# Postavljamo nova merila odličnosti

2024 Letno poročilo

Podpiramo skupnosti pri napredku. | UniCredit Bank

## Organizacijska struktura

### Uprava, nadzorni svet in neodvisni revizor
na dan 31. december 2024

**UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.**

**Uprava**
**Predsednik uprave in CEO** Lorenzo Ramajola
**Člani** Matjaž Špilak, Boštjan Rupar,
Veronica Tomasoni, Tanja Turk

**Nadzorni svet**
**Predsednik** Francesco Correale
**Namestnica predsednika** Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin
**Članice** Milena Vukotić, Svetlana Pančenko,
Jasna Mandac

**Neodvisni revizor**
KPMG Slovenija d.o.o.

# Odličnost v UniCredit

**UniCredit je vseevropska banka** z edinstveno ponudbo storitev v **Italiji, Nemčiji, Avstriji ter Srednji in Vzhodni Evropi.** Naše poslanstvo je opolnomočiti skupnosti za napredek, zagotoviti najboljše storitve na trgu za vse deležnike ter sprostiti potencial naših sodelavcev in strank širom Evrope.

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# Igramo vodilno vlogo v evropskem bančništvu

> "Ko smo predstavili naš strateški načrt UniCredit Unlocked, smo zakorakali v novo obdobje za banko. Verjamem, da to počnemo znova in s tem se bomo še dodatno izboljšali."

## Spoštovani deležniki,

Od uvedbe našega strateškega načrta UniCredit Unlocked leta 2021 nas je zmagovalna strategija za dosego naše vizije – postati Banka za prihodnost Evrope – spodbudila tudi k temu, da postanemo ena najuspešnejših evropskih bank, hkrati pa tudi banka, ki definira cilje in pot, ki jim bodo drugi sledili.

Preobrazba skupine UniCredit v letih 2021–2024 je bila enostavno izjemna, realizirali pa smo jo ob konsistentnem doseganju odličnih finančnih rezultatov četrtletje za četrtletjem. S tem smo postavili nova merila v bančništvu.

Vse sodelavce smo združili, usmerili njihovo pozornost in jih navdušili za skupno vizijo, strategijo in kulturo. Povrnili smo zaupanje in predanost v naših 13 bankah in med našimi sodelavci: vsi delujemo kot ENA Skupina.

Poenostavili in racionalizirali smo našo organizacijo, procese in načine dela, pri čemer preoblikujemo našo učinkovitost, hkrati pa vlagamo v zaposlene, digitalno poslovanje in podatke, nove produkte in distribucijske kanale, da lahko našim strankam ponudimo več.

Živimo v skladu z našimi vrednotami in osredotočeni na temeljno poslanstvo: podpirati skupnosti pri napredku.

V vsakem trenutku spoštujemo naše ESG zaveze z znatnimi družbeno odgovornimi naložbami, kot je denimo naša pobuda "UniCredit for CEE" vredna 2,6 milijarde EUR in naša nova Edu-Fund platforma, ki podpira programe, ki se ukvarjajo s prikrajšanostjo na področju izobraževanja v naših skupnostih.

Z vsem tem smo zastavili preverjen načrt za bančništvo ne le v smislu finančnih dosežkov ampak tudi glede načinov, kako naj podpiramo skupnosti, v katerih delujemo in se vedno trudimo delati, kar je prav, ter na ta način spodbujati potrebne spremembe. Upamo, da so to cilji in pot, ki smo jih zastavili za finančni sektor.

### Rekordni rezultati

Naši rezultati v letu 2024 so bili najboljši v dolgi zgodovini skupine UniCredit. Zadnje četrtletje, ki je za nami, zaznamuje naše 16. zaporedno četrtletje dobičkonosne rasti.

**24,2 milijard EUR**
**Čisti prihodek**
+4 % FY/FY

**pribl. 17,7 %**
**RoTE**
Cilj: 10 %

**513 %**
**Skupni donos za delničarje**
Začetek 2021-2024
4x večji od naših evropskih konkurentov

**>26 milijard EUR**
**Skupna izplačila**
FY21-FY24
Cilj: 16 milijard EUR

**12,6 milijard EUR**
**Organsko ustvarjanje kapitala**
v letu 2024

Naš RoTE je dosegel 17,7 % ne glede na znaten presežek kapitala, in je najboljši v svojem razredu ob prilagoditvi za tak presežni kapital. Naš navedeni čisti dobiček je dosegel 9,7 milijarde evrov (10,3 milijarde evrov osnovnega kapitala). Naš organsko ustvarjen kapital v višini 444 bazičnih točk (bps) – oziroma 12,6 milijarde EUR – nam je omogočil, da smo pridobili 9,0 milijarde EUR za izplačilo, pri tem pa ohranili količnik CET1 v višini približno 15,9 % s približno 6,5 milijarde EUR presežnega kapitala v primerjavi z našimi ciljnim CET1 količnikom.

Naši čisti prihodki so dosegli 24,2 milijarde EUR, kar je 4 % več kot leto prej, s čimer smo dodatno okrepili kakovost naših bruto prihodkov, pri čemer je naša NII donosnost ostala najboljša v razredu. Ponudba prenovljenih produktov, ki so vodilni na trgu, pa je močno vplivala tudi na provizije, ki so dosegle 33 % celotnih prihodkov.

Dodatno smo izboljšali tudi operativno in kapitalsko učinkovitost, in sicer s CIR <38 % in Net Rev/RWA razmerjem v višini 8,7 %.

1,3 milijarde evrov smo namenili za še varnejšo prihodnost banke.

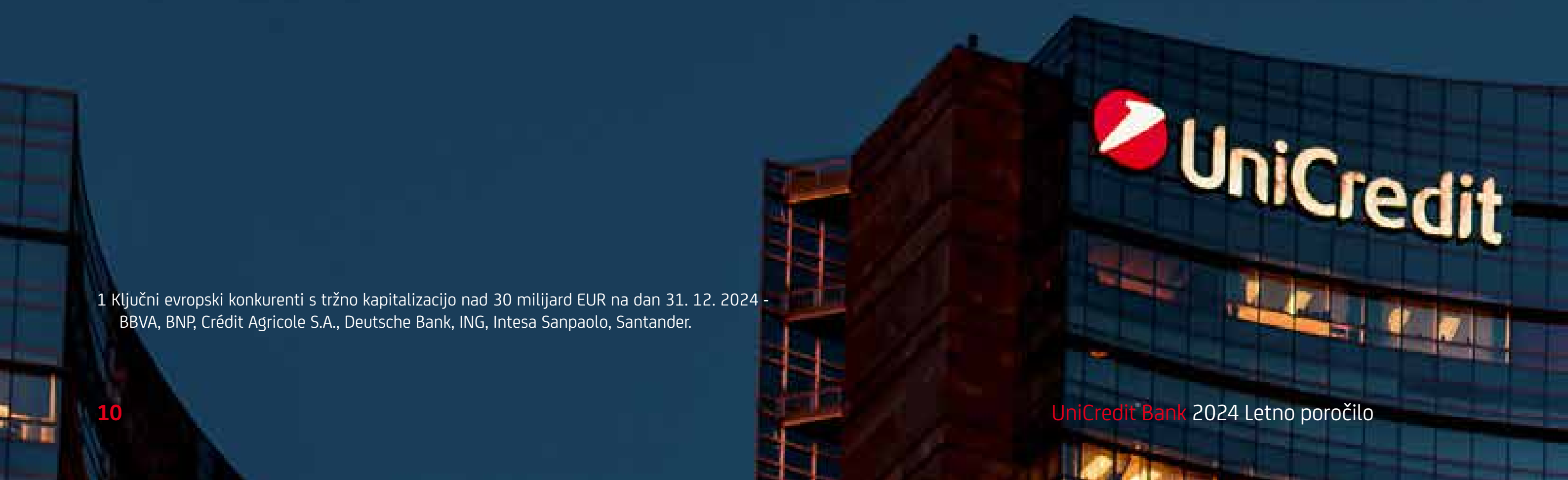
V preteklih štirih letih smo ustvarili skupni donos za delničarje (Total shareholder return) v višini 513 %, s čimer smo štirikrat prehiteli naše evropske konkurente[1], in sicer s skupnimi kumulativnimi izplačili v višini 26 milijard evrov, več kot 1,5-kratnik naše tržne kapitalizacije na začetku obdobja. Rast našega čistega dobička na delnico (EPS) oziroma DPS (CAGR) v višini 48 % in 64 % govori sama zase. Smo delničarjem najbolj prijazna banka v Evropi.

## Novemu obdobju naproti

Pretekla štiri leta so tlakovala trdne temelje za našo naslednjo fazo kakovostne rasti. Pripravili smo se za pomemben naslednji korak. Dodatno bomo povečali našo zavezo, da v banki sprostimo še več potenciala in presežemo merila uspešnosti, ki smo jih postavili. Če povzamemo, zdaj prehajamo v drugo fazo strateškega načrta UniCredit Unlocked: Acceleration.

Naša privlačna geografska prisotnost, stranke in raznovrstni posli, edinstvena skrbnost in podpora naše ekipe, nam bodo omogočili, da se še bolj pozitivno diferenciramo od konkurentov in postavimo sedemletni rekord izjemno uspešnega delovanja skozi cikel.

Navdušeni smo nad priložnostjo, ki je pred nami in hkrati prepričani, da jo bomo dosegli.




1 Ključni evropski konkurenti s tržno kapitalizacijo nad 30 milijard EUR na dan 31. 12. 2024 - BBVA, BNP, Crédit Agricole S.A., Deutsche Bank, ING, Intesa Sanpaolo, Santander.

Naš pristop kaže na potrebo po reformi našega enotnega trga, tako, da deluje, kot bi moral, in krepi naše evropske skupnosti, namesto, da bi jih oviral.

Skupina UniCredit je dober primer vodenja, ki ga Evropa potrebuje pri tem vprašanju, da bi podprli strukturno rast bančnega sistema in končali dolgoletno gospodarsko stagnacijo.

Gonilna sila za našim modelom bančništva so zaposleni v skupini UniCredit. Združeni z ENO vizijo, strategijo in kulturo so zaslužni za njen uspeh. Hvaležen sem za njihov trud in hkrati počaščen, da jih lahko vodim.

Ko smo predstavili strateški načrt UniCredit Unlocked, smo vstopali v novo obdobje za banko. Verjamem, da to počnemo znova in s tem se bomo še dodatno izboljšali. Verjamem, da lahko skupaj začnemo fazo UniCredit Acceleration!

Vaš,

**Andrea Orcel**
Glavni izvršni direktor UniCredit S.p.A.

Naš ciljno usmerjen strateški načrt

UniCredit Unlocked se je izkazal
za uspešno strategijo Skupine,
ki poudarja naše prednosti.

# Naša vizija je postati banka za prihodnost Evrope

**Združeni z istim ciljem**

Banka za prihodnost Evrope

**Motivirani z organizacijsko kulturo, poslanstvom in vrednotami**

Integriteta, skrbnost, odgovornost

**Navdihnjeni s skupnim poslanstvom**

Podpiramo skupnosti pri napredku

**Ponosni na uspeh našega strateškega načrta**

Preobrazba finančne industrije in finančni napredek

**Zavezani trajnosti**

Vodimo z zgledom, podpiramo stranke pri prehodu in zagovarjamo družbeni učinek

“Vse dosežene uspehe dolgujemo močni ekipi, ki živi v skladu z našimi korporativnimi vrednotami.”

## Spoštovani deležniki,

z velikim ponosom se oziram na leto 2024, ko smo s skupnimi močmi dosegli pomembne mejnike. To je čas, ko skupaj s sodelavci, lastniki, lokalno skupnostjo in našimi cenjenimi strankami, ki so nam zaupale svoje premoženje in partnerstvo, vrednotimo opravljeno delo in prepoznamo dosežke. Vaša podpora je bila ključna pri uresničevanju zastavljenih ciljev.

Naši rezultati presegajo številke – odražajo namreč našo predanost resnični podpori strankam, tako v njihovem osebnem življenju kot v poslovanju. Pripovedujejo zgodbo o rasti, sodelovanju in ustvarjanju trajne vrednosti. Vesel sem, da lahko izpostavim nekaj ključnih poglavij tega uspešnega leta.

Ohranili smo stabilen tržni delež pri posojilih in zabeležili rast deleža depozitov, predvsem zaradi močne rasti depozitov podjetij. Naša usmerjenost v dobičkonosnost nas je znova postavila v ospredje med konkurenčnimi bankami v Sloveniji, tako z vidika rasti prihodkov kot donosnosti kapitala.

V letu 2024 smo pridobili kar 5.000 novih strank. Naša vizija ostaja jasna: še naprej bomo krepili svojo tržno prisotnost in dobičkonosnost, pri čemer bomo stranke ohranili v središču. Skrb za stranke ni zgolj prednostna naloga, temveč temeljna zaveza. Statistični podatki našega centra za pomoč strankam in sistema upravljanja reklamacij jasno kažejo izboljšave v kakovosti storitev. Poleg tega sistem internih kontrol izkazuje uravnotežen trend, kar potrjuje našo zavezanost visokim delovnim standardom.

Leto 2024 so zaznamovali tudi številni pomembni projekti. Uvedli smo interaktivni glasovni odzivnik (IVR) za aktivacijske kode mobilnega bančništva, ki strankam 24/7 omogoča dostop do osnovnih storitev. Prvi rezultati kažejo spodbudne stopnje uporabe te storitve, ki razbremenjuje naše svetovalce, da se lahko osredotočijo na zahtevnejše primere. Poleg tega smo lansirali novo spletno platformo KYC Module, ki strankam omogoča varno in enostavno posodabljanje osebnih podatkov. To je še en korak naprej v naši zavezanosti digitalni preobrazbi in rešitvam, usmerjenim k strankam.

S ponosom izpostavljam tudi odprtje vodilne poslovalnice Šumi v Ljubljani, ki je del naše strategije posodobitve poslovne mreže. Ta nizkoenergijska lokacija ne le izboljšuje energetsko učinkovitost, temveč tudi znižuje stroške najema in operativne stroške za 50 %. Veseli smo, da smo s to moderno poslovalnico okrepili zadovoljstvo zaposlenih, povečali prodajno učinkovitost in nadgradili uporabniško izkušnjo naših strank.

Jeseni smo vse kreditne kartice Visa zamenjali z novimi karticami Mastercard, s čimer smo potrdili strateško partnerstvo z Mastercardom. Ponosni smo, da so naše nove kartice nadgrajene s stranskimi zarezami, ki slepim in slabovidnim olajšajo razlikovanje med karticami in so izdelane iz trajnostnih materialov. Z nenehnim preoblikovanjem procesov, optimizacijo in avtomatizacijo ter vlaganjem v digitalne platforme ostajamo zavezani izboljševanju storitev za stranke ter preseganju njihovih pričakovanj.

Ponosni smo tudi na naše družbeno odgovorne pobude v letu 2024. Skupaj z Junior Achievement Slovenija smo prispevali k spodbujanju podjetnosti med mladimi. Naši sodelavci so bili kot mentorji vključeni v program Moje podjetje, s čimer aktivno vlagamo v prihodnje generacije. Poleg tega smo v okviru dobrodelne pobude Kids4Kids in Donation Day, ki hkrati poteka v celotni skupini UniCredit, zbrali 80 vrečk igrač, knjig ter učnih pripomočkov za otroke na Pediatrični kliniki in drugih oddelkih UKC Ljubljana, da bi jim pričarali praznične trenutke.

Podprli smo družine in posameznike v stiski. Zvezi Anita Ogulin in ZPM smo namenili sredstva za pomoč družinam, ki se soočajo z energetsko revščino, Društvu Humanitarček pa za nakup toplih obrokov za starostnike. S tem prispevkom smo skušali vsaj za trenutek polepšati dneve soljudem z roba družbe, ter v njih vzbuditi upanje in občutek solidarnosti.

Med pomembne pobude se uvršča tudi naša krvodajalska aktivnost. V letu 2024 je kar 18 % naših sodelavcev darovalo skoraj 70 litrov krvi – približno petkrat več kot pred dvema letoma. Še posebej nas navdušuje zagnanost naših sodelavcev po vsej Sloveniji, ki tudi sami organizirajo tovrstne aktivnosti. Pobuda je letos dobila poseben zagon z izdelavo majic s sloganom: »Rešujem življenja. Kaj je tvoja supermoč?«.

Vse dosežene uspehe dolgujemo močni ekipi, ki živi v skladu z našimi korporativnimi vrednotami. Ob obisku glavnega izvršnega direktorja skupine UniCredit Andree Orcela smo se ponovno osredotočili na pomen organizacijske kulture, ki temelji na sodelovanju, zaupanju in zavezanosti visokim standardom. Ta kultura je temelj našega uspeha in vodilo za prihodnost.

Na koncu se želim zahvaliti vsem vam – lastnikom, strankam, zaposlenim in partnerjem – za vašo podporo, trud in predanost. Skupaj lahko še naprej premikamo meje, premagujemo ovire in gradimo uspešno prihodnost naše Banke. V novo leto vstopamo z enako strastjo, energijo in optimizmom za ustvarjanje novih zgodb o uspehu.

Hvala, ker ste del naše zgodbe.

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

Ljubljana, 3. marec 2025

# 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. |
| Tsvetelin Minchev Petyov | Član uprave | 20. julij 2021 | 31. avgust 2024 |
| Tanja Turk | Članica uprave | 1. avgust 2022 | n.a. |
| Veronica Tomasoni | Članica uprave | 26. oktober 2022 | n.a. |
| Boštjan Rupar | Član uprave | 20. september 2023 | n.a. |
| Matjaž Špilak | Član uprave | 31. oktober 2024 | n.a. |

## 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | n.a. |

# Poslovna mreža

# Finančni rezultati Banke

## Izkaz poslovnega izida za leto 2024

Banka je leto 2024 zaključila s 52,5 milijona evrov dobička pred obdavčitvijo (leta 2023: 57,7 milijona evrov), medtem ko je dobiček po obdavčitvi znašal 41,3 milijona evrov (leta 2023: 46,7 milijona evrov).

Finančna uspešnost v letu 2024 je bila izjemno pozitivna zaradi likvidnostnega presežka, ki ga je povzročilo okolje naraščajočih obrestnih mer, ki je zaznamovalo leto. Ta trend je povzročil nižji investicijski cikel sektorja podjetij, kar je povzročilo znatno povečanje likvidnosti v bančnem sektorju. Kot strateški odgovor na presežek likvidnosti se je Banka odločila, da pomemben del presežnih sredstev naloži v depozit čez noč centralne banke, kar je povzročilo povečanje neto obrestnih prihodkov (101,8 milijona evrov v letu 2024 v primerjavi z letom 2023 ko je znašalo 88,7 milijona evrov).

Povprečna stopnja inflacije se je v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom nekoliko upočasnila (1,9 % v letu 2024 v primerjavi z 7,4 % v letu 2023), Banki je kljub inflacijskemu okolju uspelo ohraniti stabilne administrativne stroške.

V letu 2024 ni bilo opravljenih izrednih poslov, je pa v letu 2024 stopil v veljavo začasni davek na bilančno vsoto bank in hranilnic, kar je za Banko pomenilo plačilo dodatnega davka v vrednosti 7,2 milijona evrov.

### Neto prihodki od obresti

Neto prihodki od obresti Banke so v letu 2024 znašali 101,8 milijona evrov in so bili za 15 % višji kot v preteklem letu (2023: 88,7 milijona evrov). Odličen rezultat je bil predvsem posledica višjih obrestnih mer.

### Neto prihodki od provizij

Neto prihodki od provizij so v letu 2024 znašali 25,7 milijona evrov, kar je za 15 % več kot v letu 2023. Največja rast provizij je bila zabeležena pri provizijah iz plačilnega in kartičnega prometa.

Banka je v letu 2024 ustvarila dobiček iz trgovanja vključno s tečajnimi razlikami v višini 2,9 milijona evrov (leta 2023: 1,1 milijona evrov).

V letu 2023 je postavka » Popravki poštene vrednosti iz naslova varovanja pred tveganjem« znašala 373 tisoč evrov (2023: prihodek v višini 79 tisoč evrov).

### Administrativni stroški

Administrativni stroški Banke so v letu 2024 znašali 54,1 milijona evrov (2023: 46,8 milijona evrov), in so se tako medletno povišali za 16 %. Medtem ko banke/Banka še naprej skrbi(jo) za dobro strukturirano stroškovno disciplino, je nov uvedeni davek na bilančno vsoto bank in hranilnic vplival na rezultate Banke v skupnem znesku 7,2 milijona evrov. Amortizacija je ostala na enakem nivoju s 6,0 milijona evrov v letu 2024 v primerjavi z letom 2023, ko je znašala 6,1 milijona evrov.

| EUR 1.000 | 2024 | 2023 | Sprememba (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neto prihodki od obresti | 101.846 | 88.711 | 15 % |
| Neto prihodki od provizij | 25.706 | 22.438 | 15 % |
| Dividende | 58 | 50 | 16 % |
| Administrativni stroški (vklj. Amortizacija) | (54.102) | (46.759) | 16 % |
| Rezervacije | (22.767) | (9.337) | 143 % |
| Slabitve | (821) | 2.250 | (136 %) |
| Operativni dobiček | 76.060 | 63.849 | 19 % |
| Čisti poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo | 52.530 | 57.677 | (9 %) |
| Neto dobiček | 41.308 | 46.744 | (12 %) |

1 Vir: UniCredit CEE četrtletno Macro raziskovanje

### Oslabitve in rezervacije

Banka je v letu 2024 oblikovala rezervacije v skupni višini 22,7 milijona evrov za razliko od leta 2023, ko so bile oblikovane rezervacije v višini 9,3 milijona evrov.

Gibanje v letu 2024 odraža predvsem povečanje rezervacij iz naslova CHF rezervacij, kot posledica spremembe sodne prakse maja 2023 v korist tožnikov (z nadaljnjimi odločitvami Vrhovnega sodišča oktobra in novembra 2023), kar je sprožilo vložitev novih tožb.

Banka je v letu 2024 zabeležila 0,8 milijona evrov finančnega učinka iz naslova oslabitev v primerjavi z letom 2023, ko je bilo 2,2 milijona evrov sprostitev slabitev. Ta trend je večinoma posledica odplačila dolgov iz naslova slabih posojil, pozitivnega učinka prodaje portfelja slabih posojil, nadaljnje izboljšave kakovosti sredstev in boljših kazalnikov za prihodnost.

## Izkaz finančnega položaja za leto 2024

Bilančna vsota Banke je leta 2024 znašala 3,701 milijonov evrov, kar predstavlja povečanje (4 %) v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom (2023: 3,576 milijonov evrov).

### Sredstva

Obseg posojil in terjatev do strank se je v letu 2024 v primerjavi z letom 2023 povišal (1 %) in je znašal 1,915 milijonov evrov (2023: 1,900 milijonov evrov). Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju, so konec leta 2024 znašala 52,6 milijona evrov (2023: 56,1 milijona evrov).

Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa so konec leta 2024 dosegla 317,1 milijona evrov (2023: 310,9 milijona evrov).

Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti in Finančna sredstva, ki niso namenjena trgovanju, so se v primerjavi s koncem leta 2023 povišala za približno 140 milijonov evrov. Njihov skupni obseg je znašal 2,109 milijona evrov (v letu 2023: 1,968 milijona evrov).

### Obveznosti

Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti, so se v letu 2024 povečale v primerjavi z letom 2023 za 107 milijonov evrov in so znašale 3,248 milijonov evrov (3,141 milijona evrov) predvsem zaradi rasti depozitov. Na drugi strani so se depoziti bank in centralnih bank znižali za približno 7 milijonov evrov glede na prejšnje leto.

Finančne obveznosti, namenjene za trgovanje, so konec leta 2024 znašale 49,3 milijona evrov v primerjavi z 51,9 milijona evrov konec leta 2023.

### Kapital in kapitalska ustreznost

Banka je dobro kapitalizirana in poroča o količniku kapitalske ustreznosti (CAR) za leto 2024 v višini 19,77 %. V primerjavi z letom 2023 (20,9 %) se je CAR znižal predvsem zaradi višjih kreditnih tveganju prilagojenih sredstev (RWA), ki so znašala 1,193 milijona evrov v letu 2023 in so se zvišala na 1,270 milijona evrov v letu 2024. Po drugi strani se je znesek celotnega kapitala zvišal iz 272 milijonov evrov v letu 2023 na 273 milijonov evrov v letu 2024.

| EUR 1.000 | 2024 | 2023 | Sprememba (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sredstva | 3.701.497 | 3.576.214 | 4 % |
| Finančna sredstva za prodajo | 52.615 | 56.121 | (6 %) |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti čez vseobsegajoči donos | 317.096 | 310.943 | 2 % |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti | 2.108.757 | 1.966.925 | 7 % |
| Obveznosti | 3.381.189 | 3.251.688 | 4 % |
| Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti | 3.248.494 | 3.141.271 | 3 % |
| Finančne obveznosti namenjene za trgovanje | 49.323 | 51.919 | (5 %) |
| Obveznosti in kapital | 3.701.497 | 3.576.214 | 4 % |

# Ključni dogodki v letu 2024

## FEBRUAR

**20. obletnica poslovalnic**

V letu 2024 so naše poslovalnice v Celju, Velenju ter v Ljubljani na Tržaški proslavile obletnico, saj že 20 let skrbijo za zadovoljstvo naših strank.

## MAREC

**V ženski družbi**

Ob mednarodnem dnevu žena smo v ospredje postavili močno, prodorno, uspešno žensko, ki s svojo energijo premika meje. Udeleženke dogodka, predstavnice slovenskega gospodarstva, so v okviru slikarske delavnice pozitivno energijo prelile tudi na platno.

**Na mladih svet stoji**

Med finaliste programa AmCham Young Professionals v organizaciji Ameriške gospodarske zbornice se je uvrstil tudi sodelavec UniCredit Bank.

## APRIL

**Finančni zajtrk**

Že 18. Finančni zajtrk so zaznamovali megatrendi in nova realnost, ki jo prinaša bližnja prihodnost, od avtonomnih vozil, brezemisijskih letal, trajnostnega turizma in mesnih nadomestkov. Glavni analitik skupine UniCredit pa je tudi tokrat predstavil širšo makroekonomsko sliko.

## MAJ

**Ščitenje obrestnih tveganj javnih ustanov**

Na brezplačnem izobraževalnem webinarju smo predstavili aktualna dogajanja na trgu ter načine za zaščito obrestnih tveganj, ki lahko pripomorejo k učinkovitejši finančni stabilnosti in optimizaciji finančnih rezultatov občin.

**Nagrada Fundacije UniCredit za projekt Moje podjetje**

Izvedeno je bilo finale tekmovanja v projektu Moje podjetje, ki ga je podprla Fundacija UniCredit, in skozi katerega dijaki spoznavajo podjetniške veščine na primeru ustanovitve lastnega podjetja.

## JUNIJ

**Nagrada za najboljšo skrbniško banko**

Revija Global Finance je potrdila vodilno mesto skupine UniCredit na področju transakcijskega bančništva v Srednji in Vzhodni Evropi ter Italiji. Naziv »Najboljša banka za skrbniške storitve v Sloveniji« je prejela UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

**Pobuda UniCredit za Slovenijo**

Vsako podjetje je zgodba zase, zato smo v skupini UniCredit predstavili prilagojene rešitve za mikro in mala podjetja za pomoč pri premagovanju izzivov ter rasti njihovega poslovanja na odgovoren in donosen način.

## SEPTEMBER

**Vrata je odprla nova poslovalnica Šumi**

V središču Ljubljane je vrata odprla že druga tako imenovana poslovalnica prihodnosti, kjer se prepletata sodobna tehnologija in udobje.

**Izvozna konferenca**

Že enajsto leto zapored smo kot ponosni partner projekta Izvozniki.si, ki poteka v organizaciji Časnika Finance, sodelovali na Izvozni konferenci ter razglasitvi Naj izvoznega podjetja leta 2024.

## OKTOBER

**ESG kot konkurenčna prednost**

Osrednji poslovni dogodek leta 2024 je bil posvečen trajnostnemu poročanju in aktivnostim, ki lahko pomembno vplivajo na finančno sliko podjetja ter upravičenost do financiranja. Udeleženci dogodka so iz prve roke izvedeli, s katerimi ESG dilemami se soočajo podjetja, kakšne so prednosti upoštevanja ESG načel in kakšni so načrti za prihodnost.

**Slepim in slabovidnim prilagojene kartice**

V partnerstvu z Mastercardom smo kot prvi v Sloveniji predstavili nove kartice Mastercard Touch, ki z edinstvenimi stranskimi zarezami slepim in slabovidnim posameznikom omogočajo lažje razlikovanje med karticami.

**Sprememba v upravi**

Matjaž Špilak je postal novi član uprave Banke, odgovoren za področje bančnih operacij.

## NOVEMBER

**Nagrada Euromoney**

V primerjalni analizi globalnih bank za upravljanje denarnih sredstev, ki jo Euromoney izvaja že 30 let, je bila UniCredit Bank v letu 2024 prepoznana kot najboljša banka za upravljanje denarnih sredstev v šestih državah, tudi v Sloveniji.

## DECEMBER

**1000 obrokov za starostnike**

Ob izteku leta smo ponovno del sredstev namenili Projektu Vida, ki starostnikom s socialnega roba zagotavlja tople obroke.

**Solidarni z družinami v stiski**

Pridružili smo se humanitarni akciji in donirali sredstva za programa Botrstvo in Veriga dobrih Ljudi, ki potekata pod okriljem Zveze Anita Ogulin in ZPM.

# Družbena odgovornost

## Odnos do sodelavcev

### KADROVSKA STRUKTURA V LETU 2024

Konec leta 2024 je bil v Banki zaposlen 501 sodelavec, (476 FTE), v primerjavi s 521 zaposlenimi v letu 2023 (491,3 FTE).

V skladu z interno politiko UniCredit S.p.A. 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.

**67 %**

**ŽENSK**

**53 %**

**ŽENSK NA VODSTVENIH POLOŽAJIH**

Povprečna starost zaposlenih v Banki je 41 let. Zaposleni posvečajo veliko pozornost znanju in izobrazbi. Več kot 73 % zaposlenih ima višjo in visoko strokovno oziroma univerzitetno izobrazbo, magisterij ali doktorat. Izobrazbena struktura ostaja na približno enaki ravni kot preteklo leto.

**41 let**

**POVPREČNA STAROST**

**73 %**

**Z VIŠJO IZOBRAZBO (VIŠJI STROKOVNI NAZIV, MAGISTERIJ ALI DOKTORAT)**

## Izobraževanje in razvoj

Kot Banka močno podpiramo izobraževanje in razvoj, kar udejanjamo z različnimi aktivnostmi in programi, namenjenimi izboljšanju znanja, veščin in sposobnosti zaposlenih. Zaposleni tako izboljšujejo osebno uspešnost, povečujejo občutek korporativne kulture, izboljšujejo produktivnost. Kot Banka skušamo zaposlene motivirati, da prevzamejo odgovornost za lastno učno pot, in sicer z zagotavljanjem učnih platform, delavnic, učenja na delovnem mestu in možnostjo mentorstva.

Vsi **novo 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 uvajanja novih vodij.

Večina **regulatornih in drugih obveznih izobraževanj** (predvsem na področju skladnosti poslovanja in skladnosti na področju preprečevanja finančnega kriminala), za obstoječe in nove zaposlene, poteka prek spletne učne platforme MyLearning, kar omogoča zaposlenim dostop do izobraževanj, ko jim to časovno najbolj ustreza. Pred več kot letom dni smo uvedli tudi razširitev te platforme, MyLearning PLUS, zaposleni pa jo lahko uporabljajo za izobraževanje po lastni izbiri na številnih drugih učnih platformah, kot so Coursera, LinkedIn Learning in podobno.

V letu 2024 je bil poseben poudarek na **učenju in razvoju vodij poslovalnic** z izobraževanji, namenjenimi vodstveni, komercialni in operativni vlogi vodje. Prav tako smo nadaljevali z izobraževanji na področju prodajnih veščin za svetovalce v prodaji.

Vsako leto ima veliko naših zaposlenih priložnost, da so nominirani za različna izobraževanja v okviru skupine UniCredit; leta 2024 so se med drugim lahko pridružili programom Digital Sales Upskilling, Lean Six Sigma Academy, Learning Architecture Solution in ESG International Certification Program.

Vsako leto se trudimo ponuditi programe izobraževanj, ki so namenjeni vodilnim kadrom, mnogi med njimi so tudi v letu 2024 sodelovali v več razvojnih programih skupine UniCredit, kot so Advanced Leadership, New managers Onboarding in SucCEEd (razvojni program za najboljše naslednike).

V letu 2024 smo ponovno pričeli  s programom **Lokalnih talentov** za izbrane zaposlene, ki kažejo precejšen potencial in so na začetku svoje poklicne pot. Sodelovali so v različnih dejavnostih, ki so usmerjene v rast in izboljšanje njihovih obstoječih znanj, učenje novih, usklajevanje njihovih razvojnih ciljev s cilji Banke in izboljšanje njihovega dela.

Skupno število izobraževalnih ur v letu **2024 je bilo okoli 12.500**, s približno **26 izobraževalnimi urami** na zaposlenega.

Poleg različnih izobraževanj in programov skozi vse leto ponujamo različne pobude, ki so na voljo vsem zaposlenim kot podpora osebnemu razvoju in dobremu počutju. Ponujamo vsebine, ki se nanašajo na telesno, duševno, čustveno in socialno zdravje, ki predstavljajo tudi glavne stebre strategije dobrega počutja skupine UniCredit in lahko vodijo do večjega zadovoljstva naših zaposlenih (npr. Dan za zdravje in dobro počutje, predavanja s področja raznolikosti in vključenosti itd.).

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ima polni certifikat **Družini prijazno podjetje**, kar pomeni, da smo uspešno implementirali aktivnosti, ki zaposlenim omogočajo lažje usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja.

V letu 2024 smo v skladu s slovensko delovnopravno zakonodajo uveljavili tudi pravico do odklopa, čemur je sledil niz aktivnosti, ki to pravico podpirajo. Vse te dejavnosti so tudi močno povezane z eno temeljnih vrednot skupine UniCredit – skrbnost.

V letu 2024 smo pridobili še en zelo pomemben certifikat, **Demenci prijazna točka – Spominčica**. To pomeni, da so zaposleni usposobljeni za delo in podporo ljudem z demenco, če je to potrebno.

### 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 2024 smo nadaljevali z digitalizacijo in optimizacijo procesov za zagotavljanje boljše uporabniške izkušnje naših zaposlenih z uporabo HR platforme.

## 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 je za odlično celostno izkušnjo stranke pomembno prizadevanje vsakega zaposlenega in naša osredotočenost na potrebe strank. Pri ponujanju storitev zato vedno izhajamo iz izziva stranke in kako lahko tega hitro in učinkovito premagamo.

