI non-compliant criterion.

### Modifications of financial assets which do not result in substantially different cash flows

If the modification does not result in substantially different cash flows, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

### Derecognition of financial assets other than for substantial modification

A financial asset (or, a portion thereof or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Bank has not retained control.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired. If the terms of a

financial liability are significantly modified, the Bank will discontinue recognizing that liability and will instantaneously recognize a new financial liability, with new terms and conditions.

Realized gains and losses from the disposal of financial instruments are calculated by using the weighted average cost method.

### A.2.6. Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a financial asset when it no longer has reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). A write-off constitutes derecognition event. Recoveries resulting from the Bank's enforcement activities will be recognized in impairment gains.

The Bank shall write off an outstanding debt, either the full or partial amount of it, against those debtors that undergo any of the various forms of legal proceedings, e.g., execution or bankruptcy proceedings, and when all reasonable corrective actions the Bank had at its disposal to recover the outstanding debt under the framework of either execution or bankruptcy proceedings have been exhausted. However, in writing the outstanding debt off against such debtors, the Bank continues to retain all of its legal rights to recover the outstanding debt under either execution or bankruptcy proceedings, namely until either of the legal proceedings is brought to a final end, at which point the Bank is compelled not only to write the outstanding debt off (in case the very deed has not been done earlier in the process), but to forgive it as well, i.e. debt forgiveness.

## A.3. Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in these Financial statements are the same as those applied for the year ended on 31 December 2024 apart from the changes listed below in A.4 and change in Hedge Accounting policy also described below in B.1.4.

## A.4. New standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

### Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

A number of new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Board, but have not yet entered into force for the accounting period ending 31 December 2025 and/or have not been adopted by the European Union and as such were not applied in the preparation of these financial statements. Most of the new standards, changes to existing standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union, which are not yet in use, will not have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Except for the changes below, the Bank has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in the Notes below to all periods presented in these financial statements.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

## I Effective standards, amendments to standards and implementations – adopted in 2025

Effective from 1 January 2025 the following standards, amendments or interpretations came into force:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023);

The amendments to IAS 21 introduce requirements for assessing when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. If a currency is determined to be non-exchangeable, entities are required to estimate the spot exchange rate. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements. These changes apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with early application permitted.

Adoption of these standards and amendments has not determined substantial effects on the amounts recognized in balance sheet or income statement or impact on disclosure of accounting policies.

## II Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial instruments and IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures: Classification and measurement of Financial Instruments (issued on 30 May 2024; effective date 1 January 2026);
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (issued on 18 July 2024; effective date 1 January 2026);
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial instruments and IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures: Nature-dependent electricity contracts (issued on 18 December 2024; effective date 1 January 2026);
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued on 9 April 2024; effective date 1 January 2027);
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued on 9 May 2024; effective date 1 January 2027);
- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Disclosures: Translation to Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (issued on 13 November 2025; effective date 1 January 2027);
- Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Disclosure: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (issued on 11 September 2014; effective date to be determined);

UniCredit Banka Slovenija is still in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 18 and the related amendments, particularly with respect to the structure of the Company's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash-flows, other disclosures of MPMs and the grouping of financial information.

Other amendments and standards are not expected to significantly affect the Bank's financial statements.

## A.5. Changes in presentation of Tax on financial services policies

In comparison to last year financial statements, UniCredit Banka Slovenija has changed its presentation of Tax on Financial services. Tax on Financial services are in annual report for year 2025 presented as operating expenses and not anymore netted from Interest income and Fee and commission income as the case was for year 2024. Since the change is not material, the Bank has not changed the amounts in corresponding period - 2024.

## B. Main Items of the Financial Statements – Statement of Financial Position

### B.1. Assets

#### Financial assets

When the Bank first recognizes a financial asset, it defines business model for managing the portfolio of financial assets in one of the following ways:

- Business model to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- Business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- Other

To define the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics, the Bank performs the SPPI test – Solely payments of principal and interest test). The SPPI test is performed at origination when the Bank become party of the contract. In addition, the test is performed in case of renegotiation of contractual clauses that may occur after initial recognition. In case of failed test, such financial asset is categorized within Financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit and loss. The SPPI test for standardized products may be performed at product level.

#### B.1.1. Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost if:

- Its business model is held to collect;
- Its cash flows are solely the payment of principal and interest.

On initial recognition, at settlement date, financial assets at amortized cost are measured at fair value, which is usually equal to the consideration paid, plus transaction costs and income directly attributable to the instrument.

After initial recognition at fair value, these assets are measured at amortized cost which requires the recognition of interest on an accrual basis by using the effective interest rate method over the term of the loan. Such interest is recognized in item Interest income and similar revenues if positive, or in item Interest expenses and similar charges if negative.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

The amount of financial assets at amortized cost is adjusted to take into account impairment losses arising from valuation process as described under section A.2.5. Impairments and provisions.

Impairment losses are recorded in the Income statement, in item Net losses/recoveries on credit impairment relating to financial assets at amortized cost in accordance with group accounting manual.

In the event of disposal, the accumulated profits and losses are recorded in the Income statement in item Gains (Losses) on disposal and repurchase of financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets carrying amount adjustment (gross of cumulated write-downs) reflecting modifications on contractual cash flows not resulting in derecognition, are recognized in profit or loss in item "Gains/Losses from contractual changes with no cancellations" such line does not include the impact of contractual modifications on the amount of expected loss recognized in item "Net losses/recoveries on credit impairment relating to financial assets at amortized cost" in accordance with group accounting manual. The Bank reclassifies financial assets only when they change business model for managing financial assets. In principle, there are no changes of business model after the initial recognition and there were none in the reporting period. Financial assets at amortized cost include also the item Other financial assets. Other financial assets are receivables for fees outside the scope of calculation of the amortized cost of financial assets, accrued revenue for banking products, receivables for sold financial assets, trade receivables and receivables in the settlement of business relationships.

## B.1.2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- Its business model is held to collect and sell;
- Its cash flows are solely the payment of principal and interest.

This portfolio includes both equity and debt securities.

On initial recognition, at settlement date, a financial asset is measured at fair value, which is usually equal to the consideration paid, plus transaction costs and revenues directly attributable to the instrument. After initial recognition, the interests accrued on interest-bearing instruments are recorded in the Income statement according to the amortized cost criterion in item Interest income and similar revenues if positive, or in item Interest expenses and similar charges if negative. After their initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-measured at their fair value according to the methodology described in section A.2.4.

The gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized directly in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, except for impairment losses for debt instruments and foreign exchange gains and losses. These instruments are tested for impairment as illustrated in the specific section A.2.5.

Dividends on equity instrument are recognized in the Income Statement when the Bank's right to receive payment is established.

When debt financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in Income Statement, whereas remains in the Other Comprehensive Income for equity instruments.

## B.1.3. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

### a) Financial assets held for trading

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is:

- Acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the short term;
- Part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking;
- It is a derivative contract not designated under hedge accounting, including derivatives with positive fair value embedded in financial liabilities other than those valued at fair value with recognition of income effects through profit or loss.

After initial recognition these financial assets are measured at their fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, these financial assets are accounted for and stated at their fair value, which is the price quoted on recognized stock exchanges or calculated by valuation models.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in the Income Statement, line Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading. Interest earned on trading securities is accrued daily and reported in Interest income in the Income Statement.

### b) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

A non-derivative financial asset can be designated at fair value if the abovementioned designation avoids accounting mismatches that arise from measuring assets and associated liabilities according to different measurement criteria. These assets are accounted for similarly to Financial assets held for trading however gains and losses, whether realized or unrealized, are recognized in Net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank's financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss when doing so significantly reduces measurement inconsistencies that would arise if the related derivatives were treated as held for trading and the underlying financial instruments were measured at effective interest method.

### c) Other financial assets mandatorily at fair value

A financial asset is classified as financial asset mandatorily at fair value if it does not meet the conditions, in terms of business model or cash flow characteristics, for being measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Specifically, the

# Summary of Accounting Policies

following assets have been classified in this portfolio:

- Debt instruments, securities and loans for which the business model is neither held to collect nor held to collect and sell but which are not part of the Trading book;
- Debt instruments, securities and loans with cash flows that are not solely payment of principal and interest;
- Equity instruments not held for trading for which the Bank does not apply the option granted by the standard of valuing these instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

These assets are accounted for similarly to Financial assets held for trading, however gains and losses, whether realized or unrealized, are recognized in item net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - other financial assets mandatorily at fair value.

The Bank determines the fair value of loans measured at fair value through profit or loss at each reporting date. In 2025 and 2024, the Bank did not designate loans measured at fair value through profit or loss

## B.1.4. Derivatives and Hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are recognized at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and options pricing models as appropriate. Fair value of derivative financial instruments includes adjustments for the counterparty credit risk, funding risk, close-out costs and overnight index swap discounting. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the "Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading" as they arise.

All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

In the normal course of business, the Bank is a party to contracts for derivative financial instruments, which represent a very low initial investment compared to the notional value of the contract. The derivative financial instruments used include interest rate, currency and commodity forward, swap, and option contracts. These financial instruments are used by the Bank to hedge interest rate risk and currency exposures associated with its transactions in financial markets. Hedging instruments are created to hedge market (interest-rate, currency and price) risk to which the hedged positions are exposed.

They may be described as follows:

- Fair value hedge: a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability, or an identifiable portion of such an asset or liability;
- Cash flow hedge: a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction which could affect profit or loss in future periods;
- Hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity, whose operations are based or conducted in a currency other than euro.

It should be noted that for hedging transactions, since 1 July 2025 the UniCredit Banka Slovenia has adopted the provisions of Chapter 6 of IFRS 9, which substitute the IAS 39 provisions applied (except fair value hedge strategies referred to the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities, for which the Bank will continue to apply IAS 39). The main change introduced for cash flow hedge accounting is the shift to a more principles based model that aligns hedge accounting more closely with the Bank's risk management activities, including removal of the IAS 39 "80–125%" effectiveness test and its replacement with the requirement to demonstrate an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. There was no material effects on the financial statements

Hedging derivatives are initially recognized on trade date and are valued at their fair value. A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship including the risk management objective, the strategy for undertaking the hedge, and how the hedging instrument's prospective and retrospective effectiveness will be assessed. It is necessary to assess the hedge's effectiveness, at inception and in subsequent periods, in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Generally, a hedge is regarded as highly effective if, at the inception of the hedge and in subsequent periods, it is determined prospectively to remain highly effective and retrospectively verified that the hedge ratio (i.e. the changes in fair value of hedged items and hedging instruments) is within a range of 80 - 125 per cent. The hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and thus must prospectively remain highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which the hedge has been designated.

The assessment of effectiveness is made at each balance-sheet date or other reporting date by Market risk unit. If the assessment does not confirm the effectiveness of the hedge, from that time on hedge accounting is discontinued in respect of the hedge and the hedging derivative is reclassified as a held-for trading instrument.

In addition, the hedging relationship ceases when the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or repaid or it is no longer highly probable that the forecast transaction will occur.

### The Bank uses following types of hedging:

#### Fair value hedge

An effective fair value hedge is accounted for as follows: the gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognized through profit or loss in item Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting; the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognized through profit or loss in the same item. Hedging ineffectiveness is represented by the difference between the change in the fair value of hedging instruments and the change in the fair value of hedged item. If the hedging relationship is terminated for reasons other than the sale of the hedged item, the difference between the carrying amount of the hedged item on termination of the hedging and the carrying amount it would have had if the hedge

# Summary of Accounting Policies

had never existed, is recognized through profit or loss in interest receivable or payable over the residual life of the original hedge, in the case of interest-bearing instruments; if the financial instrument does not bear interest, the difference is recognized in profit or loss under the item Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting at once.

The Bank hedges a single financial assets or financial liabilities (under IFRS 9) and a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities (under IAS 39). IAS 39 does not permit designation of a net amount including assets and liabilities.

The Group uses interest rate swaps as hedging instruments.

## Cash flow hedge

Hedging instruments are valued at fair value. Change in the fair value of a hedging instrument that is considered effective is recognized in equity item Revaluation reserves. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is recognized through profit or loss in item Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting. If a cash flow hedge is determined to be no longer effective or the hedging relationship is terminated, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that remains recognized in revaluation reserves from the period when the hedge was effective remains separately recognized in the Revaluation reserves until the forecast hedged transaction occurs or is determined to be no longer possible; in the latter case gains or losses are transferred through profit or loss to Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting. The fair value changes are recorded in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and disclosed in item Revaluation reserves.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments arising from the counterparty credit risk are recognized in the Income Statement, in item Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting.

The Bank discontinues the hedge accounting when the hedging instrument is terminated. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from equity to profit or loss in the same period during which the forecasted cash flows affect profit or loss.

## B.1.5. Equity investments

Equity investments are equity instruments and consequently defined as financial instruments under IAS 32.

Investments in equity instruments made with the intention of establishing or maintaining a long-term operational relationship with the investee are strategic investments.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost.

Equity investments considered strategic investments not covered by the above definitions and not recognized in the item Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## B.1.6. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

### 1. Tangible assets

The item includes:

- Land;
- Buildings;
- Furniture and fixtures;
- Plant and machinery;
- Other machinery and equipment;

and is divided into two groups:

- Assets used in the business;
- Assets held as investments;

This item also includes tangible assets arising from collection of collaterals.

Banks can take possession of property (repossessed assets) that was originally pledged as collateral in full and final settlement of the mortgage for loans. Such property, which is primarily acquired to prevent losses from credit business, shall be classified in as follows:

- Property resulting from a bail-out purchase is classified as property, plant and equipment if the property acquired is intended to be used in the long term for the bank's own business purposes. In this (relatively rare) case, the accounting requirements of IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment are applicable,
- If a bank intends to hold the property acquired within a bail-out purchase to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation in the long term, the property is classified as investment property in accordance with IAS 40 – Investment Property.;
- Properties acquired within a bail-out purchase that are not be used for own business purposes or held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation in the long term [i.e. the classification criteria of property, plant and equipment (IAS 16) or investment property (IAS 40) are not met], but are intended to be sold in the near future (within 12 months) should be classified as IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.;
- Properties that are intended to be sold in the ordinary course of business, however exceeding 12 months, should be classified as current assets and accounted for as inventories under the provisions of IAS 2 – Inventories.

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost including all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into use (transaction costs, professional fees, direct transport costs incurred in bringing the asset to the desired location, installation costs and dismantling costs).

After being recognized as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any cumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis. Land and assets during construction are not depreciated.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

## The residual useful life is usually assessed as follows

Type of asset	Useful life
Buildings	33
Leasehold improvements	10
Hardware	4-6
Furniture, devices and motor vehicles	4-10
Intangible assets – software	5-7

The Bank periodically reviews the useful life and amends the period of depreciation if appropriate. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the lesser of their useful life or the remaining lease term on a straight-line basis. If of a minor nature, repairs and renewals are charged to the Income Statement when the expenditure is incurred.

The Bank assesses whether property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired. If there is clear evidence that an asset has been impaired the carrying amount of the asset is compared with its recoverable value, equal to the greater of its fair value less selling cost and its value in use, i.e., the present value of future cash flow expected to originate from the asset. Any value adjustment is recognized in profit and loss as impairment loss. A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset is recognized as gain in Income Statement.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item is included in the Income Statement when the item is derecognized. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

### Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance which is expected to be used for more than one year and from which future economic benefits are probable. Intangible assets are principally represented by software. Intangible assets other than goodwill are recognized at purchase cost, i.e. including any cost incurred to bring the asset into use, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

### B.1.7. Leases

#### The Bank as lessor

The Bank provides assets under finance leases. In case of finance lease, majority of risks and rewards incidental to legal ownership are transferred to the lessee. Net investment in the lease is recognized as assets held under a finance lease in the item Financial assets at amortized cost Loans and receivables with customers. Finance income reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease.

#### The Bank as lessee

The Bank has its premises under an operating lease. At the commencement date, a lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a

lease liability. At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, as described in paragraph 26 of IFRS16;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. The lessee incurs the obligation for those costs either at the commencement date or because of having used the underlying asset during a particular period.

At the commencement date, a lessee measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

On the basis of current prevailing interpretation VAT has been excluded from lease payments to discount.

Therefore, the calculation of the Lease Liability and related Right of Use is done net of VAT. Lease payments are determined by the legal entity based on the contract.

Please note that, as already mentioned, in case the contract contains "non lease component" (i.e. services additional to the renting) the Bank elects to use the practical expedient given by the IFRS 16 not to separate the overall rental amount in its component and to account for the whole contract as a leasing contract.

As a result, for these contracts the lease payments the full amount is foreseen by the contract.

With reference to the rate used for discounting it is admitted using the incremental borrowing rate (equal to the interest rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset.)

# Summary of Accounting Policies

A lessee may choose not to apply the requirements to:

- Short-term leases;
- Leases for which the underlying asset is of low value

As allowed by the standard, the Bank does not apply the accounting requirement for lessee to short term leases that are such leases that at the time of initial recognition have a maturity equal or below 12 months. As allowed by the standard, the Bank will not apply the accounting requirement for lessee to low value leases that are such leases having as underlying an asset that when new has a fair value (market value) below 5 thousand euros.

## B.1.8. Other assets

Other assets consist of inventories, receivables for granted advances and other assets that are not disclosed under any other item.

## B.1.9. Assets held for sale

The Bank classifies a non-current asset (or disposal group) as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through the sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

For this to be the case, the asset:

- Must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, and
- Its sale must be highly probable that is:
  - a. the appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset,
  - b. an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated,
  - c. the asset must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
  - d. the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, except the case in which events and circumstances, beyond the entity's control, may extend the period to complete the sale within one year and there is sufficient evidence that the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the asset.

The probability of shareholders' approval should be considered as part of the assessment of whether the sale is highly probable. Such assets, or disposal groups, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated on a consolidated level.

The first requirement to be met for allowing classification as held for sale is that the assets or the disposal group is available for the sale in its present conditions. Accordingly, an asset (being it a property or an investment in a subsidiary/associate) that must be restructured prior to the sale cannot be classified as held for sale even if other requirements for such classification are met.

The Bank presents a non-current asset classified as held for sale and corresponding liabilities separately from other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Those assets and liabilities shall not be offset and presented in a single amount.

The net balance of profits (dividends, interest income, etc.) and losses (interest expense, etc.) attributable to discontinued operations are recognized in the income statement under item "Profit (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations" (item "Profit (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations" in the Company financial statements). Profits and losses attributable to individual assets or disposal groups, that do not constitute discontinued operations, held for disposal are recognized in the Income statement under the appropriate item.

The measurement provisions of IFRS 5 do not apply to the following assets, which are covered by the IFRSs listed, either as individual assets or as part of a disposal group:

- (a) deferred tax assets (IAS 12 Income Taxes).
- (b) assets arising from employee benefits (IAS 19 Employee Benefits).
- (c) financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.
- (d) non-current assets that are accounted for in accordance with the fair value model in IAS 40 Investment Property.
- (e) non-current assets that are measured at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with IAS 41 Agriculture.
- (f) contractual rights under insurance contracts as defined in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

On subsequent remeasurement of a disposal group, the carrying amounts of any assets and liabilities that are not within the scope of the measurement requirements of IFRS 5, but are included in a disposal group classified as held for sale, shall be remeasured in accordance with applicable IFRSs before the fair value less costs to sell of the disposal group is remeasured.

## B.2. Liabilities

### B.2.1. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The Bank measures financial liabilities at amortized cost, except financial liabilities held for trading and Derivatives – hedge accounting, which represent negative market value of derivatives and are measured at fair value. Other financial liabilities include liabilities for fees outside the scope of calculation of amortized cost of financial liabilities, liabilities for purchased financial assets, liabilities in the account from business relationships, liabilities to suppliers and other business liabilities corresponding to the definition of a financial instrument.

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

#### MREL bond issuance

Minimum requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) is the minimum amount of own funds and eligible liabilities to be maintained by an institution in order to provide capacity for loss absorption and recapitalization of the institution. At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. own funds will have to be supplemented by

# Summary of Accounting Policies

other liabilities which may be subject to a write-down and capital conversion to comply with the MREL requirements.

On 17 November 2021, 13 June 2024 and 3 December 2025, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. issued the notes with a Senior Non Preferred ranking that qualify as eligible liabilities available to meet the internal MREL in accordance with Item 35 of Article 5 of the Slovenian Resolution and Compulsory Winding-Up of Banks Act. The issued Notes amount to EUR 18 million, EUR 35 million and EUR 30 million, respectively, and are accounted for as liabilities measured at amortized cost and fully subscribed by Parent Company.

## B.2.2. Provisions for risks and charges

A provision is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event and when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

### Commitments and guarantees given

Provisions for risks and charges for commitments and guarantees given are recognized against for irrevocable commitments and guarantees whether they are in scope of IFRS 9 or IAS 37. The item hosts the estimates of expected loss calculated on these instruments resulting from valuation process as described in Section A.2.5. – Impairments and provisions. The provision of the period is accounted under the item Net provisions for risks and charges commitments and financial guarantees given.

### Obligations to employees

Retirement provisions, i.e. provisions for employee benefits payable after the completion of employment, are defined as contribution plans or defined-benefit plans according to the nature of the plan.

Defined-contribution plans are plans under which the company makes fixed contributions. Benefits are the result of the amount of contributions paid and return on contributions invested. The employer bears no actuarial and/or investment risks connected with this type of plans as it has no legal or implicit obligation to make further contributions, should the plan not be sufficient to provide benefits to all employees.

The Bank provides its employees with jubilee awards and severance payments. It established also the retention program. The employees are entitled to claim jubilee awards in circumstances where they have been employed by their employer for a defined period. The employees are entitled to receive severance payments if they are employed by the Bank until their retirement age and were employed by the Bank for a minimum defined period.

Present value of the obligations for payment of jubilee awards and severance payments is calculated by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. The key actuarial assumptions included in the calculation of the obligation are the following:

- The discount rate; it amounts to 4,06 % for 2025 and 3.27 % for 2024;

- Estimated future salary increases; 3 % (applies to severance payments; not changed since 2024)
- Increase (fixed) payments; 2,1 for 2025 and 2024 (applies to long service awards)
- Mortality rates – Slovenian mortality table 2000-2002;
- Fluctuation (termination without payment) depending on service time;
- Retirement age: 63 years for women and 65 years for men, (not changed since 2024)
- Current employee data (the length of employment, age, gender, average salary);
- Average monthly salary in the Republic of Slovenia (gross 2,504.53 EUR for 2025 and 2,385.84 for 2024)

The amount of obligations arising from jubilee awards and severance payments is recognized as present value of expected future cash outflows. The actuarial gains and losses for severance payments are recognized through other comprehensive income in the Fair value reserves.

In accordance with IFRS 2, the Parent established a medium/long-term share options and performance shares program, granting equity instruments by UniCredit Italiano S.p.A. The program was established to encourage affiliation and motivation of selected managers and employees to achieve strategic goals of the Group. Share-based payment transactions are equity-settled. In compliance with the IFRS, the subsidiaries, whose employees have been granted equity instruments by the parent company, must pay the latter for the allocation granted to their employees.

The Bank additionally provides short-term benefits to its employees such as contributions to retirement pension insurance and recognizes the costs of these contributions as incurred.

Pre-retirement program that has been introduced in 2021 with aim to reshape the age structure of employees and open the opportunities for younger population and new joiners while allowing a gradual take-over of experience and knowledge, supports ongoing process transformation and further digitalization, satisfies the need for different competencies in a new-way-of-working concept.

Pre-retirement program is voluntary based and offers opportunity for early retirement for colleagues who meet specific criteria defined within the Pre-retirement program. The balance of the liability, as long as it remains unsettled, is remeasured at each balance sheet date and all changes are recognized in profit and loss item "Administrative expenses: a) staff costs".

### Other provisions

Provisions for risks and charges are recognized in line with the IAS 37 requirement, namely when below conditions are met:

- The entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

The amounts recognized as provisions are the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation. The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround the relevant events and circumstances are considered in reaching the best estimate of a provision.

Where the effect of the time value of money is significant (generally when payment is to be made more than 18 months from recognition), the amount of the provision should be the present value of the best estimate of the cost required to settle the obligation. The discount rate used reflects the current market assessments. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed periodically and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it becomes clear that it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Other provisions are mainly related to:

- Provisions for legal cases: provision for legal case is recognized when the condition to trigger such payment is met and probability is above 50 %.