V segmentu poslovanja s podjetji smo tako večino časa preživeli na trgu, v podjetjih, ki so naše stranke. Spremljali smo njihovo poslovanje, tako s finančnega vidika, kakor tudi strateške poslovne usmeritve in njihove načrte za prihodnost. Z njimi smo se družili na številnih poslovnih dogodkih in skozi partnersko sodelovanje. Pogosta srečanja s predstavniki gospodarstva namreč omogočajo nova spoznanja in poglabljajo odnose z našimi strankami.

V letu 2024 smo organizirali številna strokovna, poslovna in družabna srečanja, na katerih 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 tveganji, kakšne so najboljše trajnostno usmerjene poslovne prakse in kako se tega lotiti v podjetjih.

## Zadovoljne stranke, zadovoljni vsi

Redno preverjamo zadovoljstvo naših strank v obliki neposredne povratne informacije glede bančnih produktov in storitev ter se poslužujemo obsežnejših raziskav trga. Zelo veseli in ponosni smo na rezultate zadnje neodvisne raziskave zadovoljstva strank – Benchmarking 2024, ki jo za segment podjetij izvaja agencija Mediana. NPS – Net Promoter Score/Verjetnost priporočanja banke drugim podjetjem, ki je ključni indikator zadovoljstva strank, UniCredit Bank uvršča v sam vrh glede na lojalnost naših strank (UniCredit Bank NPS: +18, NPS konkurence: +6).

Vse izvedene ankete so pokazale, da imajo naši bančni svetovalci in ostali zaposleni pomembno vlogo pri zadovoljstvu strank in da zelo vplivajo na verjetnost, da nas bodo stranke priporočile. Tako kot v preteklih letih so tudi v letu 2024 stranke pohvalile strokovnost in prijaznost zaposlenih v UniCredit Banki. V tem pogledu je bilo zadovoljstvo s poslovalnico (+3 nad tržnim povprečjem) in kontaktnim centrom (+5 nad tržnim povprečjem) večje od zadovoljstva s konkurenčnimi bankami, medtem ko je bilo zadovoljstvo s skrbnikom odnosov s strankami v segmentu podjetij bistveno večje od zadovoljstva s konkurenčnimi bankami (+14).

## 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.

V spletni portal Online poslovanje smo dodali novo funkcionalnost za naročilo limita na daljavo obstoječim uporabnikom spletnega bančništva. V spletnem portalu lahko uporabnik naroči različne bančne produkte in v zaprtem sistemu elektronsko podpisuje pogodbe ter drugo dokumentacijo z naprednim elektronskim podpisom, brez obiska bančne poslovalnice.

Od leta 2024 korporativnim strankam izdajamo digitalne garancije, kar skrajša čas izdajanja oz. prejema garancije. Aplikacija se bo v prihodnje še nadgrajevala z ostalimi funkcionalnostmi.

Prav tako pa smo optimizirali procese zbiranja podatkov za vse stranke, z namenom pohitritve izpolnjevanje obrazcev.

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 vrednote in izhodišče za odnose z dobavitelji. Z njimi gradimo dolgoročne odnose na podlagi transparentnosti, vzajemnega spoštovanja, zaupanja ter etičnih in zakonskih norm.

Naši dobavitelji spoštujejo Kodeks ravnanja in v času trajanja poslovnega razmerja delujejo v skladu z vrednotami skupine UniCredit z različnih področij, kot je denimo področje etike in spoštovanja, povračilni ukrepi, protikorupcijska politika, preprečevanje pranja denarja in podobno. V okviru pobud glede meril zaščite okolja, družbe in upravljanja podjetij (ESG) v Banki vedno večjo pozornost namenjamo tudi temu delu in izbiramo dobavitelje, ki razmišljajo na podoben način ter stremijo k varovanju okolja znotraj tega področja.

Zaradi centraliziranega nabavnega procesa ne le dosegamo stroškovno učinkovitost, temveč tudi izbiramo dobavitelje, ki so najbolj primerni za sodelovanje na vseh področjih. Vsakdanje delo oblikujemo skladno s smernicami skupine UniCredit, zlasti na področju upravljanja zunanjega izvajanja (outsourcing) in spremljanja tveganja dobaviteljev (third party risk management). S tem zagotavljamo ustrezne kontrole in preglednost poslovanja z dobavitelji ter zmanjšujemo tveganja na področju izvajanja storitev, hkrati pa omogočamo neprekinjeno poslovanje.

Poleg področnih politik pri našem delovanju sledimo tudi širšim politikam, ki veljajo za celotno Skupino in sicer pozornost namenjamo načelom Protikorupcijske politike, Politike preprečevanja pranja denarja in financiranja terorizma, Varstva osebnih podatkov in drugih politik Skupine.

Čeprav je UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. članica mednarodne skupine UniCredit, ki ima sedež v Italiji, spodbujamo lokalno rast in sodelovanje z lokalnimi dobavitelji, kar potrjuje tudi podatek, da so približno 75 % našega poslovanja v letu 2024 predstavljali lokalni dobavitelji.

## Družbena odgovornost: Prizadevamo si za boljši jutri

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. se zavedamo odgovornosti do družbe in okolja. Poleg finančnih sredstev, ki jih v obliki donacij namenjamo predvsem otrokom in družinam v hudi socialni stiski, družbi vračamo tudi s svojim znanjem in korporativnim prostovoljstvom. S svojim prispevkom si prizadevamo posameznikom povrniti upanje v boljši jutri, skupnosti pa spremljati na njihovi poti napredka.

**Partner projekta Izvozniki.si in ESG prvak–povezovanje skozi znanje in trajnost**

Tudi v letu 2024 smo nadaljevali s partnerstvom pri projektu Izvozniki.si – najboljše iz Slovenije, pod okriljem časnika Finance. Projekt je namenjen podpori slovenskih izvoznikov in ostalih uspešnih podjetij ter predstavitvi njihovih uspehov in dobrih poslovnih praks.

Ker trajnostni razvoj že več let predstavlja pomembno prioriteto v poslovanju podjetij, smo že drugo leto zapored  podprli tudi projekt ESG prvak, katerega namen je spremljanje zavez in ukrepov ter stopnje ESG razvitosti v Sloveniji, in pomoč pri odpravljanju pomanjkljivosti s področja ESG.

**Partner Zdravniške zbornice Slovenije – podpora zdravstveni skupnosti**

Sodelovanje z Zdravniško zbornico Slovenije, stanovsko organizacijo zdravnic, zdravnikov, zobozdravnic in zobozdravnikov, smo sklenili leta 2012. Da bi se zdravnikom, ki s svojim strokovnim znanjem in predanostjo vsakodnevno rešujejo življenja in številnim bolnikom prinašajo upanje, zahvalili za njihovo nesebično pomoč, jim ponujamo sodobne bančne rešitve in različne ugodnosti, prilagojene njihovim potrebam.

**Italijansko veleposlaništvo v Ljubljani – tradicionalna podpora diplomaciji**

Ob obletnici institucionalnega referenduma, ki je leta 1946 določil rojstvo Italijanske republike, Veleposlaništvo Italijanske republike v Ljubljani organizira diplomatski sprejem. Dogodka se udeležujejo predstavniki lokalnih oblasti, diplomatski zbor, italijanski in slovenski podjetniki ter predstavniki civilne družbe. S tradicionalno podporo prispevamo k izvedbi dogodka, katerega namen je povezovanje gospodarstva, kulture in znanstveno-raziskovalnih dejavnosti.

**Društvo Deteljica – podpora za dobrobit otrok**

Društvo Deteljica je prostovoljno društvo posvojiteljev, posvojencev, rejnikov in rejencev, v katerem si s povezovanje znanja in moči prizadevajo za čim boljšo in čim ustreznejšo pomoč otrokom in njihovim socialnim staršem.

S finančnimi sredstvi smo podprli izvedbo izobraževanj za širšo javnost o splošno uporabnih temah, vezanih na odnose.

**Zveza Anita Ogulin & ZPM – držimo skupaj z družinami v stiski**

Zveza Anita Ogulin & ZPM je nevladna humanitarna organizacija, ki že več kot pol stoletja nudi pomoč ter podporo otrokom in družinam, ki živijo v neustreznih življenjskih razmerah in s katero nas povezuje dolgoletno partnerstvo.

Tudi ob koncu leta 2024 smo priskočili na pomoč družinam, številne med njimi imajo mladoletne otroke, ki se soočajo z energetsko revščino in se pridružili dobrodelni akciji, v okviru katere smo sredstva namenili za programa Botrstvo in Veriga dobrih ljudi.

**Transformation Lighthouse & Roche hackathon – Multipla skleroza kot naš skupni izziv**

Na dvodnevnem dogodku so udeleženci iskali inovativne in kreativne rešitve, s katerimi bi prispevali k izboljšanju kakovosti življenja bolnikov z multiplo sklerozo in njihovih skrbnikov ter jim omogočili lažje obvladovanje bolezni in daljše, samostojno življenje.

Podpora skupnosti je ključni del poslanstva skupine UniCredit, ki stremi k povezovanju za boljši jutri in nudenju pomoči tistim, ki jo najbolj potrebujejo, z namenom omogočiti večjo neodvisnost in boljše življenjske pogoje.

**Partnerstvo z Junior Achievement Europe – razvoj novih veščin za boljšo prihodnost mladih**

Fundacija UniCredit je sklenila partnerstvo z organizacijo Junior Achievement Europe. V okviru sodelovanja podpiramo mlade pri razvoju novih veščin, ki jim bodo omogočile boljšo pripravljenost na zaposlitev, samozaposlitev ali podjetniško pot. Znotraj tega partnerstva smo podprli projekt Moje podjetje, ki dijakom, starim od 15 do 19 let, omogoča razvijanje lastnega podjetja in sodelovanje na državnem tekmovanju. Zunanji mentorji, med njimi tudi nekaj naših sodelavcev, dijakom nudijo podporo pri razvoju poslovnih idej in oblikovanju njihove prihodnosti.

**70 litrov življenja**

Med pomembne dobrodelne in družbeno odgovorne pobude se uvršča tudi naša krvodajalska aktivnost. V letu 2024 je kar 18 % naših zaposlenih darovalo in zbralo skoraj 70 litrov krvi – skoraj petkrat več kot pred dvema letoma. Še posebej nas navdušuje zagnanost naših zaposlenih po vsej Sloveniji, ki zdaj tudi sami organizirajo tovrstne aktivnosti. Pobuda je letos dobila poseben zagon z izdelavo majic z napisom: »Rešujem življenja. Kaj je tvoja supermoč?«.

Ponosni smo, da lahko skupaj z zaposlenimi oblikujemo pozitivno in sočutno skupnost, ki vedno najde način, kako narediti svet okoli nas lepši in bolj prijazen. Skozi družbeno odgovorne projekte želimo soustvarjati boljšo prihodnost za vse.

# 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 2024 ustvarilo 45 % vseh njenih prihodkov.

### Poslovanje s prebivalstvom

V zahtevnem obdobju z visoko inflacijo v Sloveniji in nestabilnimi spremembami tržnih cen so se spremenile naše digitalne zmogljivosti in digitalna pot stranke, zlasti zaradi spreminjanja tradicionalnega vedenja strank. Digitalna preobrazba ostaja med prednostnimi nalogami: naši nedavni uspehi se bodo nadaljevali tudi v prihodnosti, saj nenehno uvajamo in izboljšujemo obstoječe digitalne kanale in produkte. V e-platformi smo na primer uvedli modul KYC (Know Your Customer). Po drugi strani pa nenehno izboljšujemo proces spletnega odpiranja računov in potrošniškega kreditiranja kot dokaz stremljenja k digitalni banki. Pričeli smo tudi s preoblikovanjem naših kanalov s ciljem izboljšanja digitalne dostopnosti, začenši z našo spletno stranjo, v letu 2025 pa načrtujemo razširitev na druge kanale. Ta pobuda odraža naše vse večje zavedanje o različnih potrebah naših strank.

Ker se vedenje in navade strank spreminjajo, se večina bančnih transakcij seli iz fizičnih v alternativne bančne kanale, ki omogočajo poslovanje na daljavo, brez potrebe po obisku poslovalnice. V skladu z novimi navadami potrošnikov in našim digitalnim programom smo tudi v letu 2024 nadaljevali z optimizacijo naše poslovne mreže. Do konca leta je naša mreža štela 11 poslovalnic, 1 agencijo in dve specializirani enoti: virtualno poslovalnico in center za finančne naložbe. Kljub razvojnim trendom v smeri digitalizacije ostajamo zavezani vlaganju v posodobitev prodajne mreže. V letu 2024 smo v središču Ljubljane s ponosom odprli poslovalnico Šumi, ki v svojih prostorih harmonično združuje tradicionalno, sodobno in digitalno bančno izkušnjo. Ta pristop izpostavlja našo predanost zagotavljanju izjemne uporabniške izkušnje strankam tako v živo kot prek digitalnih platform.

K cilju dodatnega izboljšanja 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.

Kot banka s široko ponudbo kreditnih produktov za fizične osebe smo izboljšali novo ponudbo hipotekarnih in potrošniških kreditov. Močno smo izkoriščali naše digitalno potrošniško posojilo, kjer nova realizacija na digitalnem kanalu mesečno znaša približno 40 %. Na rast našega kreditnega portfelja je vplivala rast stanovanjskih kreditov in večja poraba potrošnikov s potrošniškimi krediti. Ker stremimo k najboljši ponudbi za naše obstoječe kupce in novo pridobljene, se poskušamo pozicionirati kot najboljša ponudba na trgu tudi v času višjih obrestnih mer na trgu.

Na področju transakcijskih in varčevalnih produktov smo nadaljevali z rastjo in dosegli zadovoljive rezultate na depozitnem produktu ter glede na razmere na trgu primerne rezultate na področju investicijskih skladov. Naš portfelj novih strank z varčevalnimi produkti se povečuje zaradi komercialnih aktivnosti v drugi polovici leta 2024. Nenehno tudi izboljšujemo dostop strank do celovite obdelave produktov vezanih depozitov od začetka do konca, preko aplikacije mobilne banke, kjer opažamo tudi večjo prodajo preko digitalnih kanalov.

Na področju zavarovalništva imamo dolgoročno partnerstvo z zavarovalnico Generali za zavarovanje kreditojemalca ter z zavarovalnico Allianz za življenjska in premoženjska zavarovanja. Banka nenehno vlaga v dodatne izboljšave procesov in strokovnega znanja naših svetovalcev za večjo transparentnost prodaje zavarovalnih produktov in da bi zagotovili, da so zavarovalni produkti prilagojeni potrebam in zahtevam stranke. Svoja prizadevanja smo usmerili v zagotavljanje 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 naših strank. Konec leta 2024 smo uvedli dodatne kombinacije zavarovanja kreditne zaščite posojilojemalca Generali. To nam omogoča, da zavarovanje (CPI) ponudimo tudi starejši populaciji, ki sodi med eno najbolj ranljivih skupin. Po drugi strani pa smo leta 2024 na ravni Skupine zaključili s strateškim projektom selitve naše kreditne kartice Visa k ponudniku Mastercard – odločitev, ki samo dokazuje našo zavezanost tehnološkemu napredku in poudarja našo predanost povečevanju koristi strank v prehodnem obdobju.

## Poslovanje z mikropodjetji

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. segment podjetništva na splošno beleži rast in predstavlja 20 % 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 boljšo 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), smo nadgradili tudi aplikacijo Mobile PRO, ki sledi zasnovi skupine Unicredit.

Nestandardni produkti so na voljo tudi strankam Mikro podjetij za boljše reševanje njihovih posebnih potreb.  Podjetja se tako lahko konkurenčno uveljavijo na trgu, izboljšajo svoj tržni položaj, razširijo poslovanje, izboljšajo financiranje obratnih sredstev, povečajo dodano vrednost na zaposlenega, ohranijo in ustvarijo nova delovna mesta, spodbudijo zasebne investicije ter okrepijo razvojne in tehnološke rešitve.

## Poslovanje s podjetji

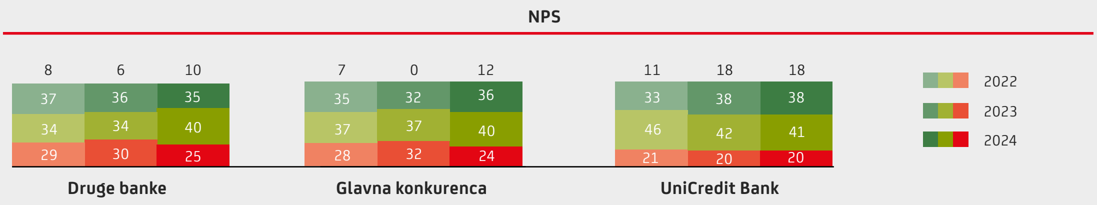
V letu 2024 je bil ponovno opazen trend rasti povpraševanja po financiranju obratnega kapitala v obliki revolving posojil, odkupa terjatev in dobaviteljskega faktoringa. Vse to je prispevalo k izboljšanju obratnega kapitala in posledično bilanc stanja, ki vplivajo na bonitetno oceno podjetja. Na področju financiranja kapitala se je povečalo povpraševanje med podjetji, ki so iskala vlagatelja, ki bi jim pomagal pri nadaljnji širitvi poslovanja. Obenem se je povečalo povpraševanje po financiranju na področju ESG, saj je trajnostni razvoj eden od glavnih elementov prihodnje rasti v Sloveniji.

Poročanje o trajnostnem poslovanju - ESG postaja ključno merilo za ocenjevanje uspešnosti podjetij in njihove upravičenosti do financiranja, zato smo jeseni za poslovne stranke ponovno organizirali poslovni dogodek na temo ESG, z namenom ozaveščanja in izmenjave najboljših praks. Poleg zakonskih zahtev smo strankam predstavili tudi konkretne priložnosti za povečanje prihodkov in zmanjšanje stroškov v okviru trajnostnega poslovanja.

Naša odgovornost do okolja se kaže tudi v projektih, ki smo jih podprli, na primer kot partner izbora ESG-prvak, ki ga že drugo leto zapored organizira časnik Finance, in kot član CER, Sustainable Business Network. Poleg tega 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 za naložbe v trajnostno infrastrukturo, raziskave, inovacije in digitalizacijo. Lani smo začeli ponujati storitev ESG svetovanje, ki se osredotoča na pomoč velikim podjetjem na področju ESG, ki tem podjetjem pomaga uspešneje pritegniti kapital in se razlikovati od konkurentov. V skladu z našo osredotočenostjo na družbeno razsežnost koncepta ESG smo povabili odločevalke naših korporativnih strank, da skupaj z nami obeležijo mednarodni dan žensk. Zanimivi razpravi s tremi vplivnimi in uspešnimi ženskami je sledila umetniška delavnica za vse.

Izmenjava znanj in koristnih informacij med podjetji je v našem najboljšem interesu. Tako smo spomladi tradicionalno organizirali že 18. makroekonomski Finančni zajtrk, katerega osrednja tema so bile makroekonomske napovedi glavnega svetovalca za ekonomska vprašanja v skupini UniCredit in mega trendi, ki so jih na virtualni okrogli mizi predstavili predstavniki slovenskega gospodarstva na področjih avtonomnih vozil, brezemisijskih letal, trajnostnega turizma in mesnih nadomestkov.

Izmenjava dobrih praks je tudi osrednji namen našega dolgoročnega partnerskega projekta Izvozniki, ki ga vodi časnik Finance. Izvoz bistveno spreminja način poslovanja podjetij, saj zmanjšuje njihovo odvisnost od posameznih trgov, spodbuja ekonomijo obsega in stalen razvoj. V tem okviru smo objavljali članke, ki spodbujajo slovenski izvoz, sodelovali pri izboru najboljšega izvoznega podjetja leta in se udeležili




Izvajalec: Mediana (terensko delo; Avg.-okt. 2024); Kantar (poročanje).

Konference slovenskih izvoznikov. Ta dogodek je izjemna priložnost za izmenjavo dobrih praks med vodilnimi v panogi.

Zelo pomemben segment naših strank so tudi občine, ki smo jih povabili na spletni seminar o splošnih razmerah na trgu in zmanjševanju obrestnega tveganja, ki je postalo zanimivo tudi za podjetja. Številna podjetja razmišljajo o možnosti zavarovanja obrestnega tveganja v obliki obrestnih zamenjav oziroma IRS, kar glede na vse večje število novih tveganj na trgu ni nič nenavadnega. Zaradi slednjih povpraševanje po naložbenih posojilih ni bilo veliko, saj so podjetja svoja presežna sredstva raje nalagala.

Kljub razgibanim razmeram na trgu in spreminjajočim se potrebam smo lahko zadovoljni z našo stabilno bazo strank, ki cenijo naše strokovno znanje in profesionalne odnose. Bančni svetovalci za podjetja ostajajo glavni razlog za najvišjo oceno NPS na trgu, na kar smo še posebej ponosni.

V segmentu poslovanja s srednje velikimi podjetji smo se še naprej osredotočali na rešitve na področju obratnega kapitala – WoCa (Working Capital), da bi strankam omogočili likvidnost.

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

Mednarodna mreža UniCredit je strankam namenila široko paleto celovitih čezmejnih rešitev, ki so prilagojene njihovim potrebam. Visokokakovostne storitve, strokovno svetovanje in podporo ter dostop do bančnih storitev smo prek naše bančne mreže v Evropi in po svetu strankam zagotavljali tudi na drugih pomembnih trgih. Banka je svoj vodilni položaj v segmentu mednarodnih podjetij okrepila s prevzemi uveljavljenih podjetij, ki so vstopila na slovenski trg. Članstvo v veliki mednarodni bančni skupini prinaša lokalnim podružnicam prednosti v obliki bančnih produktov, poenotenih rešitev, ki so pomembne za poslovno skupino stranke (rešitve za upravljanje z denarnimi sredstvi), ter visoke ravni storitev in podpore pri vstopu na trg.

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.

Sicer pa je Banka še naprej sledila trendom inovacij in digitalizacije. Kljub zahtevnemu makroekonomskemu okolju smo zabeležili 3-odstotno rast prihodkov v primerjavi z letom 2023, kar je posledica najnovejše strategije diverzifikacije dejavnosti obstoječih strank in pridobivanja novih ključnih strank.

V letu 2024 smo našim strankam ponujali konkretne rešitve, optimalno usklajene z njihovimi poslovnimi dejavnostmi, pri čemer smo izhajali iz našega poznavanja poslovanja podjetij, njihovega finančnega položaja in primerjalnih analiz.

Na področju skrbniških storitev in trgovinskega financiranja smo znova dokazali svoje zmogljivosti z zagotavljanjem strokovne podpore strankam in izpolnjevanjem zakonskih zahtev. Naše strokovno znanje je prepoznala in nagradila tudi agencija GLOBAL FINANCE, ki nas je nominirala za najboljšo podskrbniško banko v državi (https://gfmag.com/award/). 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.

Svetovalna skupina UniCredit za podjetniške finance je v letu 2024 svetovala in sodelovala pri več transakcijah. Tako smo skupaj z drugimi oddelki za podjetniške finance skupine UniCredit prispevali k uspešnemu letu za UniCredit S.p.A., vključno s svetovanjem skladoma Apollo Funds in EBRD pri prodaji vodilne lizinške družbe v Sloveniji.

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 trgovalnimi 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 2024 poslovala uspešno. Obseg posojil se je v primerjavi s koncem leta 2023 zmanjšal za 2 %, zaradi umirjanja aktivnosti na trgu pa se je zmanjšal tudi povprečni obseg posojil (11 %). Posledično je naš tržni delež rahlo upadel, vendar smo še vedno dobro pozicionirani za prihodnjo rast in izboljšave.

V istem obdobju se je za 6 % povečal tudi obseg depozitov, za 12 % pa se je povečal tudi povprečni obseg depozitov. Diverzifikacija naših tovarn produktov in povečana aktivnost strank sta privedli do 16-odstotne rasti prihodkov od provizij, zlasti na področju 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 2025 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 v okviru vseh naših dejavnosti.

## COO (Operativni procesi)

### Varnost

Varnost je tek na dolge proge. Posledično smo nadaljevali s predhodno postavljenimi temelji in smernicami. Centralizacija procesov in varnostnih rešitev Skupine se je nadaljevala tudi v letu 2024. Kot dva večja dosežka lahko izpostavimo prehoda na uporabo dveh centralnih varnostnih orodij in sicer na področju upravljanja varnostnih ranljivosti in na področju preprečevanja odtekanja informacij.

Skladno z varnostno strategijo Skupine in Banke smo precej truda posvetili tudi poglobljeni analizi zahtev DORA regulative in izvedli ustrezne spremembe in dopolnitve procesov in politik, za zagotavljanje visoke stopnje skladnosti. Slednje smo uspešno preverili med izvedbo stresnega testa s področja kibernetske varnosti s strani Banke Slovenije.

Ozaveščanje in izobraževanje zaposlenih na področju digitalne varnosti in kibernetskih groženj ostaja ena ključnih nalog na področju varnosti. Pogoste izvedbe tako imenovanih phishing testov, ki zagotavljajo boljšo pripravljenost zaposlenih na morebitne primere zlonamernih elektronskih sporočil, dopolnjujemo za vrsto varnostnih tečajev in izobraževanj. Ozaveščanje strank banke in splošne javnosti se izvaja z vsebinami na elektronskih kanalih Banke in s sodelovanjem pri vsedržavnem projektu ozaveščanja o varnosti na spletu - Pazi.se.

### Oddelek bančna operativa

V oddelku Bančna operativa si prizadevamo za zagotavljanje kakovostne podpore našim notranjim in zunanjim strankam, kar je tudi naš glavni cilj. Z uspešno doseženimi optimizacijami na več procesih stremimo k proaktivnemu iskanju nadaljnjih izboljšav s ciljem kar najbolje služiti potrebam in pričakovanjem notranjih in zunanjih naročnikov. Tako smo v letu 2024 avtomatizirali postopek odpiranja tekočega računa in uspešno izvedli migracijo vseh kartic Visa na Mastercard. V letu 2023 smo uspešno optimizirali procese za črpanje hipotekarnih posojil fizičnih oseb, kar bomo še naprej izvajali in nadgradili s celovito optimizacijo end-to-end procesov za pravne osebe. Ker je oddelek Bančna operativa pomemben deležnik, podpiramo tudi vse glavne strateške projekte banke.

Tako kot v letu pred tem je bil tudi v letu 2024 eden največjih izzivov nadomestiti odsotnosti zaposlenih z dela (prostovoljne, porodniške in upokojitve), saj je bila nizka brezposelnost na trgu dodatna ovira pri iskanju ustreznih kandidatov. Uspešno smo izvedli vsa nova zaposlovanja z močnim poudarkom na izmenjavi znanja in prožnem oddelku Bančna operativa, kjer prepoznavamo dober potencial naših študentov kot bodoče generacije v bančništvu. Še naprej se osredotočamo na ustrezno izmenjavo znanja in podpiranje naših sodelavcev.

Pri poslovanju oddelka Bančna operativa spodbujamo kulturo odprtega komuniciranja (speak up culture), razvoj zaposlenih in njihovo osredotočenost na najbolj kritične procese. Med našimi ključnimi prioritetami sta tudi skladnost z zakonodajo in izpolnjevanje vseh zakonskih zahtev, kar bomo zagotavljali tudi v prihodnje.

## Služba za digitalne in informacijske storitve

V letu 2024 je služba za Digitalne in informacijske storitve veliko pozornost usmerila uveljavljanju skladnosti z uredbo Evropskega parlamenta 2022/2554 o digitalni operativni odpornosti (DORA). Regulativa opredeljuje IKT tveganja in ranljivosti finančnih institucij in njihovih sistemov, ter posledično njihovih storitev. Hkrati navaja priporočila, kako razviti boljšo odpornost proti izpadom delovanja IKT zaradi napak ali kibernetskih napadov. Naš načrt za krepitev odpornosti (DORA) smo pripravili skladno s priporočili Skupine.

### Izboljšave

Določene digitalne projekte smo izvajali na agilen način, pri čemer smo v delovne skupine v celoti vključili strokovnjake za IKT, rezultati pa so bili odlični.

Leta 2024 smo zaključili migracijo platforme za avtomatizacijo procesov v oblak (RPA) in s tem podaljšali podporo robotski obdelavi bančnih procesov. V istem letu smo tudi izvedli nadgradnjo aplikacije za preverjanje strank »Siron« na verzijo 22.

### Digitalni napredek in menjava kartične sheme

Na področju preprečevanja tveganih poslov pranja denarja in prevar smo razvili in vzpostavili metode za preverjanje strank v skladu s pravili Banke Slovenija in jih ustrezno kategorizirali. Sledil je tudi uspešen razvoj mehanizma avtomatskega izklopa pravice instantnega načina plačevanja za sporne stranke in vse njihove povezane pravne osebe.

V letu 2024 smo tudi zamenjali ponudnika kartične sheme VISA s ponudnikom Mastercard in tako poenotili produkt po celotni skupini, ter s tem optimizirali poslovanje in stroške.

Tekom projekta »ACE Fast Track« smo optimizirali proces odobritve kreditnih poslov za poslovne uporabnike, ter s tem pohitrili celoten postopek pridobitve sredstev.

## IT infrastruktura

Na področju IT infrastrukture smo izvedli selitev enega izmed dveh podatkovnih centrov v namensko zgrajeno okolje (kolokacija). Priprave na selitev so trajale več mesecev in so zahtevale (poleg celotne ekipe tehnične infrastrukture) tudi veliko usklajevanja z zunanjimi sodelavci. Sama izvedba se je zaključila v malo manj kot treh dneh (vikend) in je bila izvedena brez napak in izpada storitev.

Na področju IKT infrastrukture smo tako še dodatno okrepili odpornost IKT infrastrukture napram morebitnim odpovedim na aktivni opremi, oziroma podpornih funkcijah (hlajenja ali dobave električne energije), do celo morebitnim naravnim katastrofam.

Uspešno smo tudi izvedli prehod na operacijski sistem Windows 11 na delovnih postajah oz. prenosnikih.

## Podatkovna služba

Na področju upravljanja s podatki smo začrtali tehnološke smernice in pričeli s strateškim projektom vzpostavitve centralnega podatkovnega skladišča.

Nadaljevali smo z implementacijo BI poročil, ki podpirajo našo digitalno strategijo in so pomagali odločevalcem pri doseganju bančnih ciljev.

Uspešno smo sodelovali pri nadgradnji in testiranju skupinskih  IT sistemov, kot sta GREG in ARAMIS. Nadgradili smo tudi postopek certificiranja rezultatov samodejnih kontrol, kar še dodatno izboljšuje kakovost podatkov na ključnih bančnih procesih.

## Nepremičnine, nabavna služba, stroški

Na področju nepremičnin, nabavne službe, stroškov in TPRM posvečamo posebno pozornost ustreznosti delovnega okolja. Kot nadaljevanje naše zaveze, vzpostavljene leta 2022, še naprej dajemo prednost zmanjšanju ogljičnega odtisa in sledimo trajnostnim praksam. V skladu s to predanostjo si nenehno prizadevamo za izboljšanje kakovosti delovnega prostora in poslovne mreže z namenom zvišati zadovoljstvo tako naših zaposlenih kot tudi strank.

Leta 2024 je Banka s konkretnimi dejanji in pobudami aktivno sledila svoji zavezanosti trajnosti. Sem sodijo zmanjšanje porabe elektrike in vode, zmanjšanje odpadkov in zmanjšanja službenih poti. Ti ukrepi odražajo temeljne vrednote Banke in njeno zavezanost k zmanjševanju ogljičnega odtisa ter tako prispevajo k odgovornejšim poslovnim praksam. Poleg tega je Banka leta 2024 obnovila Green Star certifikat, kar samo potrjuje, da Banka uvaja trajnostne vidike in ukrepe za podnebne spremembe.

# Gospodarsko okolje v letu 2024

Ocenjujemo, da je v letu 2024 BDP v Sloveniji zrasel za 1,6 %, potem ko je leta 2023 zrasel za 2,1 %. Na upočasnitev rasti so vplivale predvsem investicije v osnovna sredstva, za katere ocenjujemo, da so se v letu 2024 skrčile. Šibkost investicij je bila še posebej izrazita v gradbeništvu, čeprav so se naložbe v stroje in opremo verjetno zmanjšale tudi zaradi nenehne šibkosti evropskega proizvodnega sektorja. Niti neto izvoz ni prispeval k rasti, saj je uvoz prehitel izvoz ob šibkem zunanjem povpraševanju glavnih trgovinskih partneric. Zasebna potrošnja, ki je delovala v nasprotni smeri, si je opomogla po šibkosti leta 2023, zahvaljujoč razmeram na trgu dela, izboljšani rasti realnih plač in lažjim pogojem financiranja, in je bila glavno gonilo rasti. Veliko povečanje državne porabe odraža zakonske spremembe v zvezi z dopolnilnim zdravstvenim zavarovanjem, ki tehnično gledano preusmerjajo rast iz zasebne v javno porabo. Kot kaže so se zaloge leta 2024 verjetno nekoliko povečale, potem ko so bile leta 2023 predmet velikega zmanjšanja. Pričakujemo, da se bo rast leta 2025 povečala na 2,2 %, na kar naj bi vplivala okrepitev naložb, tudi po zaslugi EU sredstev, nadaljnje okrevanje potrošnje in močnejši izvoz, ki odraža predpostavko izboljšanja domačega povpraševanja.

Inflacija se je v letu 2024 še naprej zmanjševala, s 4,2 % decembra 2023 na 1,9 % decembra 2024, zaradi energentov, hrane in osnovne inflacije. V letu 2025 se bo inflacija zaradi ponovne rasti cen hrane in baznih učinkov pri cenah energije verjetno nekoliko dvignila. Naša napoved za inflacijo je 2,3 % ob koncu leta 2025. Tveganja za inflacijske obete so povezana s cenami surovin in strmejšo inflacijo cen storitev.

Preliminarni javnofinančni podatki Ministrstva za finance za leto 2024 kažejo, da je primanjkljaj sektorja država znašal 1,2 % ocenjenega BDP, torej je bil nižji od načrtovanega. Dolg sektorja država je konec leta 2024 znašal 67 % BDP, kar je manj od 68,4 % BDP ob koncu leta 2023.

Dobiček bančnega sektorja v Sloveniji pred obdavčitvijo je v letu 2024 znašal 1.200 milijonov evrov, kar je za 5,5 % več kot v letu 2023. Rast kreditiranja gospodinjstev se je okrepila s 3,4 % medletno decembra 2023 na 6,0 % decembra 2024, medtem ko smo pri rasti kreditiranja nefinančnih družb zabeležili medletno spremembo z -4,9 % decembra 2023 na -2,1 % medletno decembra 2024. Razmerje NPE ostaja od aprila 2023 pri 1,0 %.

# 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 kapitalske zahteve za operativno tveganje (Advanced Measurement Approach – AMA pristop). Napredni model izračuna kapitalske 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.

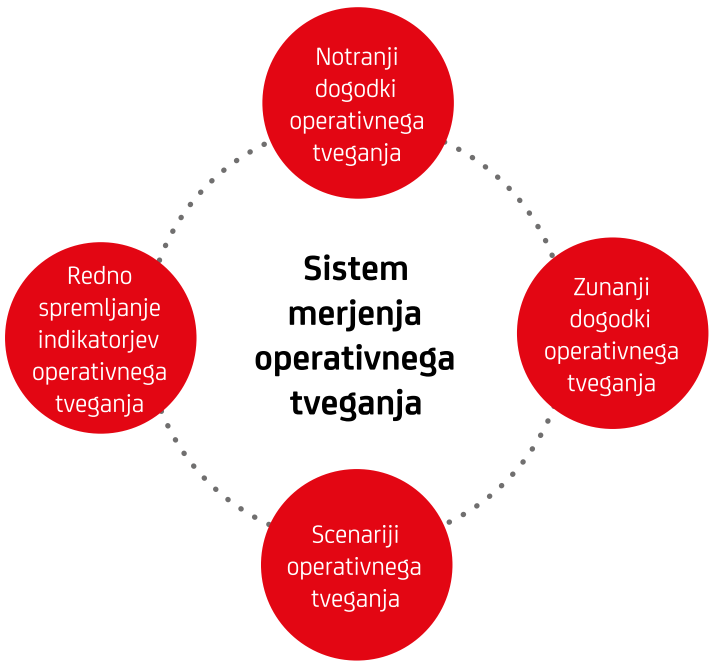
Aplikacija Application for Risk Gauging Online (v nadaljevanju: ARGO) podpira okvir spremljanja operativnega tveganja. Gre za programsko orodje, ki je bilo razvito v okviru skupine UniCredit. ARGO združuje posamezne sestavine okvira upravljanja operativnega tveganja v enotno orodje, ki temelji na internetu. 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 omogočajo 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 upravljanja 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.

Tekom leta 2022 so bile izboljšave pri izvajanju dodatnih kontrol 2. stopnje na področju operativnega tveganja dosežene z uvedbo novega mesečnega spremljanja procesov IKT v zvezi z upravljanjem sprememb v IKT in upravljanjem incidentov v IKT.



Poleg tega so bili na podlagi ocene operativnih tveganj na področju kreditnih procesov na ravni matične skupine vzpostavljeni novi kazalniki tveganja, ki Banki omogočajo boljše kontrole in spremljanje zunanjih prevar (zavrnjene prošnje za kredit zaradi postopka za preprečevanje prevar in primerov predčasnega neplačila), zapadlih kreditnih linij, nepravilnega upravljanja zavarovanj/garancij in nepravilnega upravljanja kreditnih pogodb (arhiviranje). Leta 2023 je bila na ravni matične skupine uvedena nadaljnja izboljšava novih kazalnikov tveganja na podlagi potencialne pomembnosti tveganja in v skladu z lokalnimi poslovnimi praksami na področju tveganja ravnanja, in sicer s spremljanjem pritožb glede hipotek, potrošniških posojil in naložb ter tveganja morebitne prisilne navzkrižne prodaje in tveganja neustreznega naložbenega svetovanja.

V letu 2024 so bile izvedene dodatne izboljšave in razširitve kontrol 2. stopnje z mesečnim spremljanjem in poročanjem o rezultatih v okviru kontrol digitalnega tveganja za upravljanje incidentov z vrednostnimi papirji in za upravljanje šibkih točk.

V zvezi z novimi zahtevami Uredbe o digitalni operativni odpornosti (DORA), ki bodo začele veljati januarja 2025, smo v začetku leta 2024 začeli izvajati lokalno analizo pomanjkljivosti s poudarkom na zmožnosti vzpostavitve, zagotavljanja in nadzora operativne celovitosti in zanesljivosti Banke na področju IKT ter z varnostjo povezanih zmogljivosti omrežja in informacijskih sistemov, bodisi neposredno ali posredno z uporabo storitev, ki jih zagotavljajo tretji ponudniki storitev IKT. Z uvedbo Uredbe DORA so subjekti, ki delujejo v finančnem sektorju, dolžni preučiti regulativni perimeter in klasifikacije tretjih izvajalcev, kar posledično vpliva na minimalne pogodbene zahteve, ter izboljšati kontrole 2. stopnje in ocene tveganj za kritične in nekritične pogodbe.

## 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 teku 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.

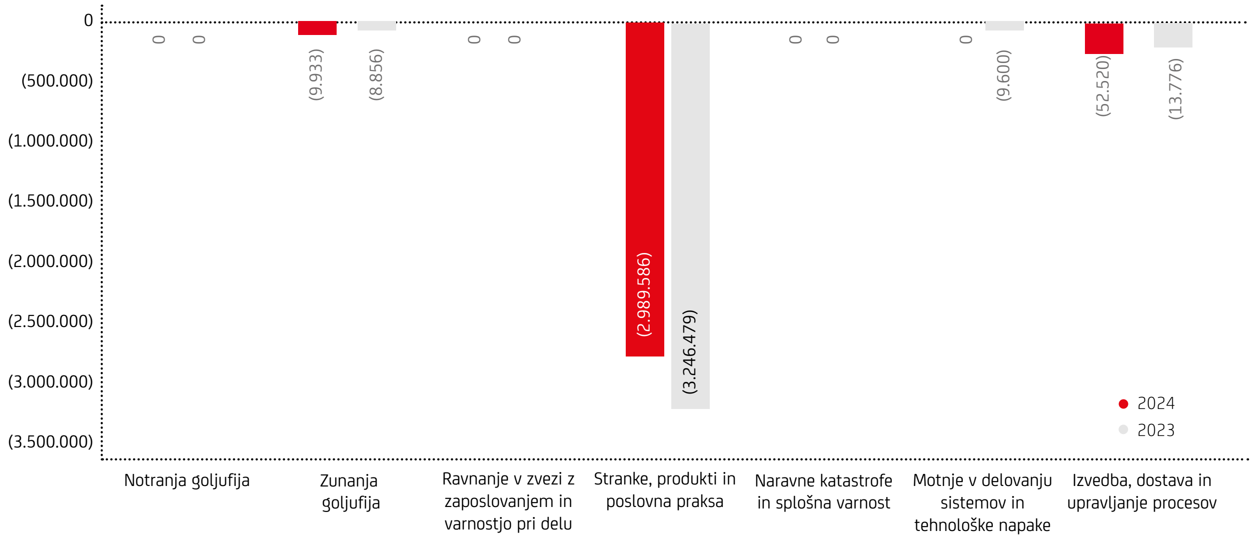
Podatki o notranji izgubi se zbirajo in obdelujejo v tesnem usklajevanju in sodelovanju z drugimi oddelki in enotami. Najnižji prag, pri katerem se dogodek zabeleži, je 100 evrov dejanske izgube ali 10.000 evrov potencialne izgube. Izgube pod tem pragom se ne zbirajo. Dogodki operativnega tveganja so v skladu s standardi operativnega tveganja razporejeni v naslednjih sedem kategorij:

- notranja goljufija,
- zunanja goljufija,
- ravnanje v zvezi z zaposlovanjem in varnostjo pri delu,
- stranke, produkti in poslovne prakse,
- naravne katastrofe in splošna varnost,
- poslovne motnje in izpadi sistemov,
- izvedba, dostava in upravljanje procesov.


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

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.

**Delež neto izgub iz operativnega tveganja po kategorijah tveganja (v EUR)**



Od leta 2020 je nov način pametnega dela (smart working) zaradi izrednih razmer, ki so nastale zaradi 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.

## 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 dejavnikih 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. Upoštevane 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 AMA. 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, tveganje strategije in tveganje ESG, ki upošteva okoljske, družbene in upravljavske vidike odgovornih naložb).

Od leta 2010 skupina UniCredit in posledično Banka upravljata 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 premoga, sektor nafte in plina, obrambni sektor in sektor orožja, sektor rudarske industrije, sektor jedrske energije in sektor vodne infrastrukture.

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je za to zadolžena namenska funkcija oziroma oddelek za nefinančna in finančna tveganja v okviru divizije Upravljanje s tveganji.

Poleg tega je uprava UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. leta 2019 ustanovila ločen Odbor za tveganje ugleda (Reputational Risk Committee – RRC), ki je zadolžen za vrednotenje morebitnih transakcij, ki so povezane s tveganjem ugleda, na osnovi trenutnih 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 (»NFRC-RRC«).

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 NFRC-RRC je glavni organ Banke, ki je odgovoren za povezovanje z odborom za nefinančna tveganja skupine UniCredit (NFRC) o vseh zadevah, povezanih s tveganjem ugleda.

Trenutne politike za ublažitev tveganj ugleda se nanašajo na “sektor premoga”, “sektor nafte in plina”,  »obrambno industrijo«,” sektor rudarstva”, »jedrsko energijo«, »rudarstvo«, »vodno infrastrukturo”. V letu 2024 sta bili politiki »Sektor nafte in plina« ter »Sektor premoga« posodobljeni, da zagotovita popoln izstop iz premogovništva na vseh trgih do leta 2028, medtem ko je bila politika »Sektorja obrambe« posodobljena v skladu z geopolitičnim kontekstom. Poleg tega so bile zaradi izvajanja kontrol 2. stopnje posodobljene vse politike, ki se nanašajo na občutljive sektorje.

Skupina UniCredit je razvila lastniško metodologijo za kvantifikacijo tveganja ugleda in posledični izračun tvegane vrednosti (VaR) za takšno 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 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 vzvratni 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 2024 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 2024 ni bilo sprememb v sestavi nadzornega sveta Banke, ki šteje pet članov, ki so vsi predstavniki edinega delničarja Banke, in sicer ga sestavljajo: Francesco Correale (predsednik), Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin[1] (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, Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin, ki je tudi v letu 2024 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. 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 2024 sestal 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 upoštevajoč 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 2024 opravil kakovostno in na najvišjem etičnem nivoju, s profesionalno skrbnostjo, skladno z veljavno zakonodajo ter notranjimi pravili skupine UniCredit.

## Pomembnejše odločitve nadzornega sveta

Na svoji 109. redni seji, 28. februarja 2024, je nadzorni svet med drugim sprejel letno poročilo o poslovanju Banke za leto 2023, podal mnenje k letnemu poročilu notranje revizije o notranjem revidiranju za leto 2023 in sprejel Sklep o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2023 ter Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička v poslovnem letu 2023, s katerim je predlagal skupščini Banke, da se del bilančnega dobička poslovnega leta 2023 deli delničarjem Banke in del ostane nerazporejen. Seznanil se je z

1 Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin je dne 13. januarja 2025 je dne podala odstopno izjavo. Nadomestila jo je Marijana Brcko, ki jo je kot članico nadzornega sveta Banke imenovala skupščina Banke dne 7. novembra 2024 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.

revizorjevim poročilom pooblaščene revizijske družbe za leto 2023, na katerega ni imel pripomb, ter potrdil vse ostale dokumente, o katerih je nato odločala skupščina Banke dne 18. marca 2024. Nadalje je Nadzorni svet potrdil kazalce v okviru obsega prevzetih tveganj (RAF) za leto 2024, program dela notranje revizije za leto 2024 in podal soglasje k strategiji upravljanja s tveganji po posameznih segmentih strank.

Na 110. redni seji, ki je potekala 26. aprila 2024, je nadzorni svet potrdil nadgradnjo večletnega načrta Skupine UniCredit, v delu veljavnem za Banko, v zvezi z razvojem modelov kreditnega tveganja, spremembe finančnega načrta za leto 2024, in rezultate Banke za prvo četrtletje. Prav tako je nadzorni svet ponovno imenoval predsednika uprave Banke Lorenza Ramajola in člana uprave Banke Tsvetelina Mincheva, oba za obdobje treh let.

Dne 19. julija 2024 so člani nadzornega sveta na 111. redni seji potrdili pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, spremembe organizacijske strukture Banke in rezultate Banke za prvo polletje ter podal soglasje k pravilom sistema nagrajevanja za leto 2024.

Nadzorni svet je na 112. redni seji, ki je potekala 24. oktobra 2024, potrdil pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, podal soglasje k politiki prejemkov za leto 2024 in predlagal, da skupščina Banke za pooblaščenega revizorja Banke za poslovna leta 2025, 2026 in 2027 imenuje revizijsko družbo KPMG Slovenija, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.. Rezultate Banke za tretje četrtletje je nadzorni svet potrdil pred 112. redno sejo na dopisni seji nadzornega sveta dne 21. oktobra 2024.

Dne 9. decembra 2024 je nadzorni svet na 113. izredni seji potrdil finančni načrt za leto 2025 in se seznanil s finančnim načrtom za leta 2026 do 2027, kakor tudi z alternativnim scenarijem finančnega načrta za leta 2025 do 2027, potrdil kazalce v okviru obsega prevzetih tveganj (RAF) za leto 2025 in se seznanil s kazalci v okviru obsega prevzetih tveganj (RAF) za leta od 2026 do 2027 ter potrdil spremembe organizacijske strukture Banke.

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 2024, 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 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 2024 sestala na štirih rednih sejah. Kot posvetovalno telo nadzornega sveta, ki ga sestavljajo predsednica Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin ter člana Jasna Mandac in Francesco Correale, 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 2024 sestala na štirih rednih sejah in treh izrednih sejah. Kot posvetovalno telo nadzornega sveta, ki ga sestavljajo predsednica Miena Vukotić ter Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin in Francesco Correale 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 razpored 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 2024 sestala na treh sejah. Sestavljajo jo Francesco Correale 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 Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin kot članici. Ustanovljena je bila v letu 2015, v letu 2024 pa se je sestala na šestih 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 poslovno leto 2024

Uprava Banke je nadzornemu svetu predložila v obravnavo Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička v poslovnem letu 2024 v višini 41.308.297,02 evrov in predlog Sklepa o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2024 v višini 91.501.785,00 evrov. Uprava Banke je predlagala, da se del bilančnega dobička v višini 41.305.095,65 evrov razdeli delničarju, preostali del bilančnega dobička v višini 50.196.689,35 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 2024.

Nadzorni svet je sprejel Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička za leto 2024, soglašal s predlogom uprave o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička za leto 2024 in priporočil skupščini, da ga sprejme v predlagani obliki, še posebej ob upoštevanju zadostne višine kapitala, s katerim razpolaga Banka.

## Letno poročilo 2024

Uprava Banke je pripravila letno poročilo o poslovanju UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. za leto 2024 (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 2024 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 pooblaščena 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 2024 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 2024 in ugotovil, da so finančni rezultati, predstavljeni v letnem poročilu, skladni z revizorjevim poročilom. Glede Poročila o trajnostnosti, se Banka v skladu s prvo točko osmega odstavka 70.c člena Zakona o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD-1) obravnava  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 trajnostnosti 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 2024 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 2024 izpolnila vse zakonske zahteve. Na temelju rednega spremljanja poslovanja Banke in navedenih preverjanj je nadzorni svet potrdil letno poročilo o poslovanju Banke v letu 2024.

V poročilu neodvisnega revizorja o reviziji računovodskih izkazov za poslovno leto 2024, 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 2024 ter dodatnim revizorjevim poročilom o izpolnjevanju pravil o upravljanju s tveganji za leto 2024 in nanju nima pripomb.

## Poročilo o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami za leto 2024

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 revizijska 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 2024, 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 revizijska družba KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., ustrezno.

Nadzorni svet, 6. marec 2025

**Francesco Correale**
Predsednik nadzornega sveta

# Korporativno upravljanje

## Izjava o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja

Za doseganje visoke stopnje transparentnosti upravljanja ter v skladu s 5. odstavkom 70.[2] člena 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 2024 ni javna družba v smislu določil Zakona o trgu finančnih instrumentov[3], 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[4].

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 člane upravljalnega organa;
2. Sklep o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja, upravljalnem organu in procesu ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala za banke in hranilnice[5] 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[6].

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 Globalna politika o raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti 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

2 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-1O, 75/23 in 102/24)

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

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

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

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

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, 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, 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 2024 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.

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, 6. marec 2025

Francesco Correale
Predsednik nadzornega sveta

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lorenzo Ramajola<br>Predsednik uprave | Boštjan Rupar<br>Član uprave | Matjaž Špilak<br>Član uprave | Tanja Turk<br>Članica uprave | Veronica Tomasoni<br>Članica 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 upravljavskega (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.

# Finančni kazalniki

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Izkaz finančnega položaja (EUR 1.000)** | | | |
| Skupaj sredstva | 3.701.497 | 3.576.214 | 3.346.421 |
| Vloge strank | 3.079.271 | 2.938.929 | 2.531.694 |
| Depoziti, pravne in ostale osebe | 1.987.140 | 1.859.706 | 1.595.906 |
| Depoziti, prebivalstvo | 1.092.131 | 1.079.223 | 935.788 |
| Krediti strankam, ki niso banke | 1.914.624 | 1.900.351 | 2.042.380 |
| Posojila, pravne in ostale osebe | 999.041 | 1.009.404 | 1.197.576 |
| Krediti, prebivalstvo | 915.583 | 890.947 | 844.804 |
| Skupaj kapital | 320.308 | 324.526 | 310.244 |
| Popravki oziroma prilagoditve vrednosti in rezervacije za kreditne izgube | 35.234 | 37.613 | 61.302 |
| Obseg zunajbilančnega poslovanja | 4.768.090 | 4.335.534 | 2.635.840 |
| **Izkaz poslovnega izida (v 1.000 EUR)** | | | |
| Čiste obresti | 101.846 | 88.711 | 44.429 |
| Čisti neobrestni prihodki | 29.623 | 25.040 | 58.145 |
| Stroški dela in ostali administrativni stroški | (40.632) | (40.631) | (39.982) |
| Amortizacija | (6.029) | (6.128) | (6.209) |
| Oslabitve in rezervacije | (23.588) | (7.087) | (6.031) |
| Dobiček / izguba iz rednega poslovanja | 52.530 | 57.678 | 47.773 |
| Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb | (11.222) | (10.934) | (6.403) |
| **Izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (v 1.000 EUR)** | | | |
| Drugi vseobsegajoči donos pred obdavčitvijo | 1.541 | 1.882 | (9.947) |
| Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb od drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | (336) | (322) | 1.918 |
| **Zaposleni** | | | |
| Število zaposlenih na dan 31.12. | 501 | 521 | 550 |
| **Delnice** | | | |
| Št. delničarjev | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nominalna vrednost (EUR) | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 |
| Knjigovodska vrednost (EUR) | 65.53 | 66.39 | 63.47 |
| Št. delnic | 4.888.193 | 4.888.193 | 4.888.193 |
| **Kapital** | | | |
| Količnik navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala (CET1) | 19,7 % | 20,9 % | 18,8 % |
| Količnik Tier 1 | 19,7 % | 20,9 % | 18,8 % |
| Količnik kapitalske ustreznosti (CAR) | 19,8 % | 20,9 % | 18,8 % |
| **Kakovost sredstev in obveznosti** | | | |
| Nedonosne (bilančne in zunajbilančne) izpostavljenosti / Razvrščene bilančne in zunajbilančne izpostavljenosti | 0,8 % | 1,1 % | 1,2 % |
| 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) | 1,4 % | 1,9 % | 1,8 % |
| Nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva / razvrščeni krediti in druga finančna sredstva (vključno s stanji na računih pri centralni banki in vpoglednih vlog pri bankah)* | 0,9 % | 1,2 % | 1,3 % |
| 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) | 70,5 % | 65,3 % | 58,3 % |
| Popravki oziroma prilagoditve vrednosti za kreditne izgube/nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva (vključno s stanji na računih pri centralni banki in vpoglednimi vlogami pri bankah) | 70,5 % | 65,3 % | 58,3 % |
| Prejeta zavarovanja/nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva | 23,3 % | 25,6 % | 18,4 % |
| **Donosnost** | | | |
| Obrestna marža | 2,8 % | 2,5 % | 1,4 % |
| Marža finančnega posredništva | 3,6 % | 3,3 % | 3,2 % |
| Donos na aktivo po obdavčitvi | 1,1 % | 1,3 % | 1,3 % |
| Donos na kapital pred obdavčitvijo | 17,2 % | 18,7 % | 16,2 % |
| Donos na kapital po obdavčitvi | 13,5 % | 15,2 % | 14,1 % |
| **Operativni stroški** | | | |
| Operativni stroški / povprečna aktiva | 1,3 % | 1,3 % | 1,4 % |
| **Likvidnost** | | | |
| Količnik likvidnostnega kritja | 315,2 % | 267,0 % | 234,1 % |
| Krediti strankam, ki niso banke | 1.914.624 | 1.900.351 | 2.042.380 |
| Krediti pravnim in drugim osebam, ki opravljajo dejavnost | 999.041 | 1.009.404 | 1.197.576 |
| Krediti prebivalstvu | 915.583 | 890.947 | 844.804 |
| NSFR | 176,0 % | 177,3 % | 147,2 % |
| Količnik finančnega vzvoda | 6,9 % | 7,2 % | 7,5 % |

# 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 2024, 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 nezakonitosti.

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, 3. marec 2025

Lorenzo Ramajola
Predsednik uprave

Boštjan Rupar
Član uprave

Matjaž Špilak
Član uprave

Tanja Turk
Članica uprave

Veronica Tomasoni
Članica uprave

# Poročilo neodvisnega revizorja

**KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.**
Železna cesta 8a
SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenija

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Internet: http://www.kpmg.si

# Poročilo neodvisnega revizorja

## Delničarjem banke UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D.

## Poročilo o reviziji računovodskih izkazov

### Mnenje

Revidirali smo računovodske izkaze banke UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D. (»Banka«), ki vključujejo:

- izkaz finančnega položaja na dan 31. decembra 2024;

in za leto od 1. januarja do 31. decembra 2024:

- 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.

Po našem mnenju so priloženi računovodski izkazi resničen in pošten prikaz finančnega položaja Banke na dan 31. decembra 2024 in njene finančne uspešnosti ter denarnih tokov za tedaj končano leto 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, 27.5.2014, 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), ter etičnimi zahtevami, ki se nanašajo na revizijo računovodskih izkazov v Sloveniji, potrjujemo svojo neodvisnost od revidirane Banke in da smo izpolnili 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.

KPMG

## Ključne revizijske zadeve

Ključne revizijske zadeve so tiste zadeve, ki so na osnovi naše strokovne presoje najbolj pomembne pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov tekočega obdobja. Te zadeve smo naslovili v okviru naše revizije računovodskih izkazov kot celote in pri oblikovanju našega mnenja o teh izkazih. V zvezi s ključnimi revizijskimi zadevami ne podajamo ločenega mnenja.

Zaznali smo naslednje ključne revizijske zadeve:

### Oslabitev kreditov strankam, ki niso banke

Na dan 31. december 2024 je bruto vrednost kreditov strankam, ki niso banke izkazana v višini 1.949.793 tisoč EUR, povezani popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabitve pa 35.169 tisoč EUR. V letu 2024 je bila v izkazu poslovnega izida pripoznana izguba iz oslabitev v višini 822 tisoč EUR (31. december 2023: bruto vrednost kreditov strankam, ki niso banke: 1.937.913 tisoč EUR, popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabitve: 37.562 tisoč EUR ter odprava oslabitev v izkazu poslovnega izida za tedaj končano leto: 4.309 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: Oslabitve in Pojasnilo: Kreditno tveganje.

| Ključna revizijska zadeva | Naš odziv |
|---|---|
| Popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabitve predstavljajo najboljšo oceno poslovodstva glede pričakovane kreditne izgube ("ECL") v okviru kreditov strankam, ki niso banke ("krediti", "izpostavljenosti"), na datum poročanja. Na to področje smo se osredotočili, saj določitev popravkov vrednosti od poslovodstva zahteva pomembno presojo in kompleksne predpostavke.<br><br>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.<br><br>Popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabitve 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 poslovodstva. Banka nenehno na novo usklajuje parametre modela, kar zahteva tudi našo povečano pozornost pri reviziji. | Naši revizijski postopki so na tem področju med drugim vključevali:<br><br>— pregled ECL metodologije Banke za oslabitve, metod in modelov oblikovanja rezervacij ter oceno njihove skladnosti z ustreznimi regulativnimi določili in okvirjem računovodskega poročanja;<br>— ustrezno poizvedovanje pri bančnem osebju za upravljanje tveganj in informacijsko tehnologijo (IT), da bi se seznanili s procesom oslabitve 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;<br>— 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 oslabitve.<br><br>V zvezi s skupnim popravkom vrednosti zaradi oslabitve:<br><br>— pridobivanje razumevanja ključnih notranjih bonitetnih modelov za kredite ter ocenjevanje |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pri izpostavljenostih 3. skupine, ki presegajo 100 tisoč EUR, se pri analizi oslabitve uporabi analiza diskontiranih denarnih tokov, ki temelji na poznavanju vsakega posameznega kreditojemalca in pogosto tudi na oceni iztržljive vrednosti zadevnega zavarovanja.<br><br>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<br><br>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 tàko opredeljeno kot ključna revizijska zadeva. | ustreznosti in zanesljivosti ključnih podatkov, ki jih ti modeli uporabljajo;<br>— 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;<br>— ocenjevanje, ali sta opredelitvi pomembnega povečanja kreditnega tveganja in dogodka neizpolnitve primerni ter ali so bila merila za razvrstitev dosledno uporabljena;<br>— s pomočjo naših lastnih veščakov za finančno obvladovanje 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;<br>— ocenjevanje ključnih prilagoditev (overlays), ki ga Banka uporablja v modelu ECL, s sklicevanjem na naše poznavanje panoge in razumevanje trenutnih makroekonomskih razmer.<br><br>V zvezi s posamično izračunanimi popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabitve:<br><br>— 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.<br><br>V zvezi z vsemi popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabitve:<br><br>— kritično ocenjevanje splošne utemeljenosti popravkov vrednosti, vključno z deležem bruto nedonosne izpostavljenosti v skupni bruto izpostavljenosti in pokritosti z rezervacijami za nedonosne kredite;<br>— ovrednotenje točnosti in popolnosti razkritij v računovodskih izkazih glede pričakovanih kreditnih izgub ob upoštevanju zahtev ustreznega okvira računovodskega poročanja. |

KPMG

**Rezervacija za pravno nerešene tožbe**

Na dan 31. december 2024 rezervacije za pravno nerešene tožbe, ki so v računovodskih izkazih pripoznane v postavki 'Rezervacije', znašajo 41.284 tisoč EUR (31. december 2023: 18.396 tisoč EUR). Z njimi povezanimi odhodki, pripoznani v izkazu poslovnega izida leta 2024, znašajo 24.512 tisoč EUR (2023: 5.377 tisoč EUR).

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

| Ključna revizijska zadeva | Naš odziv |
|---|---|
| Banka je v okviru svojih rednih poslovnih dejavnostih 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Določene rezervacije predstavljajo najboljšo oceno vodstva Banke, pri čemer se upoštevajo individualna presoja vsakega zahtevka ter naslednji dejavniki: število zahtevkov, povprečna višina zahtevka, povprečni sodni stroški in predpostavke glede pričakovanih razsodb sodišč.<br><br>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 tàko opredeljeno kot ključna revizijska zadeva. | Naši revizijski postopki so na tem področju med drugim vključevali:<br><br>— 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;<br>— pregled zapisnikov sej Uprave in Nadzornega sveta, da bi ocenili utemeljenost ključnih presoj in ocen vodstva ter ugotovili dodatne morebitne obveznosti;<br>— na podlagi vzorca 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, ter poizvedovanje pri članih Uprave o prihodnjem razvoju zahtevkov;<br>— 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;<br>— ocenjevanje točnosti in popolnosti povezanih razkritij v računovodskih izkazih glede na zahteve ustreznega računovodskega okvirja. |

## Druge informacije

Za druge informacije je odgovorno poslovodstvo. Druge informacije obsegajo »Poslovno poročilo«, »Poročilo nadzornega sveta« in »Korporativno upravljanje« 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, zakonskimi zahtevami ali našim poznavanjem, pridobljenim pri revidiranju, ali se kako drugače kažejo kot pomembno napačne.

Vezano na poslovno poročilo smo presodili ali 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 pripravljeni računovodski izkazi, v vseh pomembnih pogledih usklajene z računovodskimi izkazi; ter
- da je bilo poslovno poročilo v vseh pomembnih pogledih pripravljeno v skladu z zakonskimi določili.

Poleg tega smo v luči poznavanja in razumevanja Banke in okolja, v katerem ta posluje, ki smo ga pridobili pri opravljanju revizije, dolžni poročati, če bi zaznali pomembno napako v zvezi z drugimi informacijami, 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 tàko 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 podjetje 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 napake 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 zbujajo 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 posredujemo tudi izjavo o spoštovanju etičnih zahtev v zvezi z neodvisnostjo in jim predstavimo vsa razmerja in druge zadeve, ki bi morebiti lahko vplivale na našo neodvisnost ter kjer je to primerno, o sprejetju ustreznih ukrepov za odstranitev takšnih groženj ali o uporabljenih varovalih.

Izmed zadev, ki smo jih predstavili pristojnim za upravljanje, določimo tiste zadeve, ki so bile najpomembnejše pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov tekočega obdobja in so zato ključne revizijske zadeve. Te zadeve opišemo v našem revizorjevem poročilu, razen če zakoni ali predpisi omejujejo javno razkritje zadeve ali ko v izredno redkih okoliščinah opredelimo, da naj zadeve ne bi vključili v naše poročilo zaradi negativnih posledic.

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## Poročilo o drugih pravnih in regulatornih zadevah

Delničarji so nas na seji skupščine 15. decembra 2021 imenovali za revizorja računovodskih izkazov Banke za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2024. Obdobje neprekinjenega izvajanja revizije traja 3 leta.

Potrjujemo, da:

- je naše revizijsko mnenje skladno z dodatnim poročilom, ki je bilo predloženo revizijski komisiji Banke dne 3. marca 2024;
- nismo izvajali nedovoljenih nerevizijskih storitev, kot so navedene v 5. členu Uredbe EU št. 537/2014. Tudi med izvedbo revizije smo ostali neodvisni od revidirane Banke.

Za obdobje, na katerega se nanaša naša obvezna revizija, poleg revizije in storitev, razkritih v poslovnem poročilu ali računovodskih izkazih, nismo opravili nobenih drugih storitev za Banko.

V imenu revizijske družbe

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

Domagoj Vuković, FCCA
*Pooblaščeni revizor*
*Partner*

Ljubljana, 3. marec 2025

# Računovodski izkazi


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# Izkaz finančnega položaja

| EUR 1.000 | | Banka | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vsebina | Pojasnilo | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah | 1 | 1.170.595 | 1.189.965 |
| Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje | 2 | 52.615 | 56.121 |
| Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje | 3 | 436 | 736 |
| Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 4 | 317.096 | 310.943 |
| Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti | 5 | 2.108.757 | 1.966.925 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | | 30.817 | 25.030 |
| Krediti bankam | | 159.744 | 34.773 |
| Krediti strankam, ki niso banke | | 1.914.624 | 1.900.351 |
| Druga finančna sredstva | | 3.572 | 6.771 |
| Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju | 6 | 57.315 | 74.176 |
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | 7 | (29.929) | (46.067) |
| Opredmetena sredstva | 8 | 11.488 | 10.904 |
| Opredmetena osnovna sredstva | | 11.488 | 10.904 |
| Neopredmetena sredstva | 9 | 8.547 | 10.014 |
| Terjatve za davek | 10 | 480 | 396 |
| Terjatve za davek od dohodka pravnih oseb | | 425 | - |
| Odložene terjatve za davek | | 55 | 396 |
| Druga sredstva | 11 | 4.097 | 2.101 |
| **SKUPAJ SREDSTVA** | | **3.701.497** | **3.576.214** |
| Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje | 12 | 49.323 | 51.919 |
| Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti | 13 | 3.248.494 | 3.141.271 |
| Vloge bank in centralnih bank | | 70.547 | 77.230 |
| Vloge strank, ki niso banke | | 3.079.271 | 2.938.929 |
| Krediti bank in centralnih bank | | - | 40.854 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | | 53.185 | 18.116 |
| Druge finančne obveznosti | | 45.491 | 66.142 |
| Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju | 14 | 44.459 | 57.563 |
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | 15 | (22.223) | (38.416) |
| Rezervacije | 16 | 47.798 | 28.599 |
| Obveznosti za davek | 10 | - | 5.115 |
| Obveznosti za davek od dohodka pravnih oseb | | - | 5.115 |
| Druge obveznosti | 17 | 13.338 | 5.637 |
| **SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI** | | **3.381.189** | **3.251.688** |
| Osnovni kapital | 18 | 20.384 | 20.384 |
| Kapitalske rezerve | 19 | 107.760 | 107.760 |
| Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos | 20 | 885 | (319) |
| Rezerve iz dobička | 21 | 99.777 | 99.777 |
| Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta | 22 | 91.502 | 96.924 |
| **SKUPAJ KAPITAL** | | **320.308** | **324.526** |
| **SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL** | | **3.701.497** | **3.576.214** |

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

Lorenzo Ramajola
Predsednik uprave

Boštjan Rupar
Član uprave

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Član uprave

Tanja Turk
Članica uprave

Veronica Tomasoni
Članica uprave

# Izkaz poslovnega izida

Izkaz poslovnega izida

| EUR 1.000 | | Banka | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Vsebina** | **Pojasnilo** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Prihodki iz obresti | 23 | 155.959 | 131.904 |
| Odhodki za obresti | 24 | (54.113) | (43.193) |
| **Čiste obresti** | | **101.846** | **88.711** |
| Prihodki iz dividend | 25 | 58 | 50 |
| Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij) | 26 | 36.238 | 31.982 |
| Odhodki za opravnine (provizije) | 27 | (10.532) | (9.544) |
| **Čiste opravnine (provizije)** | | **25.706** | **22.438** |
| Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida | 28 | 183 | (151) |
| Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje | 29 | 2.930 | 1.131 |
| Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje | 30 | 94 | 515 |
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji | 31 | 373 | 79 |
| Čisti dobički / izgube iz tečajnih razlik | 32 | (313) | 118 |
| Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja nefinančnih sredstev | 33 | (16) | (38) |
| Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube | 34 | 739 | 842 |
| Administrativni stroški | 35 | (48.073) | (40.631) |
| Vplačila v sklad za reševanje in sistem zajamčenih vlog | 36 | (1.249) | (2.227) |
| Amortizacija | 37 | (6.029) | (6.128) |
| Čisti dobički / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev | 38 | (131) | 56 |
| Rezervacije | 39 | (22.767) | (9.337) |
| Oslabitve | 40 | (821) | 2.250 |
| Čisti dobički / izgube iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo, in z njimi povezanimi obveznostmi | | - | - |
| **DOBIČEK PRED OBDAVČITVIJO** | **41** | **52.530** | **57.677** |
| Davek | | (11.222) | (10.934) |
| **ČISTI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA PO OBDAVČITVI** | **22** | **41.308** | **46.744** |
| Osnovni in popravljeni čisti dobiček / izguba na delnico (EUR) | 23 | 8.45 | 9.56 |

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

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# Izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa

| EUR 1.000 | | Banka | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Vsebina** | **Pojasnilo** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| **Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi** | | **41,308** | **46,744** |
| **Drugi vseobsegajoči donos po obdavčitvi** | | **1,205** | **1,560** |
| **Postavke, ki pozneje ne bodo prerazvrščene v poslovni izid** | | **656** | **795** |
| Aktuarski dobički / izgube v zvezi s pokojninskimi načrti z določenimi zaslužki | 21.3 | 27 | 47 |
| Dobički/izgube v zvezi s spremembami poštene vrednosti naložb v lastniške instrumente, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | | 810 | 945 |
| Davek v zvezi s postavkami, ki ne bodo prerazvrščene v poslovni izid | | (181) | (197) |
| **Postavke, ki se lahko pozneje prerazvrstijo v poslovni izid** | | **549** | **766** |
| Dobički / izgube v zvezi z varovanjem denarnih tokov (uspešni del varovanja) | 21.1 | 41 | (273) |
| Dobički / izgube iz prevrednotenja, izkazani v kapitalu | | 100 | (46) |
| Prenos dobičkov / izgub v poslovni izid | | (59) | (227) |
| Dobički / izgube v zvezi z naložbami v dolžniške finančne instrumente, merjenimi po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 21 | 663 | 1,164 |
| Dobički / izgube iz prevrednotenja, izkazani v kapitalu | | 146 | 767 |
| Prenos dobičkov / izgub v poslovni izid | | 517 | 489 |
| Druge prerazvrstitve | | - | (92) |
| Drugi čisti dobički/izgube drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | | | |
| Davek v zvezi s postavkami, ki se lahko pozneje prerazvrstijo v poslovni izid | 21 | (155) | (125) |
| **VSEOBSEGAJOČI DONOS POSLOVNEGA LETA PO OBDAVČITVI** | | **42,513** | **48,304** |

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# Izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala

## 2024

| EUR 1.000 | | | Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Vsebina** | **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** | **Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom poslovnega leta** | **Skupaj kapital** |
| **ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU (pred prilagoditvijo)** | **20.384** | **107.760** | **(187)** | **(1.002)** | **870** | **99.777** | **96.924** | **324.526** |
| Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik | | | | | | | | - |
| **ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU** | **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) |
| **KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU** | **20.384** | **107.760** | **(155)** | **147** | **893** | **99.777** | **91.502** | **320.308** |
| **BILANČNI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA** | | | | | | | **91.502** | **91.502** |

## 2023

| EUR 1.000 | | | Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Vsebina** | **Osnovni kapital** | **Kapitalske rezerve** | **Varovanje denarnih tokov** | **Finančna sredstva razpoložljiva za prodajo** | **Aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe** | **Rezerve iz dobička** | **Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom poslovnega leta** | **Skupaj kapital** |
| **ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU (pred prilagoditvijo)** | **20.384** | **107.760** | **27** | **(2.748)** | **842** | **99.777** | **84.202** | **310.244** |
| Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik | | | | | | | | **-** |
| **ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU** | **20.384** | **107.760** | **27** | **(2.748)** | **842** | **99.777** | **84.202** | **310.244** |
| Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi | | | (214) | 1.747 | 28 | | 46.744 | **48.304** |
| Izplačilo (obračun) dividend | | | | | | | (34.022) | **(34.022)** |
| **KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU** | **20.384** | **107.760** | **(187)** | **(1.002)** | **870** | **99.777** | **96.924** | **324.526** |
| **BILANČNI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA** | | | | | | | **96.924** | **96.924** |

Kapital je v celoti kapital lastnikov obvladujoče Banke.