Provisions for restructuring: A provision for restructuring is recognized when the Bank has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly.

## B.2.3. Bank shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity is composed of paid-in share capital, share premium, fair value reserves (fair value reserves from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value reserves from cash flow hedge and for actuarial gains and losses on severance payments), reserves from profit, retained earnings and net profit for the year. Changes in treasury shares are reported as a direct contra item to shareholders' equity, i.e. as a reduction to the latter in the amount of any purchases, and as an increase in the amount of any sales proceeds. Only retained earnings including income from current year are subject to distribution.

## C. Main Items of the Accounts – Income Statement

### C.1. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the Income Statement using the effective interest rate method as per Note 23. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are attributable to the specific lending arrangement.

### C.2. Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions included in calculation of effective interest rate are recognized within interest income and expense. The items Fee and commission income and Fee and commission expenses therefore include fees other than those that are an integral part of effective interest rate.

Fees and commissions income and other operating income are accounted for in the Income Statement when the entity satisfies the performance obligation embedded in the contract, according to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers rules.

In particular:

- If the performance obligation is satisfied at a specific moment (point in time), the related revenue is recognized in the Income Statement when the service is provided;
- If the performance obligation is satisfied over-time, the related revenue is recognized in the Income Statement to reflect the progress of satisfaction of such obligation.

Due to the above-mentioned rules, transaction fees (for instance, fees from securities trading) are booked in the moment when the service is provided, while fees related to asset management fees, safekeeping fees, commitment fees are normally recognized during the term of the contract (input method).

If the timing of cash-in is not aligned with the way the performance obligation is satisfied, the Bank accounts for a contract asset or a contract liability for the portion of revenue accrued in the period or to be deferred in the following periods.

If the amount contractually foreseen is subject, totally or partially, to variability, a revenue is booked as the most probable amount that the Bank expects to receive.

If a contract contains different goods/services for which performance obligations are not satisfied at the same time, the revenue is allocated among different obligation proportionally to the stand-alone price of the single item delivered. These amounts will therefore be accounted for in the Income Statement based on the timing of satisfaction of each obligation.

### C.3. Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes gains and losses realized on disposal of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income as well as on loans at amortized cost and equity instruments.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

## C.4. Dividend income and similar revenues

Dividends are recognized in the profit and loss account for the year in which their distribution has been approved.

Dividend income deriving from “Financial assets held for trading”, “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” that is not held for trading as well as “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” is reported in the item Dividend income.

## C.5. Current and deferred tax

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are calculated in accordance with local tax regulations and are recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis. For years 2024 till 2028 the corporate income tax has been and will be calculated at the rate of 22 %. In line with this the deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, have been calculated at the rate of 22 %.

Moreover, in 2024 it was introduced addition tax on bank's balance sheet for banks and savings banks and amounts to 0.2% of the whole banks' balance sheet. This tax is also introduced for years 2024 till 2028. In Statement of profit and loss report it is visible as the increase of other administrative costs in Note 35.2. Related liability is presented in Statement of financial position under other liabilities in Note 17.

In general, deferred tax assets and liabilities arise when there is a difference between the accounting treatment and the tax treatment of the carrying amount of an asset or liability, except for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of future taxable profits is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on business plans for future 3 years. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit and loss item tax expense (income) related to profit or loss from continuing operations, except for tax referred to items that in the same or in another fiscal year are credited or charged directly to equity, such as those relating to gains or losses on financial assets at fair value

through other comprehensive income and those relating to changes in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments, whose changes in value are recognized, net of tax, directly in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income – Valuation reserves.

Tax expense (tax income) comprises current tax expense (current tax income) and deferred tax expense (deferred tax income).

The Bank is subject to various indirect operating taxes. These are included as a component of administrative expenses. The financial services tax is deducted from income to which it relates.

Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

In addition, from 2024, the Bank fall within the scope of the newly designed Pillar Two regulation. The Pillar Two regulation provides for an international framework of rules aimed at ensuring that the worldwide profits of multinational groups are subject to tax at a rate not lower than 15 % in every jurisdiction in which the groups operate.

The rules have been firstly designed by the Inclusive Framework of the OECD and then implemented in the European Union through the EU Council Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022. For EU countries, this Directive is entered into force as of 2024. The Pillar Two rules provide that, if a Bank has an effective tax rate (given by the ratio between adjusted accounting results and adjusted corporate income taxes paid) which falls below 15 %, then the Bank will be required to pay an additional tax (so-called top-up tax) to reach the 15 % tax rate threshold. Based on the multi-year plan, the Bank does not foresee that effective tax rate should fall below 15 %.

## D. Other Information

### D.1. Fiduciary activities and agency services

Assets managed by the Bank in its capacity as a nominee, trustee or agent are not assets of the Bank and are accordingly not part of the Bank's financial statements. Fee income, which the Bank earns by providing these services, is recognized as the Fee from agency services and commission operations in the Bank's Income Statement.

### D.2. Regulatory requirement

The Bank is subject to the Bank of Slovenia's regulatory requirements. These regulations include limits and other restrictions pertaining to minimum capital adequacy requirements, the classification of loans and off-balance-sheet commitments and provisioning to cover credit risk, liquidity, interest rate, and foreign currency position. Notes on fiduciary activities and agency services are also required by the Bank of Slovenia, not by the IFRS.

## Summary of Accounting Policies

### D.3. Related parties

As defined by the International Accounting Standards, a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (reporting entity).

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
  - (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- (b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
  - (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity. In considering each possible related-party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely to the legal form.

### D.4. Subsequent events

»Subsequent events are in detailed described under Note 48: Subsequent events.«

### E. Cash Flow Statement

In reporting cash flows, cash is defined as cash in hand and in transaction accounts with banks, including obligatory reserves with the Bank of Slovenia. Cash equivalents are defined as short-term quickly realizable investments that are immediately convertible to cash and for which the risk of changes in value is insignificant.

The Bank prepares the cash flow statement using the indirect method. To show cash flows from operating activities, the Bank's income statement before tax is supplemented by the effects of the following non-monetary items: depreciation, impairment, foreign exchange gains and losses, gains and losses on changes in the terms of repayment of debt financial instruments, gains and losses on the sale of tangible assets and intangible assets, from financing and investing. In accordance with the Decision on the accounts and annual reports of banks and savings banks, the Bank uses the direct method to display cash flows from investing activities and cash flows from financing activities.

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## F. Notes to the Accounts

### Note 1: Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks

The European Central Bank (ECB) requires credit institutions established in the participating Member States to hold minimum reserves; they are to be held on accounts with the ECB and participating national central banks. It is essential that credit institutions hold their balances only with the participating national central banks. The Bank fulfil their compulsory reserve deposit requirements.

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Cash</b>	<b>8,099</b>	<b>8,221</b>
<b>Balances with the Central Bank</b>	<b>843,616</b>	<b>1,120,329</b>
Balances with the Central Bank	770,641	506,278
Other balances with the Central Bank	72,975	614,051
<b>Demand deposits to bank</b>	<b>47,644</b>	<b>42,047</b>
<b>Impairment</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>899,358</b>	<b>1,170,595</b>

Obligatory reserves as of 31 December 2025 amount to 29,083,067 EUR. On 31 December 2024 obligatory reserves amounted to 29,843,166 EUR.

### Note 2: Financial assets held for trading

EUR '000	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Debt instruments</b>	<b>10,236</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,236</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>
Bonds, Republic of Slovenia	10,236	-	10,236	-	213	213
<b>Loans</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Derivatives held for trading</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,358</b>	<b>41,358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,372</b>	<b>52,372</b>
Forwards	-	1,653	1,653	-	3,630	3,630
Options	-	28,285	28,285	-	26,091	26,091
Swaps	-	11,420	11,420	-	22,651	22,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,236</b>	<b>41,360</b>	<b>51,596</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,615</b>	<b>52,615</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Notional amount Assets	Fair value Assets	Notional amount Assets	Fair value Assets
<b>Trading derivative instruments</b>				
FX forward contracts – OTC	100,173	1,653	133,631	3,630
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC	506,747	11,280	520,119	19,804
Swap contracts - OTC	34,081	139	64,078	2847
Option contracts - OTC	112,500	28,285	147,152	26,091
<b>Total</b>	<b>753,501</b>	<b>41,357</b>	<b>864,980</b>	<b>52,372</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 3: Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

EUR '000	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity instruments	-	152	152	-	436	436
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>436</b>

Equity instruments include Visa shares C in level 3. Visa shares series 3 are not listed. For the valuation of Class C, the price of the security is taken as reference (price on the last day of the quarter) and then the conversion rate provided by Visa with a discount which also considers the provisions for legal risk is applied.

## Note 3.1.: Annual changes, Equity instruments

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>736</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>541</b>
Gains on foreign exchange differences	-	20
Positive changes in fair value	318	521
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(602)</b>	<b>(841)</b>
Sales / Redemption	(289)	(414)
Losses on foreign exchange differences	(50)	-
Negative changes in fair value	(263)	(427)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>436</b>

## Note 4: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity instruments	-	24,164	144	24,308	-	23,589	132	23,721
Bonds, Republic of Slovenia	254,429	9,915	-	264,344	241,840	-	-	241,840
Bonds, other countries	53,741	-	-	53,741	51,542	-	-	51,542
Impairment	(7)	-	-	(7)	(7)	-	-	(7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>308,163</b>	<b>34,079</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>342,386</b>	<b>293,375</b>	<b>23,589</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>317,096</b>

In Level 1, the Bank reports government bonds of Slovenia and Italy, while treasury bills of Slovenia are reported in Level 2. Level 2 includes financial assets whose fair value is based on the quoted price for an identical instrument and for which there is no active market.

## Note 4.1.: Annual changes, Equity instruments

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Total	Level 3	Total	Level 3
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>23,721</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>22,911</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>3</b>
Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	587	12	810	3
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>24,308</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>23,721</b>	<b>132</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 4.2.: Annual changes, Debt instruments

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Total	Level 3	Total	Level 3
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>293,375</b>	-	<b>288,032</b>	-
<b>Increases</b>	<b>103,739</b>	-	<b>64,189</b>	-
Purchase	95,686	-	48,738	-
Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	8,053	-	15,451	-
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(79,036)</b>	-	<b>(58,846)</b>	-
Sales / Redemption	(78,806)	-	(58,738)	-
Negative changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	(230)	-	(108)	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>318,078</b>	-	<b>293,375</b>	-

Positive and negative changes include the valuation difference between market value and carrying amount, as well as fair value adjustment, while Agio (premium or discount which adjust the yield to the maturity rate) and change of fair value of the hedged item is presented in note 20.2 - Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## Note 4.3.: Impairment on Debt instruments

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Increase of impairment	(1)	(2)
Decrease of impairment	1	1
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(7)</b>

## Note 5: Financial assets at amortized cost

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Debt securities	36,307	30,817
Loans to banks	205,090	159,744
Loans to non-bank customers	2,165,913	1,914,624
Other financial assets	2,261	3,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,409,571</b>	<b>2,108,757</b>

## Note 5.1.: Debt instruments

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Bonds, Republic of Slovenia	36,307	30,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,307</b>	<b>30,817</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 5.2.: Loans to banks

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Short-term loans	205,107	159,758
Impairment	(17)	(14)
<b>Total</b>	<b>205,090</b>	<b>159,744</b>

## Note 5.3.: Annual changes, Impairment on Loans to banks

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Increase of impairment	(18)	(14)
Decrease of impairment	15	1
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>(14)</b>

## Note 5.4: Loans to non-bank customers

EUR '000	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Gross value	Impairment	Net value	Gross value	Impairment	Net value
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>227,025</b>	<b>(21,227)</b>	<b>205,798</b>	<b>198,023</b>	<b>(4,119)</b>	<b>193,904</b>
<b>Corporates</b>	<b>198,759</b>	<b>(20,781)</b>	<b>177,978</b>	<b>158,188</b>	<b>(3,719)</b>	<b>154,469</b>
Financial institutions	5,037	(1)	5,036	2,114	(2)	2,112
Public sector	206	-	206	14,077	-	14,077
Private customers	20,719	(359)	20,360	22,022	(351)	21,671
Sole traders	2,270	(86)	2,184	1,591	(46)	1,545
Non-profit institutions serving households	34	-	34	31	(1)	30
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>2,002,538</b>	<b>(42,423)</b>	<b>1,960,115</b>	<b>1,751,770</b>	<b>(31,050)</b>	<b>1,720,720</b>
Corporates	943,544	(33,298)	910,246	666,059	(19,640)	646,419
Financial institutions	201	(9)	192	262	(2)	260
Public sector	169,070	(34)	169,036	178,200	(22)	178,178
Private customers	877,729	(8,772)	868,957	893,561	(10,915)	882,646
Sole traders	11,629	(309)	11,320	13,687	(471)	13,216
Non-profit institution serving households	365	(1)	364	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,229,563</b>	<b>(63,650)</b>	<b>2,165,913</b>	<b>1,949,793</b>	<b>(35,169)</b>	<b>1,914,624</b>

On 31 December 2025, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 15,744 thousand euros (31 December 2024: 16,049 thousand euros).

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 5.5.: Other financial assets

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Claims for fees	255	415
Impairment on claims for fees	(37)	(25)
Accrued income	679	694
Claims arising from the settlement of transactions	1,167	2,259
Other financial assets	198	229
Impairment on other financial assets	(1)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>3,572</b>

## Note 6: Derivatives – hedge accounting

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Level 2	Level 2
<b>Instruments for hedging single financial instrument</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>12,899</b>
Fair value hedge	10,956	12,899
<b>Instruments for hedging portfolio of financial instruments</b>	<b>44,554</b>	<b>44,416</b>
Fair value hedge	44,554	44,310
Cash flow hedge	-	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,510</b>	<b>57,315</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Notional amount Assets	Fair value Assets	Notional amount Assets	Fair value Assets
<b>Hedging derivative instruments</b>				
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC				
Hedge of individual items	211,709	10,956	216,813	12,899
Portfolio hedge	652,991	44,554	767,093	44,416
<b>Total</b>	<b>864,700</b>	<b>55,510</b>	<b>983,907</b>	<b>57,315</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Assets	Assets
<b>Risk exposure</b>	-	-
Interest rate		
Designated in fair value hedges	55,510	57,209
Designated in cash flow hedges	-	105
<b>Total interest rate derivatives</b>	<b>55,510</b>	<b>57,315</b>
<b>Hedging derivative instruments</b>		
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC		
Hedge of individual items	10,956	12,899
Portfolio hedge	44,554	44,416
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,510</b>	<b>57,315</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness	Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that includes hedging instrument</b>		
Assets - Derivatives - hedge accounting	55,510	57,315

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that include hedge item</b>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(11,114)	(10,199)
Financial assets at amortized cost	41,098	29,929

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that include hedging instrument</b>		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	187	100

## Note 7: Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk – assets

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Positive fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	677	6,110
Negative fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(41,775)	(36,039)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(41,098)</b>	<b>(29,929)</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 8: Tangible assets

## 2025

EUR '000	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Other equipment	Work in progress	Right of use of leased buildings	Right of use of leased other assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>6,816</b>	<b>5,199</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>13,920</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>29,912</b>
Additions	945	-	-	411	712	120	2,188
Transfer from work in progress	-	671	232	(904)	-	-	1
Disposals	(877)	(818)	(428)	-	(682)	(73)	(2,879)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>6,883</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>13,950</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>29,221</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,146</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>18,423</b>
Depreciation for the year	354	404	179	-	1,252	51	2,240
Disposals	(848)	(817)	(428)	-	(578)	(72)	(2,744)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,820</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>17,919</b>
<b>Net book value</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11,488</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>11,302</b>

## 2024

EUR '000	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Other equipment	Work in progress	Right of use of leased buildings	Right of use of leased other assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>5,526</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>32,678</b>
Additions	859	-	-	829	1,330	3	3,020
Transfer from work in progress	-	237	370	(606)	-	-	-
Disposals	(1,505)	(564)	(1,287)	-	(2,364)	(66)	(5,786)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>6,816</b>	<b>5,199</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>13,920</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>29,912</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>5,679</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>21,774</b>
Depreciation for the year	245	433	158	-	1,447	55	2,339
Disposals	(1,505)	(552)	(1,274)	-	(2,315)	(43)	(5,689)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,146</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>18,423</b>
<b>Net book value</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10,904</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11,488</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 9: Intangible assets

EUR '000	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Intangible assets in use	Intangible assets in progress	Total	Intangible assets in use	Intangible assets in progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>56,221</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>57,613</b>	<b>54,217</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>55,419</b>
Additions	-	2,318	2,318	-	2,224	2,224
Transfer from work in progress	1,719	(1,718)	1	2,035	(2,035)	-
Disposal	(789)	(13)	(802)	(31)	-	(31)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>57,151</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>59,129</b>	<b>56,221</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>57,613</b>
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>49,066</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,066</b>	<b>45,405</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,405</b>
Amortization for the year	3,135	-	3,135	3,691	-	3,691
Disposal	(544)	-	(544)	(31)	-	(31)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>51,657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,657</b>	<b>49,066</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,066</b>
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>7,155</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>8,547</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>10,014</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>7,472</b>	<b>7,155</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>8,547</b>

## Note 10: Tax assets and liabilities

## Corporate income tax (current tax)

EUR '000	Bank		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Effect in 2025
Claims for current tax	10,295	11,642	(1,347)
Offsetting	(2,770)	(11,217)	8,447
<b>Balance of claims for current tax</b>	<b>7,525</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>7,100</b>
Liabilities for current tax	2,770	11,217	(8,447)
Offsetting	(2,770)	(11,217)	8,447
<b>Balance of liabilities for current tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Deferred taxes are adjusted based on sustainability test provided for by IAS 12, that considers the economic projections for future years in order to check whether there are future taxable incomes against which deferred tax assets can be offset.

The DTA sustainability test requires:

- Determination of PBT and taxable income over a relevant time horizon equal to 10 years,
- Assessment of the probability of the taxable profit determined based on the previous point

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	Bank		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Effect in 2025
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	129	457	(329)
Tangible and Intangible assets	-	-	-
Provisions for Jubilee awards and postretirement	159	162	(3)
Other financial assets	1	2	(0)
Offsetting	(289)	(566)	277
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>(55)</b>
Provisions for Jubilee awards and postretirement	120	110	9
Cash flow hedge	(2)	(44)	41
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,218	499	719
Offsetting	(289)	(566)	277
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,046</b>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relates to positions which are recorded in OCI, except for provision for jubilee awards and post-retirement benefits which are partially (actuarial gains/losses) recognized in OCI and partially in income statement. In addition, the balance for deferred tax assets has been offset for deferred tax liabilities, which in 2025 amounts to 1.046 thousand EUR (2024: DTA 55 thousand EUR) due to revaluation of position in OCI.

## Note 11: Other assets

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Claims arising from given prepayments	73	357
Deferred expenses	953	1,063
Accrued income	767	1,748
Precious metals	14	14
Other assets	534	931
Impairment on other assets	(7)	(16)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>4,097</b>

## Note 12: Financial liabilities held for trading

EUR '000	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Derivatives held for trading</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,782</b>	<b>38,782</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,323</b>	<b>49,323</b>
Forwards	-	705	705	-	3,718	3,718
Options	-	25,709	25,709	-	23,418	23,418
Swaps	-	12,368	12,368	-	22,187	22,187
<b>Other financial liabilities held for trading</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,783</b>	<b>38,783</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,323</b>	<b>49,323</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Notional amount Liabilities	Fair value Liabilities	Notional amount Liabilities	Fair value Liabilities
<b>Derivatives held for trading</b>				
FX forward contracts – OTC	88,469	705	132,626	3,718
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC	497,747	11,339	511,119	19,590
Swap contracts - OTC	43,156	1,028	61,912	2,597
Option contracts - OTC	112,500	25,711	147,152	23,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>741,872</b>	<b>38,783</b>	<b>852,809</b>	<b>49,323</b>

## Note 13: Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Deposits from banks and central banks	74,107	70,547
Deposits from customers	3,136,911	3,079,271
Loans from banks and central banks	-	-
Debt securities	83,235	53,185
Other financial liabilities	40,866	45,491
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,335,118</b>	<b>3,248,494</b>

## Note 13.1.: Deposits from banks and central banks

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
On demand from banks	20,036	10,560
Short-term deposits from banks	54,071	59,987
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,107</b>	<b>70,547</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 13.2.: Deposits from customers

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>On demand</b>	<b>2,037,793</b>	<b>1,870,566</b>
Corporates	1,105,962	1,010,247
Financial institutions	46,337	47,338
Public sector	33,058	37,586
Private customers	764,391	692,023
Sole traders	80,919	76,852
Non-profit institutions serving households	7,126	6,520
<b>Short-term deposits</b>	<b>941,343</b>	<b>881,065</b>
Corporates	626,269	609,359
Financial institutions	35,398	5,904
Public sector	78,624	138,902
Private customers	200,196	126,426
Sole traders	481	129
Non-profit institutions serving households	375	345
<b>Long-term deposits</b>	<b>157,775</b>	<b>327,640</b>
Corporates	32,142	49,941
Financial institutions	465	461
Public sector	-	2,200
Private customers	123,676	273,682
Sole traders	-	2
Non-profit institutions serving households	1,492	1,354
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,136,911</b>	<b>3,079,271</b>

## Note 13.3.: Issued Debt securities

## Debt securities

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Issued debt securities	83,235	53,185
Banks	83,235	53,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,235</b>	<b>53,185</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 13.4.: Other financial liability

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Assets for cross-border payment transfers	3,801	7,090
Liabilities for fees	84	3
Liabilities arising from settlement of transactions	16,464	19,024
Liabilities to suppliers	64	58
Accrued expenses	8,608	8,177
Other financial liabilities	5,219	3,917
Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)	6,626	7,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,866</b>	<b>45,491</b>

## Note 13.5.: Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)	Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)
Up to 1 year	1,383	1,473
1 year to 2 years	1,312	1,337
2 year to 3 years	1,269	1,266
3 year to 4 years	1,210	1,207
4 year to 5 years	1,156	1,114
Over 5 years	897	1,967
<b>Total Lease Payments to be made</b>	<b>7,227</b>	<b>8,364</b>
Unearned finance expenses (-) (Discounting effect)	(601)	(1,142)
<b>Lease deposits</b>	<b>6,626</b>	<b>7,222</b>

Decrease in liabilities in addition to regular repayments are due to contract cancellations and contract modifications. Movements are disclosed in Note 8 - Tangible assets.

## Note 14: Derivatives – hedge accounting

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Level 2	Level 2
<b>Instruments for hedging single financial instrument</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>3,164</b>
Fair value hedge	1,611	3,164
<b>Instruments for hedging portfolio of financial instruments</b>	<b>34,721</b>	<b>41,295</b>
Fair value hedge	29,843	36,202
Cash flow hedge	4,878	5,093
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,332</b>	<b>44,459</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Notional amount Liabilities	Fair value Liabilities	Notional amount Liabilities	Fair value Liabilities
<b>Hedging derivative instruments</b>				
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC				
Hedge of individual items	99,818	1,611	81,201	3,164
Portfolio hedge	721,779	34,721	686,692	41,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>821,597</b>	<b>36,332</b>	<b>767,893</b>	<b>44,459</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Liabilities	Liabilities
<b>Risk exposure</b>		
<b>Interest rate</b>		
Designated in fair value hedges	31,454	39,366
Designated in cash flow hedges	4,878	5,093
Other risk management derivatives	-	-
<b>Total interest rate derivatives</b>	<b>44,459</b>	<b>57,563</b>
Hedging derivative instruments		
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC		
Hedge of individual items	1,611	3,164
Portfolio hedge	34,721	41,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,332</b>	<b>44,459</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness	Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that include hedging instrument</b>		
Liabilities - Derivatives - hedge accounting	(36,332)	(44,459)

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that include hedge item</b>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	(26,286)	(22,223)

## Note 15: Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk – liabilities

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Positive fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	2,254	6,997
Negative fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(28,540)	(29,220)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(26,286)</b>	<b>(22,223)</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 16: Provisions

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
For pending legal cases	45,885	41,284
For jubilee awards and severance	2,813	2,441
For off-balance sheet items	5,236	3,269
Other provisions	1,422	803
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,357</b>	<b>47,798</b>

**Annual changes**  
**31/12/2025**

EUR '000	For pending legal cases	For jubilee awards and severance	For off-balance-sheet items	Other provisions	Total
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>41,284</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>47,798</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>7,171</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>15,333</b>
Recognised in Income Statement	7,171	2,138	4,310	1,714	15,333
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(2,570)</b>	<b>(1,766)</b>	<b>(2,341)</b>	<b>(1,095)</b>	<b>(7,772)</b>
Use of provisions	(2,570)	(662)	-	(1,095)	(4,327)
Recognised in Income Statement	-	(1,019)	(2,341)	-	(3,360)
Recognised in equity	-	(85)	-	-	(85)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>45,885</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>55,359</b>

**31/12/2024**

EUR '000	For pending legal cases	For jubilee awards and severance	For off-balance-sheet items	Other provisions	Total
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>18,396</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>28,599</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>24,512</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>28,294</b>
Recognised in Income Statement	24,512	1,830	1,720	231	28,294
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(1,624)</b>	<b>(3,175)</b>	<b>(3,866)</b>	<b>(430)</b>	<b>(9,095)</b>
Use of provisions	(1,624)	(1,488)	-	(430)	(3,542)
Recognised in Income Statement	-	(1,660)	(3,866)	-	(5,527)
Recognised in equity	-	(27)	-	-	(27)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>41,284</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>47,798</b>

**Provisions for Legal Cases Related to CHF Loans**

In 2025, the Bank recognized provisions totaling 7.2 million EUR, compared to 24.5 million EUR recognized in 2024.