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

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# Izkaz denarnih tokov

| EUR 1.000 | | | Banka | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vsebina | Pojasnilo | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| A. | **DENARNI TOKOVI PRI POSLOVANJU** | | | |
| a) | **Čisti poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo** | | **52.530** | **57.678** |
| | Amortizacija | | 6.029 | 6.128 |
| | Oslabitve / (odprava oslabitev) naložb v dolžniške finančne instrumente, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | | 1 | - |
| | Oslabitve / (odprava oslabitev) kreditov in drugih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti | | 815 | (4.875) |
| | Oslabitve opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev, naložbenih nepremičnin, neopredmetenih sredstev in drugih sredstev | | 5 | 2.625 |
| | Čisti (dobički)/izgube iz tečajnih razlik | | 313 | (118) |
| | Čisti (dobički) / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja dolžniških finančnih instrumentov | | 131 | (56) |
| | Čisti (dobički)/izgube pri prodaji opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev | | 14 | 1 |
| | Drugi (dobički)/izgube iz naložbenja | | (58) | (50) |
| | Drugi (dobički)/izgube iz financiranja | | (373) | (79) |
| | Druge prilagoditve čistega poslovnega izida pred obdavčitvijo | | (43) | (106) |
| | **Denarni tokovi pri poslovanju pred spremembami poslovnih sredstev in obveznosti** | | **59.364** | **61.148** |
| b) | **(Povečanja) / zmanjšanja poslovnih sredstev (brez denarnih ekvivalentov)** | | **(142.057)** | **200.365** |
| | Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje | | 3.506 | 19.498 |
| | Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje | | 300 | 1.637 |
| | Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | | (5.490) | (14.235) |
| | Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje kreditov in drugih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti | | (139.260) | 189.247 |
| | Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje izvedenih finančnih sredstev, namenjenih varovanju | | 968 | 2.119 |
| | Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo | | - | 2.120 |
| | Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje drugih sredstev | | (2.080) | (21) |
| c) | **Povečanja / (zmanjšanja) poslovnih obveznosti:** | | **168.947** | **407.376** |
| | Čisto povečanje / (zmanjšanje) finančnih obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje | | (2.596) | (17.631) |
| | Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) vlog in najetih kreditov od bank, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti | | 168.728 | 385.537 |
| | Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) izvedenih finančnih obveznosti, namenjenih varovanju | | 1.681 | 11.395 |
| | Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) drugih obveznosti | | 1.134 | 28.075 |
| č) | **Denarni tokovi pri poslovanju (a+b+c)** | | **86.255** | **668.889** |
| d) | **(Plačani) / vrnjeni davek na dohodek pravnih oseb** | | **(16.757)** | **(6.022)** |
| e) | **Neto denarni tokovi pri poslovanju (č+d)** | | **69.498** | **662.867** |

# Izkaz denarnih tokov

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B.** | **DENARNI TOKOVI PRI NALOŽBENJU** | | | |
| **a)** | **Prejemki pri naložbenju** | | **61** | **52** |
| | Prejemki pri prodaji opredmetenih sredstev | | 3 | 2 |
| | Drugi prejemki iz naložbenja | | 58 | 50 |
| **b)** | **Izdatki pri naložbenju** | | **(3.710)** | **(2.747)** |
| | (Izdatki pri nakupu opredmetenih sredstev) | | (1.687) | (716) |
| | (Izdatki pri nakupu neopredmetenih sredstev) | | (2.023) | (2.031) |
| **c)** | **Neto denarni tokovi pri naložbenju (a-b)** | | **(3.648)** | **(2.695)** |
| **C.** | **DENARNI TOKOVI PRI FINANCIRANJU** | | | |
| **a)** | **Prejemki pri financiranju** | | **1.541** | **11.480** |
| | Drugi prejemki, povezani s financiranjem | | 1.541 | 11.480 |
| **b)** | **Izdatki pri financiranju** | | **(87.969)** | **(226.838)** |
| | (Plačane dividende) | | (46.731) | (34.022) |
| | (Druga izplačila, povezana s financiranjem) | | (41.238) | (192.816) |
| **c)** | Neto denarni tokovi pri financiranju (a-b) | | (86.427) | (215.357) |
| **D.** | **Učinki spremembe deviznih tečajev na denarna sredstva in njihove ustreznike** | | **1.208** | **(811)** |
| **E.** | **Čisto povečanje denarnih sredstev in denarnih ustreznikov (Ae+Bc+Cc)** | | **(20.578)** | **444.813** |
| **F.** | **Denarna sredstva in njihovi ustrezniki na začetku obdobja** | **1.** | **1.189.965** | **745.963** |
| **G.** | **Denarna sredstva in njihovi ustrezniki na koncu obdobja (D+E+F)** | **1.** | **1.170.595** | **1.189.965** |

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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 2024 je imela Banka skupno 15 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 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 2024.

### 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 2024 pripravljeni 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 pripravljeni na podlagi poštene 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 2024 so bile uporabljene ocenjene vrednosti, kot je določeno v zgoraj navedenih računovodskih usmeritvah, izkazih in predpisih.

Na tržno okolje še naprej vpliva visoka stopnja negotovosti za kratkoročne in srednjeročne obete. Gospodarske posledice, ki izhajajo iz geopolitičnih napetosti, še naprej razkrivajo vse večjo negotovost glede obetov za gospodarstvo evroobmočja. V zvezi s tem so bili glede na makroekonomske projekcije ECB, posodobljene decembra 2024, in obeti za rast bruto domačega proizvoda (BDP) v EU nekoliko popravljeni navzdol v primerjavi s projekcijami iz septembra 2024; podrobneje, obeti za BDP so bili negativno revidirani predvsem po revizijah podatkov o naložbah, pričakovanjih šibkejše rasti izvoza v letu 2025, popravku navzdol glede na predvideno širitev domačega povpraševanja v letu 2026. Kar zadeva inflacijo v mejah EU, se bo po zvišanju konec leta 2024 predvidoma znižala in gibala okoli 2 %.

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 2024.

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 pozitivni scenarij (zato je bil pozitivni scenarij ponderiran z nič odstotki). Tako posodobljeni scenariji so bili uporabljeni za oceno kreditne izpostavljenosti in odloženih terjatev za davek.

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 2024. Ti dogodki so vplivali na precejšnjo stopnjo 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.

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

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

### A.2.2. Prevedba tuje valute

Funkcijska in predstavitvena valuta: Postavke v računovodskih izkazih so za leti 2024 in 2023 evidentirane v evrih, ki so funkcijska in predstavitvena 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. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| CHF | 0,9412 | 0,9260 |
| USD | 1,0389 | 1,1051 |

### 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 volatilnosti 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.

Prilagoditve poštene vrednosti (PPV; 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 ceno, po kateri bi bila lahko naložba zaprta na trgu. Metodologija PPV Banke upošteva naslednje vhodne elemente:
- pozitivne in negative profile izpostavljenosti, ki izhajajo iz internega modela tveganja nasprotne stranke,
- terminska 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: 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.

### A.2.5. Oslabitve

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 pričakovanj, 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 oddelek 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:

- 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 oslabitve posojil in terjatev temelji na sedanji 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 oslabitev prikazane v izkazu poslovnega izida, v postavki Čiste izgube / izterjave kreditne oslabitve 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 oslabitve. 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 oslabitve.

#### 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.

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

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 neporavnanega dolga v okviru izvršilnega ali stečajnega postopka. Z odpisom neporavnanega dolga takim dolžnikom pa Banka še naprej ohrani vse svoje zakonske pravice do izterjave neporavnanega 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 2023, z izjemo spodaj navedenih sprememb.

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

Razen sprememb, navedenih spodaj, je Banka dosledno uporabljala računovodske politike, kot so opisane v spodnjih Opombah, za vsa obdobja, predstavljena v teh računovodskih izkazih.

**I. Veljavni standardi, spremembe standardov in izvedbe – sprejeti v letu 2024**

V letu 2024 so začeli veljati naslednji standardi, spremembe ali razlage:
- Spremembe MSRP 16 Najemi: Obveznost iz najema pri prodaji in povratnem najemu (izdane 22.9.2022);
- Spremembe MRS 1 Predstavitev računovodskih izkazov: Razvrstitev obveznosti kot kratkoročne ali dolgoročne, Razvrstitev obveznosti kot kratkoročne ali dolgoročne – Preložitev datuma začetka veljavnosti in Dolgoročne obveznosti s pogoji (izdane 23.1.2020, 15.7.2020 oziroma 31.10.2022);
- Spremembe MRS 7 Izjava o denarnih tokovih in MSRP 7 Finančni instrumenti: Razkritja: Dogovori o financiranju dobaviteljev (izdane 25.5.2023).

Sprejetje teh standardov in sprememb ni povzročilo bistvenih učinkov na zneske, pripoznane v bilanci stanja ali izkazu poslovnega izida, niti ni vplivalo na razkritje računovodskih usmeritev.

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

Spodaj so razkriti standardi, spremembe standardov in razlage, ki so bili izdani, vendar na datum izdaje računovodskih izkazov še niso začeli veljati. Banka namerava te standarde, če so ustrezni, sprejeti, ko bodo začeli veljati.

Do 31.12.2024 Evropska komisija ni potrdila nobenih sprememb računovodskih načel, ki bi veljala za poročanje in niso bile veljavne za pripravo računovodskih izkazov za leto 2024.

Na dan 31.12.2024 je IASB izdal naslednje standarde, spremembe, razlage ali revizije, katerih uporaba je odvisna od dokončanja postopka potrditve s strani pristojnih organov Evropske komisije, ki še poteka:
- MSRP 19 Hčerinske družbe brez javne odgovornosti: Razkritja (izdan 9.5.2024),
- MSRP 18 Predstavitev in razkritja v računovodskih izkazih (izdan 9.4.2024),
- Letne izboljšave, zvezek 11 (izdan 18.7.2024),
- Spremembe razvrstitve in merjenja finančnih instrumentov (Spremembe MSRP 9 in MSRP 7) (izdane 30.5.2024),
- Spremembe MRS 21 Učinki sprememb deviznih tečajev: Pomanjkanje zamenljivosti (izdane 15.8.2023).

Ti standardi predvidoma ne bodo pomembno vplivali na računovodske izkaze Banke.

**e) Uporaba novih in revidiranih Mednarodnih standardov finančnega poročanja**

**III. Dodatni dokumenti, uporabljeni za razlago in podporo uporabi MRS/MSRP Naslednji dokumenti so bili uporabljeni za razlago in podporo uporabi MRS/MSRP, čeprav niso vsi potrjeni s strani Evropske komisije:**
- Konceptualni okvir za finančno poročanje;
- Dokumenti ESMA (Evropski organ za vrednostne papirje in trge), Evropske bančne uprave, Evropske centralne banke in slovenske agencije za nadzor finančnih storitev o uporabi specifičnih določil MRS/MSRP.

# 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 pogodbena 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 efektivne 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.

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.2.6. 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 pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

Finančna sredstva so razvrščena in merjena po pošteni 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 pošteni 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 pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa ponovno merijo po pošteni vrednosti v skladu z metodologijo, opisano v oddelku A.2.5.

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.2.6.

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 pošteni vrednosti skozi drug vseobsegajoči donos.

### B.1.3. Finančna sredstva po pošteni 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 z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti s pozitivno pošteno vrednostjo, vgrajenimi v finančne obveznosti, razen tistih, vrednotenih po pošteni vrednosti s pripoznanjem učinkov dohodka skozi poslovni izid.

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

Po začetnem pripoznanju se ti vrednostni papirji merijo in pripoznavajo po pošteni vrednosti, ki je enaka tečaju na organiziranem trgu

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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 pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid

Neizvedeno finančno sredstvo je mogoče razvrstiti po pošteni 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 pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid.

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 efektivnih 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 2024 in 2023 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 izkoristila možnost, da nadaljuje z uporabo obstoječih zahtev računovodskega standarda varovanja pred tveganji MRS 39 za vse vrste varovanj pred tveganji.

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 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 obrestne zamenjave kot instrumente varovanja.**

Varovanje denarnega toka
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 in portfelj finančnih sredstev ali finančnih obveznosti. 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 kapitalske inštrumente

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

Naložbe v kapitalske 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 kapitalske inštrumente, 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.

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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 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 kreditojemalcev, 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 - Nekratkoročna 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:

| | 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 poštene 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 opredeljivo 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 izražajo stalno obdobno 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 sedanji 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;
- 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 bil 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 smotrnost 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 izposojo 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:
(a) kratkoročni najemi;
(b) 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 pripoznanja 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 pošteni 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

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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).
(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. - Oslabitve 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 pooblaščeni aktuar po metodi načrtovanih kreditnih enot. Ključne aktuarske predpostavke, ki so vključene v izračun obveznosti, so naslednje:
- diskontna stopnja; znaša 3,27 % za leto 2024 in 3,49 % za leto 2023;
- ocenjena povečanja plač v prihodnosti; 3 % (nanaša se na plačilo odpravnin)
- povečanje (fiksnih) izplačil; 2,1 za leto 2024 in 0,5 % za leto 2023 (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;
- trenutni podatki o zaposlenih (dolžina zaposlitve, starost, spol,

povprečna plača);
- povprečna mesečna plača v Republiki Sloveniji (bruto 2.385,84 EUR)

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 Skupina vzpostavila srednjeročne / dolgoročne delniške opcije in program delnic, s katerimi je UniCredit Italiano S.p.A. podelila kapitalske instrumente. Program je bil ustanovljen za spodbujanje pripadnosti in motivacije izbranih managerjev in zaposlenih za doseganje strateških ciljev Skupine. Plačilne transakcije na podlagi delnic se poravnajo z lastniškim kapitalom. V skladu z MSRP morajo hčerinske družbe, katerih zaposleni so Skupini 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 obveznost. 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 24. 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.

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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 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 obdobij.

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. Zlasti trenutni davek od dohodka pravnih oseb se izračuna po stopnji 19 % za leto 2023. 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. 2023 in 31. 12. 2024, 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 odhodke (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 z letom 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 za leto 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. 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 zaposlence 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 poslovodnega 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 2024

Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta so podrobno opisani v "Pojasnilu 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 nedenarnih 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. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| **Denar v blagajni** | **8.221** | **9.274** |
| **Stanja na računih in obvezne rezerve pri centralnih bankah** | **1.120.329** | **1.133.685** |
| Stanje na računih in obvezne rezerve pri centralnih bankah | 506.278 | 166.414 |
| Druga sredstva pri centralni banki | 614.051 | 967.271 |
| **Vpogledne vloge pri bankah** | **42.047** | **47.007** |
| **Popravek vrednosti** | **(2)** | **(1)** |
| **Skupaj** | **1.170.595** | **1.189.965** |

Obvezne rezerve na dan 31.12.2024 znašajo 29.843.166 EUR. Na dan 31.12.2023 obvezne rezerve so znašale 28.835.731 EUR.

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Raven 1 | Raven 2 | Skupaj | Raven 1 | Raven 2 | Skupaj |
| **Dolžniški vrednostni papirji** | **-** | **213** | **213** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Obveznice, Republika Slovenija | - | 213 | 213 | - | - | - |
| **Krediti** | **-** | **30** | **30** | **-** | **18** | **18** |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti v posesti za trgovanje** | **-** | **52.372** | **52.372** | **-** | **56.103** | **56.103** |
| Terminske pogodbe (Forward) | - | 3.630 | 3.630 | - | 1.627 | 1.627 |
| Opcije (Option) | - | 26.091 | 26.091 | - | 24.715 | 24.715 |
| Zamenjave (Swap) | - | 22.651 | 22.651 | - | 29.761 | 29.761 |
| **Skupaj** | **-** | **52.615** | **52.615** | **-** | **56.121** | **56.121** |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nominalna vrednost Sredstva | Poštena vrednost Sredstva | Nominalna vrednost Sredstva | Poštena vrednost Sredstva |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, V posesti za trgovanje** | | | | |
| Terminske pogodbe - OTC (Forward in Futures) | 133.631 | 3.630 | 79.814 | 1.627 |
| Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (Swap) | 520.119 | 19.804 | 497.994 | 28.871 |
| Zamenjave - OTC (Swap) | 64.078 | 2847 | 27.804 | 890 |
| Opcije - OTC (Option) | 147.152 | 26.091 | 126.527 | 24.715 |
| **Skupaj** | **864.980** | **52.372** | **732.139** | **56.103** |

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Raven 2 | Raven 3 | Skupaj | Raven 2 | Raven 3 | Skupaj |
| Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente | - | 436 | 436 | - | 736 | 736 |
| **Skupaj** | **-** | **436** | **436** | **-** | **736** | **736** |

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. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Začetno stanje** | **736** | **2,373** |
| **Povečanje** | **541** | **534** |
| Pozitivne tečajne razlike | 20 | - |
| Pozitivno vrednotenje | 521 | 534 |
| **Zmanjšanje** | **(841)** | **(2,171)** |
| Prodaja/unovčenje | (414) | (2,098) |
| Negativne tečajne razlike | - | (54) |
| Negativno vrednotenje | (427) | (19) |
| **Končno stanje** | **436** | **736** |

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Raven 1 | Raven 2 | Raven 3 | Skupaj | Raven 1 | Raven 2 | Raven 3 | Skupaj |
| Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente | - | 23.589 | 132 | 23.721 | - | 22.782 | 129 | 22.911 |
| Obveznice, Republika Slovenija | 241.840 | - | - | 241.840 | 227.477 | 4.996 | - | 232.473 |
| Obveznice, druge države | 51.542 | - | - | 51.542 | 55.565 | - | - | 55.565 |
| Oslabitve | (7) | - | - | (7) | (6) | - | - | (6) |
| **Skupaj** | **293.375** | **23.589** | **132** | **317.096** | **283.036** | **27.778** | **129** | **310.943** |

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. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupaj | Raven 3 | Skupaj | Raven 3 |
| **Začetno stanje** | **22.911** | **129** | **21.966** | **125** |
| **Povečanje** | **810** | **3** | **945** | **4** |
| Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 810 | 3 | 945 | 4 |
| **Končno stanje** | **23.721** | **132** | **22.911** | **129** |

## Pojasnilo 4.2: Gibanje dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupaj | Raven 3 | Skupaj | Raven 3 |
| **Začetno stanje** | **288.032** | **-** | **274.742** | **-** |
| **Povečanje** | **64.189** | **-** | **76.018** | **-** |
| Nakup | 48.738 | - | 61.878 | - |
| Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 15.451 | - | 14.140 | - |
| **Zmanjšanje** | **(58.846)** | **-** | **(62.728)** | **-** |
| Prodaja / unovčenje | (58.738) | - | (61.353) | - |
| Negativno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | (108) | - | (1.375) | - |
| **Končno stanje** | **293.375** | **-** | **288.032** | **-** |

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 21.2 – Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, Finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

## Pojasnilo 4.3: Oslabitve dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Začetno stanje** | **(6)** | **(6)** |
| Oblikovane oslabitve | (2) | (1) |
| Odpravljene oslabitve | 1 | 1 |
| **Končno stanje** | **(7)** | **(6)** |

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

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 30.817 | 25.030 |
| Krediti bankam | 159.744 | 34.773 |
| Krediti strankam, ki niso banke | 1.914.624 | 1.900.351 |
| Druga finančna sredstva | 3.572 | 6.771 |
| **Skupaj** | **2.108.757** | **1.966.925** |

## Pojasnilo 5.1: Dolžniški vrednostni papirji

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji (Republika Slovenija) | 30.817 | 25.030 |
| **Skupaj** | **30.817** | **25.030** |

## Pojasnilo 5.2: Krediti bankam

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Kratkoročni krediti | 159.758 | 34.268 |
| Dolgoročni krediti | - | 506 |
| Oslabitve | (14) | (1) |
| **Skupaj** | **159.744** | **34.773** |

## Pojasnilo 5.3: Gibanje oslabitev kreditov bankam

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| **Začetno stanje** | **(1)** | **(6)** |
| Oblikovane oslabitve | (14) | (1) |
| Odpravljene oslabitve | 1 | 6 |
| **Končno stanje** | **(14)** | **(1)** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 5.4: Krediti strankam, ki niso banke

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bruto vrednost | Oslabitve | Neto vrednost | Bruto vrednost | Oslabitve | Neto vrednost |
| **Krediti** | | | | | | |
| **Kratkoročni** | **198.023** | **(4.119)** | **193.904** | **185.385** | **(4.704)** | **180.681** |
| Podjetja | 158.188 | (3.719) | 154.469 | 155.960 | (4.043) | 151.917 |
| Finančne institucije | 2.114 | (2) | 2.112 | 5.251 | (8) | 5.243 |
| Javni sektor | 14.077 | - | 14.077 | 1.193 | - | 1.193 |
| Prebivalstvo | 22.022 | (351) | 21.671 | 20.966 | (517) | 20.449 |
| Samostojni podjetniki | 1.591 | (46) | 1.545 | 1.973 | (135) | 1.838 |
| Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom | 31 | (1) | 30 | 42 | (1) | 41 |
| **Dolgoročni** | **1.751.770** | **(31.050)** | **1.720.720** | **1.752.523** | **(32.858)** | **1.719.666** |
| Podjetja | 666.059 | (19.640) | 646.419 | 675.114 | (19.475) | 655.639 |
| Finančne institucije | 262 | (2) | 260 | 7.450 | (53) | 7.397 |
| Javni sektor | 178.200 | (22) | 178.178 | 190.391 | (30) | 190.361 |
| Prebivalstvo | 893.561 | (10.915) | 882.646 | 869.981 | (12.668) | 857.314 |
| Samostojni podjetniki | 13.687 | (471) | 13.216 | 9.587 | (632) | 8.955 |
| **Finančni najem** | | | | | | |
| **Dolgoročni** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **4** | **-** | **4** |
| Podjetja | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Samostojni podjetniki | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| **Skupaj** | **1.949.793** | **(35.169)** | **1.914.624** | **1.937.912** | **(37.562)** | **1.900.351** |

Stanje kreditov zaposlenim na dan 31. december 2024 znaša 16.049 tisoč evrov. Stanje kreditov zaposlenim na 31. december 2023 znaša 17.676 tisoč evrov.

## Pojasnilo 5.5: Finančni najem

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
| | Bruto naložba v najem | Sedanja vrednost terjatev za najmanjšo vsoto najemnin | Bruto naložba v najem | Sedanja vrednost terjatev za najmanjšo vsoto najemnin |
| v največ letu dni | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| **Skupaj** | **-** | **-** | **4** | **4** |

Neto naložba v najem se pripozna kot sredstvo v finančnem najemu v postavki Posojila in terjatve.

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Sedanja vrednost bodočih najemov | - | - |

Sedanja vrednost bodočih najemnin znaša manj kot tisoč evrov.

## Pojasnilo 5.6: Druga finančna sredstva

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Terjatve za provizije (opravnine) | 415 | 964 |
| Oslabitve provizij (opravnin) | (25) | (30) |
| Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki za bančne produkte | 694 | 600 |
| Terjatve v obračunu | 2.259 | 5.014 |
| Druga finančna sredstva | 229 | 225 |
| Oslabitve drugih finančnih sredstev | - | (2) |
| **Skupaj** | **3.572** | **6.771** |

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Raven 2 | Raven 2 |
| **Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk** | **12.899** | **19.155** |
| Varovanje poštene vrednosti kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti | 12.899 | 19.155 |
| **Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk** | **44.416** | **55.021** |
| Varovanje poštene vrednosti | 44.310 | 55.021 |
| Varovanje denarnih tokov | 106 | - |
| **Skupaj** | **57.315** | **74.176** |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nominalna vrednost Sredstva | Poštena vrednost Sredstva | Nominalna vrednost Sredstva | Poštena vrednost Sredstva |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti** | | | | |
| Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap) | | | | |
| Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk | 216.813 | 12.899 | 251.313 | 19.155 |
| Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk | 767.093 | 44.416 | 753.716 | 55.021 |
| **Skupaj** | **983.907** | **57.315** | **1.005.030** | **74.176** |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Sredstva | Sredstva |
| **Izpostavljenost tveganju** | | |
| Obrestna mera | | |
| Varovanje poštene vrednosti | 57.209 | 74.176 |
| Varovanje denarnih tokov | (6.375) | - |
| **Skupaj obrestni izvedeni finančni instrumenti** | **50.834** | **74.176** |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti namenjeni varovanju** | | |
| Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap) | | |
| Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk | 12.899 | 19.155 |
| Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk | 44.416 | 55.021 |
| **Skupaj** | **57.315** | **74.176** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem | 31. 12. 2023 Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem |
|---|---|---|
| **Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem** | | |
| Sredstva - Izvedeni finančni instrumenti - Varovanje pred tveganjem | 57.315 | 74.176 |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke | 31. 12. 2023 Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke |
|---|---|---|
| **Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem** | | |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | (10.199) | (16.670) |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti | 29.929 | 46.067 |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 Spremembe vrednosti instrumenta za varovanje pred tveganjem, pripoznanega v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu | 31. 12. 2023 Spremembe vrednosti instrumenta za varovanje pred tveganjem, pripoznanega v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu |
|---|---|---|
| **Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem** | | |
| Akumuliran znesek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 100 | (46) |

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Pozitivne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | 6.110 | 2.675 |
| Negativne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | (36.039) | (48.742) |
| **Skupaj** | **(29.929)** | **(46.067)** |

# Pojasnilo 8: Opredmetena sredstva

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nabavna vrednost** | | | | | | | |
| **Začetno stanje** | **7.462** | **5.526** | **3.924** | **503** | **14.954** | **309** | **32.678** |
| 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) |
| **Končno stanje** | **6.816** | **5.199** | **3.007** | **725** | **13.920** | **246** | **29.912** |
| **Začetno stanje** | **5.679** | **4.694** | **3.213** | **-** | **8.014** | **173** | **21.774** |
| Amortizacija za leto | 245 | 433 | 158 | - | 1.447 | 55 | 2.339 |
| Izločitev | (1.505) | (552) | (1.274) | - | (2.315) | (43) | (5.689) |
| **Končno stanje** | **4.419** | **4.575** | **2.097** | **-** | **7.146** | **185** | **18.423** |
| **Začetno stanje** | **1.783** | **832** | **711** | **503** | **6.940** | **136** | **10.904** |
| **Končno stanje** | **2.397** | **625** | **910** | **725** | **6.774** | **60** | **11.488** |

**2022**

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nabavna vrednost** | | | | | | | |
| **Začetno stanje** | **7.606** | **6.494** | **4.329** | **184** | **14.761** | **285** | **33.659** |
| Povečanje | 178 | - | - | 538 | 193 | 35 | 944 |
| Prenos iz opreme v pripravi | - | 63 | 156 | (219) | - | - | - |
| Izločitev | (322) | (1.031) | (561) | - | - | (11) | (1.925) |
| **Končno stanje** | **7.462** | **5.526** | **3.924** | **503** | **14.954** | **309** | **32.678** |
| **Začetno stanje** | **5.744** | **5.229** | **3.637** | **-** | **6.436** | **121** | **21.166** |
| Amortizacija za leto | 258 | 494 | 136 | - | 1.602 | 62 | 2.552 |
| Izločitev | (322) | (1.029) | (560) | - | - | (10) | (1.921) |
| Zmanjšanje | | | | | (23) | - | (23) |
| **Končno stanje** | **5.679** | **4.694** | **3.213** | **-** | **8.014** | **173** | **21.774** |
| **Začetno stanje** | **1.862** | **1.265** | **692** | **184** | **8.326** | **164** | **12.493** |
| **Končno stanje** | **1.783** | **832** | **711** | **503** | **6.940** | **136** | **10.904** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 9: Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi | Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi | Skupaj | Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi | Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi | Skupaj |
| **Začetno stanje** | **54.217** | **1.202** | **55.419** | **51.007** | **4.585** | **55.592** |
| **Povečanje** | **-** | **2.224** | **2.224** | **-** | **2.213** | **2.213** |
| Prenos iz opreme v pripravi | 2.035 | (2.035) | - | 3.364 | (3.364) | - |
| Izločitev | (31) | - | (31) | (155) | (2.232) | (2.386) |
| Končno stanje | 56.221 | 1.391 | 57.613 | 54.217 | 1.202 | 55.419 |
| **Začetno stanje** | **45.405** | **-** | **45.405** | **41.984** | **-** | **41.984** |
| **Amortizacija za leto** | **3.691** | **-** | **3.691** | **3.576** | **-** | **3.576** |
| Izločitev | (31) | - | (31) | (155) | - | (155) |
| Končno stanje | 49.066 | - | 49.066 | 45.405 | - | 45.405 |
| **Začetno stanje** | **8.812** | **1.202** | **10.014** | **9.023** | **4.585** | **13.608** |
| **Končno stanje** | **7.155** | **1.391** | **8.547** | **8.812** | **1.202** | **10.014** |
| **Končno stanje** | **8.812** | **1.202** | **10.014** | **9.023** | **4.585** | **13.608** |

## Pojasnilo 10: Terjatve in obveznosti iz naslova davkov

**Tekoči davek od dohdka pravnih oseb**

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 | Učinek v letu 2024 |
| Terjatve za tekoči davek | 11.642 | 5.839 | 5.802 |
| Pobot terjatev za tekoči davek | (11.217) | (5.839) | 5.379 |
| **Stanje terjatev za tekoči davek** | **425** | **-** | **425** |
| Obveznosti za tekoči davek | 11.217 | 10.954 | 263 |
| Pobot obveznosti za tekoči davek | (11.217) | (5.839) | 5.379 |
| **Stanje obveznosti za tekoči davek** | **-** | **5.115** | **(5.115)** |

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

| EUR 1.000 | Banka 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 | Učinek v letu 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 457 | 791 | (334) |
| Opredmetena in neopredmetena osnovna sredstva, naložbene nepremičnine | - | 0 | (0) |
| Rezervacije za jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine | 162 | 167 | (5) |
| Druga finančna sredstva | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Pobot odloženih terjatev | (566) | (563) | (2) |
| **Stanje terjatev za odloženi davek** | **55** | **396** | **(341)** |
| Rezervacije | 110 | 107 | 3 |
| Varovanje denarnih tokov | (44) | (53) | 9 |
| Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 499 | 509 | (10) |
| Pobot odloženih obveznosti | (566) | (563) | (2) |
| **Stanje obveznosti za odloženi davek** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

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. Terjatve za odloženi davek v zvezi z jubilejnimi nagradami in odpravninami so se v letu 2024 zmanjšale na 162 tisoč EUR. Poleg tega se je stanje terjatev za odloženi davek zmanjšalo na 55 tisoč EUR (2023: 396 tisoč EUR) zaradi prevrednotenja pozicije v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu.