**Background on CHF Loans and Legal Disputes**

Between 2002 and 2010, the Bank offered CHF currency clause loans and CHF foreign currency loans ("CHF loans"). Borrowers ("CHF borrowers") entered into either agreement on SIT/EUR loans with a CHF currency clause, or foreign currency loans denominated in CHF ("CHF loan agreements").

To address the impact of exchange rate fluctuations, the Bank launched awareness campaigns from 2011 to 2014, inviting CHF borrowers to discuss their loan terms and consider conversion to EUR loans. However, most borrowers chose not to convert and remained exposed to exchange rate movements. Following the Swiss franc appreciation in January 2015, many CHF borrowers—predominantly consumers—began filing complaints, escalating to lawsuits from August/September 2015 onward.

Until 2022, the Slovenian courts generally ruled in favor of banks, rejecting claims that CHF loan agreements were null and void. However, in 2023, the Supreme Court introduced a retroactive explanatory duty standard from 2011 (based on ESRB Recommendation), consequently finding the CHF loan agreements null and void. The Supreme Court decision regarding the monetary claim has not been adopted yet. Additionally, also other legal uncertainties remain to be adjudicated by the Supreme Court, including uncertainties regarding potential outcomes

## Notes on the Financial Statements

of ongoing court cases, timing of disputes, interim measures and others that make unpredictable the final outcome.

**Provisions Measurement and Recognition under IAS 37**

The Bank recognizes provisions based on the IAS 37 requirements, reflecting the best estimate of expected cash outflows as of the reporting date.

The provision assessment is based on the collective analysis of all received cases, taking into account trend dynamics and particular characteristics of received litigations (i.e. original disbursed amount, interest rate, maturity, period of disbursement, repayment status etc.). Based on this, the sensitivity of additional future litigation volumes is assessed and calculated. Described method comprehensively considers the uncertainty which is presented in the above paragraph and provides a bank with sustainable calculation of provisions for legal disputes related to CHF loans.

Given the complexity and variability of legal proceedings, actual outcomes and settlement timelines may significantly deviate from current estimates.

To avoid prejudicing the Bank's legal position, no further quantitative disclosures are provided under IAS 37.92 regarding specific assumptions used in the provision calculation.

## Note 17: Other liabilities

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Accrued expenses and deferred income	2,156	1,707
Wage liabilities, wage compensations and contributions and taxes on wages and salaries and employee benefits (gross, including taxes and contributions)	2,679	3,428
Liabilities for taxes and contributions	7,348	8,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,183</b>	<b>13,338</b>

## Note 18: Share capital

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Ordinary shares - subscribed by foreign banks	20,384	20,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,384</b>	<b>20,384</b>

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the share capital was comprised of 4,888,177 ordinary non-par-value shares which were fully paid and 16 Treasury shares which has been transferred to the Bank without remuneration in 2014.

## Note 19: Share premium

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Payments in excess of nominal amounts of paid-up shares	91,736	91,736
Share premium reserve	16,024	16,024
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,760</b>	<b>107,760</b>

Payments in excess of nominal amounts of paid-up shares 91,736 thousand euros are divided into 1) 45,875 thousand euros deriving from the capital increase of 2011, 2) 44,733 thousand euros deriving from SIT to EUR conversion.

The share premium reserve in the amount of 16,024 thousand euros results from the conversion of SIT to EUR.

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 20: Accumulated other comprehensive income

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Accumulated other comprehensive income, cash flow hedge	(8)	(155)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,862	147
Accumulated other comprehensive income, Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	969	893
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,823</b>	<b>885</b>

## Note 20.1.: Accumulated other comprehensive income, Cash flow hedge

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>(155)</b>	<b>(187)</b>
Gross value	(198)	(239)
Deferred taxes	44	53
<b>Decrease</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>32</b>
Gross value	188	41
Deferred taxes	(41)	(9)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(155)</b>
Gross value	(10)	(198)
Deferred taxes	3	44

## Note 20.2.: Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>(1,003)</b>
Gross value	189	(1,286)
Deferred taxes	(42)	283
<b>Increases</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>2,262</b>
Gross value	5,085	2,902
Deferred taxes	(1,119)	(638)
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(251)</b>	<b>(1,114)</b>
Gross value	(322)	(1,428)
Deferred taxes	71	314
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>147</b>
Gross value	4,952	187
Deferred taxes	(1,090)	(41)

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 20.3.: Accumulated other comprehensive income, Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>870</b>
Gross value	1,004	977
Deferred taxes	(110)	(107)
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>24</b>
Gross value	85	27
Deferred taxes	(9)	(3)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>893</b>
Gross value	1,089	1,004
Deferred taxes	(120)	(110)

## Note 21: Reserves from profit

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Mandatory reserves	1,307	1,307
Other reserves from profit	98,470	98,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,777</b>	<b>99,777</b>

Mandatory reserves in accordance with the Companies Act (ZGD-1). Retained earnings are available for disbursement to the shareholders, as opposed to other reserves from profit which are not distributable.

## Note 22: Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year

## Balance sheet available profit of the Bank

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Net profit for the year	10,635	41,308
Retained earnings from previous years	50,197	50,194
<b>Balance sheet available profit</b>	<b>60,832</b>	<b>91,502</b>
Transfer to the following year	60,832	91,502

Balance sheet available profit for the financial year 2025 amounted to 60,832 thousand EUR (91,502 thousand EUR for 2024).

## Basic and diluted earnings per share

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
(1) Net profit for the year	10,635	41,308
(2) Number of shares	4,888,177	4,888,177
(3) Weighted number of shares in the year	4,888,177	4,888,177
<b>(4) Earnings per share in euros (1) / (3)</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>8.45</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 23: Interest income

EUR '000	Bank			
	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Total	Of which interest on stage 3 exposures	Total	Of which interest on stage 3 exposures
<b>Interest income calculated with the effective interest method</b>	<b>104,856</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>131,675*</b>	<b>597</b>
Interest on financial assets at amortized cost	76,368	1,411	85,650*	597
Debt securities	678	-	545	-
Loans to banks	5,680	-	5,963	-
Loans to non-bank customers	70,009	1,411	79,142*	597
Interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,082	-	6,365	-
Interest on demand deposits with central bank	22,406	-	39,660	-
Negative interest on liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Other interest income</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,285</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest on financial assets held for trading	8,347	-	15,374	-
Interest on derivatives used for hedging	4,337	-	6,461	-
<b>Interest on financial assets at amortized cost</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>-</b>
Loans to banks	87	-	32	-
Loans to non-bank customers	1,076	-	2,418	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,703</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>155,959*</b>	<b>597</b>

\* Presentation changes of Tax on Financial service

Interest on financial assets at amortized cost under the section of Other interest income relates to interest from factoring.

For 2025, in accordance with the change in the presentation of Tax on Financial service, other administrative expenses include financial services tax in the amount of 3,025 thousand EUR (Note 35), of which 481 thousand EUR is related to interest income (loans to non-banks) (Note 23) and 2,544 thousand EUR is related to fee and commission income (Note 26). Tax on Financial service for 2024 was included within interest income in the amount of 380 thousand EUR and in fee and commission income in the amount of 2,441 thousand EUR. Comparative figures have not been changed due to the immateriality of the amounts.

## Note 24: Interest expense

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Interest on financial liabilities held to Central Bank	-	(384)
Interest on financial liabilities held for trading	(8,099)	(15,502)
Interest on received deposits and loans measured at amortized cost	(25,908)	(36,806)
Paid to banks	(3,575)	(5,250)
Paid to customers	(22,333)	(31,557)
Negative interest on assets	(101)	(1,393)
Interest on other liabilities	(4)	(27)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(34,112)</b>	<b>(54,113)</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 25: Dividend income

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	100	42
Dividends from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	3	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>58</b>

## Note 26: Fee and commission income

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Fees from transactions with securities	7,202	7,265
Fees from performing payment services – maintenance of transaction accounts	3,572	2,125*
Fees from performing payment services – payments	7,524	6,322*
Fees from performing payment services – card operations	6,087	5,913
Fees from performing other payment services	1,844	2,639
Fees from loan and lease transactions	7,997	6,599*
Fees from corporate finance advisory	32	1,679
Fees from other transactions	979	907*
<b>Subtotal of fees from contact with customers</b>	<b>35,238</b>	<b>33,449*</b>
Fees from guarantees	3,396	2,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,634</b>	<b>36,238*</b>

\* Presentation changes of Tax on Financial service (detailed described under Note 23)

## Note 27: Fee and commission expenses

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Fees for performed payment services – card operations	(4,088)	(4,171)
Fees for performed other payment services	(1,956)	(2,023)
Fees for performed agency services and commission operations	(2,275)	(2,164)
Fees for performed other services	(1,729)	(2,175)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(10,049)</b>	<b>(10,532)</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

Note 28: Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Realized gains</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>699</b>
On loans at amortized cost	846	674
On other financial assets and liabilities	47	25
<b>Realized losses</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>(516)</b>
On financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt instruments	(12)	(516)
On loans at amortized cost	(96)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>183</b>

Note 29: Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Net gains on securities trading	62	31
Net gains on purchase and sale of foreign currencies	1,713	2,950
Net gains / losses on derivatives	(300)	(51)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>2,930</b>

Note 30: Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Gains</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>521</b>
Equity instruments	318	521
<b>Losses</b>	<b>(263)</b>	<b>(427)</b>
Equity instruments	(263)	(427)
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>94</b>

Note 31: Net gains or losses from hedge accounting

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Changes in fair value of derivatives used for hedging group financial instruments against interest rate risk	6,883	375
Changes in fair value of derivatives for hedging fair value of instruments - micro	814	(6,565)
Changes in fair value of derivatives used for hedging cashflows of group financial instruments - ineffective portion - macro	(3)	(4)
Changes in fair value of group financial instruments hedged against interest rate risk	(7,950)	6,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>(256)</b>	<b>373</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 32: Net exchange differences

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Gains on foreign exchange differences	80,510	80,604
Losses on foreign exchange differences	(78,267)	(80,917)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>(313)</b>

## Note 33: Net gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Gains on derecognition	12	11
Losses on derecognition	(293)	(27)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(281)</b>	<b>(16)</b>

## Note 34: Other operating net income

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Gains</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,005</b>
Gains on operational risk	6	4
Refund of expenses for delegates abroad	308	743
Other gains	593	258
<b>Losses</b>	<b>(601)</b>	<b>(266)</b>
Memberships	(111)	(101)
Losses on operational risk	(30)	(19)
Other losses	(460)	(146)
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>739</b>

## Note 35: Administrative expenses

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Staff costs	27,869	27,630
Other administrative costs	23,383	20,443*
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,252</b>	<b>48,073*</b>

\* Presentation changes of Tax on Financial service (detailed described under Note 23)

## Note 35.1.: Staff costs

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Gross salaries	22,102	22,117
Contributions for social security	3,387	3,341
Contributions for pension insurance	499	498
Other contribution from gross salaries	1	-
Allowance for transport to work and for meals	292	164
Other staff costs	1,487	1,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,869</b>	<b>27,630</b>

## Note 35.2.: Other administrative costs

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Operating leasehold on premises	73	40
IT services	6,654	5,443
Post and communication	1,338	1,391
Consulting and auditing services	1,359	1,355
Other outsourced services	1,799	1,685
Marketing	725	679
Training	122	140
Material costs	531	617
Costs of fixed assets maintenance and security	369	439
Insurance	217	253
Travel costs	74	107
Supervision costs	568	561
Credit risk related costs	36	56
Taxation cost and other payables	9,518	7,677*
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,383</b>	<b>20,443*</b>

\* Presentation changes of Tax on Financial service (detailed described under Note 23)

The costs of audit services for the Bank include the costs of the annual report audit in the amount of 189 thousand euros, and the costs of 5 thousand euros related to other assurances required from the statutory auditor. All services were performed by KPMG Slovenija d.o.o.

## Note 36: Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash contributions to deposit guarantee schemes	1,641	1,207
Cash contributions to resolution funds	157	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,249</b>

## Note 37: Depreciation

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Depreciation of tangible assets</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>2,339</b>
Depreciation of leasehold improvements	354	245
Depreciation of right of use of buildings	1,252	1,447
Depreciation of right of use of leased other assets	51	55
Depreciation of computer hardware	404	433
Depreciation of other equipment	179	158
<b>Amortisation of intangible assets</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,690</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>6,029</b>

## Note 38: Net modification gain or losses

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Gains</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>31</b>
Loans to corporates	827	15
Loans to private customers	13	16
<b>Losses</b>	<b>(1,248)</b>	<b>(162)</b>
Loans to corporates	(1,244)	(146)
Loans to private customers	(4)	(16)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(408)</b>	<b>(131)</b>

## Note 39: Provisions

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Pending legal cases	(7,171)	(24,512)
Severance and jubilee salaries	(1,119)	(170)
Other provisions	(1,714)	(231)
Off-balance sheet items	(1,969)	2,146
<b>Total</b>	<b>(11,973)</b>	<b>(22,767)</b>

## Note 40: Impairments

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Impairment of financial assets, measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>(33,406)</b>	<b>(818)</b>
Increase	(48,238)	(21,551)
Loans	(48,203)	(21,535)
Other financial assets	(35)	(16)
Decrease	14,832	20,733
Loans	14,830	20,713
Other financial assets	2	20
<b>Write-offs of financial assets, measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
Write-offs	(18)	(17)
Income from previously written-off receivables	26	20
<b>Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Increase	(1)	(2)
Decrease	1	1
<b>Impairment of other assets</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Increase	-	(6)
Decrease	8	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>(33,390)</b>	<b>(821)</b>

## Note 41: Corporate income tax

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Current tax	(2,771)	(11,217)
Deferred tax	(3)	(5)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>(2,774)</b>	<b>(11,222)</b>

Impacts on OCI are disclosed within Note 21: Accumulated other comprehensive income

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Profit / loss before tax</b>	<b>57,678</b>	<b>47,773</b>
Tax rate	22%	22%
Tax liability considering theoretical tax rate	(2,950)	(11,557)
Tax effects of:		
Tax-exempt income	22	10
Non-deductable expenses	(298)	(152)
Tax allowances	452	477
<b>Tax liability</b>	<b>(2,774)</b>	<b>(11,222)</b>
Effective tax rate	21%	21%

## Notes to Off-balance-sheet Items

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 42: Off-balance-sheet items

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Guarantees	694,885	592,067
Committed credit and overdraft lines	623,140	702,451
Creditors on spot business	2,084	7,223
Letters of credit	7,721	-
Notional amount of derivatives	3,181,670	3,469,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,509,500</b>	<b>4,771,330</b>

## Note 42.1.: Guarantee movements

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>592,067</b>	<b>509,132</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>358,746</b>	<b>322,056</b>
Issued guarantees	356,890	320,200
Exchange rate differences	1,856	1,856
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(255,928)</b>	<b>(239,121)</b>
Redemption	(1,600)	(1,305)
Expired guarantees	(252,497)	(235,985)
Exchange rate differences	(1,831)	(1,831)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>694,885</b>	<b>592,067</b>

## Note 42.2.: Derivatives

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Level 2	Level 2
Forwards and futures	188,642	266,257
Interest options	225,000	225,000
Currency options	-	69,304
Interest swaps	2,649,992	2,732,039
Held for trading	1,004,495	1,031,238
Held for hedging	1,645,497	1,700,801
Currency swaps	118,036	176,989
Held for trading	77,237	125,990
Held for hedging	40,799	50,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,181,670</b>	<b>3,469,589</b>

## Note 43: Fiduciary activities

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash from clients for brokerage with financial instruments	7,226	4,926
Receivables from managing financial instruments	-	74
Receivables from custody business	10,450,091	11,012,679
Receivables from settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers)	5,021	5,109
Receivables from other businesses on behalf and for account of third parties	67,762	70,898
<b>Assets total</b>	<b>10,530,100</b>	<b>11,093,686</b>
Liabilities to customers from money and financial instruments	7,226	4,986
Liabilities to other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers)	10,455,112	11,017,802
Liabilities from other businesses on behalf and for account of third parties	67,762	70,898
<b>Liabilities total</b>	<b>10,530,100</b>	<b>11,093,686</b>

## Note 44: Agency services

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Claims of settlement and transaction accounts for client assets</b>	<b>10,455,112</b>	<b>11,017,862</b>
From financial instruments	10,450,091	11,012,753
To the settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers)	5,021	5,109
<b>Clients' cash</b>	<b>7,226</b>	<b>4,926</b>
On settlement account for clients' funds	5,011	2,335
On banks' transaction accounts	2,215	2,591
<b>Assets total</b>	<b>10,462,338</b>	<b>11,022,788</b>
<b>Liabilities of settlement account or transaction accounts for clients' funds</b>	<b>10,462,338</b>	<b>11,022,788</b>
To clients from cash and financial instruments	7,226	4,986
To other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers)	10,455,112	11,017,802
<b>Liabilities total</b>	<b>10,462,338</b>	<b>11,022,788</b>
<b>Off-balance-sheet items</b>	<b>10,450,091</b>	<b>11,012,753</b>
<b>Clients' financial instruments, itemised by services</b>	<b>10,450,091</b>	<b>11,012,753</b>
Managing financial instruments	-	74
Custodian services	10,450,091	11,012,679

## Note 45: Related parties

## Statement of Financial Position

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Loans</b>	<b>206,378</b>	<b>85,912</b>
Management Board	133	147
Parent company	199,584	74,022
Other companies within UniCredit	6,609	11,687
Other related parties	52	56
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>92,906</b>	<b>104,714</b>
Parent company	92,758	96,609
Other companies within UniCredit	148	8,104
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1,914</b>
Parent company	624	1,318
Other companies within UniCredit	150	596
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>300,058</b>	<b>192,539</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>150,058</b>	<b>120,497</b>
Management Board	379	244
Parent company	139,636	109,096
Other companies within UniCredit	9,843	10,925
Other related parties	200	233
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>36,332</b>	<b>49,742</b>
Parent company	36,332	48,839
Other companies within UniCredit	-	903
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,276</b>
Parent company	999	778
Other companies within UniCredit	395	497
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>187,784</b>	<b>171,515</b>

## Income Statement

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024

## Notes on the Financial Statements

<b>Interest income</b>	<b>17,031</b>	<b>25,182</b>
Management Board	2	2
Parent company	16,904	17,870
Other companies within UniCredit	125	7,309
<b>Interest expense</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>5,463</b>
Parent company	4,413	3,923
Other companies within UniCredit	10	1,540
<b>Fee and commission income</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,424</b>
Management Board	-	1
Parent company	52	50
Other companies within UniCredit	1,111	1,373
<b>Fee and commission expenses</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,563</b>
Parent company	42	422
Other companies within UniCredit	238	1,141
<b>Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading</b>	<b>(7,244)</b>	<b>(1,429)</b>
Parent company	(7,406)	(13,501)
Other companies within UniCredit	162	12,073
<b>Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting</b>	<b>7,694</b>	<b>(6,193)</b>
Parent company	7,694	(8,282)
Other companies within UniCredit	-	2,088
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>795</b>
Parent company	310	650
Other companies within UniCredit	80	146
<b>Administrative costs</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>2,999</b>
Parent company	3,408	567
Other companies within UniCredit	399	2,431

Figures which amounted to less than 1 thousand EUR are not reported.

**Remuneration paid**

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024

## Notes on the Financial Statements

<b>Remuneration paid to the Management Board</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,247</b>
Salaries and other short-term benefits	1,224	1,247
Insurance premiums	-	-
<b>Remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board members</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Remuneration paid to other employees with an individual contract</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>5,062</b>
Salaries and other short-term benefits	4,768	5,062
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>6,320</b>
Number of the Management Board members as of 31 December	4	5
Number of the Supervisory Board members as of 31 December	1	1
Number of other employees with an individual contract as of 31 December	74	66

There were five Supervisory Board members as of 31 December 2025 at UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., while the table above presents only those Supervisory Board members to whom the remuneration has been paid.

Individual contracts are concluded with the management-level employees.

## Note 46: Subsequent events

No subsequent event has occurred after 31 December 2025 that should have material impact on the financial statements.

# Risk Report

## Overall Risk Management

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ("the Bank") identifies, measures, monitors, and manages the risks aligned with the UniCredit Group's approach and standards with the intention of ensuring comprehensive risk management.

The Bank identifies, measures, monitors, and/or manages the following categories of risk:

- Credit risks (default risk, counterparty risk, credit concentration risk, migration risk, etc.),
- Market risk and other financial risks (exchange rate risk, commodity risk, volatility risk, credit spread risk, etc.),
- Liquidity risk and IRRBB (including behavioral model risk),
- Non-financial risks (data protection, internal and external fraud, ICT security risk, outsourcing & third-party risk, reputational risk, etc.),
- Other risks (business risk, Climate & Environmental risk, shadow banking risk, real estate risk, etc.).

The Bank manages risks in a coordinated manner at different organizational levels.

The Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board determine the risk policy and approve principles of risk management and the establishment of limits for all relevant risks.

The Management Board is in charge of making various strategic decisions concerning but not limited to matters such as: the definition and monitoring of risk strategy, approval and implementation of credit risk related Group standards and the implementation plan defined for them, development of new models/refinement of existing models, regular and irregular validations and other changes in rating maps, policies and guidelines in connection with the internal rating systems and Pillar II.

Central risk management activities of the Bank are steered by the Risk Management division, which is independent from the Bank's business units and it is responsible directly to the Chief Risk Officer, who is a member of the Management Board. There are three types of high-level committees related to risk management: the Transactional Committee, the Non-Financial Risks and Control Committee and Financial Risk Committee.

### Transactional Committee

The Transactional Committee of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. within its assigned sub-delegations of powers for credit activities and the related thresholds meets with approval functions for:

- Credit proposals referring to all files, including the non-performing files ("NPE" such as restructuring and workout);
- Status classification of files;
- Relevant strategies and corrective actions to be taken for watch-list files;
- Rating override, either upgrading or downgrading, acting on Probability of default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), according to the counterpart/ rating system (Group-wide or local) applied for the creditworthiness assessment;
- Proactive re-staging of clients and/or relevant expert-based provision allocation;
- Proposal of distressed asset disposal, in accordance with the regulated specifications and limitations in force.

### Financial Risk Committee

The Financial Risk Committee is split into "Market Risk" session and "ALCO" session, classifying the topics related to market risks in the first one and the topics related to liquidity, interest rate in the banking book and FX risks in the second one. The Financial Risk Committee is responsible for approving strategies, policies, methodologies for market risk, Defined Benefit Obligation, counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk, FX and banking book interest rate risks, funds transfer pricing, setting limits (where applicable) accordingly. It is also responsible for the approval of the Funding Plan and Contingency Funding Plan to be submitted to the Supervisory Board and for evaluating the impact of transactions significantly affecting the overall financial risk portfolio profile as well as monitoring financial risks.

### Non-Financial Risks and Controls Committee

The Non-Financial Risks and Controls Committee ("NFRC"), a governance body of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. (UCB SI), authorized by the Management Board of UCB SI, is focused on supporting the CEO of UCB SI in the role of steering and monitoring the Non-Financial Risks (NFRs) at a legal entity («LE») level, also overseeing the related internal control system (ICS).