## Pojasnilo 11: Druga sredstva

| EUR 1.000 | Banka 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Predujmi | 357 | 240 |
| Nevračunani stroški in odhodki | 1.063 | 861 |
| Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki | 1.748 | 894 |
| Plemenite kovine | 14 | 14 |
| Druge terjatve | 931 | 103 |
| Oslabitve drugih sredstev | (16) | (11) |
| **Skupaj** | **4.097** | **2.101** |

## Pojasnilo 12: Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Raven 1 | Raven 2 | Skupaj | Raven 1 | Raven 2 | Skupaj |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni trgovanju** | **-** | **49.323** | **49.323** | **-** | **51.918** | **51.918** |
| Terminske pogodbe (Forward) | - | 3.718 | 3.718 | - | 1.563 | 1.563 |
| Opcije (Option) | - | 23.418 | 23.418 | - | 20.892 | 20.892 |
| Zamenjave (Swap) | - | 22.187 | 22.187 | - | 29.463 | 29.463 |
| **Ostale finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1** | **1** |
| **Skupaj** | **-** | **49.323** | **49.323** | **-** | **51.919** | **51.919** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nominalna vrednost Obveznosti | Poštena vrednost Obveznosti | Nominalna vrednost Obveznosti | Poštena vrednost Obveznosti |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumentiv posesti za trgovanje** | | | | |
| Terminske pogodbe - OTC (Forward in Futures) | 132.626 | 3.718 | 79.884 | 1.563 |
| Valutne zamenjave – OTC (Swap) | - | - | - | - |
| Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (Swap) | 511.119 | 19.590 | 488.994 | 28.584 |
| Zamenjave - OTC (Swap) | 61.912 | 2597 | 27.804 | 880 |
| Opcije - OTC (Option) | 147.152 | 23.418 | 126.527 | 20.892 |
| **Skupaj** | **852.809** | **49.323** | **723.209** | **51.919** |

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

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Vloge bank in centralnih bank | 70.547 | 77.230 |
| Vloge strank, ki niso banke | 3.079.271 | 2.938.929 |
| Krediti bank in centralnih bank | - | 40.854 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 53.185 | 18.116 |
| Druge finančne obveznosti | 45.491 | 66.142 |
| **Skupaj** | **3.248.494** | **3.141.271** |

## Pojasnilo 13.1: Vloge bank in centralnih bank

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Vloge bank na vpogled | 10.560 | 10.130 |
| Kratkoročne vloge bank | 59.987 | 67.100 |
| **Skupaj** | **70.547** | **77.230** |

## Pojasnilo 13.2: Vloge strank

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| **Na vpogled** | **1.870.566** | **1.968.500** |
| Podjetja | 1.010.247 | 1.010.872 |
| Finančne institucije | 47.338 | 104.155 |
| Javni sektor | 37.586 | 46.844 |
| Prebivalstvo | 692.023 | 735.533 |
| Samostojni podjetniki | 76.852 | 64.576 |
| Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom | 6.520 | 6.520 |
| **Kratkoročne vloge** | **881.065** | **594.945** |
| Podjetja | 609.359 | 400.684 |
| Finančne institucije | 5.904 | 5.400 |
| Javni sektor | 138.902 | 66.012 |
| Prebivalstvo | 126.426 | 122.564 |
| Samostojni podjetniki | 129 | 60 |
| Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom | 345 | 225 |
| **Dolgoročne vloge** | **327.640** | **375.484** |
| Podjetja | 49.941 | 149.669 |
| Finančne institucije | 461 | 1.507 |
| Javni sektor | 2.200 | 1.560 |
| Prebivalstvo | 273.682 | 221.126 |
| Samostojni podjetniki | 2 | 17 |
| Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom | 1.354 | 1.605 |
| **Skupaj** | **3.079.271** | **2.938.929** |

## Pojasnilo 13.3: Krediti bank in centralnih bank

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Dolgoročni krediti centralne banke | - | 40.854 |
| **Skupaj** | **-** | **40.854** |

### Dolžniški vrednostni papirji

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Izdani vrednostni papirji | 53.185 | 18.116 |
| Banke | 53.185 | 18.116 |
| **Skupaj** | **53.185** | **18.116** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 13.4: Druge finančne obveznosti

| EUR 1.000 | Banka 31. 12. 2024 | Banka 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Sredstva za čezmejna nakazila | 7.090 | 17.985 |
| Obveznosti za provizije | 3 | 32 |
| Obveznosti v obračunu | 19.024 | 27.928 |
| Obveznosti do dobaviteljev | 58 | 497 |
| Vnaprej vračunani odhodki in stroški | 8.177 | 8.042 |
| Druge poslovne obveznosti | 3.917 | 4.200 |
| Obveznosti iz najema (MSRP 16) | 7.222 | 7.458 |
| **Skupaj** | **45.491** | **66.142** |

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 Obveznost iz najema | 31. 12. 2023 Obveznost iz najema |
|---|---|---|
| Do 1 leta | 1.473 | 1.679 |
| Od 1 do 2 let | 1.337 | 1.274 |
| Od 2 do 3 let | 1.266 | 1.149 |
| Od 3 do 4 let | 1.207 | 1.063 |
| Od 4 do 5 let | 1.114 | 982 |
| Čez 5 let | 1.967 | 2.310 |
| **Skupaj obveznosti iz najema** | **8.364** | **8.457** |
| Finančne obveznosti (diskont) | (1.142) | (999) |
| **Obveznost iz najema** | **7.222** | **7.458** |

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. 2024 Raven 2 | 31. 12. 2023 Raven 2 |
|---|---|---|
| **Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk** | **3.164** | **2.127** |
| Varovanje poštene vrednosti kreditov | 3.164 | 2.127 |
| **Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk** | **41.295** | **55.436** |
| Varovanje poštene vrednosti | 36.202 | 47.425 |
| Varovanje denarnih tokov | 5.093 | 8.011 |
| **Skupaj** | **44.459** | **57.563** |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nominalni vrednost Obveznosti | Poštena vrednost Obveznosti | Nominalni vrednost Obveznosti | Poštena vrednost Obveznosti |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti** | | | | |
| Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap) | | | | |
| Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk | 81.201 | 3.164 | 41.135 | 2.127 |
| Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk | 686.692 | 41.295 | 675.377 | 55.436 |
| **Skupaj** | **767.893** | **44.459** | **716.512** | **57.563** |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Obveznosti | Obveznosti |
| **Izpostavljenost tveganju** | | |
| **Obrestna mera** | | |
| Varovanje poštene vrednosti | 39.366 | 49.552 |
| Varovanje denarnih tokov | 5.093 | 8.011 |
| Drugi izvedeni finančni instrumenti za obvladovanje tveganj | - | - |
| **Skupaj obrestni izvedeni finančni instrumenti** | **44.459** | **57.563** |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti namenjeni varovanju** | | |
| Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap) | | |
| Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk | 3.164 | 2.127 |
| Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk | 41.295 | 55.436 |
| **Skupaj** | **44.459** | **57.563** |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem | Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem |
| **Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem** | | |
| Obveznosti - Izvedeni finančni instrumenti - Varovanje pred tveganjem | (44.459) | (57.563) |

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| **Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem** | | |
| Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti | (22.223) | (38.416) |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Pozitivne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | 6.997 | 4.965 |
| Negativne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | (29.220) | (43.381) |
| **Skupaj** | **(22.223)** | **(38.416)** |

## Pojasnilo 16: Rezervacije

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Za pravno nerešene tožbe | 41.284 | 18.396 |
| Za obveznosti do zaposlenih | 2.441 | 3.786 |
| Za zunajbilančne obveznosti | 3.269 | 5.415 |
| Druge rezervacije | 803 | 1.002 |
| **Skupaj** | **47.798** | **28.599** |

**Spremembe na letni ravni**

**31. 12. 2024**

| EUR 1.000 | Za pravno nerešene tožbe | Za obveznosti do zaposlenih | Za zunajbilančne obveznosti | Druge rezervacije | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Začetno stanje** | **18.396** | **3.786** | **5.416** | **1.002** | **28.599** |
| **Povečanje** | **24.512** | **1.830** | **1.720** | **231** | **28.294** |
| Pripoznano v izkazu poslovnega izida | 24.512 | 1.830 | 1.720 | 231 | 28.294 |
| **Zmanjšanje** | **(1.624)** | **(3.175)** | **(3.866)** | **(430)** | **(9.095)** |
| 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) |
| **Končno stanje** | **41.284** | **2.441** | **3.269** | **804** | **47.798** |

**31. 12. 2023**

| EUR 1.000 | Za pravno nerešene tožbe | Za obveznosti do zaposlenih | Za zunajbilančne obveznosti | Druge rezervacije | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Začetno stanje** | **13.036** | **2.385** | **4.154** | **331** | **19.905** |
| **Povečanje** | **5.639** | **2.608** | **3.299** | **1.031** | **12.577** |
| Pripoznano v izkazu poslovnega izida | 5.639 | 2.608 | 3.299 | 1.031 | 12.577 |
| **Zmanjšanje** | **(279)** | **(1.207)** | **(2.037)** | **(360)** | **(3.883)** |
| Poraba rezervacij | (3) | (220) | - | (360) | (583) |
| Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v izkazu poslovnega izida | (276) | (940) | (2.037) | - | (3.253) |
| Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu | - | (47) | - | - | (47) |
| **Končno stanje** | **18.396** | **3.786** | **5.416** | **1.002** | **28.599** |

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

Banka je v letu 2024 oblikovala za 23 milijonov evrov rezervacij v primerjavi s 5,4 milijoni evrov v letu 2023.

To povečanje je predvsem odraz višjih rezervacij za sodne spore v zvezi s CHF krediti, ki, se je zgodilo po spremembi sodne prakse v letu 2023, ki je prispevala k porastu na novo vloženih tožb.

### 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«). Kreditojemalci (»kreditojemalci 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 kreditojemalce v CHF vabila k pogovoru o njihovih kreditnih pogojih in razmisleku o konverziji kreditov v EUR. Vendar se večina kreditojemalcev v CHF ni odločila za konverzijo in je ostala izpostavljena gibanju menjalnega tečaja. Po apreciaciji švicarskega franka januarja 2015 so številni kreditojemalci 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 so kreditne pogodbe v CHF nične. Odločitev Vrhovnega sodišča glede denarnega zahtevka še ni bila sprejeta. Dodatno obstojijo 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 in drugih, zaradi katerih je končni izid nepredvidljiv.

### Merjenje in pripoznavanje rezervacij po MRS 37

Banka pripozna rezervacije na podlagi zahtev MRS 37, ki odražajo najboljšo oceno pričakovanih denarnih odtokov na datum poročanja. Ocena rezervacij temelji na oceni, ki upošteva negotovost, kot je predstavljena v zgornjem odstavku.

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

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Pasivne časovne razmejitve | 1.707 | 1.621 |
| Obveznosti za plače, nadomestila plač ter prispevke in davke iz plač ter nagrade zaposlenim iz dobička (bruto, vključno z davki in prispevki) | 3.428 | 2.535 |
| Obveznosti za davke in prispevke | 8.203 | 1.481 |
| **Skupaj** | **13.338** | **5.637** |

## Pojasnilo 18: Osnovni kapital

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Navadne delnice - vpis tuje banke | 20.384 | 20.384 |
| **Skupaj** | **20.384** | **20.384** |

Osnovni kapital je na dan 31. december 2024 in tudi 31. december 2023 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.

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 19: Kapitalske rezerve

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Vplačani presežek kapitala | 91.736 | 91.736 |
| Kapitalske rezerve, nastale iz splošnega prevrednotevalnega popravka kapitala | 16.024 | 16.024 |
| **Skupaj** | **107.760** | **107.760** |

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.

## Pojasnilo 20: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, varovanje denarnih tokov | (155) | (187) |
| Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 147 | (1.002) |
| Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe | 893 | 870 |
| **Skupaj** | **885** | **(319)** |

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Začetno stanje** | **(187)** | **27** |
| Bruto vrednost | (239) | 34 |
| Odloženi davek | 53 | (7) |
| **Zmanjšanje** | **32** | **(214)** |
| Bruto vrednost | 41 | (273) |
| Odloženi davek | (9) | 59 |
| **Končno stanje** | **(155)** | **(187)** |
| Bruto vrednost | (198) | (239) |
| Odloženi davek | 44 | 53 |

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Začetno stanje** | **(1.003)** | **(2.748)** |
| Bruto vrednost | (1.286) | (3.393) |
| Odloženi davek | 283 | 645 |
| **Povečanje** | **2.262** | **4.205** |
| Bruto vrednost | 2.901 | 5.391 |
| Odloženi davek | (638) | (1.186) |
| **Zmanjšanje** | **(1.114)** | **(2.459)** |
| Bruto vrednost | (1.428) | (3.152) |
| Odloženi davek | 314 | 693 |
| **Končno stanje** | **147** | **(1.003)** |
| Bruto vrednost | 187 | (1.286) |
| Odloženi davek | (41) | 283 |

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

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Začetno stanje** | **870** | **842** |
| Bruto vrednost | 977 | 930 |
| Odloženi davek | (107) | (87) |
| **Zmanjšanje** | **24** | **28** |
| Bruto vrednost | 27 | 47 |
| Odloženi davek | (3) | (19) |
| **Končno stanje** | **893** | **870** |
| Bruto vrednost | 1.004 | 977 |
| Odloženi davek | (110) | (107) |

## Pojasnilo 21: Rezerve iz dobička

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Zakonske rezerve | 1.307 | 1.307 |
| Druge rezerve iz dobička | 98.470 | 98.470 |
| **Skupaj** | **99.777** | **99.777** |

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.

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

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

**Bilančni dobiček Banke**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta | 41.308 | 46.744 |
| Preneseni čisti dobiček | 50.194 | 50.180 |
| **Bilančni dobiček** | **91.502** | **96.924** |
| Prenos v naslednje leto | 91.502 | 96.924 |

Bilančni razpoložljivi dobiček za poslovno leto 2024 je prikazan v izkazu gibanja kapitala in je znašal 91.502 tisoč evrov (96.924 tisoč evrov za leto 2023).

**Osnovni in popravljeni dobiček na delnico**

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| (1) Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta | 41.308 | 46.744 |
| (2) Število delnic | 4.888.177 | 4.888.177 |
| (3) Tehtano povprečno število delnic v letu | 4.888.177 | 4.888.177 |
| **(4) Dobiček na delnico v evrih (1) / (3)** | **8,45** | **9,56** |

## Pojasnilo 23: Prihodki iz obresti

| | Banka | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
| EUR 1.000 | Skupaj | Od tega obresti za izpostavljenosti skupine 3 | Skupaj | Od tega obresti za izpostavljenosti skupine 3 |
| **Prihodki iz obresti pripoznani po efektivni obrestni meri** | **131.675** | **597** | **114.587** | **839** |
| Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti | 85.650 | 597 | 76.230 | 839 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 545 | - | 434 | - |
| Krediti bankam | 5.963 | - | 1.872 | - |
| Krediti strankam | 79.142 | 597 | 73.924 | 839 |
| Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 6.365 | - | 6.290 | - |
| Obresti iz vpoglednih vlog pri centralni banki | 39.660 | - | 32.067 | - |
| Negativne obresti od obveznosti | - | - | - | - |
| **Prihodki iz obresti brez uporabe efektivne obrestne mere** | **24.285** | **-** | **17.317** | **-** |
| Obresti iz finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje | 15.374 | - | 13.086 | - |
| Obresti iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, namenjenih varovanju | 6.461 | - | 2.225 | - |
| **Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti** | **2.450** | **-** | **2.006** | **-** |
| Krediti bankam | 32 | - | 69 | - |
| Krediti strankam | 2.418 | - | 1.937 | - |
| **Skupaj** | **155.959** | **597** | **131.904** | **839** |

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.

## Pojasnilo 24: Odhodki za obresti

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Obresti za finančne obveznosti do centralne banke | (384) | (4.038) |
| Obresti za finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje | (15.502) | (13.117) |
| Obresti za finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti | (36.806) | (21.390) |
| Banka | (5.250) | (843) |
| Stranke | (31.557) | (20.547) |
| Negativne obresti od terjatev | (1.393) | (4.640) |
| Obresti dane za druge obveznosti | (27) | (8) |
| **Skupaj** | **(54.113)** | **(43.193)** |

## Pojasnilo 25: Prihodki iz dividend

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 42 | 13 |
| Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje | 16 | 37 |
| **Skupaj** | **58** | **50** |

## Pojasnilo 26: Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)

| EUR 1.000 | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Opravnine iz poslov z vrednostnimi papirji | 7.265 | 7.142 |
| Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - vodenje transakcijskih računov | 2.125 | 2.027 |
| Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - izvrševanje plačil | 6.322 | 5.946 |
| Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - kartično poslovanje | 5.913 | 5.422 |
| Opravnine iz opravljanja drugih plačilnih storitev | 2.639 | 2.354 |
| Opravnine iz kreditnih in najemnih poslov | 6.599 | 5.228 |
| Opravnine iz investicijskega svetovanja | 1.679 | 293 |
| Opravinine iz drugih poslov | 907 | 1.054 |
| **Skupaj opravnine iz naslova pogodb s strankami** | **33.449** | **29.466** |
| Opravnine iz danih jamstev | 2.789 | 2.516 |
| **Skupaj** | **36.238** | **31.982** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 27: Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **2024** | **2023** |
| Opravnine od opravljenih plačilnih storitev - kartično poslovanje | (4.171) | (3.674) |
| Opravnine od opravljenih drugih plačilnih storitev | (2.023) | (1.794) |
| Opravnine od opravljenih posredniških in komisijskih poslov | (2.164) | (2.063) |
| Opravnine od opravljenih drugih storitev | (2.175) | (2.013) |
| **Skupaj** | **(10.532)** | **(9.544)** |

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

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| **Realizirani dobički** | **699** | **338** |
| Iz kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti | 674 | 269 |
| Iz drugih finančnih sredstev in obveznosti | 25 | 69 |
| **Realizirane izgube** | **(516)** | **(489)** |
| Iz dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | (516) | (489) |
| **Skupaj** | **183** | **(151)** |

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

| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Čisti dobički iz trgovanja z vrednostnimi papirji | 31 | (15) |
| Čisti dobički pri nakupu in prodaji tujih valut | 2.950 | 2.155 |
| Čisti dobički / izgube iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov | (51) | (1.009) |
| **Skupaj** | **2.930** | **1.131** |

## 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. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| **Dobički** | **521** | **534** |
| Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente | 521 | 534 |
| **Izgube** | **(427)** | **(19)** |
| Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente | (427) | (19) |
| **Skupaj** | **94** | **515** |

## Pojasnilo 31: Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje skupine finančnih instrumentov pred tveganjem spremembe obrestne mere | 375 | 8,643 |
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje poštene vrednosti instrumentov - mikro | (6.565) | (12.620) |
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje denarnih tokov skupine finančnih instrumentov - neuspešni del - makro | (4) | 1 |
| Čisti izid iz varovanih postavk - spremembe poštene vrednosti varovane skupine finančnih instrumentov pred tveganjem spremembe obrestne mere | 6.567 | 4.055 |
| **Skupaj** | **373** | **79** |

## Pojasnilo 32: Čisti dobički / izgube iz tečajnih razlik

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Dobički iz tečajnih razlik | 80.604 | 99.926 |
| Izgube iz tečajnih razlik | (80.917) | (99.808) |
| **Skupaj** | **(313)** | **118** |

## Pojasnilo 33: Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja nefinančnih sredstev

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Dobički iz odprave pripoznanja | 11 | 1 |
| Izgube iz odprave pripoznanja | (27) | (39) |
| **Skupaj** | **(16)** | **(38)** |

## Pojasnilo 34: Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| **Dobički** | **1.005** | **1.003** |
| Dobički iz operativnih tveganj | 4 | 7 |
| Prihodki iz povrnjenih stroškov za delavce napotene v tujino | 743 | 836 |
| Ostali dobički | 258 | 160 |
| **Izgube** | **(266)** | **(161)** |
| Članarine | (101) | (95) |
| Izgube iz operativnih tveganj | (19) | (10) |
| Ostale izgube | (146) | (56) |
| **Skupaj** | **739** | **842** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 35: Administrativni stroški

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| EUR 1.000 | 2024 | 2022 |
| Stroški dela | 27.630 | 26.797 |
| Ostali administrativni stroški | 20.443 | 13.834 |
| **Skupaj** | **48.073** | **40.631** |

## Pojasnilo 35.1: Stroški dela

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Plače | 22.117 | 21.304 |
| Dajatve za socialno zavarovanje | 3.341 | 3.214 |
| Dajatve za pokojninsko zavarovanje | 498 | 504 |
| Povračila stroškov prehrane in prevoza | 164 | 118 |
| Drugi stroški dela | 1.510 | 1.657 |
| **Skupaj** | **27.630** | **26.797** |

## Pojasnilo 35.2: Ostali administrativni stroški

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Stroški najemnin in zakupnin | 40 | 51 |
| Stroški informacijskega sistema | 5.443 | 6.305 |
| Stroški poštnine in komunikacije | 1.391 | 1.330 |
| Stroški svetovalnih in revizijskih storitev | 1.355 | 1.478 |
| Ostale storitve drugih | 1.685 | 1.755 |
| Stroški reklame | 679 | 630 |
| Stroški izobraževanja | 140 | 151 |
| Stroški materiala | 617 | 702 |
| Stroški vzdrževanja, upravljanja in varovanja opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev | 439 | 442 |
| Stroški zavarovanja | 253 | 265 |
| Stroški službenih poti | 107 | 80 |
| Stroški nadzora | 561 | 463 |
| Stroški v zvezi s kreditnim tveganjem | 56 | 132 |
| Stroški obdavčitve in drugih dajatev | 7.677 | 50 |
| **Skupaj** | **20.443** | **13.834** |

Stroški revizijskih storitev za Banko vključujejo stroške povezane z revidiranjem letnega poročila v višini 184 tisoč evrov ter stroške drugih storitev v višini 8 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

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **2024** | **2023** |
| Vplačila v sistem zajamčenih vlog | 1.207 | 1.272 |
| Vplačila v sklad za reševanje | 41 | 955 |
| **Skupaj** | **1.249** | **2.227** |

## Pojasnilo 37: Amortizacija

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| **Amortizacija opredmetenih sredstev** | **2.339** | **2.552** |
| Amortizacija vlaganj v tuje objekte | 245 | 258 |
| Amortizacija nepremičnin v poslovnem najemu | 1.447 | 1.602 |
| Amortizacija premičnin v poslovnem najemu | 55 | 62 |
| Amortizacija računalniške opreme | 433 | 494 |
| Amortizacija ostale opreme | 158 | 136 |
| **Amortizacija neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev** | **3.690** | **3.576** |
| **Skupaj** | **6.029** | **6.128** |

## Pojasnilo 38: Čisti dobički / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev

| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| **Dobički** | **31** | **61** |
| Krediti nefinančnim družbam | 15 | 17 |
| Krediti gospodinjstvom | 16 | 44 |
| **Izgube** | **(162)** | **(5)** |
| Krediti nefinančnim družbam | (146) | (0) |
| Krediti gospodinjstvom | (16) | (5) |
| **Skupaj** | **(131)** | **56** |

## Pojasnilo 39: Rezervacije

| | Banka | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR 1.000** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** |
| Za pravno nerešene tožbe | (24.512) | (5.377) |
| Za obveznosti do zaposlenih | (170) | (1.668) |
| Druge rezervacije | (231) | (1.030) |
| Za zunajbilančne obveznosti | 2.146 | (1.262) |
| **Skupaj** | **(22.767)** | **(9.337)** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 40: Oslabitve

| EUR 1.000 | Banka 31. 12. 2024 | Banka 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Oslabitve finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti** | **(818)** | **4.922** |
| Povečanje | (21.551) | (16.566) |
| Krediti | (21.535) | (16.538) |
| Druga finančna sredstva | (16) | (28) |
| Zmanjšanje | 20.733 | 21.488 |
| Krediti | 20.713 | 20.847 |
| Druga finančna sredstva | 20 | 641 |
| **Odpisi finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti** | **3** | **(47)** |
| Odhodki iz odpisov | (17) | (63) |
| Prihodki iz odpisanih terjatev | 20 | 16 |
| **Oslabitve finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa** | **(1)** | **-** |
| Povečanje | (2) | (1) |
| Zmanjšanje | 1 | 1 |
| **Oslabitve drugih sredstev** | **(5)** | **(2.625)** |
| Povečanje | (6) | (2.625) |
| Zmanjšanje | 1 | - |
| **Skupaj** | **(821)** | **2.250** |

## Pojasnilo 41: Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb

| EUR 1.000 | Banka 31. 12. 2024 | Banka 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Tekoči davek | (11.217) | (10.954) |
| Odloženi davek | (5) | 20 |
| **Skupaj** | **(11.222)** | **(10.934)** |

Vplivi na drugi vseobsegajoči donos so razkriti v Pojasnilu 21: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Dobiček / izguba pred davkom** | **52.531** | **57.678** |
| Davčna stopnja | 22% | 19% |
| Davčna obveznost po zakonski stopnji | (11.557) | (10.959) |
| Davčni učinki | | |
| Davčno izvzeti prihodki | 10 | 3 |
| Davčno nepriznani stroški | (152) | (315) |
| Davčne olajšave | 482 | 317 |
| **Davčna obveznost** | **(11.217)** | **(10.954)** |
| Efektivna davčna stopnja | 21% | 19% |

## Pojasnila k zunajbilančnemu poslovanju

## Pojasnilo 42: Zunajbilančno poslovanje

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Garancije | 592.067 | 509.132 |
| Krediti, limiti in kreditne linije | 702.451 | 648.459 |
| Upniki po spot poslih | 7.223 | 5.378 |
| Akreditivi | - | 897 |
| Nazivna vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov | 3.469.589 | 3.176.891 |
| **Skupaj** | **4.771.330** | **4.340.757** |

## Pojasnilo 42.1: Gibanje garancij

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Začetno stanje** | **509.132** | **432.130** |
| **Povečanje** | **322.056** | **262.298** |
| Nove garancije | 320.200 | 259.207 |
| Tečajne razlike | 1.856 | 3.091 |
| **Zmanjšanje** | **(239.121)** | **(185.296)** |
| Izplačilo garancij | (1.305) | (1.565) |
| Ugasnjene garancije | (235.985) | (180.646) |
| Tečajne razlike | (1.831) | (3.085) |
| **Končno stanje** | **592.067** | **509.132** |

## Pojasnilo 42.2: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Raven 2 | Raven 2 |
| Terminske pogodbe (Forward in Futures) | 266.257 | 159.699 |
| Obrestne opcije (Option) | 225.000 | 225.000 |
| Valutne opcije (Option) | 69.304 | 28.054 |
| Obrestne zamenjave (Swap) | 2.732.039 | 2.648.055 |
| V posesti za trgovanje | 1.031.238 | 986.988 |
| Namenjene varovanju | 1.700.801 | 1.661.067 |
| Valutne zamenjave (Swap) | 176.989 | 116.083 |
| V posesti za trgovanje | 125.990 | 55.608 |
| Namenjene varovanju | 50.999 | 60.475 |
| **Skupaj** | **3.469.589** | **3.176.891** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 43: Poslovanje po pooblastilu

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Denarna sredstva strank za posredovanje s finančnimi instrumenti | 4.926 | 4.861 |
| Terjatve iz poslov gospodarjenja s finančnimi instrumenti | 74 | 74 |
| Terjatve po skrbniških poslih | 11.012.679 | 11.306.329 |
| Terjatve do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za prodane finančne instrumente (kupcev) | 5.109 | 2.147 |
| Terjatve iz drugih poslov v tujem imenu in za tuj račun | 70.898 | 76.340 |
| **Skupaj sredstva** | **11.093.686** | **11.389.751** |
| Obveznosti do strank iz denarnih sredstev in finančnih instrumentov | 4.986 | 4.934 |
| Obveznosti do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za kupljene finančne instrumente (dobaviteljev) | 11.017.802 | 11.308.477 |
| Obveznosti iz drugih poslov v tujem imenu in za tuj račun | 70.898 | 76.340 |
| **Skupaj obveznosti** | **11.093.686** | **11.389.751** |

## Pojasnilo 44: Posredniško poslovanje

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Terjatve poravnalnega oz. transakcijskih računov za sredstva strank** | **11.017.862** | **11.308.550** |
| Iz finančnih instrumentov | 11.012.753 | 11.306.403 |
| Do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za prodane finančne instrumente (kupcev) | 5.109 | 2.147 |
| **Denarna sredstva strank** | **4.926** | **4.861** |
| Na poravnalnem računu za sredstva strank | 2.335 | 2.316 |
| Na transakcijskih računih bank | 2.591 | 2.545 |
| **Skupaj sredstva** | **11.022.788** | **11.313.411** |
| **Obveznosti poravnalnega oz. transakcijskih računov za sredstva strank** | **11.022.788** | **11.313.411** |
| Do strank iz denarnih sredstev in finančnih instrumentov | 4.986 | 4.934 |
| Do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za kupljene finančne instrumente (dobaviteljev) | 11.017.802 | 11.308.477 |
| **Skupaj obveznosti** | **11.022.788** | **11.313.411** |
| **Zabilančna evidenca** | **11.012.753** | **11.306.403** |
| **Finančni instrumenti strank, ločeno po storitvah** | **11.012.753** | **11.306.403** |
| Gospodarjenje s finančnimi instrumenti | 74 | 74 |
| Skrbniški posli | 11.012.679 | 11.306.329 |

## Pojasnilo 45: Povezane osebe

### Izkaz finančnega položaja

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Krediti** | **85.912** | **37.003** |
| Uprava | 147 | 156 |
| Matična banka | 74.022 | 33.736 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 11.687 | 3.051 |
| Ostale povezane osebe | 56 | 60 |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti** | **104.714** | **126.527** |
| Matična banka | 96.609 | 40.354 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 8.104 | 86.172 |
| **Druga sredstva** | **1.914** | **1.099** |
| Matična banka | 1.318 | 733 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 596 | 365 |
| **Skupaj sredstva** | **192.539** | **164.629** |
| **Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti** | **120.497** | **90.837** |
| Uprava | 244 | 170 |
| Matična banka | 109.096 | 35.735 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 10.925 | 54.794 |
| Ostale povezane osebe | 233 | 138 |
| **Izvedeni finančni instrumenti** | **49.742** | **61.702** |
| Matična banka | 48.839 | 21.432 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 903 | 40.271 |
| **Druge obveznosti** | **1.276** | **1.554** |
| Matična banka | 778 | 584 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 497 | 969 |
| **Skupaj obveznosti** | **171.515** | **154.093** |

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

**Izkaz poslovnega izida**

| 1.000 EUR | Banka 31. 12. 2024 | Banka 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Prihodki iz obresti** | **25.182** | **17.069** |
| Uprava | 2 | 2 |
| Matična banka | 17.870 | 8.754 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 7.309 | 8.312 |
| **Odhodki za obresti** | **5.463** | **4.034** |
| Matična banka | 3.923 | 1.832 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 1.540 | 2.202 |
| **Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)** | **1.424** | **1.681** |
| Uprava | 1 | - |
| Matična banka | 50 | 48 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 1.373 | 1.633 |
| Ostale povezane osebe | - | - |
| **Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)** | **1.563** | **364** |
| Matična banka | 422 | 116 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 1.141 | 248 |
| **Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju** | **(1.429)** | **(23.469)** |
| Matična banka | (13.501) | (2.809) |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 12.073 | (20.660) |
| **Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji** | **(6.193)** | **(3.975)** |
| Matična banka | (8.282) | (8.153) |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 2.088 | 4.177 |
| **Drugi poslovni dobički** | **795** | **836** |
| Matična banka | 650 | 641 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 146 | 195 |
| **Administrativni stroški** | **2.999** | **4.158** |
| Matična banka | 567 | 391 |
| Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit | 2.431 | 3.766 |

Postavke, kjer vrednosti ne dosegajo tisoč evrov niso prikazane.

**Prejemki skupin oseb**

| EUR 1.000 | Banka 31. 12. 2024 | Banka 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Izplačila upravi** | **1.247** | **1.121** |
| Plače in drugi osebni prejemki | 1.247 | 1.121 |
| Zavarovalne premije | 0 | - |
| **Izplačila članom nadzornega sveta** | **11** | **15** |
| **Izplačila drugim zaposlenim z individualno pogodbo** | **5.062** | **4.535** |
| Plače in drugi osebni prejemki | 5.062 | 4.535 |
| **Skupaj** | **6.320** | **5.671** |
| Število članov uprave na dan 31.12. | 5 | 5 |
| Število članov nadzornega sveta na dan 31.12. | 1 | 1 |
| Število zaposlenih z individualno pogodbo na dan 31.12. | 66 | 67 |

Na dan 31. decembra 2024, 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 zaključki poslovnega leta, ki se je končalo na dan 31. 12. 2024 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 sistemov, 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 seznami 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, primernega 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 UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., ki ga je pooblastila uprava UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in je namenjen podpori predsednika uprave (CEO-ju) 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.

### Upravljanje s tveganji – splošni vidiki
Podrobneje nadzor in usmerjanje tveganj Banke izvaja divizija Upravljanje s tveganji, ki jo sestavljajo naslednje funkcije: Presoja in prevzemanje kreditnih tveganj, Posebni primeri, Tržna in likvidnostna tveganja, Strateško upravljanje s tveganji in nadzor ter Interna validacija.

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 popravnih 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 ustrezna raven kapitala za nadaljevanje poslovnih dejavnosti, kot je običajno, tudi ob izjemnih stresnih dogodkih, kot so dogodki, ki jih povzroči 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 imenovalec kapitalskega količnika – merjenje tveganih pozicij Banke v kreditnem, tržnem, tveganju nasprotne stranke 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 posojilojemalec, 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 posojilojemalca/izdajatelja ali njegovega znižanja kreditne ocene zaradi poslabšanja njegove kreditne kakovosti.

### Dejavniki, ki ustvarjajo kreditno tveganje
V procesu izvajanja rednih kreditnih in poslovnih aktivnost 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

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

- nakupa in prodaje vrednostnih papirjev, valut, ali blaga
- skrbniških storitev za vrednostne papirje.

Nasprotne 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 posojilojemalec 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 posojilojemalčevo 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 Skupine, ki jih prejme Banka, se bodisi lokalizirajo (v smislu prilagoditve lokalni organizacijski struktur) in izvajajo ali pa prilagodij oo 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 posodabljajo 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.

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 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.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**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 | Moodys | 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 % | | | |

**Spodnja tabela prikazuje bruto izpostavljenost bilančnih postavk kreditnemu tveganju**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah | 1.162.376 | 1.180.692 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos | 293.382 | 288.038 |
| Posojila in terjatve merjeni po odplačni vrednosti | 2.143.965 | 2.004.520 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 30.817 | 25.030 |
| Bankam | 159.758 | 34.774 |
| Strankam | 1.949.793 | 1.937.913 |
| Druga finančna sredstva | 3.597 | 6.803 |
| **Skupaj** | **3.599.723** | **3.473.250** |

Upoštevajte, da so v vseh tabelah in grafih v nadaljevanju izključene postavke oz. računi ‘v posesti za prodajo’.

Bilančni portfelj Banke se je v primerjavi s preteklim letom povečal za 126,5 milijonov EUR bruto oziroma za 3,5 %. Na dan 31. decembra 2023 je skupna bilančna kreditna izpostavljenost banke znašala 3.600 milijonov EUR bruto.

**Izpostavljenost zunajbilančnih postavk kreditnemu tveganju**

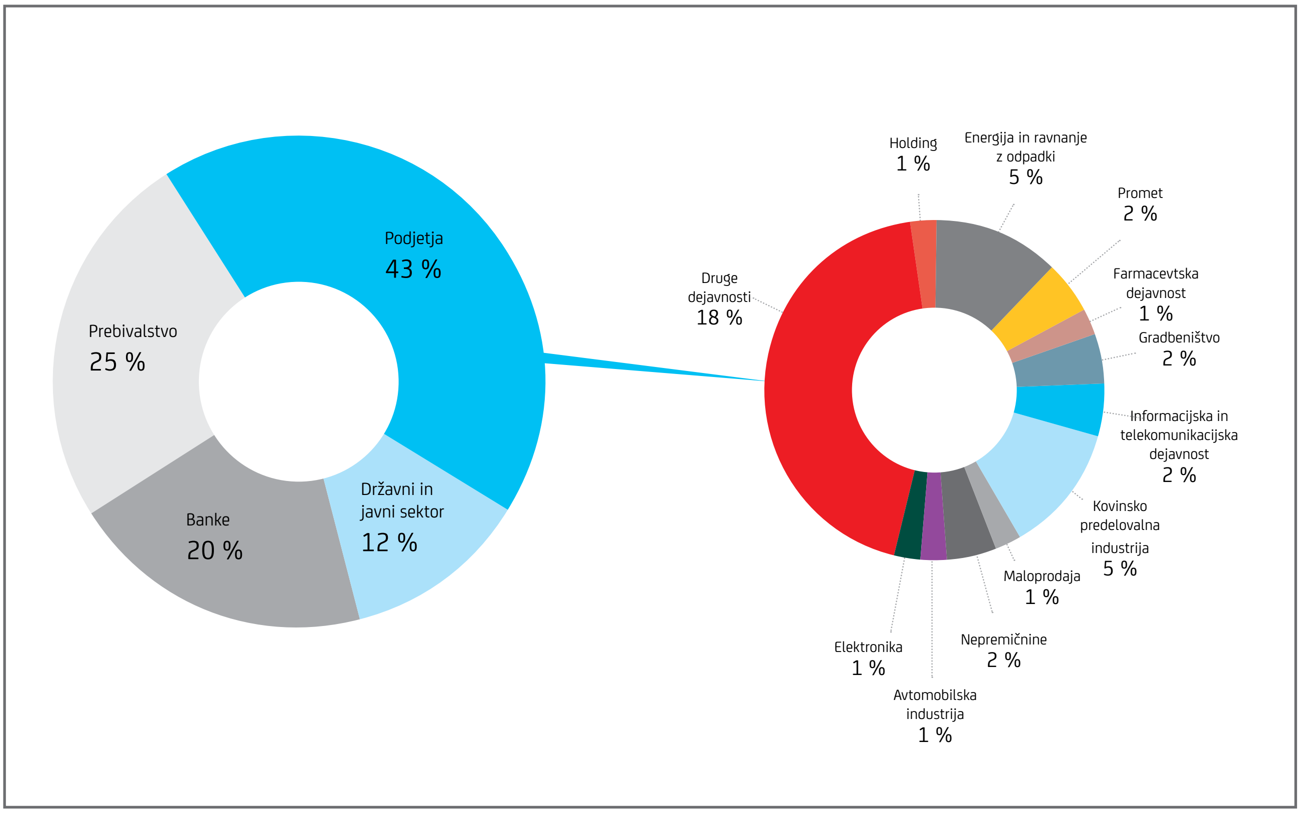
| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Garancije in akreditivi | 592.066 | 510.029 |
| Krediti, limiti in kreditne linije | 702.451 | 648.460 |
| Upniki po spot poslih | 7.223 | 5.570 |
| Nazivna vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov | 3.469.589 | 3.176.891 |
| **Skupaj** | **4.771.329** | **4.340.950** |

Zunajbilančni kreditni portfelj Banke se je v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom povečal za 430,4 milijona EUR oziroma za 9,0 %. Na dan 31. decembra 2024 je skupna zunajbilančna kreditna izpostavljenost znašala 4.771 milijonov EUR.

## Analiza portfelja

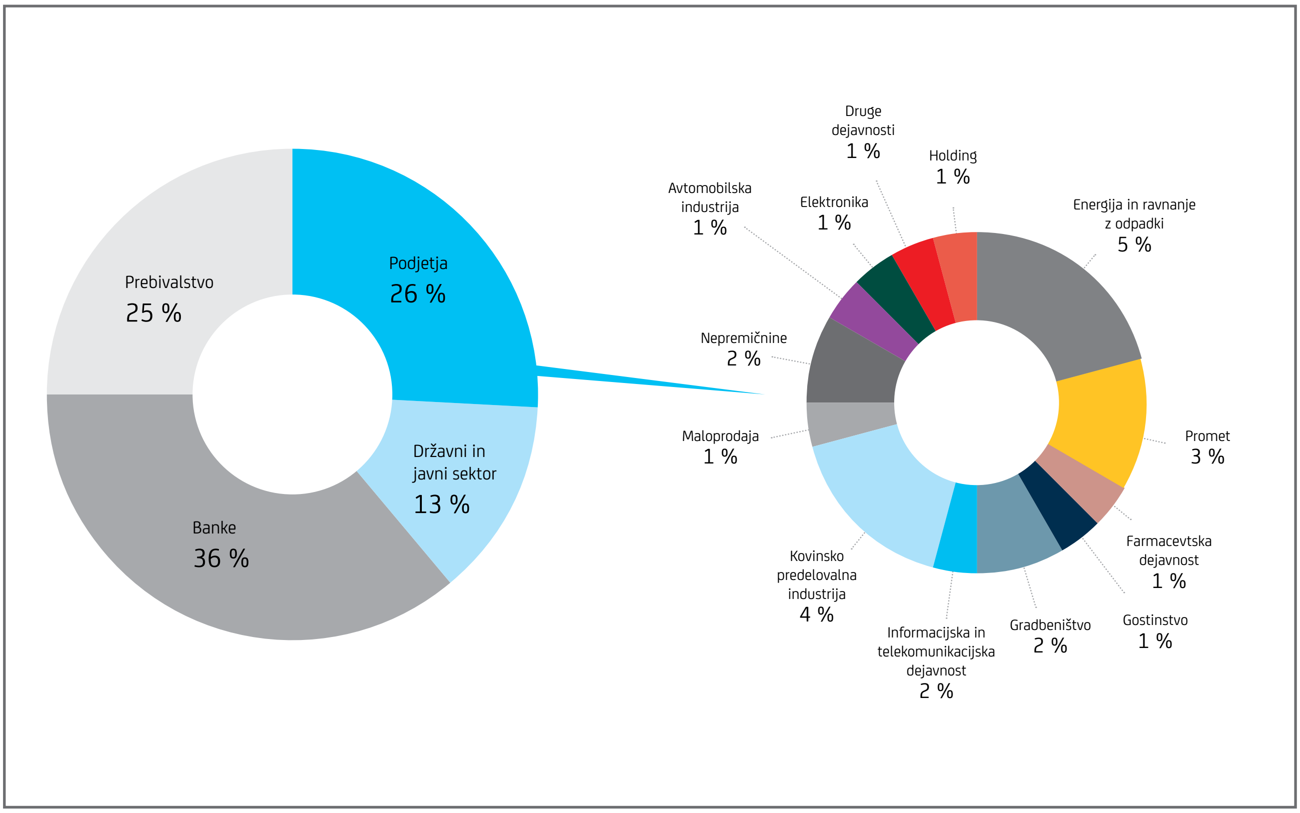
V nebančnem sektorju je povečanje obsega mogoče pripisati povečanju v sektorju »Ostali«. Izpostavljenost do Bančnega sektorja se je v letu 2024 zmanjšala. Portfelj v posesti za prodajo ni vključen.

**Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke na dan 31. 12. 2024**



# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke na dan 31. 12. 2023**



### Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke po industrijah

| | Izpostavljenost (v EUR 1.000) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
| Kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo | 966 | 1.265 |
| Avtomobilska ind. | 50.030 | 38.073 |
| Banke | 708.269 | 1.215.531 |
| Farmacevtska dej. | 30.048 | 44.798 |
| Gradbeništvo | 68.765 | 70.408 |
| Maloprodaja | 38.572 | 36.763 |
| Elektronika | 19.741 | 22.752 |
| Energija in ravnanje z odpadki | 168.277 | 175.798 |
| Prebivalstvo | 16.464 | 18.461 |
| Finančna in zavarovalniška dej. | 1.183 | 7.699 |
| Gostinstvo | 16.688 | 35.518 |
| Holding | 19.912 | 26.938 |
| Kovinsko predelovalna industrija | 170.132 | 124.833 |
| Tisk in založništvo | 4.360 | 6.541 |
| Drugo | 663.279 | 69.682 |
| Družine | 899.119 | 872.485 |
| Država in javni sektor | 436.796 | 424.069 |
| Nepremičnine | 75.262 | 85.275 |
| Druge dejavnosti | 36.234 | 27.503 |
| Ladjarstvo | 27 | 2 |
| Informacijska in telekomunikacijska dej. | 62.047 | 53.187 |
| Tekstilna dej. | 4.843 | 2.522 |
| Turizem | 9.785 | 5.033 |
| Promet | 98.924 | 108.113 |
| **Skupaj** | **3.599.723** | **3.473.250** |

### Delitev celotnega kreditnega portfelja Banke po geografski lokaciji

| | Izpostavljenost (EUR 1.000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Izpostavljenost glede na geografsko lokacijo** | **31. 12. 2024** | **31. 12. 2023** | **Sprememba v %** |
| Slovenija | 3.273.934 | 3.246.687 | 0,8 % |
| Itaija | 138.580 | 100.782 | 37,5 % |
| Hrvaška | 50.641 | 50.202 | 0,9 % |
| Avstrija | 30.657 | 14.349 | (13,9 %) |
| Nemčija | 25.749 | 12.249 | 40,7 % |
| Švica | 23.341 | 11.203 | 173,7 % |
| Nizozemska | 17.231 | 10.053 | (34,7 %) |
| Belgija | 12.360 | 5.487 | (96,3 %) |
| Bosna in Hercegovina | 6.566 | 4.285 | (47,4 %) |
| Združene države Amreike | 6.185 | 3.894 | (56,9 %) |
| Ostalo | 14.479 | 14.059 | 366,7 % |
| **Skupaj** | **3.599.723** | **3.473.250** | **371,2 %** |

Zgoraj navedene pomembnejše spremembe v delitvi kreditnega portfelja po geografski lokaciji so večinoma povezane s poslovnimi odnosi z drugimi finančnimi institucijami, vključno s transakcijami s 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 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 vrednotenje 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 energetskem 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 izdela 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. 2024 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 -

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 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 | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
| Manj kot 50 % | 119.319 | (2.995) | 189.311 | (4.081) |
| 51-70 % | 131.518 | (613) | 222.521 | (1.025) |
| 71-90 % | 153.151 | (933) | 270.315 | (1.436) |
| 91-100 % | 14.462 | (606) | 22.073 | (591) |
| Več kot 100 % | 35.410 | (1.275) | 50.063 | (1.819) |
| **Skupaj** | **453.859** | **(6.423)** | **754.284** | **(8.953)** |

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 | Popravek vrednosti | Zavarovanje | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Zavarovanje |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 31. 12. 2024 | | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
| 1 | 155.026 | (23) | 49.500 | 143.527 | (35) | 49.500 |
| 2 | 215.162 | (69) | 29.181 | 262.546 | (124) | 11.994 |
| 3 | 201.027 | (184) | 124.505 | 253.658 | (532) | 172.261 |
| 4 | 397.364 | (1.588) | 273.642 | 424.524 | (1.513) | 280.091 |
| 5 | 621.585 | (4.219) | 448.331 | 545.751 | (3.805) | 439.866 |
| 6 | 224.299 | (2.620) | 133.388 | 216.586 | (2.846) | 132.048 |
| 7 | 82.495 | (3.285) | 23.983 | 31.211 | (1.873) | 22.765 |
| 8 | 13.649 | (1.556) | 8.588 | 12.876 | (1.870) | 9.787 |
| Slabe naložbe | 30.401 | (21.431) | 16.258 | 37.893 | (24.740) | 19.838 |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 12.382 | (219) | 0.734 | 16.144 | (256) | 1.697 |
| **Skupaj** | **1.953.390** | **(35.194)** | **1.108.110** | **1.944.716** | **(37.594)** | **1.139.847** |

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.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

### Struktura kreditnega portfelja Banke do bank glede na boniteto strank

| EUR 1.000 | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
| 1 | 561.381 | (1) | 1.143.200 | (1) |
| 2 | 146.287 | (14) | 68.033 | (1) |
| 3 | 29 | (0) | 4.112 | (0) |
| 4 | 383 | (0) | 115 | (0) |
| 5 | 0 | (0) | - | - |
| 6 | 0 | (0) | - | - |
| 7 | 3 | (1) | 3 | (0) |
| 8 | 0 | (0) | 0 | (0) |
| Slabe naložbe | 0 | - | - | (0) |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 614.051 | - | 3 | - |
| **Skupaj** | **1.322.134** | **(16)** | **1.215.466** | **(2)** |

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<br>Vrste zavarovanj | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Znesek zavarovanja z nepremičninami | 2.736.910 | 2.665.623 |
| Znesek zavarovanja s premičninami | - | - |
| Znesek zavarovanja z nepreklicnimi jamstvi RS | 166.372 | 245.659 |
| Znesek zavarovanja z bančnimi vlogami | 4.042 | 5.971 |
| Druge vrste zavarovanj | 47.111 | 47.203 |
| **Skupaj** | **2.954.435** | **2.964.456** |

Opomba: med nepreklicne obveze spadajo državna poroštva, bančne garancije in garancije nadnacionalnih organizacij, ki so v skladu z uredbo CRR ustrezne za namene optimizacije kapitalske 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 2023 ostaja vrednost zavarovanj skoraj nespremenjena (spremenila se je le vrsta zavarovanj).

### Nedonosne izpostavljenosti Banke do posojil in predujmov strankam po odplačni vrednosti glede na produkt

| EUR 1.000 | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Zavarovanje | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Zavarovanje |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 31. 12. 2024 | | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
| Posojila Prebivalstvu | 9.549 | (7.507) | 3.427 | 13.526 | (9.443) | 4.706 |
| Potrošniška posojila | 3.819 | (3.072) | 7 | 4.072 | (3.276) | 17 |
| Hipotekarna posojila | 5.342 | (4.180) | 3.341 | 8.268 | (5.272) | 4.420 |
| Posojila malim podjetjem | 388 | (255) | 78 | 1.187 | (895) | 269 |
| Posojila podjetjem | 20.853 | (13.924) | 12.831 | 24.367 | (15.297) | 15.132 |
| **Skupaj** | **30.401** | **(21.431)** | **16.258** | **37.893** | **(24.740)** | **19.838** |

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.

## Okvir, povezan z opredelitvijo neplačila in parametri MSRP 9

Definicija neplačila[1] 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[2] 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[3] 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[4], 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.

1 trenutno veljavna definicija, ki se uporablja od prvega četrtletja 2021
2 Stranka ali skupina strank
3 Za prag, ki ga določi nacionalni pristojni organ zunaj območja SSM, glejte Uredbo (eu) 2018/1845 Evropske centralne banke
4 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[5], 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 izvzete 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 utrpele znatno poslabšanje kreditnega tveganja od začetnega pripoznanja;
- Skupina 3: vključuje oslabljene 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 naplačila), začenši 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 oslabitev, 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 Presoja in prevzemanje kreditnih tveganj 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 Posebni primeri v sodelovanju s poslovnimi divizijam
- 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.

5 MoC ali »Margin of Conservatism« se uporablja za ublažitev tveganj modela. Večinoma obravnava pomanjkljivosti v kakovosti podatkov ali metodah uporabljenega modela. Označuje uporabo konzervativne prilagoditve za odpravo morebitnih pomanjkljivosti kvantitativnih ocen parametrov tveganja.

**Kupljena ali izdana finančna sredstva s poslabšano kreditno kakovostjo  (“POCI”)**
Gre za kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki so oslabljene že po začetni pripoznavi. Posledično se vsak nakup kreditnih sredstev nedonosnih dolžnikov ali pomemben nov posel z dolžniki, ki že imajo status nedonosnega dolžnika, ob upoštevanju popolne uskladitve med oslabljenim in nedonosnim statusom, obravnava kot sredstva POCI (kljub temu, da je na splošno razvrstitev POCI rezultat prestrukturiranja oslabljenih 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 preostalemu obdobju. Banka na dan 31. 12. 2023 ni imela POCI.

## Politike oslabitve in oblikovanja rezervacij
Procesi upravljanja, merjenja in spremljanja kreditnega tveganja so osnova za izračun oslabitve 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 oslabitve 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 oslabitve. Za izpostavljenosti v skupini 1 je oslabitev enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani skozi časovno obdobje do enega leta. Za izpostavljenosti v skupinah 2 ali 3 je oslabitev 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 prilagoditvijo kazalnikov 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 dolžnik zmogel 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 oslabitev – posamični in skupinski.

Oslabitve 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 oslabitve 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 oslabitev. Postopek je zajet v smernicah in podprt z IT rešitvami.

Banka pri oblikovanju specifičnih oslabitev 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;

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

- Morebitno odpoved posojilnih pogodb ali pogojev;
- Stečaj ali druge pravne postopke, ki imajo lahko za posledico izgubo za Banka;
- Informacije, ki imajo lahko vpliv na izpad prejetih odplačil za Banka.

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč vsa sredstva, razen denarja v blagajni**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 482.680 | 2 | - | **482.682** | 392.600 | - | - | 392.600 |
| 2 | 325.056 | 127 | - | **325.183** | 296.278 | 72 | - | 296.350 |
| 3 | 200.903 | 124 | - | **201.027** | 236.893 | 17.794 | - | 254.687 |
| 4 | 370.799 | 26.565 | - | **397.364** | 375.630 | 48.894 | - | 424.524 |
| 5 | 583.062 | 38.523 | - | **621.585** | 506.776 | 38.975 | - | 545.751 |
| 6 | 187.792 | 36.507 | - | **224.299** | 193.937 | 22.630 | - | 216.567 |
| 7 | 16.292 | 66.203 | - | **82.495** | 17.733 | 13.025 | - | 30.758 |
| 8 | 2.935 | 10.714 | - | **13.649** | 3.092 | 10.256 | - | 13.328 |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | 30.401 | **30.401** | - | - | 37.893 | 37.893 |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 53.919 | 4.743 | - | **58.662** | 71.803 | 8.277 | - | 80.080 |
| **Skupaj izpostavljenost** | **2.223.438** | **183.508** | **30.401** | **2.437.347** | **2.094.742** | **159.923** | **37.893** | **2.292.558** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (5.637) | (8.147) | (21.431) | **(35.215)** | (6.855) | (6.007) | (24.740) | (37.602) |
| **Neto izpostavljenost** | **2.217.801** | **175.361** | **8.970** | **2.402.132** | 2.087.887 | 153.916 | 13.153 | 2.254.956 |

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.

**ZZunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč garancije, kredite, limite in kreditne linije**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 46.915 | - | - | **46.915** | 24.434 | - | - | 24.434 |
| 2 | 385.113 | 10.092 | - | **395.205** | 282.869 | 5.528 | - | 288.397 |
| 3 | 213.442 | 15.056 | - | **228.498** | 145.957 | 108.763 | - | 254.720 |
| 4 | 298.518 | 5.890 | - | **304.408** | 253.361 | 40.895 | - | 294.256 |
| 5 | 138.112 | 11.717 | - | **149.829** | 154.359 | 11.669 | - | 166.028 |
| 6 | 83.313 | 20.277 | - | **103.590** | 65.597 | 17.372 | - | 82.969 |
| 7 | 12.075 | 27.672 | - | **39.747** | 6.373 | 13.024 | | 19.397 |
| 8 | 19 | 239 | - | **258** | 10 | 761 | 1 | 772 |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | 3.441 | 3.441 |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 23.662 | 254 | 2.151 | **26.067** | 23.914 | 286 | | 24.200 |
| **Skupaj izpostavljenost** | **1.201.169** | **91.197** | **2.151** | **1.294.517** | **956.874** | **198.298** | **3.442** | **1.158.614** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (794) | (759) | (1.716) | **(3.269)** | (1.114) | (1.186) | (3.015) | (5.415) |
| **Neto izpostavljenost** | **1.200.375** | **90.438** | **435** | **1.291.248** | 955.760 | 197.112 | 327 | 1.153.199 |

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.

**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. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 327.657 | - | - | **327.657** | 249.073 | - | - | 249.073 |
| 2 | 110.020 | - | - | **110.020** | 33.804 | - | - | 33.804 |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | 1.029 | - | - | 1.029 |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 46.280 | - | - | **46.280** | 63.936 | - | - | 63.936 |
| **Skupaj izpostavljenost** | **483.957** | **-** | **-** | **483.957** | **347.842** | **-** | **-** | **347.842** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (21) | - | - | **(21)** | (8) | - | - | (8) |
| **Neto izpostavljenost** | **483.936** | | **-** | **483.936** | 347.834 | - | - | 347.834 |

**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. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | - | - | - | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | - |
| 2 | 146.783 | - | - | **146.783** | 134.987 | 4.933 | - | 139.920 |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | 53 | - | - | 53 |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | 92 | - | - | 92 |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | 897 | - | - | 897 |
| 6 | 1.000 | - | - | **1.000** | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | 1 | - | - | **1** | - | - | - | - |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | - | **-** | - | | - | - |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 71 | - | - | **71** | - | - | - | - |
| **Skupaj izpostavljenost** | **147.855** | **-** | **-** | **147.855** | **136.029** | **4.933** | **-** | **140.962** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (3) | - | - | **(3)** | (2) | - | - | (2) |
| **Neto izpostavljenost** | **147.852** | **-** | **-** | **147.852** | 136.027 | 4.933 | - | 140.960 |

# 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. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 155.023 | 2 | - | **155.025** | 143.527 | - | - | 143.527 |
| 2 | 215.034 | 127 | - | **215.161** | 262.474 | 72 | - | 262.546 |
| 3 | 138.505 | 37 | - | **138.542** | 151.083 | 16.889 | - | 167.972 |
| 4 | 84.965 | 25.493 | - | **110.458** | 130.735 | 21.015 | - | 151.750 |
| 5 | 180.196 | 32.132 | - | **212.328** | 161.462 | 8.695 | - | 170.157 |
| 6 | 66.042 | 28.259 | - | **94.301** | 81.293 | 10.308 | - | 91.601 |
| 7 | 2.613 | 53.699 | - | **56.312** | 2.128 | 1.899 | - | 4.027 |
| 8 | 1 | 31 | - | **32** | - | 993 | - | 993 |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | 20.853 | **20.853** | - | - | 24.371 | 24.371 |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 68 | 2.204 | - | **2.273** | 217 | 6.108 | - | 6.325 |
| **Skupaj izpostavljenost** | **842.448** | **141.985** | **20.853** | **1.005.284** | **932.919** | **65.979** | **24.371** | **1.023.269** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (3.687) | (5.389) | (13.925) | **(23.001)** | (4.960) | (1.796) | (15.297) | (22.053) |
| **Neto izpostavljenost** | **838.761** | **136.596** | **6.927** | **982.283** | 927.959 | 64.183 | 9.074 | 1.001.216 |

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - vključujoč posojila ne-bančnim poslovnim strankam, razen Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 46.917 | - | - | **46.917** | 24.434 | - | - | 24.434 |
| 2 | 238.421 | 10.000 | - | **248.421** | 147.882 | 595 | - | 148.477 |
| 3 | 210.460 | 15.055 | - | **225.515** | 142.632 | 108.732 | - | 251.364 |
| 4 | 288.432 | 5.875 | - | **294.307** | 242.877 | 40.486 | - | 283.363 |
| 5 | 124.019 | 11.246 | - | **135.266** | 138.180 | 10.886 | - | 149.066 |
| 6 | 77.082 | 18.869 | - | **95.951** | 59.392 | 17.176 | - | 76.568 |
| 7 | 11.292 | 27.200 | | **38.492** | 5.798 | 12.543 | - | 18.341 |
| 8 | 2 | 40 | | **42** | - | 648 | - | 648 |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | 2.067 | **2.067** | - | - | 3.339 | 3.339 |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 3.726 | 155 | | **3.881** | 4.318 | 157 | - | 4.475 |
| **Skupaj izpostavljenost** | **1.000.352** | **88.441** | **2.067** | **1.090.860** | **765.513** | **191.223** | **3.339** | **960.075** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (576) | (700) | (1.668) | **(2.944)** | (829) | (917) | (3.012) | (4.758) |
| **Neto izpostavljenost** | **999.776** | **87.741** | **399** | **1.087.916** | 764.684 | 190.306 | 327 | 955.317 |

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.

**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. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | 62.398 | 87 | - | **62.485** | 84.781 | 905 | - | 85.686 |
| 4 | 285.836 | 1.072 | - | **286.908** | 244.895 | 27.879 | - | 272.774 |
| 5 | 402.867 | 6.391 | - | **409.258** | 345.314 | 30.280 | - | 375.594 |
| 6 | 121.750 | 8.248 | - | **129.998** | 112.644 | 12.322 | - | 124.966 |
| 7 | 13.679 | 12.504 | - | **26.183** | 15.605 | 11.126 | - | 26.731 |
| 8 | 2.934 | 10.683 | - | **13.617** | 3.092 | 9.263 | - | 12.335 |
| Slabe naložbe | | | 9.549 | **9.549** | - | - | 13.522 | 13.522 |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 7.570 | 2.538 | | **10.108** | 7.650 | 2.169 | - | 9.819 |
| **Skupaj izpostavljenost** | **897.034** | **41.523** | **9.549** | **948.106** | **813.981** | **93.944** | **13.522** | **921.447** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (1.930) | (2.756) | (7.507) | **(12.193)** | (1.887) | (4.211) | (9.443) | (15.541) |
| **Neto izpostavljenost** | **895.102** | **38.767** | **2.042** | **935.911** | 812.094 | 89.733 | 4.079 | 905.906 |

**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. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | 2.692 | 2 | - | **2.694** | 3.272 | 31 | - | 3.303 |
| 4 | 10.085 | 15 | - | **10.100** | 10.392 | 409 | - | 10.801 |
| 5 | 14.093 | 471 | - | **14.563** | 15.282 | 783 | - | 16.065 |
| 6 | 6.231 | 407 | - | **6.638** | 6.205 | 196 | - | 6.401 |
| 7 | 783 | 472 | - | **1.255** | 575 | 481 | - | 1.056 |
| 8 | 17 | 197 | - | **214** | 10 | 113 | 1 | 124 |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | 83 | **83** | - | - | 102 | 102 |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 19.865 | 99 | - | **19.964** | 19.596 | 129 | - | 19.725 |
| **Skupaj izpostavljenost** | **53.766** | **1.663** | **83** | **55.512** | **55.332** | **2.142** | **103** | **57.577** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (215) | (59) | (48) | **(322)** | (283) | (269) | (103) | (655) |
| **Neto izpostavljenost** | **53.551** | **1.604** | **35** | **55.190** | 55.049 | 1.873 | - | 56.922 |

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. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dnevi zamude | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
| nezapadle terjatve | 2.063.793 | (13.029) | 1.826.708 | (10.384) |
| zapadle do 29 dni | 15.182 | (677) | 112.503 | (2.180) |
| zapadle od 30 do 59 dni | 3.590 | (51) | 1.652 | (235) |
| zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni | 181 | (19) | 734 | (55) |
| **Skupaj** | **2.082.747** | **(13.776)** | **1.941.597** | **(12.854)** |

**Razvrstitev terjatev Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – posojila bankam po odplačni vrednosti**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dnevi zamude | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
| nezapadle terjatve | 159.758 | (14) | 34.774 | (1) |
| zapadle do 29 dni | - | - | - | - |
| zapadle od 30 do 59 dni | - | - | - | - |
| zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni | - | - | - | - |
| **Skupaj** | **159.758** | **(14)** | **34.774** | **(1)** |

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. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dnevi zamude | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
| nezapadle terjatve | 978.972 | (9.038) | 907.585 | (5.457) |
| zapadle do 29 dni | 2.562 | (38) | 91.025 | (1.235) |
| zapadle od 30 do 59 dni | 2.899 | | 265 | (59) |
| zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni | - | - | 23 | (5) |
| **Skupaj** | **984.432** | **(9.076))** | **998.898** | **(6.756)** |

**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. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dnevi zamude | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
| nezapadle terjatve | 925.064 | (3.976) | 884.349 | (4.927) |
| zapadle do 29 dni | 12.620 | (640) | 21.478 | (945) |
| zapadle od 30 do 59 dni | 691 | (51) | 1.387 | (176) |
| zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni | 181 | (19) | 711 | (50) |
| **Skupaj** | **938.556** | **(4.686)** | **907.925** | **(6.098)** |

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.

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. 2024** | | **31. 12. 2023** | |
| Zapadle terjatve | 2.743 | (2.185) | 2.812 | (2.086) |
| Dvomljive terjatve | 19.376 | (12.307) | 28.263 | (16.559) |
| Slabe terjatve | 8.282 | (6.939) | 6.818 | (6.096) |
| **Skupaj** | **30.401** | **(21.431)** | **37.893** | **(24.740)** |

**Razvrstitev zapadlih terjatev Banke - izpostavljenost do podjetij**

| EUR 1.000 | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Klasifikacija Banke Italije** | **31. 12. 2023** | | **31. 12. 2022** | |
| Zapadle terjatve | 202 | (2) | 327 | (257) |
| Dvomljive terjatve | 15.840 | (10.073) | 21.707 | (12.716) |
| Slabe terjatve | 4.810 | (3.849) | 2.337 | (2.324) |
| **Skupaj** | **20.852** | **(13.924)** | **24.371** | **(15.297)** |

**Razvrstitev zapadlih terjatev Banke - izpostavljenost strankam iz segmenta prebivalstva (zasebniki in mala podjetja)**

| EUR 1.000 | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Klasifikacija Banke Italije** | **31. 12. 2023** | | **31. 12. 2022** | |
| Zapadle terjatve | 2.541 | (2.183) | 2.485 | (1.829) |
| Dvomljive terjatve | 3.536 | (2.234) | 6.556 | (3.843) |
| Slabe terjatve | 3.472 | (3.090) | 4.481 | (3.772) |
| **Skupaj** | **9.549** | **(7.507)** | **13.522** | **(9.443)** |

Rezervacije za izgube pri posojilih so v Banki pokrile 70,5 % (2023: 62,2 %) 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 2024, se je vrednost NPL zmanjšala za 7 milijonv EUR oziroma za 25 % na 30,4 milijona EUR (2023: 37,9 milijona EUR). Rezervacije za nedonosna posojila so se zmanjšale za 3 milijone EUR oziroma za 13,4 % na 21,4 milijona EUR (2023: 24,7 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, %);
- indeks cen stanovanj (medletne spremembe v odstotkih).

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Običajno se uporabljajo trije scenariji, ki izražajo reprezentativni vzorec možnih rezultatov (osnovni, negativni in pozitivni scenariji). V trenutnih makroekonomskih razmerah se upoštevata osnovni, negativni in pozitivni scenariji z verjetnostjo 60 %, 35 % in 40 % (v letu 2023 so znašali 60 % in 40%), medtem ko se povprečni scenarij uporabi za razporeditev v skupine.

**Makroekonomski dejavniki izgube v skladu z makroekonomskimi scenariji**

| EUR 1.000 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Realni BDP, medletne spremembe v %** | | | | |
| Osnovni scenarij | 1,48 | 2,34 | 2,97 | 2,76 |
| Negativni scenarij | 1,48 | 0,54 | - | 1,8 |
| **Pozitivni scenarij** | 1,48 | 3,12 | 4,27 | 3,41 |
| Stopnja inflacije (CPI), medletna, ob koncu obdobja | | | | |
| Osnovni scenarij | 1,66 | 2,81 | 2 | 2 |
| **Negativni scenarij** | 1,66 | 2,51 | 1,4 | 1,9 |
| Pozitivni scenarij | 1,66 | 3,37 | 2 | 2,14 |
| Stopnja inflacije (CPI), medletna, povprečna | | | | |
| **Osnovni scenarij** | 1,93 | 2,51 | 2,41 | 2 |
| Negativni scenarij | 1,93 | 2,36 | 1,96 | 1,65 |
| Pozitivni scenarij | 1,93 | 2,79 | 2,69 | 2,07 |
| **Mesečna plača, nominalna v EUR** | | | | |
| Osnovni scenarij | 2.361 | 2.514 | 2.649 | 2.775 |
| Negativni scenarij | 2.361 | 2.358 | 2.404 | 2.487 |
| **Pozitivni scenarij** | 2.361 | 2.527 | 2.705 | 2.855 |
| Stopnja brezposelnosti v % | | | | |
| Osnovni scenarij | 3,7 | 3,7 | 3,7 | 3,6 |
| **Negativni scenarij** | 3,7 | 4,17 | 4,87 | 4,69 |
| Pozitivni scenarij | 3,7 | 3,54 | 3,31 | 3,13 |
| **Dolgoročne obrestne mere, 10-letne v %** | | | | |
| Osnovni scenarij | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,1 |
| Negativni scenarij | 3,1 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,2 |
| Pozitivni scenarij | 3,1 | 3,55 | 3,75 | 3,65 |
| **Indeks cen stanovanj, medletne spremembe v %** | | | | |
| Osnovni scenarij | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Negativni scenarij | 4 | 3,92 | 2,29 | 5,73 |
| Pozitivni scenarij | 4 | 5,26 | 5,52 | 6,52 |

## Različni scenariji

Makroekonomski scenarij MSRP9 je bil posodobljen na dan 31. decembra 2024. “Blaga recesija” ponderiran s 60 %, ki odraža najverjetnejša pričakovanja glede makroekonomskih gibanj. Ta je bil uravnotežen s scenarijem nazadovanja (t. i. “Huda recesija” ponderiran s 35 %, ki odraža napoved zmanjšanja makroekonomskih parametrov in in pozitivni scenarij (t. i. „gospodarska rast“ ponderiran s 5 %), ki odraža napoved makroekonomskih parametrov v smeri navzgor in posledično pričakovane dobičkonosnosti poslovanja.

Občutljivost MSRP 9 ECL na spremembo scenarijev je ocenjena s primerjavo ECL, izračunane alternativno s 100-odstotno utežjo neugodnega, pozitivnega in osnovnega scenarija. V primerjavi z osnovnim scenarijem bi se v primeru neugodnega scenarija ECL povečal za približno 7 %, kar ustreza približno 0,5 milijona EUR, v primeru pozitivnega scenarija pa zmanjšal za 3 % ali 0,2 milijona 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.