The NFRC enables the coordination among the three lines of defense with the aim to identify and share LE priorities concerning Non-Financial Risks (e.g. events, regulations or emerging risks), assessing and monitoring the effectiveness of initiatives put in place in order to address them.

### Risk Management – General aspects

The control and steering of the Bank's risks is performed by the Risk management division, comprising of the following functions: Underwriting, Monitoring and Special Credit, Non-Financial and Financial Risks, Enterprise and Credit Risks and Internal Validation.

# Risk Report

Key activities of the Risk Management function include:

- Identifying material individual, aggregated and emerging risks;
- Assessing these risks and measuring the bank's exposure to them;
- Supporting the corporate bodies in the definition, approval, implementation, review of the risk governance framework which includes the Risk Appetite and its related risk management policies in terms of principles, risk strategies and limits;
- Supporting the programs for spreading of a sound risk culture at all levels within the Group;
- Ongoing monitoring of the risk-taking activities and risk exposures to ensure they are in line with the Board-approved Risk Appetite, risk limits and corresponding capital or liquidity needs (i.e., capital planning); establishing an early warning or trigger system and corresponding remedial actions for breaches of the Bank's Risk Appetite or limits;
- Contributing to and, when necessary, challenging material risk decisions;
- Reporting to the Board, the Risk Committees and/or Senior Management, as appropriate, on all these items, including but not limited to proposing appropriate risk-mitigating actions.

## Risk-taking capacity (ICAAP/ ILAAP) and Risk appetite

The Bank assesses its capital adequacy on a going concern approach, ensuring that an adequate level of capital is maintained to continue business activities as usual even under severe loss events, like those caused by economic downturn.

The approach to the ICAAP consists of the following phases:

1. Risk identification and mapping;
2. Risk measurement and stress testing;
3. Risk appetite setting and capital allocation;
4. Monitoring and reporting.

## Implementing the Basel IV reforms

Basel IV is collective term for regulatory innovations which focus on the denominator of the capital ratio - the measurement of a bank's risk positions in credit, market, counterparty and operational risk.

In this respect, the new CRR3 Regulation EU 2024/162 provisions for credit and operational risk are increasing capital requirements. New higher requirements are applicable from 1 January 2025, with the first reporting date as of 31 March 2025. For some measures, there are different application dates, transitional periods or phase-in application.

The Group and the Bank are active in simulating the impacts. Until the date of issuance of these financial statements, the analysis results do not anticipate a significant negative impact on capital adequacy.

## Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the risk of incurring losses arising from the possibility that a borrower, counterparty or issuer of a financial obligation is not able to repay interest and/or principal or any other amount due on a timely basis. In a wider sense, Credit Risk can also be defined as potential losses arising from either a default of the borrower/issuer or its credit downgrade due to a deterioration in its credit quality.

### Factors that generate credit risk

During the ongoing credit and business activities, the Bank is exposed to the risk that an unexpected change in a counterparty's creditworthiness may generate a corresponding unexpected change in the value of the associated credit exposure and may thus result in a partial or full write-off. This risk is always associated to the traditional lending practice, regardless of the form of the credit facility (whether cash or credit commitments, secured or unsecured, etc.). The main reasons of a default lie in the borrower's failure to fulfil its credit obligation (due to a lack of liquidity, for insolvency reasons, etc.), as well as the occurrence of macro-economic and political events that are affecting the debtor's operating and financial condition. Other banking operations, in addition to traditional lending and deposit activities, can constitute other credit risk factors. In this view, 'non-traditional' credit risk may arise from:

- Subscription of derivative contracts;
- Purchase and selling of securities, futures, currencies or commodities;
- Holding third-party securities.

The counterparties in these transactions or issuers of securities held by the Bank could default because of insolvency, political and economic events, lack of liquidity, operative deficiencies or other reasons. Defaults of many transactions, or one or more large transactions, could have a material adverse impact on the Bank's activities, financial condition and operating profits. Some of the relevant components of the Credit risk are explained below.

# Risk Report



**Default risk:** Risk of incurring losses arising from the fact that a borrower or counterparty of a financial obligation (bond, note, loan, lease, instalment debt etc.) is not able to repay interest and/or principal or any other amount due on a timely basis. The outcome is the classification of all the claims with particular client as defaulted.

**Country risk:** Country Risk: the downside of operating in a specific country's business environment, affecting the borrower's creditworthiness.

**Settlement risk:** Counterparty risk under treasury transactions in which Legal Entity performs a transaction (payment) on settlement day, while the counterparty has not met its obligations yet (counter performance/settlement).

**Concentration risk:** Credit concentration risk is the level of risk in the bank's portfolio arising from concentration to a single counterparty/ economic group. It is represented by the potential losses of these large exposures that might put at risk the bank's ability to maintain its core operations.

**Counterparty risk:** Default risk of counterparties for OTC (Over the counter) and SFT (Security financing transaction) instruments.

## Credit Risk Governance Framework

Credit governance rules which, on one side, regulate the respective responsibilities and, on the other, ensure the compliance of the overall credit risk framework with the regulatory context which the Bank is subject to, are set up in form of the Group rulebooks (Group policy, Group operational regulation, Group process regulation, depending on level of granularity) that are distributed to the Group legal entities by the parent company. Within its role of guidance, support and control related to credit risk, the parent company acts in the following areas: credit rules, credit strategies and credit risk limits, rating models development, rating systems validation, large exposures management, issuance of credit products, monitoring and reporting portfolio credit risk.

The Group credit risk rulebooks received by the Bank are either localized (in terms of local organizational setup) and implemented or adapted in alignment with the content owner in the parent company to be compliant with the legislation, rules and peculiarities of the local market. The policies (if necessary) are locally further detailed through operating or working instructions that describe specific rules supporting the execution of day-by-day activities.

Credit policies are updated at least once a year and define with which customers/products, industry segments and geographical areas the Bank intends to develop the credit business.

## Credit Risk Management and Measurement

The Bank manages credit risk in line with its internal rules. Credit risk management procedures are performed on a single transaction level, single client level and on a portfolio level through procedures, structures, and rules, that steer, govern and standardize the assessment and management of credit risk, in line with the Group's and Bank's principles and best practice. The activities are aimed at analyzing the main components of credit risk and their historical evolution, to be able to promptly detect any symptoms of deterioration and, therefore, take appropriate corrective actions.

The main objective of managing credit risk is to reach and obtain high quality and dispersion of credit portfolio.

Various implemented rating models provide the basis for efficient risk management and are embedded in all decision-making processes relating to risk management. They are also a key factor for capital required to be held against risk-weighted assets. Great attention is paid to consistency in the presentation for supervisory purposes and the requirements of internal control. Risk-adequate pricing and proactive risk management improve the portfolio's diversification and risk/return ratio on ongoing basis.

## Credit approval process

The foundation of credit approval process is a detailed risk assessment of every credit exposure associated with the counterparty. The Bank's risk assessment procedures consider both the probability of default of a specific counterparty and the risks related to the specific type of credit

# Risk Report

facility exposure. When measuring credit risk, the Bank calculates probability of default which also forms basis for the calculation of credit rating of a specific counterparty.

For the large corporate and multinational companies' portfolio part, the Bank assesses the probability of default (PD) based on the internal methodology (IRB approach), in accordance with the Directive CRD IV and the Regulation CRR. For the other part of the portfolio (retail, small and mid-corporate), the Bank uses local models for measuring credit risk (Standardized approach). With the goal of effective and statistically supported credit risk measurement, UniCredit prepares and monitors internal models in accordance with previously mentioned Direction and Regulation and the Group's guidelines.

Probability of default and consequently a client's credit rating are determined based on financial data, qualitative factors, and warning signals. UniCredit uses the scale with ten major credit rating classes and with an additional division to 26 sub-classes with assigned probabilities of default. The last two main classes represent non-performing assets (defaulted clients).

**The table below shows the comparison between internal and external ratings:**

No.	Rating classes	Rating notches	PD * in % min.	PD* in % mean	PD* in % max.	Comparable Rating		
						S&P	Moody's	Fitch
1	1	1+	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.03 %	AAA /AA+	Aaa / Aa1	AAA / AA+
2		1	0.03 %	0.03 %	0.04 %	AA	Aa2	AA
3		1-	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.05 %	AA-	Aa3	AA-
4	2	2+	0.05 %	0.06 %	0.07 %	A+	A1	A+
5		2	0.07 %	0.08 %	0.09 %	A	A2	A
6		2-	0.09 %	0.10 %	0.12 %	A-	A3	A-
7	3	3+	0.12 %	0.14 %	0.16 %			
8		3	0.16 %	0.19 %	0.22 %	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
9		3-	0.22 %	0.26 %	0.31 %	BBB	Baa2	BBB
10	4	4+	0.31 %	0.36 %	0.42 %	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
11		4	0.42 %	0.49 %	0.57 %			
12		4-	0.57 %	0.66 %	0.77 %	BB+	Ba1	BB+
13	5	5+	0.77 %	0.90 %	1.06 %			
14		5	1.06 %	1.23 %	1.44 %	BB	Ba2	BB
15		5-	1.44 %	1.68 %	1.96 %			
16	6	6+	1.96 %	2.29 %	2.67 %	BB-	Ba3	BB-
17		6	2.67 %	3.12 %	3.64 %			
18		6-	3.64 %	4.25 %	4.96 %	B+	B1	B+
19	7	7+	4.96 %	5.80 %	6.77 %			
20		7	6.77 %	7.90 %	9.22 %			
21		7-	9.22 %	10.77 %	12.57 %	B	B2	B
22	8	8+	12.57 %	14.67 %	17.13 %	B-	B3	B-
23		8	17.13 %	20.00 %	100.00 %	CCC/CC	Caa/Ca	CCC/CC
24		8-	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %			
25	9	9	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %			
26	10	10	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %			

## Risk Report

The table below shows gross exposure of on-balance-sheet items to credit risk, not including impaired amounts:

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	891,260	1,162,376
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	318,085	293,382
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,473,276	2,143,965
o/w Debt securities	36,308	30,817
o/w To banks	205,107	159,758
o/w To customers	2,229,563	1,949,793
o/w Other financial assets	2,298	3,597
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,682,621</b>	<b>3,599,723</b>

The Bank's on-balance sheet portfolio increased by 82.8 million EUR gross or by 2.2 % as compared to the previous year. As of 31 December 2025, the total Bank on-balance sheet credit exposure amounted to 3,683 million EUR gross.

**Exposure of off-balance-sheet items to credit risk**

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Guarantees and letters of credit	702,605	592,066
Committed credit and overdraft lines	623,140	702,451
Creditors on spot business	2,086	7,223
Notional amount of derivatives	3,181,670	3,469,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,509,501</b>	<b>4,771,329</b>

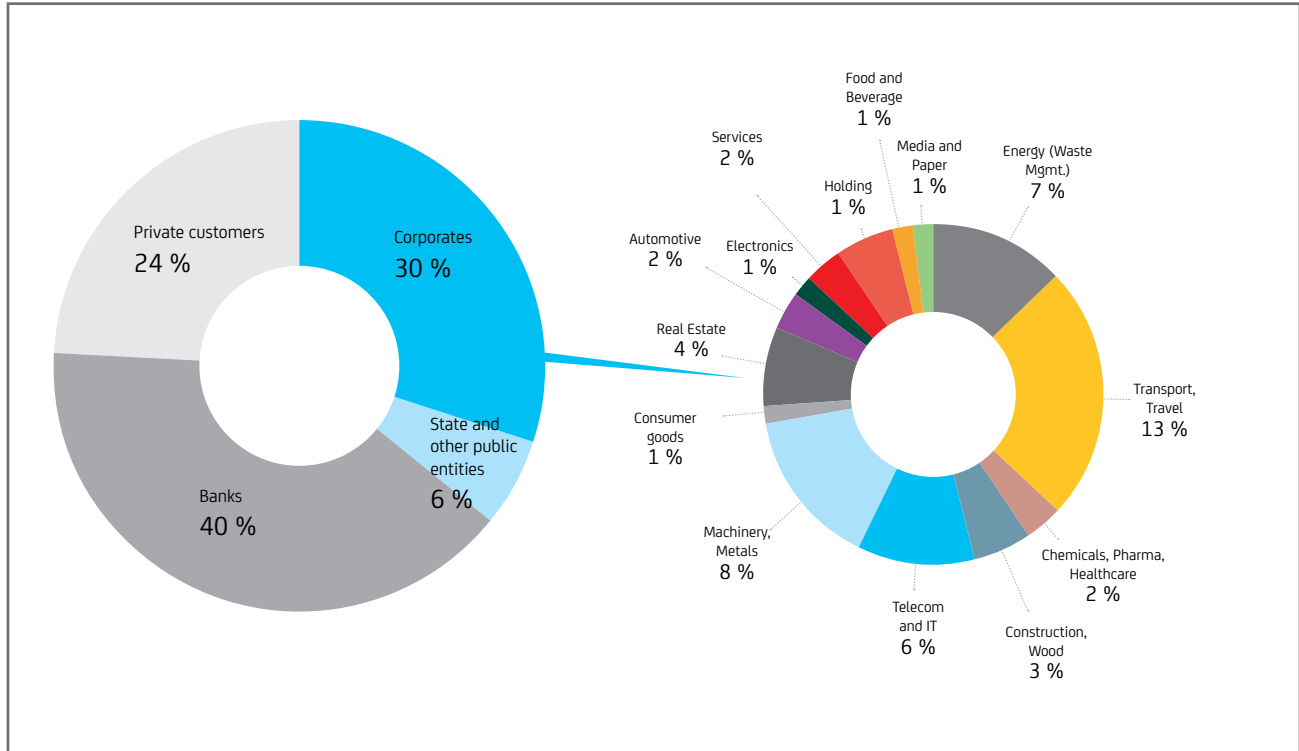
The Bank's off-balance-sheet credit portfolio decreased by 262 million EUR or by 6.0 % as compared to the previous year. As of 31 December 2025 the total off-balance sheet credit exposure amounted to 4,510 million EUR.

# Risk Report

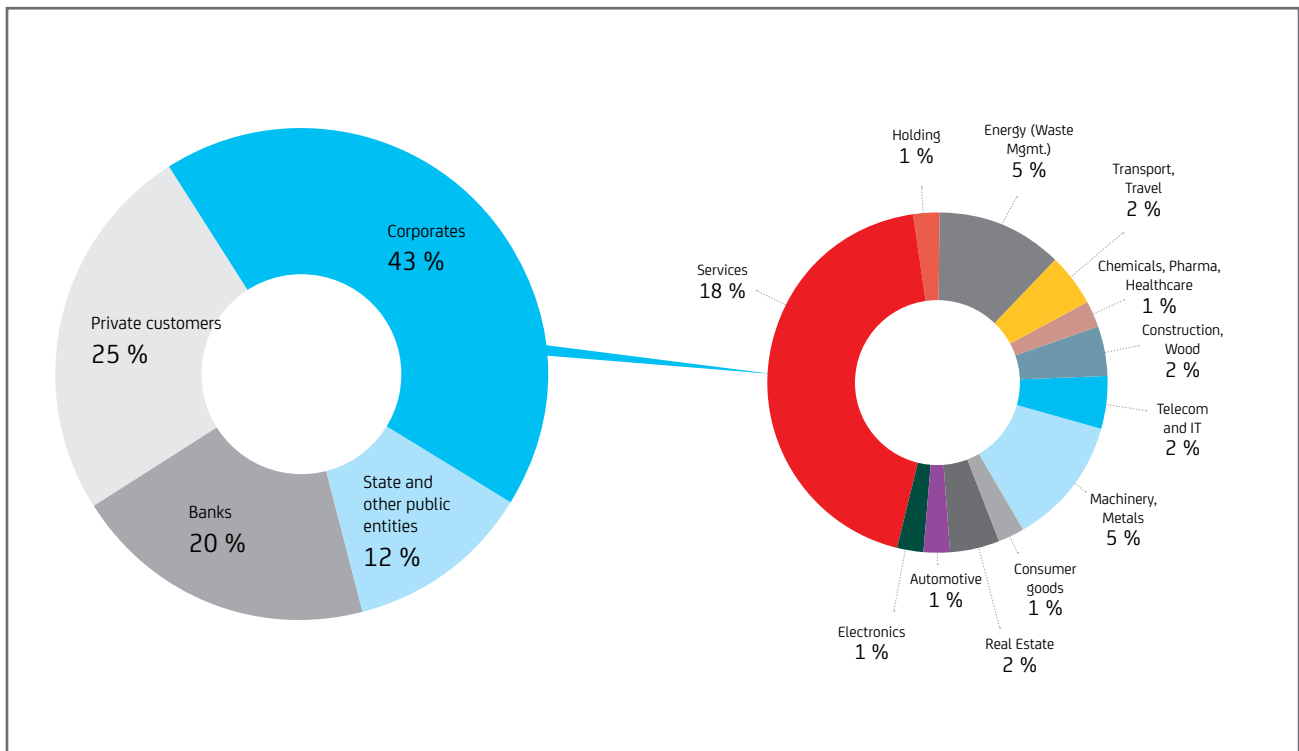
## Portfolio analysis

In the non-banking sector, higher volumes are attributable to increase in the sector Other. Exposures to the sector Banks decreased in 2025.

### The Bank's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2025



### The Bank's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2024



## Risk Report

## Segmented split of the Bank's portfolio

	Exposure (EUR '000)	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Agriculture, Forestry	1,035	966
Automotive	51,773	50,030
Banks	453,430	708,269
Chemicals, Pharma, Healthcare	37,192	30,048
Construction, Wood	69,723	68,765
Consumer Goods	30,776	38,572
Electronics	26,648	19,741
Energy (Waste Management)	153,212	168,277
Families	16,588	16,464
Fin Institution & Insurance	1,632	1,183
Food And Beverage	28,584	16,688
Holding	59,754	19,912
Machinery, Metals	166,941	170,132
Media, Paper	19,137	4,360
Other	1,004,256	663,279
Private	881,859	899,119
Public Entities & Other	148,253	436,796
Real Estate	94,579	75,262
Services	33,762	36,234
Shipping	53	27
Telecom, IT	118,519	62,047
Textiles	6,638	4,843
Tourism	9,643	9,785
Transport, Travel	268,634	98,924
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,682,621</b>	<b>3,599,723</b>

Credit risk profile by region	Exposure (EUR '000)		Growth in %
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	
Slovenia	3,329,855	3,273,934	1.7%
Italy	275,165	138,580	98.6%
Croatia	26,209	50,641	(48.2%)
Austria	8,888	30,657	(71.0%)
Germany	17,043	25,749	(33.8%)
Switzerland	2,741	23,341	(88.3%)
Netherlands	-	17,231	(100.0%)
Belgium	-	12,360	(100.0%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,252	6,566	(65.7%)
United States	-	6,185	(100.0%)
Other	20,469	14,479	41.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,682,621</b>	<b>3,599,723</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

The above reported more significant changes in the geographical split of the portfolio are mostly related to business relationships with other financial institutions including intra-group transactions within the Group and transaction through the Target 2 account with the Bank of Slovenia.

# Risk Report

## Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

The Bank uses various credit risk mitigation techniques to reduce potential credit losses in case of the obligor's default.

Following the Credit Risk Mitigation Guidelines of the Group, the Bank has adopted internal regulations, specifying processes, strategies, and procedures for collateral management. Such internal regulations detail collateral eligibility, valuation and monitoring rules and ensure the soundness, legal enforceability and timely liquidation of valuable collateral in compliance with the Slovenian legal system.

According to credit policy, collaterals or guarantees can be accepted only to support loans and they cannot serve as a substitute for the borrower's ability to meet obligations. For this reason, in addition to overall analysis of the credit rating and of the repayment capacity of the borrower, they are subject to specific evaluation and analysis of the support role for the repayment of the exposure.

The management system of credit risk mitigation techniques is embedded in the credit approval process and in the credit risk monitoring process. Controls and related responsibilities are duly formalized and documented in internal rules.

Furthermore, processes are implemented to control that all the relevant information regarding the identification and evaluation of the credit protection are correctly registered in the system.

In the collateral acquisition phase, the Bank emphasizes the importance of processes and controls of legal certainty requirements of the protection, as well as the assessment of the suitability of the collateral or guarantee. The valuation process is based on precautionary principles, with reference to the use of "market values" and to the application of adequate haircuts to ensure that, in case of liquidation, there are no unexpected losses. In case of personal guarantees, the protection provider must be assessed in order to measure his/her credit rating and risk profile.

Monitoring processes of credit risk mitigation techniques ensure that general and specific requirements set by credit policies, internal and regulatory rules are met over the time.

With the increased focus of the regulator on ESG related topics, the collection of environment-related information and their integration in the Bank's processes has become increasingly relevant to properly manage risks and business opportunities. A specific initiative has been activated to manage energy class information (both for residential and commercial real estate), to address all legal requirements. Acquisition of energy class data for residential building on new retail loans is already included in the credit process. Further initiatives for gathering wider scope of Energy Performance indicators to be associated with all collateral are on-going.

Collaterals CRR accepted in support of credit lines granted, primarily include:

1. Immovable properties (residential and commercial)
2. Financial assets (only deposit)
3. Sureties and guarantees (state, supranational organizations, bank)

The main types of collateral held by the Bank to mitigate credit risk associated with financial assets are listed in the table below. The collateral presented relates to instruments that are measured at FVOCI, amortized cost and at FVTPL.

## Personal lending

The Bank's personal lending portfolio consists of unsecured loans and credit cards.

## Corporate lending

The Bank requests collateral and guarantees for corporate lending. The most relevant indicator of corporate customers' credit rating is an analysis of their financial performance and their liquidity, leverage, management effectiveness and growth ratios. The value of the collateral on Commercial Real Estate mortgage is based on the Market Value at origination, estimated by an external appraiser from the Bank's list of appraisers in accordance with the valid International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC) and reviewed by internal appraiser. The monitoring and frequency of the collateral valuation process is reviewed by an internal appraiser during the monitoring phase once per year, based on individual requirements or a new valuation is made based on the assessment by an internal appraiser.

## Assets obtained by taking possession of collateral

As per 31 December 2025 there were no repossessed assets on the Bank level.

## Mortgage lending

The Bank holds residential and commercial properties as collateral for the mortgage loans it grants to its customers. The Bank monitors its exposure to retail mortgage lending using the LTV ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the loan – or the amount

# Risk Report

committed for loan commitments – to the value of the collateral. The valuation upon acquisition of the collateral excludes any adjustments for obtaining and selling the collateral. The value of the collateral for Residential Real Estate and Commercial Real Estate mortgage is based on the Market -Value at origination and is assessed by an external appraiser from the list of contractual appraisers of the bank in accordance with the valid International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC). The monitoring and frequency of the collateral revaluation process depends on the type of property and the valuation, which is reviewed or re-valuated by an internal / external appraiser during the monitoring phase. The Bank uses the process with individual reviews of real estates' market value whereby opinion of internal real estate appraiser is issued.

**The table below shows the exposures from mortgage loans by ranges of LTV:**

EUR '000	Gross carrying amount		Loss allowance	
	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
Less than 50 %	173,346	(2,391)	119,319	(2,995)
51-70 %	213,427	(537)	131,518	(613)
71-90 %	257,902	(749)	153,151	(933)
91-100 %	20,076	(110)	14,462	(606)
More than 100 %	49,893	(997)	35,410	(1,275)
<b>Total</b>	<b>714,644</b>	<b>(4,785)</b>	<b>453,859</b>	<b>(6,423)</b>

When accepting credit risk mitigation technique, the Bank emphasizes the importance of processes and controls of the legal certainty requirements of protection, as well as the assessment of the suitability of the collateral or guarantee.

According to collateral guidelines, collaterals are exposed to a regular reviewing process, either on individual or portfolio basis. Such approach gives the Bank a better view of the current status and actual value of collateral.