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 2 %.

| 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) |
| 1,38 | (0,92) | (0,24) | 31,6 | 32 | 27 | 5 | 4,6 | 13 % | (16 %) | 1 | 2 % |

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **(1)** | **-** | **-** | **(1)** |
| Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 1 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 2 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | 1 | - | - | **1** |
| Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | - | - | - | **-** |
| Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja | - | - | - | **-** |
| Odpisi | - | - | - | **-** |
| Novonastala finančna sredstva | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | 1 | - | - | **1** |
| Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| Devizni in drugi premiki | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024** | **(2)** | **-** | **-** | **(2)** |

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022** | **(2)** | **(1)** | **-** | **(3)** |
| 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 | 1 | - | - | **1** |
| Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja | - | - | - | **-** |
| Odpisi | - | - | - | **-** |
| Novonastala finančna sredstva | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | 1 | - | - | **2** |
| Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja | - | - | - | **-** |
| Devizni in drugi premiki | - | - | - | - |
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **(1)** | **-** | **-** | **(1)** |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **1.175.636** | **5.056** | **-** | **1.180.692** |
| 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 | - | **627.207** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | (1.007.560) | (4.858) | - | **(1.012.418)** |
| Druge spremembe | 366.469 | 427 | - | **366.896** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024** | **1.159.603** | **2.773** | **-** | **1.162.376** |

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022** | **725.755** | **11.723** | **-** | **737.478** |
| Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 1 | 6.042 | (6.042) | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Prehod na skupino 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja | - | - | - | **-** |
| Odpisi | - | - | - | **-** |
| Novonastala finančna sredstva | 1.007.727 | 4.994 | - | **1.012.721** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | (581.706) | (5.633) | - | **(587.339)** |
| Druge spremembe | 17.818 | 14 | - | **17.832** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **1.175.636** | **5.056** | **-** | **1.180.692** |

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.

**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. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 508.873 | 2.772 | - | **511.645** | 1.138.150 | 5.053 | - | 1.143.203 |
| 2 | 36.266 | - | - | **36.266** | 34.288 | - | - | 34.288 |
| 3 | 29 | - | - | **29** | 3.083 | - | - | 3.083 |
| 4 | 383 | - | - | **383** | 115 | - | - | 115 |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | - | 3 | - | **3** | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 614.050 | - | - | **614.950** | - | - | - | - |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost** | **1.159.602** | **2.775** | **-** | **1.162.376** | **1.175.636** | **5.056** | **-** | **1.180.692** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (2) | (0) | - | **(2)** | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| **Neto knjigovodska vrednost** | **1.159.600** | **2.775** | **-** | **1.162.374** | **1.175.635** | **5.056** | **-** | **1.180.691** |

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **(6)** | **-** | **-** | **(6)** |
| Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 1 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 2 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | 2 | - | - | **2** |
| 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 | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024** | **(7)** | **-** | **-** | **(7)** |

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022** | **(6)** | **-** | **-** | **(6)** |
| Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Prehod na skupino 2 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | 1 | - | - | **1** |
| 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 | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **(6)** | **-** | **-** | **(6)** |

#### 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **288.038** | **-** | **-** | **288.038** |
| 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 | - | - | **5.328** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | - | - | - | **-** |
| Druge spremembe | 16 | - | - | **16** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024** | **293.382** | **-** | **-** | **293.382** |

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022** | **274.748** | **-** | **-** | **274.748** |
| 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 | 38.173 | - | - | **38.173** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | (42.914) | - | - | **(42.914)** |
| Druge spremembe | 18.031 | - | - | **18.031** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **288.038** | **-** | **-** | **288.038** |

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 pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (FVOCI)**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 247.102 | - | - | **247.102** | 265.422 | - | - | **265.422** |
| 2 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 46.280 | - | - | **46.280** | 22.616 | - | - | **22.616** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost** | **293.382** | **-** | **-** | **293.382** | **288.038** | **-** | **-** | **288.038** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (7) | - | - | (7) | (6) | - | - | **(6)** |
| **Neto knjigovodska vrednost** | **293.375** | **-** | **-** | **293.375** | **288.032** | **-** | **-** | **288.032** |

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos (FVOCI)**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dnevi zamude** | **Izpostavljenost** | **Popravki vrednosti** | **Izpostavljenost** | **Popravki vrednosti** |
| nezapadle terjatve | 293.382 | (7) | 288.038 | (6) |
| zapadle do 29 dni | - | - | - | - |
| zapadle od 30 do 59 dni | - | - | - | - |
| zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni | - | - | - | - |
| **Skupaj** | **293.382** | **(7)** | **288.038** | **(6)** |

### 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 – Dolžniki vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti**

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 1 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 2 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | (0) | - | - | **(0)** |
| Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | 0 | - | - | **0** |
| Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja | - | - | - | **-** |
| Odpisi | - | - | - | **-** |
| Novonastala finančna sredstva | (0) | - | - | **(0)** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | 0 | - | - | **0** |
| Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja | (0) | - | - | **(0)** |
| Devizni in drugi premiki | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024** | **(0)** | **-** | **-** | **(0)** |

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022** | **(0)** | **-** | **-** | **(0)** |
| Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Prehod na skupino 2 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | (0) | - | - | (0) |
| 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 | 0 | - | - | **0** |
| Devizni in drugi premiki | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **(0)** | **-** | **-** | **(0)** |

# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **25.030** | **-** | **-** | **25.030** |
| 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 | - | - | **5.851** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Druge spremembe** | **(63)** | **-** | **-** | **(63)** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024** | **30.818** | **-** | **-** | **30.818** |

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022** | **33.389** | **-** | **-** | **33.389** |
| 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 | 10.643 | - | - | **10.643** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | (19.022) | - | - | **(19.022)** |
| **Druge spremembe** | **20** | **-** | **-** | **20** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **25.030** | **-** | **-** | **25.030** |

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.

### Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke  po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 30.818 | - | - | **30.818** | 25.030 | - | - | **25.030** |
| 2 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Neklasificirane stranke | - | - | - | | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost** | **30.818** | **-** | **-** | **30.818** | **25.030** | **-** | **-** | **25.030** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (0) | - | - | (0) | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Neto knjigovodska vrednost** | **30.818** | **-** | **-** | **30.818** | **25.030** | **-** | **-** | **25.030** |

### Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – Dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po odplačni vrednosti

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dnevi zamude | Izpostavljenost | Popravki vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravki vrednosti |
| nezapadle terjatve | 30.818 | - | 25.030 | - |
| zapadle do 29 dni | - | - | - | - |
| zapadle od 30 do 59 dni | - | - | - | - |
| zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni | - | - | - | - |
| **Skupaj** | **30.818** | **-** | **25.030** | **-** |

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## 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.

**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. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 49.737 | - | - | **49.737** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 2 | 110.022 | - | - | **110.022** | 33.744 | - | - | **33.744** |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | 1.030 | - | - | **1.030** |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Neklasificirane stranke | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost** | **159.758** | **-** | **-** | **159.758** | **34.774** | **9** | **-** | **34.774** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (14) | - | - | (14) | **(1)** | - | - | **(1)** |
| **Neto knjigovodska vrednost** | **159.744** | **-** | **-** | **159.744** | **34.773** | **-** | **-** | **34.773** |

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – Posojila (in predplačila) bankam, merjena po odplačni vrednosti**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dnevi zamude | Izpostavljenost | Popravki vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravki vrednosti |
| nezapadle terjatve | 159.758 | (14) | 34.774 | (1) |
| zapadle do 29 dni | - | - | - | - |
| zapadle od 30 do 59 dni | - | - | - | - |
| zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni | - | - | - | - |
| **Skupaj** | **159.758** | **(14)** | **34.774** | **(1)** |

## Krediti 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **(6.847)** | **(6.000)** | **(24.715)** | **(37.562)** |
| 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 | **8.552** |
| Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | (5.171) | (2.721) | (890) | **(8.782)** |
| Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja | - | 4 | 140 | **143** |
| Odpisi | - | - | 1 | **1** |
| Novonastala finančna sredstva | (1.966) | (1.140) | (9.598) | **(12.704)** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | 699 | 446 | 13.723 | **14.867** |
| Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja | 9.431 | (3.663) | (5.525) | **218** |
| Devizni in drugi premiki | 15 | 7 | 49 | 71 |
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2024** | **(5.615)** | **(8.147)** | **(21.407)** | **(35.169)** |

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022** | **(5.937)** | **(13.745)** | **(22.541)** | **(42.223)** |
| Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 1 | (8.072) | 7.821 | 251 | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 2 | 225 | (2.007) | 1.782 | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 3 | 10 | 1.538 | (1.548) | **-** |
| Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | (1.012) | (2.344) | (9.357) | **(12.713)** |
| Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja | 8.678 | 2.315 | 1.115 | **12.108** |
| Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja | - | - | 13 | **13** |
| Odpisi | - | - | 1 | **1** |
| Novonastala finančna sredstva | (1.624) | (932) | (941) | **(3.497)** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | 885 | 1.354 | 6.524 | **8.763** |
| Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja | 73 | 55 | 201 | **329** |
| **Devizni in drugi premiki** | **(73)** | **(55)** | **(215)** | **(343)** |
| **Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023** | **(6.847)** | **(6.000)** | **(24.715)** | **(37.562)** |

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na 31. 12. 2023** | **1.746.901** | **153.151** | **37.861** | **1.937.913** |
| 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) | **(143)** |
| Odpisi | - | - | (1) | **(1)** |
| Novonastala finančna sredstva | 415.293 | 54.714 | 12.076 | **482.083** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | (228.716) | (20.207) | (17.827) | **(266.750)** |
| Druge spremembe | (183.260) | (18.196) | (1.852) | **(203.308)** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2024** | **1.739.482** | **180.142** | **30.169** | **1.949.793** |

| EUR 1.000 | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na da 31. 12. 2022** | **1.618.835** | **427.119** | **38.649** | **2.084.603** |
| Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti | - | - | - | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 1 | 241.169 | (240.505) | (663) | **1** |
| Prehod na skupino 2 | (56.471) | 59.754 | (3.283) | **-** |
| Prehod na skupino 3 | (805) | (16.594) | 17.399 | **-** |
| Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja | - | - | - | **-** |
| Odpisi | - | - | (1) | **(1)** |
| Novonastala finančna sredstva | 354.327 | 17.408 | 1.062.717 | **372.797** |
| Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem | (268.742) | (50.363) | (12.087) | **(331.192)** |
| Druge spremembe | (141.412) | (43.668) | (3.214) | **(188.294)** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023** | 1.746.901 | 153.151 | 37.861 | **1.937.913** |

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.

## Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – krediti (in predplačila) strankam po odplačni vrednosti

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | 31. 12. 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj | Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL | Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL | Skupaj |
| 1 | 155.023 | - | - | **155.023** | 143.526 | - | - | **143.526** |
| 2 | 215.034 | - | - | **215.034** | 262.474 | - | - | **262.474** |
| 3 | 200.906 | 90 | - | **200.996** | 235.865 | 17.723 | - | **253.588** |
| 4 | 370.799 | 26.540 | - | **397.339** | 375.630 | 48.876 | - | **424.506** |
| 5 | 583.062 | 38.458 | - | **621.520** | 506.776 | 38.961 | - | **545.737** |
| 6 | 187.792 | 36.492 | - | **224.284** | 193.938 | 22.630 | - | **216.568** |
| 7 | 16.292 | 66.194 | - | **82.486** | 17.733 | 13.007 | - | **30.740** |
| 8 | 2.935 | 10.715 | - | **13.650** | 3.092 | 9.784 | - | **12.876** |
| Slabe naložbe | - | - | 30.169 | **30.169** | - | - | 37.861 | **37.861** |
| Neklasificirane stranke | 7.639 | 1.653 | - | **9.292** | 7.867 | 2.170 | - | **10.037** |
| **Bruto knjigovodska vrednost** | **1.739.482** | **180.142** | **30.169** | **1.949.793** | **1.746.901** | **153.151** | **37.861** | **1.937.913** |
| Popravek vrednosti | (5.615) | (8.147) | (21.407) | (35.169) | (6.847) | (6.000) | (24.715) | **(37.562)** |
| **Neto knjigovodska vrednost** | **1.733.867** | **171.995** | **8.762** | **1.914.624** | **1.740.054** | **147.151** | **13.146** | **1.900.351** |

## Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – krediti (in predplačila) strankam po odplačni vrednosti

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | | 31. 12. 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dnevi zamude | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti | Izpostavljenost | Popravek vrednosti |
| nezapadle terjatve | 1.900.844 | (13.014) | 1.785.532 | (10.379) |
| zapadle do 29 dni | 15.009 | (677) | 112.134 | (2.178) |
| zapadle od 30 do 59 dni | 3.590 | (52) | 1.652 | (235) |
| zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni | 181 | (19) | 734 | (55) |
| **Skupaj** | **1.919.624** | **(13.762)** | **1.900.052** | **(12.847)** |

## Učinek sprememb pogodbenih denarnih tokov Banke na kredite strankam po odplačni vrednosti

| EUR 1.000<br>Finančna sredstva (s popravkom vrednosti za izgubo na podlagi vseživljenjskega ECL), ki so bila v tem obdobju spremenjena | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Bruto knjigovodska vrednost pred spremembo | 996 | 3,627 |
| Popravki vrednosti za izgubo pred spremembo | (17) | (266) |
| Čista amortizirana vrednost pred spremembo | 979 | 3,361 |
| **Neto dobiček/izguba pri spremembi (+/-)** | **7** | **9** |
| **Neto amortizirana vrednost po spremembi** | **986** | **3,370** |

| EUR 1.000<br>Finančna sredstva, spremenjena po začetnem pripoznanju v času, ko je bil popravek vrednosti za izgubo baziran na vseživljenjskem ECL | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Bruto knjigovodska vrednost finančnih sredstev, za katere so se popravki vrednosti za izgubo spremenili v obdobju od vseživljenjskega do 12-mesečnega ECL po spremembi | 938 | 3.072 |

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Geopolitično tveganje
Geopolitične tenzije so ostale eden izmed glavnih virov tveganj v letu 2024. Spori, kot je nadaljevanje vojne med Rusijo in Ukrajino in tenzije na Bližnjem vzhodu so gonilna sila za finančno in regijsko nestabilnost. Motnje v dobavnih verigah in inflacijski pritiski predstavljajo ene največjih izzivov, s katerimi se sooča svetovno gospodarstvo.

Banka ima sredstva in obveznosti, ki so potencialno izpostavljeni posledicam geopolitičnih napetosti med Rusijo in Ukrajino, kar vpliva na njihovo vrednotenje, to pa pomeni pripoznanje oslabitve in odpis vrednosti.

Kot odgovor na vpliv ruske invazije na Ukrajino in morebitne učinke prelivanja je skupina UniCredit hkrati sprejela smernice za proaktivno upravljanje že v zgodnji fazi leta 2022. Sprejeti ukrepi so vključevali naslednje:
- Takojšen pregled portfelja za stranke z ruskim vplivom, da se zagotovi skladnost s finančnimi sankcijami.
- Ocena določenih imen, na katera bi lahko vplivala situacija, vključno z vplivi na energijo, prisotnostjo v Rusiji/odvisnostjo od Rusije v smislu trgovinskih tokov, dobavno verigo.
- Uvedba v prihodnost usmerjene ocene, v kreditni vlogi, ki posebej upošteva trenutni in »poudarjeni« pogled na vplive, povezane z zvišanjem cen energije, morebitno ustavitvijo dobave plina in drugimi učinki prelivanja.
- Natančnejše spremljanje portfelja s strankami, ki se ukvarjajo z visoko tveganimi sektorji.

Zgoraj omenjene smernice so bile posodobljene v začetku leta 2023, pri čemer posodobljene smernice vključujejo:
- Prepoznavanje sektorjev z visokim tveganjem,
- Posodobljeno razvrščanje komitentov glede na sektor z visokim tveganjem, pri čemer je za namen ocene prelivanja uveden dvostopenjski pristop:
  - prvi korak je oceniti “potencialni vpliv” in
  - drugi korak je preučitev morebitnih “blažilnih ukrepov”, ki so že vzpostavljeni.
- Končna ocena upošteva oba zgoraj predstavljena dejavnika in zagotavlja celovito oceno izpostavljenosti tveganju.
- Celoten portfelj podjetij je bil ocenjen in ponovno preslikan v skladu s posodobljeno metodologijo.

Zgoraj navedene smernice so bile uporabljene za:
- Postopek prevzema/oddaje/podaljšanja kreditne izpostavljenosti;
- Oceno datoteke z enim imenom v razpravah o kreditnem spremljanju ali prestrukturiranju;
- Izid ocene mora biti del razprav odborov in ga je treba formalizirati.

V letu 2024 je bil portfelj dodatno pregledan iz vidika potencialnih vplivov, ki izhajajo iz dogajanja na Bližnjem vzhodu, pri čemer Banka ni zaznala s tem povezanega znatnega tveganja, saj je direktna ali indirektna izpostavljenost Banke do te regije minimalna.

## Geopolitična kritja (overlays)
Da bi vključili tveganja, ki so podlaga za močno rast stroškov energije, inflacije in obrestnih mer tako za podjetja kot za posameznike, ki izhajajo iz geopolitičnega dogajanja so bila v letu 2022 prvič oblikovana t. i. geopolitična kritja. Upoštevajoč še vedno trajajoče negotovosti na trgu energentov in visoke obrestne mere v mednarodnem okolju, je bilo geopolitično kritje vzdrževano tudi v letu 2023 in nadalje v letu 2024.

V zvezi s tem je sprejetje teh kritij 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 2024 je geopolitično kritje znašalo 5 milijonov EUR, pri čemer je razčlenjeno na naslednje komponente:
- Energetsko intenzivni industrijski sektorji so bolj občutljivi na zvišanje cen energentov oziroma motnje v dobavi.
- Stranke v segmentu poslovanja s prebivalstvom, ki imajo: (i) hipoteke s spremenljivo obrestno mero (brez zapadlih neplačanih obrokov), glede na občutljivost v kontekstu naraščajočih obrestnih mer/inflacije, in (ii) vsaj en neplačan obrok za njihove izpostavljenosti, ki se obravnavajo kot stranke, ki že imajo težave z odplačevanjem in so kot take v tej situaciji še posebej ranljive.

Kar zadeva izračune, se kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki spadajo v zgornje kategorije, identificirajo glede na njihove posebnosti. Na podlagi tega se aplicirajo satelitski modeli, pri katerih se za makroekonomske pogoje uporabi recesivni scenarij večletnega načrta, da se določi prilagoditev, ki jo je treba uporabiti za stopnjo neplačila. Tako prilagojena stopnja neplačila se nato 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).

## Kritja (overlays) za financiranja poslovnih nepremičnin
V luči obrestnih mer, ki še naprej ostajajo na višji ravni, in morebitnega padca vrednosti nepremičnin zaradi krčenja sektorja se je povečalo nepremičninsko tveganje, pri čemer je obseg financiranja komercialnih nepremičnin opredeljen kot posebej ranljiv v primeru stresnega slabega razvoja scenarijev, v smislu naslednjega:

- tveganja neplačila zaradi zmanjšane sposobnosti odplačevanja dolga kot posledice višjih obrestnih mer, kar vpliva tudi na refinanciranje nepremičninskih posojil.
- tveganja izterjave zaradi potencialno nižje vrednosti nepremičnin.

Da bi pri rezervacijah za izgube pri posojilih upoštevali zgoraj omenjena negativna tveganja, ki vplivajo na financiranje komercialnih nepremičnin/ nepremičnin, ki ustvarjajo dohodek/gradnjo, je od konca leta 2023 uvedeno novo kritje in prav tako ohranjeno tudi v letu 2024. Kar zadeva geopolitično kritje, je sprejetje tega kritja komplementaren ukrep k modelom MSRP 9, ki s svojo strukturo že pravilno in neposredno dokazano priznavajo učinek dviga inflacije in obrestnih mer.

Obseg ocenjevanja in uporabe tega kritja ne vključuje strank v segmentu Poslovanja s prebivalstvom, saj so elementi tveganja, povezani z višjimi obrestnimi merami, že zajeti v namenskih podkomponentah geopolitičnega kritja.

Na dan 31. december 2024 je kritje za financiranja poslovnih nepremičnin znašalo 1,7 milijona EUR.

### Prodaja NPL

Septembra 2024 je Banki kot prodajalcu in Damfinu/Prohitu kot prednostnemu ponudniku uspelo pripeljati pogajanja o sklenitivi pogodbe o prodaji in nakupu posojil (oz. LSPA - Loan Sale Purchase Agreement) do obojestransko sprejemljivega in uspešnega konca, s čimer sta obe pogodbeni stranki podpisali LSPA.

Septembra 2024 je Damfin/Prohit kot kupec nakazal izkupiček po LSPA prodajalcu, s čimer se je začelo 12-mesečno obdobje, v katerem je prodajalec dolžan kupcu posredovati vse morebitna plačila, ki jih lahko stranke, ki so predmet zadevne prodaje portfelja slabih posojil, nakažejo prodajalcu zaradi kakršnega koli razloga;

- Ustrezna prodaja portfelja NPL bo torej dokončno zaključena šele po izteku 12-mesečnega dolgega obdobja, tj. 30. septembra 2024.

Ključni parametri, povezani z NPE, in njihov položaj konec septembra 2024:

- Portfelj NPE
  - Znesek portfelja NPE se je znižal za 2,2 milijona EUR.
- razmerje NPE
  - Količnik NPE se je znižal za 0,1 % na 1,7 %.
- razmerje pokritosti NPE
  - Povprečna pokritost NPE se je znižala na 63,1 %.
- LLP
  - LLP so bili sproščeni v višini 0,3 milijona EUR

## 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<br>Sredstva | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah | 1.170.595 | 1.189.965 |
| Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje | 52.615 | 56.121 |
| Finačna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI | 436 | 736 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednoti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 317.096 | 310.943 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti | 2.108.757 | 1.966.925 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 30.817 | 25.030 |
| Krediti bankam | 159.744 | 34.773 |
| Krediti strankam, ki niso banke | 1.914.624 | 1.900.351 |
| Druga finančna sredstva | 3.572 | 6.772 |
| Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju | 57.315 | 74.176 |
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | (29.929) | (46.067) |
| **Skupaj** | **3.676.885** | **3.552.799** |
| Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje | 49.323 | 51.919 |
| Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti | 3.248.494 | 3.141.271 |
| Vloge bank in centralnih bank | 70.547 | 77.230 |
| Vloge strank, ki niso banke | 3.079.271 | 2.938.929 |
| Krediti banke in centralnih bank | - | 40.854 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 53.185 | 18.116 |
| Druge finančne obveznosti | 45.491 | 66.142 |
| Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju | 44.459 | 57.563 |
| Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | (22.223) | (38.416) |
| **Skupaj** | **3.320.053** | **3.212.337** |

## 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, natančnejše 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 S.p.A., Milano. Celoten sklop pravil za poslovanje zakladništva in upravljanje tveganj strank je določen v Strategiji tržnega tveganja, ki se letno posodablja, potrdita 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 (BP01) postavk AC se spremlja v okviru namenskih limitov IRRBB, ki so opredeljeni ločeno.

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 dnevnimi 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[6] in CPV)

Samo pooblaščeni prevzemniki tveganj lahko zavzamejo rizične pozicije: enota Upravljanje sredstev in obveznosti (ALM), ki izvaja aktivnostizakladništva in Financiranje 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 okvire 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 trgovalne 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 model tveganja, ki ga je razvila 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 dnevnimi podatkovnimi 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 dnevu; 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 dejavnikih 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 pripoznavanje 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 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).

6 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 2024, 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 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 | 0 | 1.224 | 1.708 | 924 | 1.264 |

**Tvegana vrednost za Banko v letu 2023**

| EUR 1.000 | | | | | 2023 Skupna Tvegana vrednost (VaR) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IR VaR | Spread VaR | FX VaR | EQ VaR | Total VaR | Maksimum | Minimum | Povprečje |
| 1.254 | 714 | 3 | 0 | 1.582 | 2.777 | 1.280 | 1.824 |

Leta 2024 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.

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.

#### Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Banki za eno bazično točko v letu 2024

| EUR | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Valuta** | **Do 3 mesece** | **3 mesece do 1 leta** | **1 do 3 let** | **3 do 10 let** | **Nad 10 let** | **Skupaj** |
| 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) |
| **Skupaj** | **1.375** | **(18.772)** | **(33.242)** | **(41.514)** | **(42.334)** | **(134.489)** |

#### Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Banki za eno bazično točko v letu 2023

| EUR | 31. 12. 2023 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Valuta** | **Do 3 mesece** | **3 mesece do 1 leta** | **1 do 3 let** | **3 do 10 let** | **Nad 10 let** | **Skupaj** |
| CHF | (385) | (2.256) | (63) | (895) | (2.860) | (6.460) |
| EUR | 1.274 | (5.890) | (29.590) | (26.973) | (41.862) | (103.041) |
| USD | (154) | 13 | - | - | - | (140) |
| **Skupaj** | **735** | **(8.133)** | **(29.655)** | **(27.868)** | **(44.723)** | **(109.644)** |

Skupna izpostavljenost premiku obrestne krivulje se je v letu 2024 v primerjavi z letom 2023 v povprečju povišala predvsem zaradi znižanja stabilnega zneska sredstev depozitov brez dospelosti (nižji BP01 na strani obveznosti) in višjimi sredstvi 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 134.489 EUR, na dan 31. 12. 2024).

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 2024 absorbiral približno 10.6 % kapitala Banke kar je pod mejno vrednostjo 15 odstotkov. Rezultat se je v primerjavi s koncem leta 2023 (8,9 %) poslabšal zaradi višje skupne izpostavljenosti obrestnemu tveganju v bančni knjigi (rezultati niso revidirani). Rezultati scenarijev »SOT« o ekonomski vrednosti ob koncu leta 2024 kažejo, da bi vzporedni šok absorbiral 10,2 % kapitala Banke, kar je tudi več v primerjavi z letom 2023 (v scenariju »SOT Parallel Up« je izguba znašala 8,7 % 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 2024 zmanjšajo za 8,9 milijona EUR (3,3% temeljnega kapitala, kar je manj kot meja 5%, ki velja od maja 2024 dalje). Rezultat se je v primerjavi z letom 2023 (17,5 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 2024 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) 31. 12. 2024 | | | Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (v '000 EUR) 31. 12. 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scenarij | EUR | CHF | USD | EUR | CHF | USD |
| vzporedni premik -200b.t. | 30.788 | 3.700 | 36 | 29.968 | 2.065 | - |
| vzporedni premik +200b.t. | (21.473) | (2.124) | (36) | (16.976) | (1.102) | (1) |
| vzporedni premik -100b.t. | 13.462 | 1.449 | 18 | 12.474 | 788 | - |
| vzporedni premik +100b.t. | (11.347) | (1.136) | (18) | (9.381) | (59) | - |

## 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 skupina UniCredit 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).

Spremljata se dve vrsti meritev:
- Občutljivost ekonomske vrednosti RAF CSRBB in izpostavljenost RAF domačim državam
- Vrednost kreditne točke (CPV) izdajateljev državnih in nedržavnih vrednostnih papirjev

Na dan 31. december 2024 portfelj dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev Banke sestavljajo izključno obveznice državnih izdajateljev, ki so razvrščene kot »held to collect and sell« ali »held to collect«. Natančneje, 83 % obvezniškega portfelja banke sestavljajo državne obveznice Republike Slovenije, 17 % pa drugi izdajatelji državnih vrednostnih papirjev EU, primerni za ECB, z najvišjo 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). Rahlo povečanje povprečne izpostavljenosti v letu 2024 v primerjavi z letom 2023 je posledica reinvestiranja (zamenjava zapadlih obveznic z novimi).

**Učinki spremembe kreditne premije vseh izdajateljev za eno bazično točko v letu 2024**

| EUR | 31. 12. 2024 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zapadlost | Do 3 mesecev | Od 3 mesecev do 1 leti | 1 leti do 3 let | 3 leti do 10 let | Letni povprečje |
| **Skupaj** | **-** | **(3.295)** | **(14.901)** | **(126.998)** | **(145.194)** |

**Učinki spremembe kreditne premije vseh izdajateljev za eno bazično točko v letu 2023**

| EUR | 31. 12. 2023 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zapadlost | Do 3 mesecev | Od 3 mesecev do 1 leti | 1 leti do 3 let | 3 leti do 10 let | Skupaj |
| **Skupaj** | **(11)** | **(2.315)** | **(13.318)** | **(124.030)** | **(139.674)** |

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.

## 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 2024 materialne pozicije izključno v pomembnejših tujih valutah.

**Odprta devizna pozicija za Banko v letu 2024 in 2023**

| EUR 1.000 | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Valuta** | **Pozicija** | **Pozicija** |
| CHF | 47 | 226 |
| GBP | - | 12 |
| JPY | 3 | 2 |
| USD | 286 | 160 |

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bilanca stanja v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2024**

| EUR 1.000<br>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 vrednoti 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 |
| Krediti bankam | 136.249 | - | 23.495 | - | 159.744 |
| Krediti 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 |
| **SKUPAJ SREDSTVA** | **3,580,950** | **62,266** | **45,670** | **12,610** | **3,701,497** |
| Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje | 40.691 | 0 | 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 |
| **Skupaj obveznosti** | **3.302.755** | **16.543** | **50.595** | **11.296** | **3.381.188** |
| 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 |
| **Skupaj kapital** | **320.308** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **320.308** |
| **SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI DO VIROV SREDSTEV IN KAPITAL** | **3.623.063** | **16.543** | **50.595** | **11.296** | **3.701.497** |

## Bilanca stanja v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2023

| EUR 1.000<br>Vsebina | EUR | CHF | USD | Druge valute | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah | 1.158.547 | 3.554 | 17.474 | 10.390 | 1.189.965 |
| Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje | 53.424 | 3 | 1.966 | 728 | 56.121 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI | - | - | 736 | - | 736 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednoti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | 310.943 | - | - | - | 310.943 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti | 1.876.443 | 69.584 | 20.898 | - | 1.966.925 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 25.030 | - | - | - | 25.030 |
| Druga finančna sredstva | 6.755 | - | 16 | - | 6.771 |
| Krediti bankam | 9.303 | 4.590 | 20.880 | - | 34.773 |
| Krediti strankam, ki niso banke | 1.835.355 | 64.994 | 2 | - | 1.900.351 |
| Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju | 74.176 | - | - | - | 74.176 |
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | (46.067) | - | - | - | (46.067) |
| Naložbe v kapital odvisnih družb | - | - | - | - | - |
| Opredmetena osnovna sredstva | 10.904 | - | - | - | 10.904 |
| Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva | 10.014 | - | - | - | 10.014 |
| Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb | 396 | - | - | - | 396 |
| Druga sredstva | 2.101 | - | - | - | 2.101 |
| **SKUPAJ SREDSTVA** | **3.450.881** | **73.141** | **41.074** | **11.118** | **3.576.214** |
| Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje | 49.314 | - | 1.908 | 697 | 51.919 |
| Finančne obveznosti merjene po pošteni vrednost čez IPI | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti | 3.078.134 | 12.627 | 41.708 | 8.802 | 3.141.271 |
| Vloge bank in centralnih bank | 75.514 | 142 | 564 | 1.010 | 77.230 |
| Vloge strank, ki niso banke | 2.882.224 | 12.387 | 37.101 | 7.217 | 2.938.929 |
| Krediti banke in centralnih bank | 40.854 | - | - | - | 40.854 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 18.116 | - | - | - | 18.116 |
| Druge finančne obveznosti | 61.426 | 98 | 4.043 | 575 | 66.142 |
| Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju | 49.552 | 8.011 | - | - | 57.563 |
| Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | (38.416) | - | - | - | (38.416) |
| Rezervacije | 28.580 | - | 15 | 4 | 28.599 |
| Obveznosti za DDPO | 5.115 | - | - | - | 5.115 |
| Druge obveznosti | 5.637 | - | - | - | 5.637 |
| **Skupaj obveznosti** | **3.177.916** | **20.638** | **43.631** | **9.503** | **3.251.688** |
| Osnovi kapital | 20.384 | - | - | - | 20.384 |
| Kapitalske rezerve | 107.760 | - | - | - | 107.760 |
| Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos | (319) | - | - | - | (319) |
| Rezerve iz dobička | 99.777 | - | - | - | 99.777 |
| Zadržani dobiček in čisti dobiček (izguba) poslovnega leta | 96.924 | - | - | - | 96.924 |
| **Skupaj kapital** | **324.526** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **324.526** |
| **SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI DO VIROV SREDSTEV IN KAPITAL** | **3.502.442** | **20.638** | **43.631** | **9.503** | **3.576.214** |

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

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).

Analiza občutljivosti za valutno tveganje na dan 31. 12. 2024 kaže, da bi Banka utrpela izgubo v višini 127,8 tisoč EUR, če bi se vrednost vseh valut (razen EUR) znižala za 20 %.

| EUR 1.000 | | 31. 12. 2024 | 31. 12. 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vse valute razen EUR | (5 %) | (31,9) | (16,9) |
| Vse valute razen EUR | (10 %) | (63,9) | (33,8) |
| Vse valute razen EUR | (20 %) | (127,8) | (67,5) |
| CHF | (5 %) | (2,4) | 3,5 |
| CHF | (10 %) | (4,7) | 7,0 |
| CHF | (20 %) | (9,5) | 14,1 |
| USD | (5 %) | (10,0) | 7,6 |
| USD | (10 %) | (20,0) | 15,1 |
| USD | (20 %) | (39,9) | 30,3 |

## 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 2024**

| EUR 1.000 | Znesek pogodbe | | Vrednotenje (pozitivno) | | Vrednotenje (negativno) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trgovalna knjiga | Bančna knjiga | Trgovalna knjiga | Bančna knjiga | Trgovalna knjiga | Bančna knjiga |
| **1. IFI vezani na dolžniške papirje in obrestno mero** | **1.256.238** | **1.700.801** | **43.575** | **57.209** | **40.691** | **39.366** |
| 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 |
| **3. IFI vezani na tujo valuto in zlato** | **461.551** | **50.999** | **8.797** | **106** | **8.632** | **5.093** |
| 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) Terminski posli na tuje valute | 266.257 | - | 3.630 | - | 3.718 | - |
| **Skupaj** | **1.717.789** | **1.751.800** | **52.372** | **57.315** | **49.323** | **44.459** |

**Nazivni obseg poslov z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti na dan 31. decembra 2023**

| EUR 1.000 | Znesek pogodbe | | Vrednotenje (pozitivno) | | Vrednotenje (negativno) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trgovalna knjiga | Bančna knjiga | Trgovalna knjiga | Bančna knjiga | Trgovalna knjiga | Bančna knjiga |
| **1. IFI vezani na dolžniške papirje in obrestno mero** | **1.211.988** | **1.661.067** | **53.425** | **74.176** | **49.315** | **49.552** |
| a) Obrestne opcije | 225.000 | - | 24.554 | - | 20.731 | - |
| b) Eno valutne zamenjave obrestnih mer | 986.988 | 1.661.067 | 28.871 | 74.176 | 28.584 | 49.552 |
| **3. IFI vezani na tujo valuto in zlato** | **243.361** | **60.475** | **2.678** | **-** | **2.604** | **8.011** |
| a) Valutne opcije | 28.054 | - | 162 | - | 161 | - |
| b) Medvalutne zamenjave obrestnih mer | 55.608 | 60.475 | 890 | - | 880 | 8.011 |
| c) Terminski posli na tuje valute | 159.699 | - | 1.627 | - | 1.563 | - |
| **Skupaj** | **1.455.349** | **1.721.542** | **56.103** | **74.176** | **51.919** | **57.563** |

# 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, ki na 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 neusklajenosti 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 financiranje;
- 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. V letu 2024 je bil denarni horizont Banke daljši od 1 leta.