**The Banks's exposure towards non-banks (Financial assets at amortized cost to customers and other financial assets at AC) according to credit rating and allocated market value collateral**

EUR '000	Gross carrying amount			Loss allowance			Collateral		
	31/12/2025			31/12/2024					
1	312,965	(16)	219,897	155,026	(23)	49,500			
2	288,529	(40)	90,242	215,162	(69)	29,181			
3	176,234	(74)	99,777	201,027	(184)	124,505			
4	374,566	(729)	266,119	397,364	(1,588)	273,642			
5	608,332	(2,616)	442,422	621,585	(4,219)	448,331			
6	280,276	(4,263)	151,535	224,299	(2,620)	133,388			
7	40,573	(3,046)	21,008	82,495	(3,285)	23,983			
8	14,042	(1,021)	7,111	13,649	(1,556)	8,588			
Doubtful and default	126,144	(51,716)	25,250	30,401	(21,431)	16,258			
Not rated	10,200	(167)	645	12,382	(219)	734			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,231,861</b>	<b>(63,688)</b>	<b>1,324,006</b>	<b>1,953,390</b>	<b>(35,194)</b>	<b>1,108,110</b>			

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts. Allocated market value of collateral is market value capped by exposure amount.

# Risk Report

## The Bank's exposure towards banks according to credit rating and loss allowance

EUR '000	Exposure		Loss allowance		Exposure		Loss allowance	
	31/12/2025			31/12/2024				
1	779,696	-		561,381	(1)			
2	240,461	(17)		146,287	(14)			
3	2,948	-		29	-			
4	287	-		383	-			
5	-	-		-	-			
6	-	-		-	-			
7	-	-		3	(1)			
8	-	-		-	-			
Doubtful and default	-	-		-	-			
Not rated	72,975	-		614,051	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,096,367</b>	<b>(18)</b>		<b>1,322,134</b>	<b>(16)</b>			

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts. Presented are the following on-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Cash balances with the Central Bank, demand deposits at banks and Loans to Banks measured at amortized cost.

## Market value of the Bank's collateral by type of collateral

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
Collateral Types				
Mortgage	2,871,194		2,736,910	
Movable property	-		-	
Irrevocable commitments issued to the Bank	381,326		166,372	
Bank deposits	6,599		4,042	
Other collateral	63,976		47,111	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,323,095</b>		<b>2,954,435</b>	

Please note that the irrevocable commitments include state sureties, bank guarantees and supranational organization guarantees which are according to CRR eligible for capital requirement optimization purposes (guarantees of private individuals and legal entities are not included). Market value of collateral is appraised market value not capped with exposure amount.

Compared to the year 2024, the value of collateral changed due to the following reasons:

- New business origination collateralized with mortgages, irrevocable commitments issued to the Bank, bank deposits and other collateral.

## The Bank's non-performing exposure – financial assets at amortized cost, excluding cash according to product

EUR '000	Exposure			Loss allowance			Collateral		
	31/12/2025			31/12/2024					
Product									
Retail	10,490	(7,431)	3,906	9,549	(7,507)	3,427			
o/w Consumer lending	3,623	(3,223)	3	3,819	(3,072)	7			
o/w Mortgage lending	6,080	(3,541)	3,830	5,342	(4,180)	3,341			
o/w Small Business	786	(667)	73	388	(255)	78			
Corporate lending	115,655	(44,285)	21,344	20,853	(13,924)	12,831			
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,144</b>	<b>(51,716)</b>	<b>25,250</b>	<b>30,401</b>	<b>(21,431)</b>	<b>16,258</b>			

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts. Presented are following on-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Loans and advances to Customers measured at amortized cost and Other financial assets assigned to Customers. Allocated market value of collateral is market value capped by exposure amount.

# Risk Report

## Framework related to Definition of default and IFRS 9 parameters

The definition of default<sup>1</sup> plays a crucial role in the correct exposure classification and its impact on own funds requirements (both in terms of regulatory and economic capital) as well as the level of loan loss provisions (LLP), thus directly impacting the Asset Quality of the Bank.

The Bank pursue the full alignment of the definition of “default” for computing risk-weights or capital requirements with the definition of:

- “Impairment” for accounting purposes, estimating incurred losses and their coverage by impairment allowances;
- “Non-performing exposures” for supervisory reporting in determining the asset quality of the Bank.

This principle allows a homogeneous approach on the loan categorization practices for supervisory and reporting purposes grouping loan categories according to a common framework required for regulatory reporting and financial statements disclosure.

A “default” is considered to have occurred when either or both two following events have taken place:

- The obligor<sup>2</sup> is more than 90 days past due (> 90 dpd) on any material credit obligation or / and
- The obligor is unlikely to pay at least one of their credit obligations in full without recourse actions to be taken by the Bank.

Past due calculation is based on the quantification of the credit obligation past due and the overall credit obligation at obligor level, to be compared with an absolute and a relative threshold.

In particular:

- The absolute threshold, set respectively by the European Central Bank equal to 100 EUR and 500 EUR for Retail and Non-Retail exposures<sup>3</sup>, refers to the total amount of credit obligation past due understood as the sum of all past due amounts related to the credit obligations of the borrower towards the institution<sup>4</sup>, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries,
- The relative threshold, set by the European Central Bank at 1 %, is defined as a percentage of credit obligation past due in relation to the total on-balance-sheet exposures to the obligor excluding equity exposures.

The breach of both thresholds triggers the counting of days past due, which determines the “material past due” default classification once 90 days of consecutive past due are reached.

## Probability of default («PD«)

Ratings are assigned to individual counterparties using the Banks internally developed models included in their credit risk management processes. The internal models are either “group-wide” (e.g. for Banks, Multinationals, Sovereigns) or bank-specific, by segment. The various rating scales of these models are mapped onto a single master-scale of 9 classes based on Probability of Default (PD) – outlined in chapter Credit Risk Measurement/Credit approval process.

The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of client going into default status. It provides an estimate of the likelihood that a client or a financial institution will be unable to meet its debt obligations over a particular time horizon. The PD of an obligor does not only depend on the risk characteristics of that obligor but also the economic environment and the degree to which it affects the obligor. PD is estimated based on client’s characteristics, historically observed defaults and regularly updated macroeconomic scenarios.

## Loss Given Default (“LGD”)

LGD, also known as loss severity (the inverse concept is the recovery rate) represents the percentage of contractual cash flows lost in the event of a default, expressed as the net amount of loss relating to the outstanding balance. An increase in the loss severity, in isolation, would result in a decrease in a fair value measure. Loss given default is facility-specific because such losses are generally understood to be influenced by key transaction characteristics such as the presence of collateral and the degree of subordination. The Bank’s estimates of LGD are based on internally observed historical losses and regularly updated macroeconomic scenarios.

## Exposure at default («EAD«)

The EAD represents the estimated amount the Bank may be exposed to at the time of default. This takes into consideration the cash flow profile of a financial instrument for products with cash flows and the expected additional drawings from a credit line to the date of default for products without cash flows.

## Significant Increase in Credit Risk («SICR«)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk, in the context of IFRS 9, is a significant change in the estimated Default Risk (over the remaining expected life

<sup>1</sup> currently applied definition in place since Q1 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Client or group of clients

<sup>3</sup> For threshold defined by National Competent Authority out of SSM perimeter please refer to Regulation (eu) 2018/1845 of the European central bank.

<sup>4</sup> All exposures apart from equity must be considered in the computation of the credit obligation past due and the on-balance exposures.

# Risk Report

of the financial instrument). The assessment of the severity of change in credit risk should consider the change in the risk of default occurring since initial recognition and should be based on a relative and not on an absolute measure.

“Significant” is interpreted in terms of quantiles of the allocation reference value distribution, which defines the relative measure of credit risk change since inception, conditional on the values of selected factors (transaction's initial credit risk, age, residual maturity). As a general rule, the quantile level must be defined in such a way that, in a long-run perspective, the percentage of transactions allocated in Stage 2 should be at least equal to or higher than the long-run average portfolio 1-year default rate.

In any case, transaction needs to be considered as SICR and classified into Stage 2 if there is a threefold increase in the lifetime PD or if transaction related to counterparties with a Basel PD without MoC<sup>5</sup> is higher than 20%.

## Classification of credit exposure in stages

Within the Bank, the stage allocation is based on a combination of relative and absolute elements. The main elements are:

- Comparison, for each transaction, between PD as measured at the time of origination and PD as of the reporting date, both calculated according to internal models, through thresholds set in such a way as to consider all key variables of each transaction that can affect the Bank's expectation of PD changes over time (e.g. age, maturity, PD level at the time of origination); transactions with very low PDs (the ones that correspond to investment grade credit ratings) are exempt from transition to Stage 2 due to increase of PD;
- Absolute elements such as the backstops required by law (e.g., 30 days past-due);
- Additional internal evidence, including renegotiations of financial instruments due to financial difficulties met by the counterpart (e.g. Forborne classification).

The outcome of the stage allocation is the classification of credit exposure in stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3 according to their absolute or relative credit quality with respect to the initial disbursement. Specifically:

- Stage 1: it includes (i) newly issued or acquired credit exposures, (ii) exposures for which credit risk has not significantly deteriorated since initial recognition, (iii) exposures having low credit risk (low credit risk exemption);
- Stage 2: it includes credit exposures that, although performing, have seen their credit risk significantly deteriorating since initial recognition;
- Stage 3: it includes impaired credit exposures.

The allocation of credit exposures in one of the abovementioned stages is done at initial recognition, when the exposure is classified in stage 1 and it is periodically reviewed based on “stage allocation” rules.

In detail, the Stage Allocation model is used at each reporting date to timely capture both significant deterioration and its reverse in a symmetric way to correctly allocate each transaction within the proper stage and related expected loss calculation model. With reference to the calculation of expected credit loss, note that this amount is based on PD, LGD and EAD parameters adjusted, starting from the parameters used for regulatory and managerial purposes, to ensure consistency with accounting regulation.

The Bank regularly monitors the portfolio development and the impairments coverage ratio, which is regularly reported to the senior management and to the Management Board. The Bank also performs monitoring on a single client level, for those clients whose payments are overdue. To identify which department is dealing with a specific client, the Bank has adopted three statuses based on riskiness and related activities, namely:

- The “Watch List” status means that the client is still performing but may be endangered according to different warning signals criteria. In such cases, specific action plans are required by the Underwriting unit and set up and executed by the business units.
- The »Restructuring« status: In such a case, the Bank attempts to restructure the exposure towards the client with the aim to bring the client back to a normal performing status, whereby any potential losses are to be minimized. This activity is led by the Monitoring and Special Credit unit and is assisted by the business units.
- The “Work-out” status: This status means that the contract with the client has been cancelled, and the Restructuring and Workout unit is responsible for the recovery via legal execution possibilities.

## Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (“POCI”)

POCI are credit exposures that are already impaired on initial recognition. Consequently, every purchase of credit assets of Non Performing obligors or significant new origination done on obligors already in Non-Performing status, considering the full alignment between impaired status and Non-Performing one, shall be considered as POCI Assets (though, in general, POCI classification is a result of the restructuring of impaired exposures which has led to the provision of significant new finance, either in absolute or in relative terms, compared with the amount of the original exposure).

<sup>5</sup> MoC, or Margin of Conservatism is used to mitigate the risks of the model. Mostly it addresses the deficiencies in data quality or methods of the model used. It denotes the application of a conservative adjustment to remedy any shortcomings of quantitative estimates of risk parameters.

# Risk Report

In particular, the expected credit losses recorded at initial recognition within the carrying amount of the instrument are periodically reviewed based on the processes described in the previous paragraphs. The expected credit loss calculated for these credit exposures is always determined considering their residual life, and such exposures are usually allocated into Stage 3, or in Stage 2 if, as a result of an improvement in the credit rating of the counterparty following the initial recognition, the assets are performing. These assets are never classified in Stage 1 because the expected credit loss must always be calculated considering a time horizon equal to the residual duration. The Bank has no POCIs as of 31 December 2025.

## Impairment and provisioning policies

The Credit Risk Management, Measurement and Control processes are a foundation for the calculation of impairment of Loans and debt securities classified as financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income and relevant off-balance sheet exposures as required by IFRS 9.

For this purpose, the calculation of impairment in accordance with the expected credit losses is based on two main pillars:

1. The stage allocation of credit exposure;
2. The associated calculation of expected credit loss.

The outcome of the Stage allocation drives the calculation of impairment. In fact, for exposures in Stage 1, the impairment is equal to the expected loss calculated over a time horizon of up to one year. For exposures in Stages 2 or 3, the impairment is equal to the expected loss calculated over a time horizon corresponding to the entire life of the exposure.

The main adjustments performed to the parameters used for regulatory and managerial purposes include those adjustments needed to get to the calculation of a point-in-time and forward-looking expected credit loss as well as those needed to include multiple scenarios.

The expected credit loss (either one year or lifetime depending on the stage) considers “forward looking” information and macroeconomic forecasts under the baseline scenario through a direct adjustment of the credit risk parameters while the multiple scenarios effect is captured through the application of an overlay factor directly applied to the expected credit loss.

The process defined to include macroeconomic scenarios is fully consistent with macroeconomic forecast processes used by the Group for additional risk management objectives (as for example processes adopted to calculate expected credit losses from macroeconomic forecasts based on EBA stress test and ICAAP Framework) and takes advantage of the independent UniCredit Research function. The starting point is therefore fully aligned while the application is differentiated to comply with different requirements using internal scenarios.

In particular, the EBA has defined “Non-Performing” exposures as the ones that meet one or both of the following criteria:

- Material exposures more than 90 days past due;
- Exposures for which the bank assesses it is unlikely that the debtor would pay in full their credit obligations without recurring to enforcement and realization of collaterals, regardless of past due exposures and the number of days the exposure is past due.

For exposures in Stage 3, the Bank uses two approaches and methodologies for impairment losses – individual and portfolio approach.

Impairment allowances on financial assets representing individually significant past due exposures to legal entities are evaluated individually, based on best estimate of the present value of expected cash flows, while for private individuals' segment impairments are assessed on a portfolio basis, based on the expected loss calculation. In estimating these cash flows, the Bank assesses counterparty's financial situation, past repayment discipline and repayment schedules. Monthly assessment represents a basis for the booking of impairments; the procedure is covered by the guidelines and is supported by IT solutions.

The Bank assesses specific impairments using individual approach (on a client or transaction level) by taking into consideration the following:

- When estimating these cash flows, the Bank evaluates counterparty's financial situation, past repayment discipline and repayment pattern;
- Eventual cancellation of loan contracts or conditions;
- Bankruptcy or any other legal proceedings that can result in a loss for the Bank;
- Information that might have an impact on received repayments to the Bank.

## Risk Report

## The Bank's on balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – Cash balances excluded

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	609,484	2	-	<b>609,486</b>	482,680	2	-	482,682
2	493,394	-	-	<b>493,394</b>	325,056	127	-	325,183
3	176,269	206	-	<b>176,475</b>	200,903	124	-	201,027
4	360,288	14,280	-	<b>374,568</b>	370,799	26,565	-	397,364
5	591,165	17,166	-	<b>608,331</b>	583,062	38,523	-	621,585
6	240,354	39,927	-	<b>280,281</b>	187,792	36,507	-	224,299
7	23,968	16,597	-	<b>40,566</b>	16,292	66,203	-	82,495
8	3,760	10,282	-	<b>14,042</b>	2,935	10,714	-	13,649
Doubtful and default	-	-	126,144	<b>126,144</b>	-	-	30,401	30,401
Not rated	66,940	1,133	-	<b>68,074</b>	53,919	4,743	-	58,662
<b>Total on-balance</b>	<b>2,565,623</b>	<b>99,593</b>	<b>126,144</b>	<b>2,791,361</b>	2,223,438	183,508	30,401	2,437,347
Loss allowance	(5,742)	(6,254)	(51,716)	<b>(63,712)</b>	(5,637)	(8,147)	(21,431)	(35,215)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>2,559,881</b>	<b>93,339</b>	<b>74,428</b>	<b>2,727,649</b>	2,217,801	175,361	8,970	2,402,132

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values. Presented are the following on-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position. Financial assets at amortized cost and Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## The Bank's off-balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – including guarantees, committed credit s and overdrafts

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	210,868	8,625	-	<b>219,493</b>	46,915	-	-	46,915
2	173,317	-	-	<b>173,317</b>	385,113	10,092	-	395,205
3	220,975	1,376	-	<b>222,351</b>	213,442	15,056	-	228,498
4	335,269	5,410	-	<b>340,678</b>	298,518	5,890	-	304,408
5	173,060	9,333	-	<b>182,393</b>	138,112	11,717	-	149,829
6	64,755	59,780	-	<b>124,535</b>	83,313	20,277	-	103,590
7	5,035	21,650	-	<b>26,685</b>	12,075	27,672	-	39,747
8	28	7,503	-	<b>7,531</b>	19	239	-	258
Doubtful and default	-	-	6,469	<b>6,469</b>	-	-	-	-
Not rated	21,620	672	-	<b>22,292</b>	23,662	254	2,151	26,067
<b>Total off-balance</b>	<b>1,204,927</b>	<b>114,349</b>	<b>6,469</b>	<b>1,325,745</b>	1,201,169	91,197	2,151	1,294,517
Loss allowance	(689)	(1,597)	(2,951)	<b>(5,237)</b>	(794)	(759)	(1,716)	(3,269)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,204,238</b>	<b>112,752</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>1,320,508</b>	1,200,375	90,438	435	1,291,248

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of off-balance values. Presented are the following off-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Guarantees, Committed credit and overdraft lines.

## Risk Report

**The Bank's on-balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - including loans to Banks, debt securities at Amortized cost and Debt securities at Fair value**

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	296,520	-	-	<b>296,520</b>	327,657	-	-	327,657
2	204,865	-	-	<b>204,865</b>	110,020	-	-	110,020
3	241	-	-	<b>241</b>	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	57,873	-	-	<b>57,873</b>	46,280	-	-	46,280
<b>Total on-balance</b>	<b>559,499</b>	-	-	<b>559,499</b>	483,957	-	-	483,957
Loss allowance	(24)	-	-	<b>(24)</b>	(21)	-	-	(21)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>559,475</b>	-	-	<b>559,475</b>	483,936	-	-	483,936

**The Bank's off-balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - including loans to Banks, debt securities at Amortized cost and Debt securities at Fair value**

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	41,707	-	-	<b>41,707</b>	-	-	-	-
2	145,918	-	-	<b>145,918</b>	146,783	-	-	146,783
3	1,994	-	-	<b>1,994</b>	-	-	-	-
4	127	-	-	<b>127</b>	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	1,385	-	-	<b>1,385</b>	71	-	-	71
<b>Total off-balance</b>	<b>191,131</b>	-	-	<b>191,131</b>	147,855	-	-	147,855
Loss allowance	(49)	-	-	<b>(49)</b>	(3)	-	-	(3)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>191,082</b>	-	-	<b>191,082</b>	147,852	-	-	147,852

## Risk Report

**The Bank's on-balance carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - balances with the Corporate entities including other assets and all non-banking sectors except Private and Micro business customers**

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	312,963	2	-	<b>312,965</b>	155,023	2	-	155,025
2	288,529	-	-	<b>288,529</b>	215,034	127	-	215,161
3	113,802	19	-	<b>113,821</b>	138,505	37	-	138,542
4	74,118	13,075	-	<b>87,193</b>	84,965	25,493	-	110,458
5	194,565	12,186	-	<b>206,750</b>	180,196	32,132	-	212,328
6	115,275	34,313	-	<b>149,588</b>	66,042	28,259	-	94,301
7	10,167	7,690	-	<b>17,857</b>	2,613	53,699	-	56,312
8	1	694	-	<b>695</b>	1	31	-	32
Doubtful and default	-	-	115,655	<b>115,655</b>	-	-	20,853	20,853
Not rated	1,632	7	-	<b>1,638</b>	68	2,204	-	2,273
<b>Total on-balance</b>	<b>1,111,052</b>	<b>67,986</b>	<b>115,655</b>	<b>1,294,691</b>	842,448	141,985	20,853	1,005,284
Loss allowance	(4,111)	(4,663)	(44,285)	<b>(53,060)</b>	(3,687)	(5,389)	(13,925)	(23,001)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,106,941</b>	<b>63,323</b>	<b>71,370</b>	<b>1,241,631</b>	838,761	136,596	6,927	982,283

**The Bank's off-balance carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - balances with the Corporate entities including other assets and all non-banking sectors except Private and Micro business customer**

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	169,161	8,625	-	<b>177,786</b>	46,917	-	-	46,917
2	27,399	-	-	<b>27,399</b>	238,421	10,000	-	248,421
3	216,104	1,375	-	<b>217,479</b>	210,460	15,055	-	225,515
4	322,616	5,335	-	<b>327,951</b>	288,432	5,875	-	294,307
5	159,402	8,969	-	<b>168,371</b>	124,019	11,246	-	135,266
6	57,982	59,303	-	<b>117,285</b>	77,082	18,869	-	95,951
7	4,642	21,209	-	<b>25,851</b>	11,292	27,200	-	38,492
8	9	7,098	-	<b>7,107</b>	2	40	-	42
Doubtful and default	-	-	6,430	<b>6,430</b>	-	-	2,067	2,067
Not rated	163	631	-	<b>794</b>	3,726	155	-	3,881
<b>Total off-balance</b>	<b>957,478</b>	<b>112,545</b>	<b>6,430</b>	<b>1,076,453</b>	1,000,352	88,441	2,067	1,090,860
Loss allowance	(437)	(1,415)	(2,912)	<b>(4,764)</b>	(576)	(700)	(1,668)	(2,944)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>957,041</b>	<b>111,130</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>1,071,689</b>	999,776	87,741	399	1,087,916

Segmentation in this table to private and small business customers does not correspond to segmentation in Note 5.4 given that Micro business in this presentation is included in Retail segment, while in note 5,4 it is included in corporates.

## Risk Report

**The Bank's on-balance carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - balances with the Retail customers (Private and Micro business customers)**

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	62,226	187	-	<b>62,413</b>	62,398	87	-	62,485
4	286,167	1,205	-	<b>287,372</b>	285,836	1,072	-	286,908
5	396,601	4,980	-	<b>401,581</b>	402,867	6,391	-	409,258
6	125,081	5,608	-	<b>130,689</b>	121,750	8,248	-	129,998
7	13,802	8,914	-	<b>22,716</b>	13,679	12,504	-	26,183
8	3,759	9,588	-	<b>13,347</b>	2,934	10,683	-	13,617
Doubtful and default	-	-	10,490	<b>10,490</b>	-	-	9,549	9,549
Not rated	7,436	1,126	-	<b>8,562</b>	7,570	2,538	-	10,108
<b>Total on-balance</b>	<b>895,072</b>	<b>31,609</b>	<b>10,490</b>	<b>937,171</b>	897,034	41,523	9,549	948,106
Loss allowance	(1,582)	(1,591)	(7,431)	<b>(10,604)</b>	(1,930)	(2,756)	(7,507)	(12,193)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>893,491</b>	<b>30,018</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>926,567</b>	895,102	38,767	2,042	935,911

**The Bank's off-balance carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - balances with the Retail customers (Private and Micro business customers)**

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2,877	1	-	<b>2,878</b>	2,692	2	-	2,694
4	12,526	74	-	<b>12,600</b>	10,085	15	-	10,100
5	13,658	364	-	<b>14,022</b>	14,093	471	-	14,563
6	6,773	477	-	<b>7,249</b>	6,231	407	-	6,638
7	393	441	-	<b>834</b>	783	472	-	1,255
8	19	404	-	<b>423</b>	17	197	-	214
Doubtful and default	-	-	39	<b>39</b>	-	-	83	83
Not rated	20,072	43	0	<b>20,115</b>	19,865	99	-	19,964
<b>Total off-balance</b>	<b>56,317</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>58,160</b>	53,766	1,663	83	55,512
Loss allowance	(203)	(182)	(39)	<b>(423)</b>	(215)	(59)	(48)	(322)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>56,114</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,737</b>	53,551	1,604	35	55,190

Credit assets are classified and reported as non-performing if one or more of the default criteria under the Basel II are met: full repayment unlikely, interest or principal payments on a material exposure more than 90 days past due, restructuring resulting in a loss to the lender, realization of a loan loss, or opening of bankruptcy proceedings. These advances are classified and reported under non-performing assets.

## Risk Report

## Portfolio quality

**The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – financial assets at amortized cost (loans to banks, non-banks customers and other financial assets)**

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	2,242,669	(11,166)	2,063,793	(13,029)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	65,871	(600)	15,182	(677)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	1,539	(96)	3,590	(51)
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	745	(127)	181	(19)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,310,824</b>	<b>(11,989)</b>	<b>2,082,747</b>	<b>(13,776)</b>

**The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – Loans at amortized cost to Banks**

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	205,107	(17)	159,758	(14)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>205,107</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>159,758</b>	<b>(14)</b>

**The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – balances with corporate entities including other assets and all non-banking sectors except Private and Small business customers**

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	1,135,153	(8,686)	978,972	(9,038)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	43,738	(62)	2,562	(38)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	7	(0)	2,899	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	138	(22)	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,179,036</b>	<b>(8,771)</b>	<b>984,432</b>	<b>(9,076)</b>

**The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – balances with Private customers and Small Business clients**

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	902,409	(2,447)	925,064	(3,976)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	22,133	(542)	12,620	(640)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	1,532	(108)	691	(51)
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	607	(104)	181	(19)
<b>Total</b>	<b>926,681</b>	<b>(3,201)</b>	<b>938,556</b>	<b>(4,686)</b>

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values, Presented are following on-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks. Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, Loans and financial assets at amortized cost and Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

For internal purposes the impaired loans are divided into the following categories:

- Non-performing (Bank of Italy class Bad) – formally impaired loans, being exposed to insolvent borrowers, even if the insolvency has not been recognized in a court of law, or borrowers in a similar situation. The measurement is performed on a loan-by-loan or portfolio basis.
- Doubtful (Bank of Italy class Unlikely to pay other than Bad (UTP)) – exposure to borrowers experiencing temporary difficulties, which the Bank believes may be overcome within a reasonable period. Doubtful loans are valued on a loan-by-loan basis or portfolio basis.
- Past-due (Bank of Italy Past Due) – total exposure to any borrower not included in other categories, which at the balance-sheet date has expired facilities or unauthorized overdrafts that are more than 90 days and less than 180 days past due.

## Risk Report

**Bank's Impaired loans**

EUR '000 Class	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Past-due	5,891	(2,979)	2,743	(2,185)
Doubtful	105,050	(40,980)	19,376	(12,307)
Non-performing	15,204	(7,757)	8,282	(6,939)
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,144</b>	<b>(51,716)</b>	<b>30,401</b>	<b>(21,431)</b>

**Bank's Impaired loans– exposure to Corporate entities**

EUR '000 Class	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Past-due	1,923	(465)	202	(2)
Doubtful	102,169	(39,153)	15,840	(10,073)
Non-performing	11,563	(4,667)	4,810	(3,849)
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,655</b>	<b>(44,285)</b>	<b>20,852</b>	<b>(13,924)</b>

**Bank's Impaired loans– exposure to Retail clients (Private customers and Micro business clients)**

EUR '000 Class	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Past-due	3,967	(2,514)	2,541	(2,183)
Doubtful	2,881	(1,827)	3,536	(2,234)
Non-performing	3,641	(3,090)	3,472	(3,090)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,490</b>	<b>(7,431)</b>	<b>9,549</b>	<b>(7,507)</b>

Loan loss provisions in the Bank covered 41.0 % (70.5 % in 2024) of reported non-performing (NPL) assets, which is classified as 90 days past due or fulfil any other criteria for defaulted credit exposure. Coverage for NPL assets is calculated as on balance stock of loss allowance divided with on balance exposure. As of 31 December 2025, the value of NPLs increased by 95 million EUR to 126 million EUR (30.4 million EUR as of 31 December 2024). Loan loss provisions for non-performing loans increased by 30.3 million EUR to 51.7 million EUR (21.4 million EUR 31 December 2024).

**Macroeconomic drivers of loss**

IFRS 9 requires that ECL is measured in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The ECL should include information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The selection of macroeconomic parameters required and their use in models is determined as part of the Model Development and Governance function for IFRS 9 models. The following macroeconomic variables are used in the IFRS 9 models and consequently incorporated in the determination of ECL:

- Real GDP (yoy percentage change);
- Consumer price index (yoy, eop and yoy, average);
- Nominal wage (monthly, nominal EUR);
- Unemployment rate (%);
- Interest rates (10y, %);
- House price index (yoy percentage change).

Three scenarios are usually used to reflect a representative sample of possible outcomes (i.e. baseline, downside, and upside scenarios). In the current macroeconomic situation baseline, downside and upside scenarios are considered with probability being 60 %, 35 % and 5 % respectively (same as in 2024), while average scenario is used for staging allocation.

## Risk Report

## Macroeconomic drivers of loss according to macroeconomic scenarios

EUR '000	2025	2026	2027	2028
<b>Real GDP, yoy % change</b>				
Baseline	0.68	2.23	2.75	2.76
Negative scenario	0.68	0.55	-0.25	1.68
Positive scenario	0.68	3.23	3.55	3.26
<b>Inflation (CPI) yoy (%), eop</b>				
Baseline	2.09	2.02	2.00	2.00
Negative scenario	2.09	1.93	1.35	2.06
Positive scenario	2.09	2.52	2.50	2.20
<b>Inflation (CPI) yoy (%), average</b>				
Baseline	2.00	2.18	2.01	2.00
Negative scenario	2.00	1.97	1.66	1.86
Positive scenario	2.00	2.68	2.51	2.20
<b>Monthly wage, nominal EUR</b>				
Baseline	2.563	2.704	2.832	2.967
Negative scenario	2.563	2.627	2.646	2.721
Positive scenario	2.563	2.718	2.848	2.974
<b>Unemployment rate, %</b>				
Baseline	3.60	3.60	3.60	4.60
Negative scenario	3.60	4.15	5.36	6.36
Positive scenario	3.60	3.40	3.44	4.50
<b>Long-term interest rates 10y (%)</b>				
Baseline	3.20	3.40	3.50	3.50
Negative scenario	3.20	2.75	2.85	3.17
Positive scenario	3.20	3.40	3.50	3.50
<b>House price index, yoy % change</b>				
Baseline	3.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
Negative scenario	3.00	3.80	3.86	5.23
Positive scenario	3.00	6.00	7.00	6.00

## Multiple scenarios

The IFRS 9 macroeconomic scenario was updated as of 31 December 2025 Baseline scenario weighted at 60 %, which reflects the expectations considered most likely concerning macroeconomic trends, was defined and combined with the Negative Scenario weighted at 35 %, that reflects a downward forecast of the macroeconomic parameters and consequently in the expected profitability of the business and the Positive Scenario weighted at 5 % which reflects an upward forecast of the macroeconomic parameters and consequently in the expected profitability of the business.

The sensitivity of IFRS 9 ECL to scenarios change is estimated by comparing the ECL calculated alternatively weighting at 100 % the negative, positive and baseline scenarios. In details, compared to the baseline, the ECL would increase by about 2 % equivalent to around 1.3 million EUR in the negative scenario and decrease by 1.6 % or 1 million EUR in the positive scenario.

Moreover, the sensitivity of ECL to GDP variations embedded in different scenarios was also estimated as the ratio of:

- The difference between ECL estimated under the two alternative (positive and negative) and the baseline scenario;
- The GDP points deviations (on 3 years cumulative basis) between alternative and baseline scenarios respectively.

The implied assumptions are:

- GDP forecast (over 3 years) is assumed to be the most relevant economic factor as indicator of scenario severity;
- GDP is considered for the calculation of the respective sensitivity.

The results considering the current IFRS 9 scenarios and portfolio shows that for 1 point of GDP drop (cumulated over 3 years) the ECL is estimated to increase by 0.36 %.

## Risk Report

Cumulated GDP			ECL Amount (EUR /mln)			ECL Difference vs Baseline		% ECL Difference vs Baseline		ECL Sensitivity vs 3-year cumulated GDP (in monetary terms)	% ECL Sensitivity vs 3-year cumulated GDP
Baseline	Negative	Positive	Baseline	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	For 1 GDP point drop (3-year cumulated basis)	For 1 GDP point drop (3-year cumulated basis)
7.93	1.97	10.37	64.9	66.2	63.9	1.3	(1.0)	2 %	(1.6 %)	0.23	0.36%

**Analysis of financial instruments by staging**

The changes in the loss allowances and the reasons for them are disclosed by stages at the Bank level by the following financial instruments:

- Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks;
- Debt securities measured at amortized cost;
- Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Loans and advances to banks measured at amortized cost;
- Loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost and
- Financial assets at amortized cost presented within assets held for sale.

The tables below provide detailed analysis of financial instruments described above by staging. Gross carrying amounts are shown gross of ECL.

**Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks**

The following tables analyze the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks in accordance with IFRS 9.

**The Bank's loss allowance – cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks**

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Decrease due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2025</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>

## Risk Report

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Changes in models/risk parameters	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2)</b>

## The Bank's gross carrying amount – cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>1,159,603</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,162,376</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	2,766	(2,766)	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	(383)	383	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	91,872	-	-	<b>91,872</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(625,125)	(9)	-	<b>(625,134)</b>
<b>Other changes</b>	<b>262,243</b>	<b>(96)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>262,147</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2025</b>	<b>890,975</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>891,260</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>1,175,636</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,180,692</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	625,058	2,148	-	<b>627,207</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(1,007,560)	(4,858)	-	<b>(1,012,418)</b>
<b>Other changes</b>	<b>366,469</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>366,896</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>1,159,603</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,162,376</b>

The item "Other changes" in the tables above contains gross exposure changes on items that were neither derecognized nor experienced a stage change during the observation period. Other changes include changes due to the repayment of contractual obligations and changes in contractual exposures.

## Risk Report

**The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks**

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	779,697	-	-	<b>779,697</b>	508,873	2,772	-	<b>511,645</b>
2	35,596	-	-	<b>35,596</b>	36,266	-	-	<b>36,266</b>
3	2,707	-	-	<b>2,707</b>	29	-	-	<b>29</b>
4	-	285	-	<b>285</b>	383	-	-	<b>383</b>
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	<b>3</b>
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	72,975	-	-	<b>72,975</b>	614,050	-	-	<b>614,950</b>
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>890,975</b>	<b>285</b>	-	<b>891,260</b>	<b>1,159,602</b>	<b>2,775</b>	-	<b>1,162,376</b>
Loss allowance	(1)	(0)	-	<b>(1)</b>	(2)	(0)	-	<b>(2)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>890,974</b>	<b>285</b>	-	<b>891,259</b>	<b>1,159,600</b>	<b>2,775</b>	-	<b>1,162,374</b>

### Debt securities measured at FVOCI

The following tables analyze the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of debt securities measured at FVOCI in accordance with IFRS 9.

#### The Bank's loss allowance – debt securities measured at FVOCI

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(7)</b>	-	-	<b>(7)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2025</b>	<b>(7)</b>	-	-	<b>(7)</b>

## Risk Report

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	2	-	-	<b>2</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Changes in models/risk parameters	(3)	-	-	<b>(3)</b>
Foregin exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7)</b>

## The Bank's gross carrying amount – debt securities measured at FVOCI

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Fair Value amount as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>293,382</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293,382</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount				
Transfer to stage 1				
Transfer to stage 2				
Transfer to stage 3				
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition				
Write-offs				
New financial assets originated	11,597	-	-	<b>11,597</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(53,406)	-	-	<b>(53,406)</b>
Other changes	66,512	-	-	<b>66,512</b>
<b>Fair Value amount as at 31/12/2025</b>	<b>318,085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>318,085</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Fair Value amount as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>288,038</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>288,038</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	5,328	-	-	<b>5,328</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	-	-	-	-
Other changes	16	-	-	<b>16</b>
<b>Fair Value amount as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>293,382</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293,382</b>

The item "Other changes" in the tables above contains gross exposure changes on items that were neither derecognized nor experienced a stage change during the observation period. Other changes include changes due to the repayment of contractual obligations and changes in contractual exposures.

## Risk Report

## The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – debt securities measured at FVOCI

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	260,212	-	-	260,212	247,102	-	-	247,102
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	57,873	-	-	57,873	46,280	-	-	46,280
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>318,085</b>	-	-	<b>318,085</b>	<b>293,382</b>	-	-	<b>293,382</b>
Loss allowance	(7)	-	-	(7)	(7)	-	-	(7)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>318,078</b>	-	-	<b>318,078</b>	<b>293,375</b>	-	-	<b>293,375</b>

## The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – debt securities measured at FVOCI

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	318,085	(7)	293,382	(7)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,085</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>293,382</b>	<b>(7)</b>

## Debt securities measured at AC

The following tables analyses the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of debt securities measured at AC in accordance with IFRS 9.

## The Bank's loss allowance – debt securities measured at AC

EUR '000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
<b>Loss allowance as of 31/12/2024</b>	-	-	-	-
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Decrease due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2025</b>	-	-	-	-

## Risk Report

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2023</b>	-	-	-	-
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Decrease due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2024</b>	-	-	-	-

## The Bank's gross carrying amount – debt securities measured at AC

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>30,818</b>	-	-	<b>30,818</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	5,490	-	-	<b>5,490</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	-	-	-	-
<b>Other changes</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2025</b>	<b>36,308</b>	-	-	<b>36,308</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>25,030</b>	-	-	<b>25,030</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	5,851	-	-	<b>5,851</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	-	-	-	-
<b>Other changes</b>	<b>(63)</b>	-	-	<b>(63)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>30,818</b>	-	-	<b>30,818</b>

The item "Other changes" in the tables above contains gross exposure changes on items that were neither derecognized nor experienced a stage change during the observation period. Other changes include changes due to the repayment of contractual obligations and changes in contractual exposures.

## Risk Report

## The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – debt securities measured at AC

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	36,308	-	-	36,308	30,818	-	-	30,818
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>36,308</b>	-	-	<b>36,308</b>	<b>30,818</b>	-	-	<b>30,818</b>
Loss allowance	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>36,307</b>	-	-	<b>36,307</b>	<b>30,818</b>	-	-	<b>30,818</b>

## The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – debt securities measured at AC

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	36,308	(1)	30,818	(0)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,308</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>30,818</b>	<b>(0)</b>

## Loans and advances to banks measured at amortized cost

The following tables analyze the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of loans and advances to banks measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9.

## The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	0	-	-	0	49,737	-	-	49,737
2	204,887	-	-	204,887	110,022	-	-	110,022
3	219	-	-	219	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>205,107</b>	-	-	<b>205,107</b>	<b>159,758</b>	-	-	159,758
Loss allowance	(17)	-	-	(17)	(14)	-	-	(14)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>205,090</b>	-	-	<b>205,090</b>	<b>159,744</b>	-	-	<b>159,744</b>

## Risk Report

**The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to banks measured at amortized cost**

EUR '000 Days overdue	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	205,107	(17)	159,758	(14)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>205,107</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>159,758</b>	<b>(14)</b>

**Loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost**

The following tables analyze the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9, held for sale loans and other financial assets measured at amortized cost excluded.

**The Bank's loss allowance – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost**

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(5,615)</b>	<b>(8,147)</b>	<b>(21,407)</b>	<b>(35,169)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	(1,513)	1,224	291	-
Transfer to stage 2	153	(2,085)	1,932	-
Transfer to stage 3	28	2,179	(2,207)	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(989)	(2,193)	(35,825)	<b>(39,006)</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	3,747	2,937	5,788	<b>12,472</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	755	419	<b>1,174</b>
Write-offs	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
New financial assets originated	(1,926)	(1,010)	(1,199)	<b>(4,135)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	410	867	2,283	<b>3,559</b>
Changes in models/risk parameters	4	(749)	(1,758)	<b>(2,503)</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	(4)	(5)	(34)	<b>(44)</b>
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2025</b>	<b>(5,705)</b>	<b>(6,228)</b>	<b>(51,716)</b>	<b>(63,650)</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(6,847)</b>	<b>(6,000)</b>	<b>(24,715)</b>	<b>(37,562)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	(3,531)	2,622	909	-
Transfer to stage 2	1,292	(2,684)	1,392	-
Transfer to stage 3	14	437	(451)	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	449	4,545	3,558	<b>8,552</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	(5,171)	(2,721)	(890)	<b>(8,782)</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	4	140	<b>143</b>
Write-offs	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
New financial assets originated	(1,966)	(1,140)	(9,598)	<b>(12,704)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	699	446	13,723	<b>14,867</b>
Changes in models/risk parameters	9,431	(3,663)	(5,525)	<b>218</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	15	7	49	<b>71</b>
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(5,615)</b>	<b>(8,147)</b>	<b>(21,407)</b>	<b>(35,169)</b>

Noted is that the above tables represent the loss allowance dynamics net of the following categories: loss allowances related to loans classified as held for sale, loans written off with loss allowances booked in prior years, gains from individual sales and unwinding.

## Risk Report

## The Bank's gross carrying amount – loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>1,739,482</b>	<b>180,142</b>	<b>30,169</b>	<b>1,949,793</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	29,066	(28,719)	(347)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(26,163)	30,102	(3,939)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(62,151)	(26,325)	88,476	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	(830)	(419)	<b>(1,249)</b>
Write-offs	-	-	(1)	<b>(1)</b>
New financial assets originated	596,194	21,299	12,615	<b>630,108</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(205,282)	(57,449)	(3,842)	<b>(266,573)</b>
Other changes	(67,300)	(18,648)	3,432	<b>(82,515)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2025</b>	<b>2,003,846</b>	<b>99,572</b>	<b>126,144</b>	<b>2,229,563</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>1,746,901</b>	<b>153,151</b>	<b>37,861</b>	<b>1,937,913</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	98,117	(96,549)	(1,568)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(107,150)	109,578	(2,428)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(1,703)	(2,345)	4,048	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	(4)	(140)	<b>(143)</b>
Write-offs	-	-	(1)	<b>(1)</b>
New financial assets originated	415,293	54,714	12,076	<b>482,083</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(228,716)	(20,207)	(17,827)	<b>(266,750)</b>
Other changes	(183,260)	(18,196)	(1,852)	<b>(203,308)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>1,739,482</b>	<b>180,142</b>	<b>30,169</b>	<b>1,949,793</b>

The item "Other changes" in the tables above contains gross exposure changes on items that were neither derecognized nor experienced a stage change during the observation period. Other changes include changes due to the sale of assets, repayment of contractual obligations and changes in contractual exposures.

# Risk Report

## The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost

EUR '000	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	312,932	2	-	<b>312,934</b>	155,023	-	-	<b>155,023</b>
2	288,467	-	-	<b>288,467</b>	215,034	-	-	<b>215,034</b>
3	175,977	206	-	<b>176,183</b>	200,906	90	-	<b>200,996</b>
4	360,269	14,278	-	<b>374,547</b>	370,799	26,540	-	<b>397,339</b>
5	587,121	17,161	-	<b>604,282</b>	583,062	38,458	-	<b>621,520</b>
6	240,341	43,888	-	<b>284,229</b>	187,792	36,492	-	<b>224,284</b>
7	23,961	16,594	-	<b>40,555</b>	16,292	66,194	-	<b>82,486</b>
8	3,760	10,282	-	<b>14,042</b>	2,935	10,715	-	<b>13,650</b>
Doubtful and default	-	-	126,144	<b>126,144</b>	-	-	30,169	<b>30,169</b>
Not rated	7,054	1,126	-	<b>8,180</b>	7,639	1,653	-	<b>9,292</b>
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>1,999,881</b>	<b>103,537</b>	<b>126,144</b>	<b>2,229,563</b>	<b>1,739,482</b>	<b>180,142</b>	<b>30,169</b>	<b>1,949,793</b>
Loss allowance	(5,705)	(6,228)	(51,716)	(63,650)	(5,615)	(8,147)	(21,407)	(35,169)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,994,176</b>	<b>97,309</b>	<b>74,428</b>	<b>2,165,913</b>	<b>1,733,867</b>	<b>171,995</b>	<b>8,762</b>	<b>1,914,624</b>

## The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost

EUR '000	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	2,035,437	(11,073)	1,900,844	(13,014)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	65,705	(600)	15,009	(677)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	1,532	(96)	3,590	(52)
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	745	(127)	181	(19)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,103,419</b>	<b>(11,933)</b>	<b>1,919,624</b>	<b>(13,762)</b>

## The Bank's effect of modifications of contractual cashflows for loans and advances for customers at amortized cost

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Financial assets (with loss allowance based on lifetime ECL) modified during the period</b>		
Gross carrying amount before modification	43,282	996
Loss allowances before modification	(5,264)	(17)
Net amortized cost before modification	38,018	979
Net modification gain/loss (+/-)	(1,249)	7
<b>Net amortized cost after modification</b>	<b>36,769</b>	<b>986</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Financial assets modified since initial recognition at a time when loss allowance was based on lifetime ECL</b>		
Gross carrying amount of finance assets for which loss allowances has changed in the period from lifetime to 12-month ECL after modification	5,002	938

# Risk Report

## Geopolitical risk

Geopolitical tensions remained one of the main sources of risk in 2025. The Bank has assets and liabilities potentially exposed to the consequences of the geopolitical tensions, which generate effects on their valuation, thus implying the recognition of impairment and write-down.

In 2025, the Bank transitioned its approach from reactive crisis management to a structured Emerging Risk Framework. While geopolitical tensions, specifically the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and instability in the Middle East, remained primary drivers of regional volatility, the Bank broadened its risk horizon. The focus has shifted beyond immediate conflict zones to encompass structural macroeconomic threats, including global trade policy shifts (tariffs), energy price volatility, and sectoral transitions (ESG and electrification).

The Bank's resilience in 2025 is built on the proactive measures established over the previous three years:

- 2022: Following the invasion of Ukraine, the Bank immediately implemented portfolio screening to identify "Russian nexus" clients, ensuring strict compliance with sanctions and assessing energy dependencies.
- 2023: These initial measures were codified into a "Two-Step" assessment methodology, moving from simple identification to analyzing mitigation capacity, evaluating whether clients could absorb shocks through hedging or pass-through pricing.
- 2024: This methodology was tested against the Middle East crisis. A comprehensive portfolio screen confirmed that the Bank's direct and indirect exposure to the region was minimal, validating its ability to isolate geopolitical noise from material credit risk.

Building on these learnings, the 2025 Emerging Risk Framework introduces a "Geopolitical Overlay" to Bank's credit underwriting. This ensures that external threats are identified before they deteriorate traditional financial ratios.

Key pillars of the 2025 monitoring include:

- Trade Policy & Tariffs: Proactive stress-testing of export-oriented clients (particularly in machinery and metals) against potential tariff increases in key markets like the US.
- Sectoral Transition: specific monitoring of industries facing structural upheaval, such as the automotive sector's shift to electrification and the green transition in heavy industry.
- Economic Stress Testing: Instead of relying solely on historical performance, forward-looking scenarios are applied to assess how "Gross Margin Erosion" from energy costs or supply chain disruptions would impact client solvency.

By integrating these "Emerging Risks" directly into the credit lifecycle and quarterly portfolio monitoring, the Bank ensures that its portfolio remains resilient not just to the conflicts of today, but to the structural economic shifts of tomorrow.

## Geopolitical overlay

Since 2022, UniCredit has timely coped with the emerging geo-political risks triggered by the Russia-Ukraine crisis by adopting overlay measures on both Corporate and Retail sub-perimeters deemed vulnerable in case of negative evolution of the scenario. The intensification of geopolitical and trade tensions has heightened the risk of adverse credit outcomes. Geo-political risks have been evolving more towards trade tensions, whereas risks underlying overlays, adopted in 2022, faded away due to smoothening of past energy supply tensions and stabilization of inflation and interest rate risks. Consequently, existing managerial overlays on geopolitical risks have been re-assessed at the end of 2025 to ensure a more consistent and forward-looking quantification of potential losses, focused only on Corporate sub-perimeter, whereby retail and Commercial real estate financing overlay have been released at the end of 2025.

Adoption of geo-political corporate overlay is a complementary measure to the IFRS 9 models that, by their structure, have been already properly and directly proving to recognize the effect of geo-political crises. While IFRS 9 models and in particular satellite models are able to capture the effect of macro-economic scenario at portfolio level, the geopolitical overlays act on specific sub-portfolios considered particularly vulnerable in case a contingent situation evolves to severe stressed conditions.

As of 31 December 2025, geopolitical overlay amounted to 5.49 million EUR (amounted 5 million EUR as of 31 December 2024) and is applied on industry sectors affected by trade vulnerability and persisting geo-political tensions.

As far as the calculation is concerned, starting from the "potential sectors" perimeter, based on the "sector delta default rate" resulting from the combined outcome of the satellite and sectoral models, the final perimeter of estimation and application of overlay is determined. Satellite models are run by applying - as macro-economic conditions - the Multi Year Plan adverse scenario to determine the adjustment to be applied to the default rate. On top, sectorial models indicate whether the sector is deemed as more negatively sensitive to the adverse scenario applicable to the general state of economy and therefore whether it should be included in the perimeter of estimation and application of geopolitical overlay. The overlay amount estimation approach of the re-assessed Geopolitical Corporate overlay remains coherent with the one in production in 2024, where such adjusted default rate is then applied to the relevant categories to estimate the expected new inflows of defaulted exposure, whose LLPs are then calculated according to the average coverage rate applied to Unlikely to Pay portfolio.

# Risk Report

## NPL Sale

In August 2025, the Bank, acting as the Seller, and EOS, acting as the preferred bidder, managed to bring the negotiations over the LSPA (i.e. Loan sale and Purchase agreement) to mutually acceptable and successful an end, resulting in the LSPA being signed off by both counterparties.

Later on in September 2025, EOS, acting as the Buyer, remitted the proceeds under the LSPA to the Seller, triggering off thus a 12-month long period, during which the Seller is obliged to forward to the Buyer all eventual payments the clients, which are subject to the respective NPL portfolio sale, may remit to the Seller due to reason whatsoever;

- The respective NPL portfolio sale will be therefore brought to its ultimate end only after the 12-month long period has expired, i.e., 30th September 2026.

As a result of the respective NPL portfolio sale, the Bank's NPE portfolio went down by EUR 4,3 million.

## Market Risk

The Bank assumes exposures to market risk, which is the risk of losses in on- and off-balance sheet risk positions arising from movements in market prices.

The Bank holds trading positions in various financial instruments, including financial derivatives, driven by customer requirements. Most derivatives are negotiated on the OTC market.

From a regulatory perspective, market risk stems from all the positions included in the Bank's trading book as well as from commodity and foreign exchange risk positions in the whole balance sheet. Therefore, the risks subject to market risk capital requirements include but are not limited to:

- 1) Default risk, interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity risk, foreign exchange (FX) risk and commodities risk for trading book instruments; and
- 2) FX risk and commodities risk for banking book instruments.

From a managerial perspective, the Bank extends the definition of market risk to include Fair value through Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income portfolios, which are therefore monitored and limited through a set of market-risk specific metrics. Amortized Cost (AC) securities are also included in the scope.

## Risk Report

## Exposure to market risk at the Bank's level

EUR '000		
Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	899,358	1,170,595
Financial assets held for trading	51,596	52,615
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	152	436
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	342,386	317,096
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,409,571	2,108,757
Debt Securities	36,307	30,817
Loans to banks	205,090	159,744
Loans to non-bank customers	2,165,913	1,914,624
Other financial assets	2,261	3,572
Derivatives - hedge accounting	55,510	57,315
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(41,098)	(29,929)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,717,475</b>	<b>3,676,885</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	38,783	49,323
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	3,335,118	3,248,494
Deposits from banks and central banks	74,107	70,547
Deposits from non-bank customers	3,136,911	3,079,271
Loans from banks and central banks	-	-
Debt securities	83,235	53,185
Other financial liabilities	40,866	45,491
Derivatives - hedge accounting	36,332	44,459
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(26,286)	(22,223)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,383,947</b>	<b>3,320,053</b>

## Market Risk Management Techniques

Market risk management includes all activities related to the Bank's client risk management, treasury operations and management of the balance sheet structure. Risk positions are aggregated at least daily and analyzed by the independent Market risk management function (located in Non-Financial and Financial Risks unit, within the Risk Division) and compared with risk limits set by the Financial Risk Committee (FRC). Cash flow hedge and fair value hedge accounting is used by the Bank for managing interest rate risk.

Market risk management includes ongoing reporting on the risk position, definition of risk limits and limit utilization as well as daily presentation of results of client risk management and treasury operations.

For managing market risk, main limits are defined within the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework approved by the Management and Supervisory Board, while more granular limits are approved by the Financial Risk Committee (FRC) and aligned with the UniCredit Group Financial Risk. The FRC sets the risk limits at least once a year in close cooperation with the respective units at UniCredit Spa, Milano. The entire set of rules for treasury operations and client risk management is laid down in the Financial Risk Strategy which is updated on an annual basis and is approved by the Management and Supervisory Board of the Bank. Market risk limits reflect the accounting classification of positions (Fair Value through Profit and Loss »FVTPL«, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income »FVTOCI«, At Cost »AC«) and the allocation of positions to the Trading and Banking book in line with the Bank's risk appetite.

To sum up, two sets of limits are defined:

- (i) **Broad market risk limits (BMLs):** BMLs are defined for FVTPL and FVTOCI positions with separate sets of limits for each metric. Positions classified as AC are only relevant for the RAF KPI Max domestic sovereign exposure, while their notional, duration, and embedded loss is monitored daily. Interest rate delta position (BP01) of AC items is monitored within dedicated IRRBB limits that are defined separately.

Each group of BMLs (FVTPL and FVTOCI) has three distinct limit types:

- Value-at-Risk (VaR) - VaR is calculated for a one-day holding period with a confidence level of 99 %. The model uses historical simulation based on the most recent 250 observations of daily returns,
- Loss warning level (LWL), calculated as a cumulative 60-day sum of either P&L for FVTPL or FVTOCI reserve change for FVTOCI,

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- Stress test warning level (STWL), calculated as a decrease of either P&L for FVTPL or FVTOCI reserve for FVTOCI positions during periods of stress (calculated using ICAAP stress scenarios).

(ii) **Granular market risk limits (GMLs):** they exist independently of but act together with the Broad market risk limits; to control more effectively and more specifically different risk types. Limits are imposed on notional exposures in the bond portfolio (divided into sovereign and non-sovereign for the banking book and, trading book separately, the FX position of the bank, and interest and credit spread deltas (BP01<sup>6</sup> and CPV respectively).

Only authorized risk-takers are permitted to assume risk positions: the Balance Sheet Management unit (which carries out the treasury operations) and Client Risk Management unit.

Limits and warning levels are monitored by the local Market risk management function. The escalation process is activated in line with the procedures set in the internal policies, to establish the most appropriate course of action to restore exposures within the approved limits. Depending on their severity, limit breaches are reported to local FRC, Risk Committee and Supervisory Board.

The Bank uses the standardized approach for calculating capital requirements related to trading positions and thus for regulatory reporting of capital requirement for market risk. However, VaR is used for the internal management of market risk. More precisely, for its internal market risk management the Bank uses the IMod<sup>7</sup> risk model, which was developed by UniCredit Group. Ongoing work on the model consists of regular back testing procedures, integration of new products, model adjustments to general market development and implementation of regulatory requirements. Based on aggregated data, the IMod risk management system provides major risk parameters for treasury and trading operations once a day, for end of day positions.

The VaR model is based on historical simulation with a 250-day market data time window for scenario generation. VaR is based on a one-day holding period and a confidence interval of 99 %, nevertheless it has the following limitations:

- The one-day holding period assumes that all positions can be closed during a single day; this assumption doesn't always hold (e.g. illiquid markets).
- The 99-percent confidence level, although elevated, does not reflect all possible losses that can occur at this confidence level.
- Using historical data as a basis for determining possible future developments does not necessarily cover all possible future scenarios, especially crisis scenarios.

Therefore, in addition to VaR, present value of the basis point (BP01) and credit spread basis point (CPV) are calculated and are used for risk management as Granular market risk metrics.

Other factors of equal importance are stress-oriented volume and position limits. Regular stress scenario calculations complement the information provided monthly to FRC. Such stress scenarios are based on assumptions of extreme movements in individual market risk parameters. The Bank analyses the effect of these fluctuations in specific products and risk factors on its results and net asset position and then sets the assumptions of extreme movements. The results of these stress tests are considered in the process of establishing and reviewing limits.

Additional elements of the limit system are loss-warning level limits, which provide an early indication of any accumulation of position losses. The Market Risk management function calculates, compares with current budgeted figures and reports the income data from market risk activities (Profit & Loss) daily. Reporting covers the components reflected in the IFRS-based net income and valuation of all positions at market value regardless of their recognition in the IFRS-based financial statements (total return).

To check the market compliance of deals, the Bank uses the MARCONIS system, which was developed by the Group. The MARCONIS system reviews the market conformity of each treasury and trading transaction. The system includes another module used to address the topic of price transparency (determining minimum margins and maximum hedging costs for Corporate Treasury Sales).

## Interest Rate, Spread, Foreign Exchange and Equity Risk

The results of the internal model based on VaR for 2025 are, on average, at lower levels as compared to the previous year's results. The Bank's VaR figures in the table below include interest (IR), spread (Spread), foreign exchange (FX) and equity (EQ) VaR components and represent total Bank VaR (i.e. from Trading Book and Banking Book).

<sup>6</sup> Basis Point sensitivity +1bp (BP01) is calculated as the change in the present value of the interest rate position resulting from an instantaneous shock of 1 basis point to each zero rate along the curve.

<sup>7</sup> UniCredit Internal Model on Market Risk, generally referred to as IMod, is used for managerial purposes (risk measurement, monitoring and Economic Capital quantification).

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## VaR of the Bank in 2025

EUR '000					Total VaR 2025 Annual Max, Min, Average		
IR VaR	Spread VaR	FX VaR	EQ VaR	Total VaR	Minimum	Maximum	Average
818	457	1	-	1,085	1,249	867	1,049

## VaR of the Bank in 2024

EUR '000					Total VaR 2024 Annual Max, Min, Average		
IR VaR	Spread VaR	FX VaR	EQ VaR	Total VaR	Minimum	Maximum	Average
990	520	3	-	1,224	1,708	924	1,264

In 2025, the biggest contributor to the Total Bank VaR was the Interest Rate component (underlying exposure stemming mainly from fixed rate assets, IR VaR figure was driven mostly by the level of market rates) followed by Credit Spread VaR (underlying exposure stemming mainly from the Banking Book Securities portfolio). The FX component plays a marginal role in the Bank's risk figures due to low open position.

For internal monitoring, the Bank splits VaR into FVTOCI and FVTPL VaR, with separately assigned limits for each category.

## Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the exposure to adverse changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes affect net present values of future cash flows and consequently net interest income and other cash flows which are sensitive to interest change.

Primary sources of risk of interest rate changes are:

- Repricing risk – resulting from unfavorable changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities in the remaining period until the next interest rate change (fixed interest rate positions are classified according to their remaining maturity);
- Yield curve risk – the risk of changes in the shape and slope of yield curve;
- Basis risk – risk of different change in interest rates of corresponding asset and liabilities positions which have the same currency, repricing period and frequency of change, but different base rates; and
- Option risk – arises from option derivative positions or from the optional elements embedded in bank assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items.

The risk is measured by calculating the change in the net present value of a portfolio in a scenario where the interest rate changes by 1 basis point, as a sensitivity measure with the basis point value (BP01) limit applied.

The tables below present sensitivity to interest rate changes (BP01) for the Bank (including both trading and non-trading portfolios) related to individual currency exposures and the combination of the basket of currencies. The Bank positions itself mainly in EUR, followed by limited exposure in CHF and USD, while positions in currencies other than those represented below were not material. The sensitivity analysis for every position is based on contractual dates of future interest rate changes. For positions without contractual dates for interest rate changes, or without contractual maturity, the Bank uses assumptions which reflect actual interest rate sensitivity of the position, by embedding the output of behavioral models.

## Interest rate basis point shift by 1 bps within the Bank as of 31/12/2025

EUR Currency	31/12/2025					Total
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	
CHF	(187)	(1,393)	(217)	(4,625)	(10,190)	(16,612)
EUR	(2,633)	(17,356)	(16,861)	(29,471)	(31,393)	(97,714)
USD	(192)	17	-	-	-	(175)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,012)</b>	<b>(18,732)</b>	<b>(17,078)</b>	<b>(34,096)</b>	<b>(41,583)</b>	<b>(114,501)</b>

## Risk Report

## Interest rate basis point shift by 1 bps within the Bank as of 31/12/2024

EUR Currency	31/12/2024					Total
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	
CHF	(425)	(1,707)	(119)	(3,103)	(7,034)	(12,388)
EUR	1,986	(17,072)	(33,123)	(38,411)	(35,299)	(121,920)
USD	(186)	7	-	-	-	(180)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>(18,772)</b>	<b>(33,242)</b>	<b>(41,514)</b>	<b>(42,334)</b>	<b>(134,489)</b>

The overall exposure to interest rate basis point shift decreased on average in 2025 compared to 2024 mainly due to an increase of stable non-maturity deposits (higher liability BP01) offset by a higher residual risk of fixed rate assets (higher asset BP01). In the tables above, the negative values show that a parallel shift of +0.01 % of the interest rate curve has a negative impact on the economic value (i.e. a parallel upward shift of +0.01 % of the interest rate curve results in a loss of 114,501 EUR as of 31 December 2025).

The relation between 'interest rate risk in the banking book' and the Bank's capital is established by the European Union Directive CRD V and the European Union Regulation CRR which enact Basel III as part of the EU banking legislation framework and requires the Bank to compare the change in market value of the banking book after a 2-percent interest rate shock (+/- 200 basis points) with the Bank's net capital resources. In case such an interest rate shock absorbs more than 15 % of the Bank's net capital resources, the Bank's supervisory authority may require the Bank to take measures to reduce risk.

The EBA's IRRBB guidelines additionally require banks to calculate the impact of six predefined shock scenarios ("Supervisory Outlier Test", or "SOT") on their own funds and to inform their supervisor should the decline in economic value exceed 15 % of Tier 1 capital. The EBA expects the second threshold to function as an early warning indicator to trigger an enhanced supervisory dialogue. Results of those scenarios are monitored and presented to FRC monthly.

Stress testing results show that a 2-percent interest rate shock (parallel increase of interest rates) at year end 2025 would absorb 9.1 % of the Bank's capital which is below the threshold level of 15 %. The result has improved versus the end of 2024 (when a Parallel Up shock resulted in a loss of 10.6 % of Tier 1 capital) due to lower overall interest rate risk exposure in the Banking Book, as explained above, driven mainly by an increase of stable non-maturity deposits offset by higher fixed rate assets exposure. The results of SOT scenarios on the economic value at year end 2025 show that a parallel up shock would absorb 8.6 % of the Bank's capital, lower compared to 2024 (in SOT Parallel Up scenario, the loss was 10.2 % of Tier 1 capital). These results have not been audited.

The Bank measures and monitors interest rate risk in the banking book also with regard to the sensitivity of net interest income (Net Interest Income sensitivity).

Net Interest Income ("NII") sensitivity is measured on all owned positions from business and strategic investment decisions (banking book only) with a 1-year estimation horizon.

According to the 2022 EBA guidelines, the Bank monitors the result of Supervisory Outlier Tests on NII sensitivity. In the SOT parallel down scenario, the NII decreases by 3.9 mn EUR (i.e. 1.4 % of Tier 1 capital, below the regulatory threshold of 5 % that entered into force starting May 2024). The result improved compared to a loss of 8.9 mn EUR as of 31 December 2024 (which represented 3.3 % of the Bank's capital). These results have not been audited.

Additionally, the Bank measures the impact on Economic Value and Net interest income of various potential interest rate shocks on the total exposures (Banking Book and Trading Book). With regards to Economic value sensitivity, the main scenarios which are assessed on monthly basis represent:

- Parallel shift of interest rate curves of +/-200 bps;
- Parallel shift of interest rate curves of +/-100 bps.

At the end of 2025, interest rate sensitivity in EUR remains the main risk factor. The outcome of positive and negative parallel scenarios is mostly driven by fixed rate assets position in the commercial and replication portfolio.

# Risk Report

## Sensitivity of Net Economic Value

Scenario	Risk factor	Stress result (in EUR '000) 31/12/2025			Stress result (in EUR '000) 31/12/2024		
		EUR	CHF	USD	EUR	CHF	USD
parallel -200 bp		24,607	4,146	32	30,788	3,700	36
parallel +200 bp		(16,878)	(2,979)	(32)	(21,473)	(2,124)	(36)
parallel -100 bp		10,412	1,795	16	13,462	1,449	18
parallel +100 bp		(8,861)	(1,568)	(16)	(11,347)	(1,136)	(18)

## Credit Spread Risk

Starting from 2024, UniCredit Group, following the EBA guidelines defining Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book ("CSRBB") as a new type of risk within financial risks, set out in the Global Policy Group CSRBB Governance Guidelines principles and rules for managing, measuring, and controlling the credit spread risk in the banking book. The CSRBB Risk strategies are set by the Holding Company at least on an annual basis, in coherence with the definition of the overall Group Risk Appetite and in accordance with the CSRBB limitation framework. CSRBB limitation framework is fully integrated in the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).

Two types of metrics are monitored:

- RAF CSRBB economic value sensitivity and RAF max. domestic sovereign exposure
- Credit point value (CPV) of sovereign and non-sovereign issuers

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's debt securities portfolio comprises solely of bonds from sovereign issuers classified as held to collect and sell or held to collect. In detail, 85 % of the Bank's bond portfolio is comprised of the Republic of Slovenia government bonds and 15 % are other EU sovereign issuers, ECB eligible, with a maximum residual maturity of 10 years and average duration below 5 years.

The Bank calculates and monitors the spread basis point value (sensitivity to 1 basis point change of credit spread) of its portfolios daily and regularly monitors the situation on the financial markets and the credit ratings of the issuers. The exposures in tables below refer to total Banking Book and Trading Book and are reported excluding Own Issues (iMREL bond). The increase in average exposure during 2025 compared to 2024 is due to new investments and reinvestments (replacement of maturing bonds with new ones).

### Spread basis point value as of 31/12/2025 (not audited)

EUR	31/12/2025				
Maturity	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 10 years	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>(143)</b>	<b>(1,626)</b>	<b>(17,699)</b>	<b>(144,179)</b>	<b>(163,647)</b>

### Spread basis point value as of 31/12/2024 (not audited)

EUR	31/12/2024				
Maturity	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 10 years	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,295)</b>	<b>(14,901)</b>	<b>(126,998)</b>	<b>(145,194)</b>

In addition to the sensitivity approach presented above, the Bank measures the impact of a stress scenario on credit spread vs net economic value for the total Bank exposures, in the Slovenian government bonds.

# Risk Report

## Foreign Exchange Risk

Besides VaR, Foreign Exchange positioning is also monitored by each currency on aggregated position level. During 2025, the Bank held larger positions only in major currencies.

### The Bank's open FX position in major currencies in 2025 and 2024

EUR '000	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Currency	Position	Position
CHF	89	47
GBP	(1)	-
JPY	-	3
USD	(30)	286

## Risk Report

## The Bank's Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2025

EUR '000 Item	EUR	CHF	USD	Other	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	860,679	5,178	21,326	12,176	899,358
Financial assets held for trading	49,801	2	815	978	51,596
Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	152	-	152
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	342,386	-	-	-	342,386
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,342,417	48,891	18,263	0	2,409,571
Debt securities	36,307	-	-	-	36,307
Other financial assets	2,246	-	15	-	2,261
Loans to banks	186,843	-	18,247	-	205,090
Loans to non-banks customers	2,117,021	48,891	1	-	2,165,913
Derivatives - hedge accounting	55,510	-	-	-	55,510
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(41,098)	-	-	-	(41,098)
Tangible assets	11,302	-	-	-	11,302
Intangible assets	7,472	-	-	-	7,472
Tax assets	7,526	-	-	-	7,526
Other assets	2,334	-	-	-	2,334
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,638,329</b>	<b>54,071</b>	<b>40,556</b>	<b>13,154</b>	<b>3,746,108</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	37,048	6	766	963	38,783
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	3,260,864	10,594	51,826	11,834	3,335,118
Deposits from banks and central banks	72,410	224	500	973	74,107
Deposits from non-bank customers	3,067,567	10,105	48,960	10,278	3,136,911
Loans from banks and central banks	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	83,235	-	-	-	83,235
Other financial liabilities	37,652	265	2,366	584	40,866
Derivatives - hedge accounting	31,454	4,878	-	-	36,332
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(26,286)	-	-	-	(26,286)
Provisions	55,346	-	11	-	55,357
Tax liabilities	1,046	-	-	-	1,046
Other liabilities	12,183	-	-	-	12,183
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,371,655</b>	<b>15,478</b>	<b>52,603</b>	<b>12,797</b>	<b>3,452,533</b>
Share capital	20,384	-	-	-	20,384
Share premium	107,760	-	-	-	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,823	-	-	-	4,823
Reserves form profit	99,778	-	-	-	99,778
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	60,833	-	-	-	60,833
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>293,576</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293,576</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>3,665,231</b>	<b>15,478</b>	<b>52,603</b>	<b>12,797</b>	<b>3,746,109</b>

## Risk Report

## The Bank's Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2024

EUR '000 Item	EUR	CHF	USD	Other	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	1,137,513	7,573	13,533	11,976	1,170,595
Financial assets held for trading	43,789	2	8,190	634	52,615
Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	436	-	436
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	317,096	-	-	-	317,096
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,030,660	54,585	23,511	-	2,108,757
Debt securities	30,817	-	-	-	30,817
Other financial assets	3,556	-	15	-	3,572
Loans to banks	136,249	-	23,495	-	159,744
Loans to non-banks customers	1,860,038	54,585	1	-	1,914,624
Derivatives - hedge accounting	57,209	106	-	-	57,315
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(29,929)	-	-	-	(29,929)
Tangible assets	11,488	-	-	-	11,488
Intangible assets	8,547	-	-	-	8,547
Tax assets	480	-	-	-	480
Other assets	4,097	-	-	-	4,097
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,580,950</b>	<b>62,266</b>	<b>45,670</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>3,701,497</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	40,691	-	8,010	622	49,323
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	3,183,799	11,450	42,571	10,674	3,248,494
Deposits from banks and central banks	68,091	163	798	1,494	70,547
Deposits from non-bank customers	3,021,496	11,105	37,601	9,069	3,079,271
Debt securities	53,185	-	-	-	53,185
Other financial liabilities	41,028	182	4,172	110	45,491
Derivatives - hedge accounting	39,366	5,093	-	-	44,459
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(22,223)	-	-	-	(22,223)
Provisions	47,783	-	14	-	47,798
Tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	13,338	-	-	-	13,338
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,302,755</b>	<b>16,543</b>	<b>50,595</b>	<b>11,296</b>	<b>3,381,188</b>
Share capital	20,384	-	-	-	20,384
Share premium	107,760	-	-	-	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	885	-	-	-	885
Reserves form profit	99,778	-	-	-	99,778
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	91,501	-	-	-	91,501
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>320,308</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>320,308</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>3,623,063</b>	<b>16,543</b>	<b>50,595</b>	<b>11,296</b>	<b>3,701,497</b>

# Risk Report

The Bank runs sensitivity analyses to capture the potential impact of adverse movements of market rates on entire portfolio or split either according to Regulatory view (Banking and Trading Book) or according to Accounting view (Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income and Fair Value through Profit and Loss).

Sensitivity analysis for the foreign exchange risk as of 31 December 2025 shows that the Bank would incur a loss of 3.4 thousand EUR in case all currencies (except EUR) would depreciate by 20 %.

## Sensitivity to FX Risk

EUR '000		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
All currencies except EUR	(5 %)	(1)	(31.9)
All currencies except EUR	(10 %)	(1.7)	(63.9)
All currencies except EUR	(20 %)	(3.4)	(127.8)
CHF	(5 %)	-	(2.4)
CHF	(10 %)	-	(4.7)
CHF	(20 %)	1	(9.5)
USD	(5 %)	6.9	(10.0)
USD	(10 %)	13.8	(20.0)
USD	(20 %)	27.7	(39.9)

## Financial Derivatives

The Bank classifies its derivatives transactions into interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, securities related transactions and other derivatives based on the underlying financial instrument.

In all the categories, a distinction is made between over the counter (OTC) and exchange traded products. Most of the derivative's portfolio is composed of OTC derivatives.

The Bank is a business partner in plain-vanilla and structured transactions for corporate customers and promptly closes risk positions which could lead to a breach of available market risk limits.

The Bank also uses derivatives for asset and liabilities management.

For portfolio management and risk management purposes, contracts are valued at current prices using recognized and tested models. Market values show the contract values as of the balance sheet date where positive market values of OTC contracts indicate the current default risk arising from the relevant transactions.

## Notional volume of derivative transactions as of 31 December 2025

EUR '000	Notional		Positive market value		Negative market value	
	Trading book	Bank book	Trading book	Bank book	Trading book	Bank book
<b>1. Debt securities and interest rate indexes</b>	<b>1,229,495</b>	<b>1,645,497</b>	<b>39,565</b>	<b>55,510</b>	<b>37,048</b>	<b>31,454</b>
a) Options	225,000	-	28,285	-	25,709	-
b) Swaps	1,004,495	1,645,497	11,280	55,510	11,339	31,454
<b>3. Gold and currencies</b>	<b>265,879</b>	<b>40,799</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>4,878</b>
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	77,237	40,799	139	-	1,028	4,878
c) Forwards	188,642	-	1,653	-	705	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,495,373</b>	<b>1,686,296</b>	<b>41,357</b>	<b>55,510</b>	<b>38,781</b>	<b>36,332</b>

# Risk Report

## Notional volume of derivative transactions as of 31 December 2024

EUR '000 Derivative instrument types/Underlyings	Notional		Positive market value		Negative market value	
	Trading book	Bank book	Trading book	Bank book	Trading book	Bank book
<b>1. Debt securities and interest rate indexes</b>	<b>1,256,238</b>	<b>1,700,801</b>	<b>43,575</b>	<b>57,209</b>	<b>40,691</b>	<b>39,366</b>
a) Options	225,000	-	23,771	-	21,101	-
b) Swaps	1,031,238	1,700,801	19,804	57,209	19,590	39,366
<b>3. Gold and currencies</b>	<b>461,551</b>	<b>50,999</b>	<b>8,797</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>8,632</b>	<b>5,093</b>
a) Options	69,304	-	2,320	-	2,317	-
b) Swaps	125,990	50,999	2,847	106	2,596	5,093
c) Forwards	266,257	-	3,630	-	3,718	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,717,789</b>	<b>1,751,800</b>	<b>52,372</b>	<b>57,315</b>	<b>49,323</b>	<b>44,459</b>

## Equity risk

Equity risk is the possibility that prices will fluctuate, affecting the fair value of investments and other instruments that derive their value from a particular investment. The primary exposure to equity risk arises from the Bank's holding of equity investments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

### Maximum Market Risk RWA

Max RWA of MR (%) represents the proportion of Market Risk Weighted Assets ("RWA") in total RWA. Risk is monitored in relation a limit level which is included in the Market Risk limits Framework. The limit is set up in line with projected Market Risk RWA and it reflects the intention of the Bank to maintain a commercial banking focus.

## Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its expected or unexpected payment obligations, current and future, without jeopardizing its day-to-day operations or its financial condition. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend. This type of risk is inherent in the banking operations and can be triggered by institution-specific events like a rating downgrade or market-wide events such as system outage or capital and money market disruptions.

The Bank aims at maintaining liquidity at a level that enables to fund its operations at the best rate conditions under normal operating circumstances, and to remain always in a position to meet payment obligations.

The Bank considers liquidity risk as a central risk in banking business and manages it in a comprehensive and structured manner. Procedures, responsibilities and reporting lines in this area have been laid down in the liquidity policy and include a contingency plan in the event of liquidity crisis.

The Bank's liquidity framework is based on the Liquidity Risk Mismatch Model which is characterized by the following fundamental principles:

- Short-term liquidity risk management (operational liquidity), which considers the events that will impact the Bank's liquidity position from 1 day up to one year. The primary objective is to maintain the Bank's capacity to fulfil its ordinary and extraordinary payment obligations while minimizing the relevant costs;
- Structural liquidity risk management (structural risk), which considers the events that will impact the Bank's liquidity position over one year. The primary objective is to maintain an adequate ratio between medium/long term liabilities and medium to long-term assets, with a view to avoid pressures on short-term funding sources (both current and future), while in the meantime optimizing the cost of funding;
- Stress tests: Liquidity risk is a low probability, high impact event. Therefore, stress testing is an excellent tool to reveal potential vulnerabilities in the balance sheet. The Bank uses several scenarios ranging from general market crisis to idiosyncratic crisis, and a combination hereof.

In this context, the models to manage the liquidity take into account all assets, liabilities, off-balance sheet positions and also both present and future events which generate certain or potential cash flows for the Bank, thereby protecting the Bank from risks relating to the transformation of maturity.

# Risk Report

In addition to an adequate liquidity buffer to face unexpected outflows and robust and regular up-to-date stress testing performed, the main liquidity mitigation factors are:

- An accurate plan of short-term and medium to long-term liquidity needs;
- Effective Contingency Liquidity Policy with feasible and up-to-date Contingency Action Plan to be executed in case of market crisis;
- A system of early warning indicators to anticipate any potential liquidity crisis and give the Bank enough time to restore its safe liquidity profile.

## Short-term liquidity

Under the short-term component of liquidity risk management, the Bank considers aspects of intraday liquidity and day-to-day funding needs. The first focuses on ensuring access to sufficient intraday liquidity to meet any obligations, whether expected or unexpected, the Bank may have to clearing and settlement systems and includes monitoring of major currency payment flows and payment system collateral in real time.

Short-term (day-to-day) funding is managed by active participation in the interbank market in line with funding needs and business developments monitored through the monthly rolling forecast and funding plan. Daily monitoring of short-term liquidity gaps ensures that on any day there is a limited amount of refinancing required.

For short-term liquidity management, the operative maturity ladder metric is used. It is composed by the net contractual cash flows (in/outflows) affecting the cash position at Central Banks or "Nostro Account". Therefore, these flows impact directly the "core liquidity" of the bank, over pre-defined time buckets. Volume limits for maturities of up to three months are in place and monitored daily. Volume limits are established on an aggregated level as well as for separate major currencies to limit the risk of a need for follow-up funding if foreign currency markets dry up. The operative maturity ladder is included in the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), with a limit of 0 on the 3 months bucket and is a liquidity recovery indicator in the Recovery and Resolution Plan. The Bank also adopts the cash horizon as a synthetic indicator of the short-term liquidity risk levels. The cash horizon identifies the number of days after which the relevant entity is no longer able to meet its liquidity obligations as expressed in the operative maturity ladder, after having exhausted the available counterbalancing capacity.

From a regulatory perspective, the liquidity reserve is represented by the amount of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA). This is the numerator of the Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which is the main metric for assessing and monitoring the adequacy of the Bank's stock of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) under stress for a short-term horizon of up to 30 days.

The compliance with this regulatory requirement is constantly monitored by setting, in the risk appetite framework (RAF), internal limitations above the binding minimum level of 100 %. LCR is also a liquidity recovery indicator in the Bank's recovery and resolution plan.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is the ratio between high quality liquid assets (HQLA) and expected net cash outflows, implying that a ratio above 100 % ensures that liquid assets are sufficient to cover net cash outflows estimated over the next 30 days. High quality liquid assets (HQLA) include assets, which can be easily and immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value even in periods of severe idiosyncratic and market stress. It consists of cash, withdrawable central bank reserves (available in time of stress) and securities (unencumbered). Net cash outflows represent the difference between cash outflows (balance and off-balance position) and inflows anticipated in upcoming 30 days. The number of inflows that can offset outflows is capped at 75 % of total expected outflows.

## Structural liquidity

Structural liquidity management is a complement to the short-term liquidity framework and focuses on medium-term and long-term liquidity management. It aims at limiting refinancing exposures above one year and thus reducing refinancing needs in the shorter term. The maintenance of an adequate ratio between medium to long-term liabilities and assets aims at avoiding pressures on short-term sources, whether present or future.

The standard measures taken for such purposes are the following:

- The spreading of the maturity of funding operations in order to reduce the usage of less stable funding sources, while in the meantime optimizing the cost of funding;
- The financing of growth through strategic funding activities, setting the most appropriate maturities (yearly funding plan);
- The balancing of medium/to long-term wholesale funding requirements with the need to minimize costs, by diversifying sources, national markets, currencies of issuance and instruments used (realization of the yearly funding plan).

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is the main metric for monitoring structural liquidity of the Bank, as described by CRR2. The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is the ratio between available and required amount of stable funding. It establishes a minimum acceptable amount of medium-long term funding in front of the Bank's assets and activities. It aims to limit over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding during times of buoyant market liquidity and encourage better assessment of liquidity risk across all balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. NSFR is included in the Bank's risk appetite framework and is included as a recovery indicator in the Bank's recovery and resolution plan.

# Risk Report

In addition to the regulatory perspective offered by the net stable funding ratio, an internal metric, named structural liquidity ratio, has been introduced to strengthen the steering of structural liquidity risk from an economic point of view, i.e. considering the liquidity risk stemming from different balance sheet items under the perspective of internal models. SLR is defined as the ratio between cumulated Liabilities and cumulated Assets over bucket 1 year and the ratio between cumulated Liabilities and cumulated Assets over bucket 3 year. The latter is included in the risk appetite framework (RAF) with assigned limit.

The two metrics represent the regulatory and the managerial views of the structural liquidity position: NSFR (according to CRR2 regulation) is based on regulatory weights, while SLR leverages on internal economic models.

Another key structural metric, aimed at measuring the funding needs originated from the commercial activity of the Bank, is the Loans to Deposits ratio. It measures the need of funding, the Bank has to finance on the wholesale market. The indicator is integrated in the risk appetite framework with the aim of monitoring and managing the level of funding coverage of net loans to customers, coming from funding sources not exclusively obtained through Treasury/Finance activity.

## Stress Testing

Stress testing is a risk management technique used to evaluate the potential effects on the Bank's financial condition of a specific event and/or movement in a set of financial variables. As a forward-looking tool, liquidity stress testing diagnoses the Bank's liquidity risk. In particular, the results of the stress tests are used to:

- Determine liquidity limits both in quantitative and qualitative terms;
- Plan and carry out alternative funding transactions for purposes of off-setting liquidity outflows;
- Structure/modify the liquidity profile of the Bank's assets;
- Provide support to the development of the liquidity contingency plan.

The following three types of potential liquidity crisis are considered:

- Market (systemic, global or sector): market downturn scenario. This scenario consists of a sudden turmoil in a monetary and capital market, which may be caused by closure (or limited access) to market/settlement system, critical political events, country crisis, credit crunch, etc.;
- Specific to UniCredit Bank, or part of it (idiosyncratic): name crisis; the assumptions could be operational risk, events relating to the worsened perception of the Bank's reputational risk and a downgrade in rating;
- A combination of market and specific crisis: combined scenario.

The combined scenario is defined as a general negative development in the market environment and as a factual or market-hypothesized problem specific to the Bank.

The time frame for the stress test is 1 year. Stress test results are monitored monthly and regularly presented and discussed on the Financial Risk Committee. By securing an appropriate level of funding resources, the Bank ensures that its potential refinancing capacities always exceed the funding needs projected within defined scenarios.

During 2025, the Bank's survival period under the Combined scenario was always beyond 12 months.

## Funding Plan

The funding plan plays a fundamental role in the overall liquidity management, influencing both the short-term and the structural position. The Funding Plan, developed consistently with a sustainable analysis of uses and sources, both on short-term and structural positions, is prepared on a yearly basis to establish the extent of the Banks's funding needs in the upcoming year. A mid-year review is also performed to capture material changes both in the business environment and funding strategy. The Funding Plan encompasses additional funding measures needed to support business growth as well as measures aiming at replacing funding sources maturing within the next year. While being designed by the Balance Sheet Management unit, it is independently assessed by the Market and Liquidity Risk Management function (Non-Financial and Financial Risk unit). The ultimate aim of the Funding plan is to ensure that the funding structure of the Bank is well diversified both in terms of maturity profiles and sources of funding. The timely execution of the Funding Plan is monitored continuously as part of the monitoring process of development of assets and liabilities.

## Contingency Liquidity Management

Liquidity crisis is a high impact, low probability event. If the liquidity crisis was to occur, it is essential for the Bank to act on time to minimize potentially disruptive consequences of the crisis. Contingency liquidity management has an objective of ensuring the availability of effective organizational model to manage the negative effects of a liquidity crisis. It governs the management of potential liquidity shocks to the Bank whenever they may arise.

# Risk Report

A fundamental part of the Contingency Liquidity Management is the Contingency Funding Plan. The Contingency Funding Plan consists of a set of specific management actions together with a description of liquidity instruments at disposal in a crisis. Each contingency funding instrument contains an estimated volume, time to execute, and the impact on key liquidity indicators under stress.

A specific early warning indicators dashboard is in place to continuously monitor situations of stress, which may, among others, be originated by market, sector or name specific events. They are based either on macroeconomic or market indicators that also reflect the monetary policy stance of the Central Banks variables, or on specific internal metrics. The system of early warning indicators helps to identify emerging vulnerabilities in the Banks's liquidity risk position or potential funding needs, triggering a potential response by the Senior management. A "traffic light approach" is adopted for each metric to have sufficient time to inform senior management of a deteriorating situation and allow to put in place adequate actions aimed at restoring the business-as-usual state.

## Year-end Assessment of Liquidity

The Bank has maintained a strong liquidity profile throughout 2025. The Bank manages maturity mismatches by maintaining an adequate liquidity reserve in the form of the ECB eligible loans and securities.

### Disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2025

EUR '000				
Assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of non-encumbered assets	Fair value of non-encumbered assets
<b>Assets of the reporting institution</b>	<b>72,211</b>	<b>42,944</b>	<b>3,673,898</b>	<b>345,952</b>
Loans on demand	29,083		862,176	
Equity instruments			24,460	24,460
Debt securities	42,831	42,944	321,790	321,492
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	297		2,372,969	
Other assets			92,503	

EUR '000		
Encumbered assets/collateral received and associated liabilities	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	40,466	297
Derivatives	40,466	297
Deposits		
Other sources of encumbrance		71,914
<b>Total encumbered assets</b>	<b>40,466</b>	<b>72,211</b>

### Disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2024

EUR '000				
Assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of non-encumbered assets	Fair value of non-encumbered assets
<b>Assets of the reporting institution</b>	<b>48,827</b>	<b>18,582</b>	<b>3,652,670</b>	<b>329,872</b>
Loans on demand	29,843		1,132,532	
Equity instruments			24,157	24,157
Debt securities	18,580	18,582	305,826	305,715
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	404		2,077,565	
Other assets			112,590	

## Risk Report

EUR '000		
Encumbered assets/collateral received and associated liabilities	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	49,742	404
Derivatives	49,742	404
Deposits		
Other sources of encumbrance		48,423
<b>Total encumbered assets</b>	<b>49,742</b>	<b>48,827</b>

## Risk Report

## The Bank's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2025, undiscounted

EUR '000 Content	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	826,383	72,975	-	-	-	-	899,358
Financial assets held for trading	-	11,099	809	7,111	16,059	28,918	63,997
Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	152	152
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	140	6,852	10,972	166,206	189,881	374,051
Financial assets at amortized cost	6,301	133,162	176,226	461,472	945,499	998,594	2,721,255
Debt securities	-	59	1,118	45	22,775	17,114	41,112
Other financial assets	1,203	1,057	-	-	-	-	2,261
Loans to banks	-	18,827	51,415	137,243	-	281	207,765
Loans to non-banks customers	5,098	113,219	123,693	324,184	922,725	981,199	2,470,118
Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	652	755	7,103	36,578	75,849	120,938
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	-	-	(4)	(179)	(3,374)	(37,541)	(41,098)
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,302	11,302
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	7,472	7,472
Tax assets	-	-	-	7,526	-	-	7,526
Other assets	254	2,042	-	-	-	39	2,334
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>832,938</b>	<b>220,072</b>	<b>184,639</b>	<b>494,004</b>	<b>1,160,969</b>	<b>1,274,742</b>	<b>4,167,287</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	840	446	7,014	15,632	26,672	50,604
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	2,057,829	632,166	282,478	269,418	76,030	37,849	3,355,769
Debt securities	-	-	996	2,320	61,332	30,000	94,648
Other financial liabilities	-	34,246	24	80	1,308	6,017	41,674
Deposits from banks and central banks	20,036	54,071	-	-	-	-	74,107
Deposits from non-bank customers	2,037,793	543,848	281,458	267,018	13,390	1,833	3,145,339
Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	287	2,782	2,560	29,984	31,806	67,419
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(26,286)	-	-	-	-	-	(26,286)
Provisions	30	696	206	2,090	48,815	3,520	55,357
Tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,046	-	1,046
Other liabilities	-	11,600	-	-	-	584	12,183
Share capital	-	-	-	-	-	20,384	20,384
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	107,760	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	4,823	4,823
Reserves form profit	-	-	-	-	-	99,778	99,778
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	-	-	-	-	-	60,832	60,832
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>2,031,573</b>	<b>645,589</b>	<b>285,911</b>	<b>281,081</b>	<b>171,507</b>	<b>394,007</b>	<b>3,809,669</b>
<b>Mismatch</b>	<b>1,198,635</b>	<b>425,517</b>	<b>101,272</b>	<b>(212,923)</b>	<b>(989,463)</b>	<b>(880,735)</b>	<b>(357,618)</b>

## Risk Report

## The Bank's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2024, undiscounted

EUR '000 Content	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	556,647	614,050	-	-	-	-	1,170,697
Financial assets held for trading	-	2,153	1,540	14,520	27,082	28,269	73,564
Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	436	436
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	92	4,578	60,608	88,240	189,362	342,880
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,404	214,113	107,299	399,156	916,500	771,423	2,416,033
Debt securities	-	59	791	45	7,635	26,141	34,670
Other financial assets	2,308	1,264	-	-	-	-	3,572
Loans to banks	-	100,180	949	60,702	-	404	162,235
Loans to non-banks customers	5,096	112,610	105,559	338,409	908,866	744,878	2,215,418
Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	1,711	2,399	10,169	35,961	70,483	120,722
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	-	-	(8)	(266)	(2,975)	(26,679)	(29,929)
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,488	11,488
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	8,547	8,547
Tax assets	-	-	-	425	55	-	480
Other assets	718	3,337	-	-	-	41	4,097
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>564,769</b>	<b>835,456</b>	<b>115,808</b>	<b>484,612</b>	<b>1,064,863</b>	<b>1,053,369</b>	<b>4,118,912</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	1,855	1,512	14,390	26,402	25,817	69,975
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	1,881,120	682,562	298,948	318,765	45,986	43,672	3,271,051
Debt securities	-	-	798	1,543	23,258	35,000	60,598
Other financial liabilities	-	38,269	-	63	749	6,409	45,491
Deposits from banks and central banks	10,560	59,987	-	-	-	-	70,547
Deposits from non-bank customers	1,870,560	584,305	298,150	317,159	21,980	2,262	3,094,415
Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	(38)	3,605	4,571	31,134	44,223	83,496
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(22,305)	-	-	82	-	-	(22,223)
Provisions	26	450	355	1,903	42,377	2,687	47,798
Other liabilities	-	12,904	-	-	-	435	13,338
Share capital	-	-	-	-	-	20,384	20,384
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	107,760	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	885	885
Reserves from profit	-	-	-	-	-	99,778	99,778
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	-	-	-	-	-	91,501	91,501
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>1,858,841</b>	<b>697,733</b>	<b>304,418</b>	<b>339,711</b>	<b>145,899</b>	<b>437,143</b>	<b>3,783,744</b>
<b>Mismatch</b>	<b>1,294,072</b>	<b>(137,723)</b>	<b>188,610</b>	<b>(144,901)</b>	<b>(918,964)</b>	<b>(616,227)</b>	<b>(335,168)</b>

Notes to the table:

1) Non-discounted items of the Bank's Statement of financial position are displayed in the table, according to their contractual maturity.

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- 2) Future coupon payments are included in the view.
- 3) Non-discounted cash flows for derivative transactions are included in the table according to the maturity.
- 4) Off balance sheet liabilities (such as issued guarantees and loan commitments) are not included in the view; they are captured in the LCR calculation (outflows for such items are calculated by applying LCR outflow rates aligned with LCR Delegated Act) and in liquidity risk managerial reports (e.g. Liquidity Stress Test).

The Bank's expected cash flows on some financial assets and financial liabilities may vary from the contractual cash flows. The main differences are as follows:

- Non maturity deposits (customer sight and savings accounts, without contractual maturity) are expected to remain stable over a long-time horizon. By applying statistical analysis, the Bank's models such deposits with the aim to identify their stability, defined as the tendency to be a permanent source of funding. The aim of the model is to estimate the "stable component" which is allocated to medium-long term maturity buckets (above 1 year) while non-stable amount is allocated to short term buckets (lower than 1 year). The stability model is validated internally and back tested annually and the results are approved by the Financial Risk Committee. The parameters of the model are embedded in the Structural Liquidity Ratio metric which represents the managerial view of the structural liquidity position.
- With regards to customer loans, no early prepayment assumptions are applied for the purpose of liquidity risk management.

## Fair value disclosures of financial assets not carried at fair value

Fair Value (IFRS 13) disclosure requirements regarding the accounting of financial instruments portfolios not measured at fair value are provided below:

EUR '000	Carrying amount 2025	Fair value (Level 1) 2025	Fair value (Level 2) 2025	Fair value (Level 3) 2025	Carrying amount 2024	Fair value (Level 2) 2024	Fair value (Level 3) 2024
Cash and cash balances	899,358			899,357	1,170,595	--	1,170,595
Held-to-maturity investments	36,307	35,605			30,817	29,910	-
Loans and receivables with banks	205,090		169,929	36,577	159,744	0	159,708
Loans and receivables with customers	2,165,913		765,435	1,375,240	1,914,624	948,286	919,797
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,306,669</b>	<b>35,605</b>	<b>935,364</b>	<b>2,311,174</b>	<b>3,275,780</b>	<b>978,196</b>	<b>2,250,100</b>
Deposits from banks and central bank	74,107			74,107	70,547	-	68,892
Deposits from customers	3,136,911		573,074	2,564,107	3,079,271	-	3,007,024
Loans from banks and central banks	-				-	-	-
Debt securities in issue	83,235			84,387	53,185	-	51,937
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,294,252</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>573,074</b>	<b>2,722,601</b>	<b>3,203,003</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,127,853</b>

Financial instruments not carried at fair value are not managed on a fair value basis. For these instruments, fair values are calculated for disclosure purposes only and do not impact the balance sheet or the profit or loss. The fair value calculation is coherent with the Discounted Cash Flows methodologies for the estimation of the present value of financial instruments subject to default risk. The cash flows riskiness is considered by applying weights to the discount factors to consider credit and time value in the spread calculation, which is, in turn, the function of the expected and unexpected loss.

Fair value is calculated on a standalone balance sheet item level. Estimated full fair value consists of a risk-free component and a credit risk component. Risk-free component is estimated using observable market interest rates, whereas the credit risk component is estimated using internal models (non-observable valuation inputs). The final allocation of balance sheet items to fair value hierarchy levels depends on the proportion of the full fair value that is attributable to non-observable valuation inputs. If the contribution of non-observable valuation inputs to the full fair value of balance sheet items is below 5%, the items are classified as level 2, otherwise they are classified as level 3.

- \* Level 2: Fair value is determined using the valuation models, which are based primarily on market data. Level 2 includes also financial assets whose fair value is based on the quoted price for an identical instrument, but for which there is no active market.
- \*\* Level 3: Fair value is determined using the valuation models based primarily on unobservable inputs. An input qualifies as an observable input if it is directly observable as a market price or may be derived from an observable price. The examples of Level 3 inputs are historical volatility or interest rates for currencies and maturities for which there are no observable financial instruments. If the value of a financial instrument is based on non-observable inputs, the value of these inputs at the end of the reporting period may be selected from a range of reasonable

## Risk Report

possible alternatives. For the purpose of preparing financial statements, the reasonable values selected for such non-observable inputs are in line with prevailing market conditions and the Bank's valuation verification approach.

Fair Value Adjustments (FVA) represent the difference between the price of a financial instrument obtained using a valuation model and its fair value as defined in IFRS 13, which reflects the exit price at which the investment could be closed on the market. The FVA methodology of the Bank considers the following inputs:

- Positive and negative exposure profiles derived from the Counterparty Credit Risk internal model,
- PD term structure implied by current market default rates obtained from credit default swaps,
- Funding spread curve that is representative of the average funding spread of peer financial groups.

FVAs calculated by the Bank include Credit/Debit Valuation Adjustment (CVA/DVA), Close-out costs.

The CVA/DVA methodology of the Bank considers the following inputs:

- Exposure at Default (EAD) is estimated using simulation techniques that include Specific Wrong-Way Risk due to the correlation between counterparty credit risk and the underlying derivative risk factors,
- Probability of Default (PD) is implied by current market default rates obtained from Credit Default Swaps, Loss Given Default (LGD) is based on the estimated level of expected recovery and the market default rate derived from CDS.

Close-out costs reflect the cost incurred when closing an active position in a financial instrument on the market. Close-out costs are calculated as the difference between the price at which a financial instrument is valued and the market price, usually represented by the bid-ask spread.

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