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 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 odlivov;
- strukturirati/spremeniti likvidnostni profil sredstev banke;
- podpora razvoju likvidnostnega načrta za krizne razmere.

Upoštevane 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 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 eno 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 2024 je bilo obdobje preživetja Banke po kombiniranem scenariju vedno daljše od sedmih mesecev in je na dan 31. decembra 2024 znašalo 196 dni (približno 9 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 sredstev in obveznosti (ALM & Funding), 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.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## 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.

Temeljni del upravljanja z likvidnostjo v zaostrenih likvidnostnih razmerah je načrt financiranja v zaostrenih razmerah. Le-ta je sestavljen iz vrste posebnih upravljavskih 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 naravnanost 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 2024 ohranila trden likvidnostni profil. Banka upravlja z neusklajenostjo 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. 2024**

| EUR 1.000<br>Sredstva | Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev | Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev | Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev | Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sredstva institucije poročevalke** | **48.827** | **18.582** | **3.652.670** | **329.872** |
| Krediti na odpoklic | 29.843 | | 1.132.532 | |
| Lastniški instrumenti | | | 24.157 | 24.157 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 18.580 | 18.582 | 305.826 | 305.715 |
| Krediti in druga finančna sredstva, razen kreditov na odpoklic | 404 | | 2.077.565 | |
| Druga sredstva | | | 112.590 | |

| EUR 1.000<br>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 | 404 |
| Izvedeni finančni instrumenti | 49.742 | 404 |
| Vloge | | |
| Drugi viri obremenitve | | 48.423 |
| **Vsi drugi viri obremenitve** | **49.742** | **48.827** |

## Razkritja obremenitev sredstev na dan 31. 12. 2023

| EUR 1.000<br>Sredstva | Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev | Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev | Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev | Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sredstva institucije poročevalke** | **96.704** | **15.840** | **3.479.510** | **320.636** |
| Krediti na odpoklic | 28.836 | | 1.151.855 | |
| Lastniški instrumenti | | | 23.647 | 23.647 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | 15.839 | 15.840 | 297.223 | 296.989 |
| Krediti in druga finančna sredstva, razen kreditov na odpoklic | 52.029 | | 1.889.884 | |
| Druga sredstva | | | 116.901 | |

| EUR 1.000<br>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 | 102.556 | 52.029 |
| Izvedeni finančni instrumenti | 61.702 | 546 |
| Vloge | 40.854 | 51.483 |
| Drugi viri obremenitve | | 44.675 |
| **Vsi drugi viri obremenitve** | **102.556** | **96,704** |

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bilanca stanja Banke po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2024 (nediskontirano)**

| EUR 1.000<br>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 | 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 vrednoti 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 |
| Krediti bankam | - | 100.180 | 949 | 60.702 | - | 404 | 162.235 |
| Krediti 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 |
| **SREDSTVA** | **564.769** | **835.456** | **115.808** | **484.612** | **1.064.863** | **1.053.369** | **4.118.912** |
| 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 donos | - | - | - | - | - | 885 | 885 |
| Rezerve iz dobička | - | - | - | - | - | 99.778 | 99.778 |
| Zadržani dobiček | - | - | - | - | - | 91.501 | 91.501 |
| **OBVEZNOSTI DO VIROV SREDSTEV IN KAPITAL** | **1.858.841** | **697.733** | **304.418** | **339.711** | **145.899** | **437.143** | **3.783.744** |
| **Razlika** | **1.294.072** | **(137.723)** | **188.610** | **(144.901)** | **(918.964)** | **(616.227)** | **(335.168)** |

## Bilanca stanja Banke po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2023 (nediskontirano)

| EUR 1.000<br>Vsebina | Na<br>vpogled | Do 1<br>meseca | Od 1 - 3<br>mesecev | Od 3 - 12<br>mesecev | Od 1 - 5 let | Nad 5 let | Skupaj |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah | 222.695 | 967.270 | - | - | - | - | 1.189.965 |
| Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje | - | 2.680 | 912 | 12.527 | 44.174 | 26.549 | 86.841 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI | - | - | - | - | - | 736 | 736 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednoti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa | - | 5.088 | 3.001 | 38.039 | 119.329 | 167.206 | 332.663 |
| Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti | 10.089 | 129.887 | 93.520 | 348.454 | 860.043 | 831.713 | 2.273.707 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | - | 59 | 773 | 45 | 1.694 | 26.570 | 29.141 |
| Druga finančna sredstva | 5.058 | 1.714 | - | - | - | - | 6.772 |
| Krediti bankam | - | 25.967 | 117 | 8.250 | - | 546 | 34.879 |
| Krediti strankam, ki niso banke | 5.031 | 102.147 | 92.630 | 340.160 | 858.350 | 804.597 | 2.202.915 |
| Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju | - | 1.898 | 4.032 | 16.109 | 45.118 | 89.937 | 157.094 |
| Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | - | - | - | (118) | (5.577) | (40.372) | (46.067) |
| Opredmetena osnovna sredstva | - | - | - | - | - | 10.904 | 10.904 |
| Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva | - | - | - | - | - | 10.014 | 10.014 |
| Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb | - | - | - | - | 396 | - | 396 |
| Druga sredstva | - | 2.056 | - | - | - | 45 | 2.101 |
| **SREDSTVA** | **232.784** | **1.108.879** | **101.465** | **415.011** | **1.063.483** | **1.096.733** | **4.018.355** |
| Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje | - | 2.625 | 896 | 12.572 | 43.316 | 23.015 | 82.424 |
| Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti | 1.979.122 | 543.942 | 289.704 | 258.918 | 78.653 | 8.282 | 3.158.621 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji | - | - | 354 | 594 | 19.144 | - | 20.092 |
| Druge finančne obveznosti | - | 58.684 | 12 | 367 | 1.030 | 6.049 | 66.142 |
| Krediti banke in centralnih bank | - | - | 40.854 | - | - | - | 40.854 |
| Vloge bank in centralnih bank | 10.130 | 67.100 | 387 | - | - | - | 77.617 |
| Vloge strank, ki niso banke | 1.968.992 | 418.159 | 248.098 | 257.957 | 58.479 | 2.232 | 2.953.917 |
| Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju | - | 1.566 | 4.824 | 9.136 | 36.526 | 56.622 | 108.674 |
| Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem | -38.416 | - | - | - | - | - | -38.416 |
| Rezervacije | 41 | 452 | 106 | 3.682 | 19.763 | 4.555 | 28.599 |
| Obveznosti za DDPO | - | - | - | 5.115 | - | - | 5.115 |
| Druge obveznosti | - | 4.415 | - | - | - | 1.222 | 5.637 |
| Osnovi kapital | - | - | - | - | - | 20.384 | 20.384 |
| Kapitalske rezerve | - | - | - | - | - | 107.760 | 107.760 |
| Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos | - | - | - | - | - | (319) | (319) |
| Rezerve iz dobička | - | - | - | - | - | 99.777 | 99.777 |
| Zadržani dobiček | - | - | - | - | - | 96.924 | 96.924 |
| **OBVEZNOSTI DO VIROV SREDSTEV IN KAPITAL** | **1.940.747** | **553.000** | **295.530** | **289.424** | **178.258** | **418.222** | **3.675.181** |
| **Razlika** | **1.707.963** | **(555.879)** | **194.065** | **(125.587)** | **(885.225)** | **(678.512)** | **(343.175)** |

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.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

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).

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 poštene vrednosti finančnih sredstev, ki niso izkazana po pošteni vrednosti)

V nadaljevanju so navedene zahteve glede razkritja poštene vrednosti (MSRP 13) v zvezi z računovodstvom portfeljev finančnih instrumentov, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti:

| EUR 1.000 | Knjigovodska vrednost 2024 | Poštena vrednost 2024 L2 | Poštena vrednost 20234L3 | Knjigovodska vrednost 2023 | Poštena vrednost 2023 L2 | Poštena vrednost 2023 L3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sredstva** | | | | | | |
| Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralni banki | 1.170.595 | - | 1.170.595 | 1.189.965 | - | 1.189.965 |
| Dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po odplačni vrednosti | 30.817 | 29.910 | - | 25.030 | 23.542 | - |
| Krediti bankam | 159.744 | - | 159.708 | 34.773 | - | 34.704 |
| Krediti strankam, ki niso banke | 1.914.624 | 948.286 | 919.797 | 1.900.351 | 712.099 | 1.079.152 |
| **Skupaj** | **3.275.780** | **978.196** | **2.250.100** | **3.150.119** | **735.641** | **2.303.821** |
| **Obveznosti** | 70,547 | - | 68,892 | 77,230 | - | 77,230 |
| Finančne obveznosti do centralne banke | 3,079,271 | - | 3,007,024 | 2,938,929 | - | 2,938,929 |
| Vloge bank | - | - | - | 40,854 | - | 38,158 |
| Vloge strank, ki niso banke | 53,185 | - | 51,937 | 18,116 | - | 18,116 |
| **Skupaj** | **3,203,003** | **-** | **3,127,853** | **3,075,129** | **-** | **3,072,433** |

Finančni instrumenti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti, se ne upravljajo na podlagi poštene vrednosti. Za te instrumente se poštena vrednost izračuna samo za potrebe poročanja in ne vpliva na bilanco stanja ali poslovni izid. Izračun poštene vrednosti je v skladu z metodologijo diskontiranja denarnih tokov za oceno sedanje vrednosti finančnega instrumenta, ki je predmet tveganja neplačila. 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 poštene 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 poštene vrednosti je odvisna od deleža polne poštene vrednosti , ki se izračuna z uporabo parametrov vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu. V kolikor je delež polne poštene 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 volatilnosti 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.

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 negative profile izpostavljenosti, ki izhajajo iz internega modela tveganja nasprotne stranke,
- terminska 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. Skupina UniCredit izračunava naslednje prilagoditve poštene vrednosti: prilagoditev kreditnega/debitnega vrednotenja (CVA/DVA), stroške izravnave.

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.

# Setting the benchmark for excellence

2024 Annual Report

Empowering Communities to Progress.

UniCredit Bank

## Organizational Overview

## Management Board, Supervisory Board and External Auditor
as of 31 December 2024

### UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

**Management Board**
**Chairman and CEO** Lorenzo Ramajola
**Members** Matjaž Špilak, Boštjan Rupar,
Veronica Tomasoni, Tanja Turk

**Supervisory Board**
**Chairman** Francesco Correale
**Deputy Chairwoman** Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin
**Members** Milena Vukotić, Svetlana Pančenko,
Jasna Mandac

**External Auditor**
KPMG Slovenija d.o.o.

# Excellence at UniCredit

**UniCredit is a pan-European Bank** with a unique service offering in **Italy, Germany, Austria, and Central and Eastern Europe.** Our Purpose is to Empower Communities to Progress, delivering the best-in-class solutions and services for all stakeholders, unlocking the potential for our clients and our people across Europe.

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Risk Report

# Leading the way in European banking

"When we launched UniCredit Unlocked we were stepping into a new era for the bank. I believe that we are doing it again and in doing so we will improve even further."

## Dear Stakeholders,

Since launching UniCredit Unlocked in 2021, our winning Strategy set to achieve our Vision – to be the Bank for Europe's Future – has also propelled us to become one of Europe's best performing banks and one that sets ambitions and path for others to follow.

UniCredit's 2021-2024 transformation has been nothing short of exceptional, achieved while also consistently delivering outstanding financial results quarter after quarter, setting a new benchmark for banking.

We unified, refocused, and galvanized all our people around one single Vision, Strategy, and Culture. We restored trust and empowerment in our 13 banks and our people: all coming together as ONE Group.

We simplified and streamlined our organization, processes, and ways of working, transforming our efficiency while also investing in our people, digital and data, product factories and distribution channels to offer more to our clients.

We have lived by our Values and focused on our fundamental Purpose: to Empower Communities to Progress.

We continued to honor our ESG commitments with notable social investments, such as our €2.6 billion "UniCredit for CEE" initiative and our new Edu-Fund platform, supporting programmes addressing educational deprivation in our communities.

Together this has firmly set out our proven blueprint for banking not only in terms of financial achievements but also in terms of how we should support the communities in which we operate and always attempt doing what is right driving necessary change. This is, we hope, the ambition and path we have set for our sector.

### Record-breaking results

Our 2024 results were the very best in UniCredit's long history. The most recent quarter marks our 16th consecutive quarter of profitable growth.

**€24.2bn**
**Net revenue**
+4 % FY/FY

**17.7 %**
**RoTE**
Target: 10 %

**513 %**
**Total Shareholder Return**
Beginning 2021-2024
4x greater than
our European peers

**>€26bn**
**Total distributions**
FY21-FY24
Target: €16bn

**€12.6bn**
**Organic capital generation**
In 2024

Our RoTE reached 17.7% notwithstanding the substantial excess capital we still carry, and is best-in-class when adjusted for such excess capital. Our stated net profit reached €9.7 billion (€10.3 billion underlying). Our organic capital generation of 444bps – equal to €12.6 billion - has allowed us to accrue €9.0 billion to be distributed, while maintaining a CET1 ratio of c.15.9% with c.€6.5 billion of excess capital vs our CET1 ratio target.

Our net revenue reached €24.2 billion – up to 4% year on year – further reinforcing the quality of our top line as NII profitability remained best-in-class and our fees, driven by our rebuilt market-leading product factories, reached a top tier 33% of total revenues.

Our operational and capital efficiency also improved further with a CIR <38% and a Net Revenue/RWA ratio of 8.7% respectively.

We continued to build our lines of defense to protect and propel our future taking extraordinary charges of €1.3 billion.

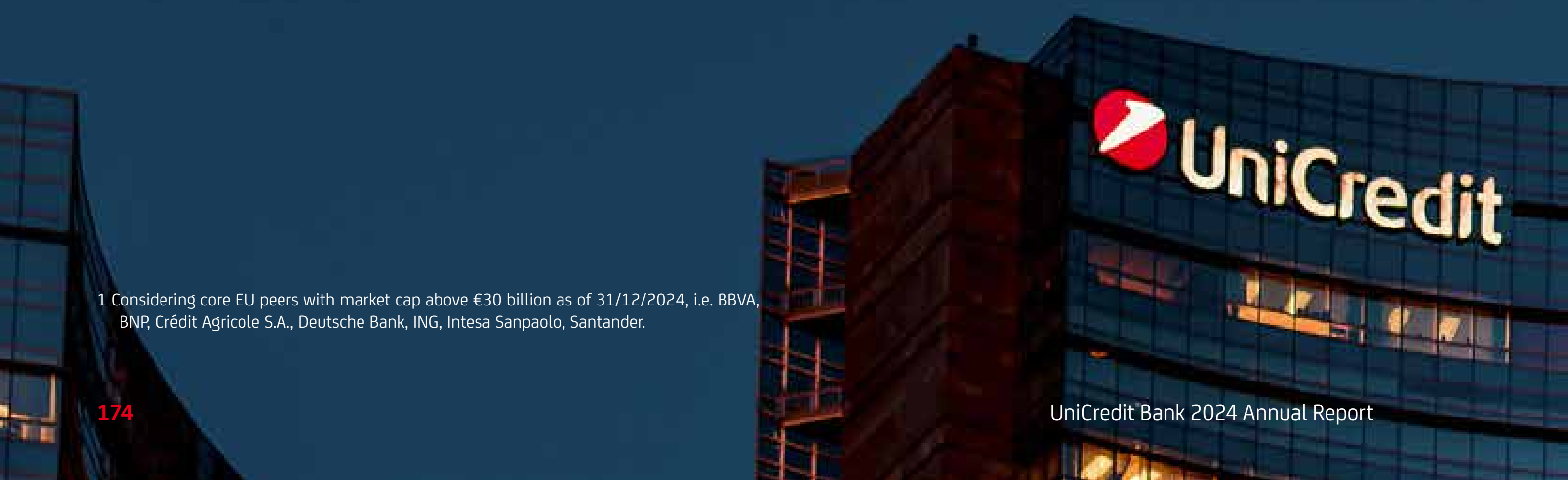
Over the last four years, we delivered Total Shareholder Return of 513%, outperforming our European peers[1] by four times, with total cumulative distributions of over €26 billion, more than 1.5 times our market cap at the beginning of the period. Our EPS and DPS growth (CAGR) respectively of 48% and 64% respectively speaks for itself. We are the most shareholder-friendly bank in Europe.

## Into a new era

The last four years have laid a firm foundation for our next phase of quality growth. We have prepared ourselves to take the essential next step. We will redouble our commitment to unlock more value from our Bank and go beyond the benchmarks we have set. In summary we are now moving to the second phase of UniCredit Unlocked: **Acceleration**.

It will be our attractive geographical presence, client, and business mix, that protected by our unmatched lines of defense and leveraged upon by our team that will allow us to further positively differentiate ourselves from our peers and set a seven-year track record of superior performance through the cycle.

We are both excited about the opportunity we have in front of us and confident we will achieve it.




1 Considering core EU peers with market cap above €30 billion as of 31/12/2024, i.e. BBVA, BNP, Crédit Agricole S.A., Deutsche Bank, ING, Intesa Sanpaolo, Santander.

Our approach is showing the need to reform our single market so it functions as it should, empowering our European communities instead of stifling them.

We are showing the leadership Europe needs on this issue, to support our bloc's structural growth and bring an end to years of economic stagnation.

The power behind our model for banking are the people of UniCredit, united as ONE by a Vision, a Strategy, and a Culture we all believe in, who have made it a success. I am both grateful for their efforts and honored to lead them.

When we launched UniCredit Unlocked we were stepping into a new era for the Bank. I believe that we are doing it again and in doing so we will improve even further. I believe that, together, we can Unlock our Acceleration!

Yours,

**Andrea Orcel**
Chief Executive Officer UniCredit S.p.A.

UniCredit Unlocked has proven to be a successful Group Strategy that plays to our strengths. We are evolving that Strategy to Unlock Acceleration in 2025 and beyond.

# Our Vision is To Be the Bank for Europe's Future

## United around a clear Vision

The Bank
for Europe's future

## Powered by Culture, Principles and Values

Integrity, Ownership, Caring

## Inspired by a shared Purpose

Empowering
Communities to Progress

## Proud of the success of our Strategy

Industrial Transformation,
Financial Progress

## Committed to Sustainability

Leading by example,
supporting client transition,
championing social impact

"We owe all our successes to a strong team that lives in accordance with our corporate values."

## Dear stakeholders,

I am very proud to look back on our important milestones achieved in 2024. This is a time when, together with our colleagues, owners, the local community, and our valued customers who have entrusted us with their assets and partnership, we evaluate the work done and recognize the accomplishments. Your support has been crucial in achieving the set goals.

Our results go beyond the numbers – they reflect our commitment to truly supporting our clients, both in their personal lives and in their business. They tell a story of growth, collaboration, and the creation of lasting value. I am pleased to be able to highlight some of the key milestones of this successful year.

We maintained a stable market share for loans and recorded a growth in the market share for deposit, mainly due to strong growth in corporate deposits. Our focus on profitability has once again placed us at the forefront among competitive banks in Slovenia, both in terms of revenue growth and return on equity.

In the year 2024 we have acquired 5,000 new clients. Our vision remains clear: we will continue to strengthen our market presence and profitability, while keeping our clients at the centre of everything we do. Customer care is not just our priority, but our core commitment. The statistics of our customer service centre and complaints management system clearly show improvements in service quality. In addition, internal control system shows a balanced trend, thus confirming our commitment to high operating standards.

The year 2024 was marked also by several important projects. We introduced an interactive voice response (IVR) for mobile banking activation codes, which allows customers 24/7 access to basic services. The first results show encouraging levels of use of this service, which frees up our consultants' time to focus on more demanding cases. In addition, we launched a new online platform, the KYC Module, which enables clients to update their personal data securely and easily. This is another step forward in our commitment to digital transformation and customer-centric solutions.

I am also proud to highlight the opening of our flagship branch Šumi in Ljubljana, as part of our branch network modernization strategy. This low-energy location not only improves energy efficiency, but also reduces rental and operating costs by 50 %. We are pleased that with this modern branch we have improved employee satisfaction, increased sales efficiency, and enhanced customer's experience.

In the fall, we replaced all Visa credit cards with new Mastercard cards, confirming our strategic partnership with Mastercard. We are proud of the fact that our new cards are upgraded with side notches that make it easier for blind and visually impaired individuals to distinguish between cards and are made from sustainable materials. By continuously transforming processes, optimizing, and automating them, and investing in digital platforms, we remain committed to improving customer service and exceeding their expectations.

We are also proud of our socially responsible initiatives in 2024. Together with Junior Achievement Slovenia, we contributed to promoting entrepreneurship among young people. Our employees participated as mentors in the Moje podjetje program, thereby actively investing in future generations. In addition, as part of the Kids4Kids charity campaign and Donation Day taking place in the whole UniCredit Group at the same time, we collected 80 bags of toys, books, and teaching aids for children at the Pediatric Clinic and other units of the University Hospital Center Ljubljana to bring them festive moments.

We provided financial support to families and individuals in need with allocating funds to the Zveza Anita Ogulin & ZPM and Humanitarček Society to buy hot meals for the elderly. In this way, we tried to brighten the days of those living on the margins of society, at least for a moment, and to light hope and a sense of solidarity in them.

Our blood donation campaign is also among the important initiatives. In 2024, 18 % of our employees donated approximately 70 litres of blood - almost five times more than two years ago. We are particularly impressed by the enthusiasm of our employees throughout Slovenia, who are now organizing such activities themselves. This year, the initiative received a special boost with the production of T-shirts with the slogan: “I save lives. What is your superpower?”.

We owe all our successes to a strong team that lives in accordance with our corporate values. During the visit of our Group CEO, Andrea Orcel, we once again focused on the importance of an organizational culture based on collaboration, trust and commitment to high standards. This culture is the foundation of our success and a guide for the future.

Finally, I would like to thank all of you – owners, customers, employees, and partners – for your support, effort, and dedication. Together, we can continue to push boundaries, overcome obstacles, and build a successful future for our Bank. We enter the new year with the same passion, energy, and optimism to create new success stories.

Thank you for being part of our story.

**Lorenzo Ramajola**
Chairman of the Management Board
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Ljubljana, 3 March 2025

# 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. |
| Tsvetelin Minchev Petyov | Member | 20 July 2021 | 31 August 2024 |
| Tanja Turk | Member | 1 August 2022 | n.a. |
| Veronica Tomasoni | Member | 26 October 2022 | n.a. |
| Boštjan Rupar | Member | 20 September 2023 | n.a. |
| Matjaž Špilak | Member | 31 October 2024 | n.a. |

## Supervisory Board

| Name | Function | Beginning of term of office | Termination |
|---|---|---|---|
| Francesco Correale | Chairman | 1 August 2023 | n.a. |
| Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin | Deputy Chairwoman | 5 April 2023 | 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 | 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 | n.a. |
| Francesco Correale | Member | 1 August 2023 | n.a. |

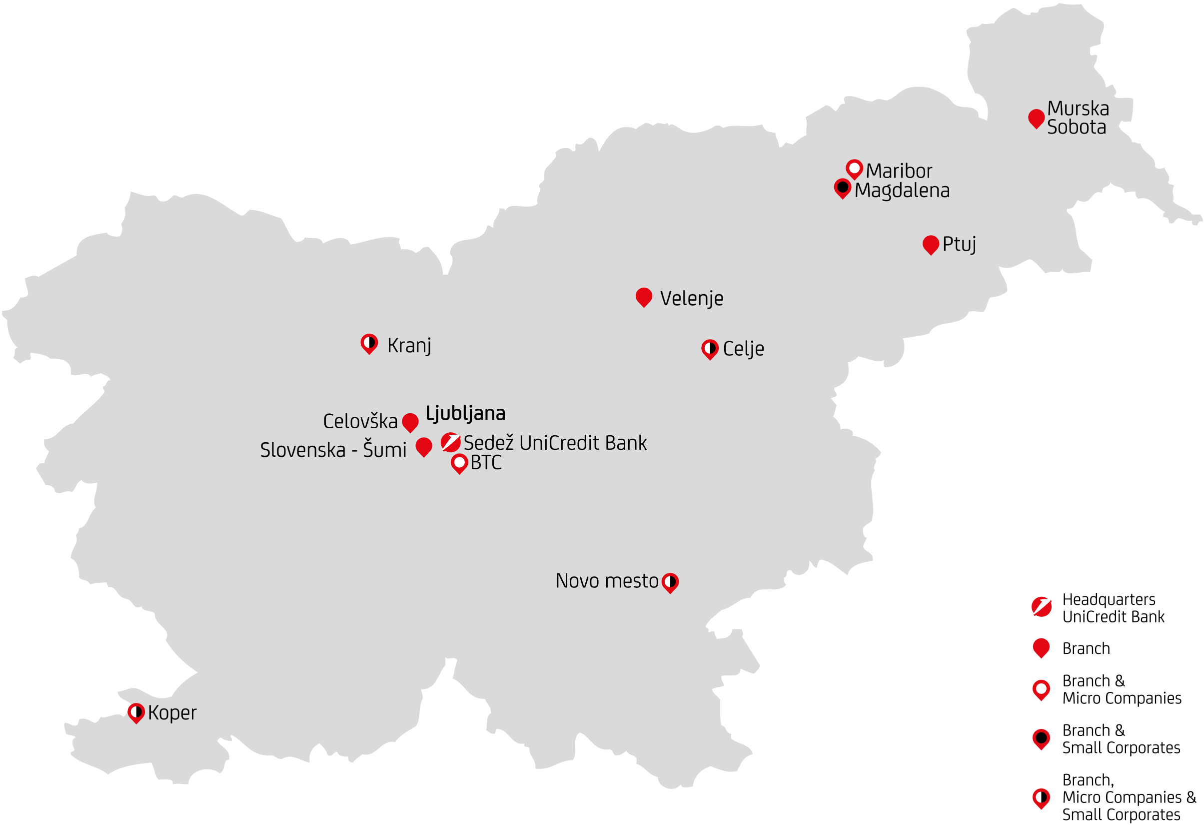
## Nomination Committee

| 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 | n.a. |

# Network Coverage



# Financial Results

## Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year 2024

The Bank closed the year 2024 with 52.5 million EUR of profit before tax (2023: 57.7 million EUR), while profit after tax amounted to 41.3 million EUR (2023: 46,7 million EUR).

The financial performance of 2024 was extremely positive because of the liquidity surplus driven by the higher interest rate environment observed during the year. This trend resulted in lower investment cycle from corporate sector, causing a substantial increase of liquidity in the banking sector. As a strategic response to liquidity surplus, the Bank opted to place a significant portion of excess funds in the central bank's overnight deposit facility, resulting in an increase in net interest income (101.8 million EUR in 2024 compared to 88.7 million EUR in 2023).

Average inflation rate slowed down compared to the previous year (1.9 % in 2024 vs. 7.4 % in 2023) and the Bank was able to maintain stable administrative costs despite the inflationary environment.

There were no exceptional transactions in 2024, but a new tax on the balance-sheet total of banks and savings banks came into force in 2024, which resulted in an additional tax of EUR 7.2 million for the Bank.

### Net interest income

The Bank's net interest income in 2024 amounted to 101.8 million EUR and was 15 % higher than the previous year (2023: 88.7 million EUR). Such strong result was mainly driven by higher interest rates.

### Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income amounted to 25.7 million EUR in 2024, which was 15 % higher than in 2023 thanks to contribution from payments and cad operations.

In 2024, the Bank generated trading gains including exchange differences of 2.9 million EUR (in 2023: profit of 1.1 million EUR).

In 2024, the item "Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting" amounted to 373 thousand euros (2023: a gain of 79 thousand EUR).

### Administrative costs

The Bank's administrative costs amounted to 54.1 million EUR in 2024 (2023: 46.7 million EUR) with an increase of 16 % compared to previous year. While the Bank continue its journey of well-structured cost discipline the newly introduced "tax on bank's balance sheet" with an impact on the bank results in a total amount of 7.2 million EUR. Depreciation has remained at the same level with 6.0 million EUR in 2024 compared to 6.1 million EUR in 2023.

### Impairments and provisions

In the year 2024, the Bank formed provisions in the total amount of 22.7 million EUR in comparison to the year 2023, when formed provisions were in the amount of 9.3 million EUR.

The development in the year 2024 mainly reflected the increase in CHF provisioning as a result of the change of court practice in May 2023 in favour of the plaintiffs (with further Supreme Court decisions in October and November 2023) that triggered filing of new lawsuits.

| EUR'000 | 2024 | 2023 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net interest income | 101,846 | 88,711 | 15 % |
| Net fee and commission income | 25,706 | 22,438 | 15 % |
| Dividend income | 58 | 50 | 16 % |
| Administrative costs (incl. Depreciation) | (54,102) | (46,759) | 16 % |
| Provisions | (22,767) | (9,337) | 143 % |
| Impairment | (821) | 2,250 | (136 %) |
| Operating profit | 76,060 | 63,849 | 19 % |
| Profit (loss) before tax | 52,530 | 57,677 | (9 %) |
| Net profit | 41,308 | 46,744 | (12 %) |

In 2024, the Bank recorded 0.8 million EUR of additional impairments compared to 2.2 million EUR when Bank recorder reversals. This development was mostly due to debt repayments of NPL tickets, positive effect from NPL portfolio sale, further improvements in asset quality and better forward-looking indicators.

## Statement of Financial Position for the Year 2024

The Bank's balance sheet volume in 2024 amounted to 3,701 million EUR, which represents an increase (4 %) as compared to previous year (2023: 3,576 million EUR).

### Assets

In the year 2024, the volume of Loans and receivable with customers increased in comparison to the year 2023 (1 %) and amounted to 1,915 million EUR (2023: 1,900 million EUR). Financial assets held for trading at the end of 2024 amounted to 52.6 million EUR (2023: 56.1 million EUR).

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reached 317.1 million EUR at the end of 2024 (2023: 310.9 million EUR).

Financial assets at amortized cost and Nontrading financial assets increased by app. 140 million EUR as compared to the end of 2023. Their total volume amounted to 1,915 million EUR (2023: 1,968 million EUR).

### Liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost increased in 2024 compared to 2023 and amoundted to 3.248 million EUR (3,141 million EUR at the end of 2023), by 107 million EUR, mainly because of growth in Deposits. On the other side, the Deposits from banks and central banks decreased by app. 7 million EUR compared to the previous year.

Financial liabilities held for trading amounted to 49.3 million EUR at the end of 2024 and 51.9 million EUR at the end of 2023.

### Capital and capital adequacy

The Bank is soundly capitalized and reports the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) for the year 2024 of 19.77 %. As compared to the year 2023 (20.90 %), CAR decreased mainly due to higher credit RWA which amounted to 1,193 million EUR end of the year 2023 and increased to 1,270 million EUR end of year 2024. On the other hand, the amount of Own funds slightly increased from 272 million EUR to 273 million EUR at the end of year 2024.

| EUR'000 | 2024 | 2023 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total assets | 3,701,497 | 3,576,214 | 4 % |
| Financial assets held for trading | 52,615 | 56,121 | (6 %) |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 317,096 | 310,943 | 2 % |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 2,108,757 | 1,966,925 | 7 % |
| Total liabilities | 3,381,189 | 3,251,688 | 4 % |
| Financial liabilities at amortized cost | 3,248,494 | 3,141,271 | 3 % |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | 49,323 | 51,919 | (5 %) |
| Total liabilities and equity | 3,701,497 | 3,576,214 | 4 % |

# Key events of 2024

## FEBRUARY

**The 20th Anniversary of Our Branches**

In 2024, our branch offices in Celje, Velenje and Ljubljana (Tržaška) have celebrated 20 years of providing outstanding customer satisfaction.

## MARCH

**In the Company of Women**

To mark the International Women's Day, we put the spotlight on strong, brilliant and successful women who use their power to go against the grain. The event brought together female entrepreneurs from across the Slovenian business community who poured their positive energy onto the canvas as part of a painting workshop.

**The World Stands Upon the Young**

An employee of UniCredit Bank was among the finalists of the AmCham Young Professionals programme organised by the American Chamber of Commerce.

## APRIL

**The Financial Markets Breakfast**

The 18th edition of the Financial Markets Breakfast focused on megatrends and the new realities of the near future, from autonomous vehicles to zero-emission airplanes, sustainable tourism and meat substitutes. Once again, UniCredit's Chief Analyst gave a presentation on the macroeconomic landscape.

## MAY

**Hedging the Interest Rate Risks of Public Institutions**

Our free educational webinar covered current market developments and ways to hedge interest rate risks, which can help to improve financial stability and optimise the financial performance of municipal governments.

**UniCredit Foundation Award for the My Business Project**

The final round of the My Business contest, sponsored by the UniCredit Foundation, was held, giving students the opportunity to develop their entrepreneurial skills by starting up their own business.

## JUNE

**Award for the Best Custodian Bank**

The Global Finance magazine recognised UniCredit Group as a leader in the field of transaction banking in Central and Eastern Europe and Italy. The title of "Best Custodian Bank in Slovenia" was awarded to UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

**UniCredit for Slovenia Initiative**

Every business is a story of its own, which is why UniCredit Group has launched tailor-made solutions for micro and small businesses to help them overcome challenges and grow their business with both sustainability and profitability in mind.

## SEPTEMBER

**Opening of the New Šumi Branch**

The second of what we refer to as the branches of the future, where modern technology and convenience are intertwined, has opened its doors in the centre of Ljubljana.

**Export Conference**

For the eleventh year in a row, as a proud partner of the Izvozniki.si project, we participated in the Export Conference organised by the Finance newspaper and the announcement of the Best Export Company in 2024.

## OCTOBER

**ESG as a Competitive Advantage**

The main business event of 2024 was dedicated to sustainability reporting and activities that can have a significant impact on a company's financial position and eligibility for financing. Participants learned first-hand about the many challenges companies face in the context of ESG, the benefits of adhering to ESG principles, and future roadmaps.

**Cards Adapted for the Blind and Visually Impaired**

In partnership with Mastercard, we were the first in Slovenia to introduce the new Mastercard Touch cards, which allow blind and visually impaired individuals to easily identify their cards thanks to their unique side notches.

**A Change in the Management Board**
Matjaž Špilak was appointed as a new member of the Bank's Management Board, in charge of banking operations.

## NOVEMBER

**Euromoney Award**
Euromoney's 30-year benchmark analysis of global cash management has recognised UniCredit Bank as the best bank for cash management in six countries, including Slovenia, in 2024.

## DECEMBER

**1000 Meals for the Elderly**
At the end of the year, we once again donated part of our funding to Project Vida, which provides hot meals to disadvantaged elderly people.

**Solidarity with families in need**
We joined the charity campaign and donated funds to the programs under the auspice of the Anita Ogulin and ZPM Association - Botrstvo and Veriga dobrih ljudi (Chain of Good People).

# Corporate Sustainability

## Relations with Employees

### EMPLOYEE STRUCTURE IN 2024

At the end of 2024, the Bank had 501 employees (476 FTE), compared to 521 employees in 2023 (491,3 FTE).

In line with the internal policy of UniCredit S.p.A., 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. More than 73 % of employees have higher professional, higher vocational, university education, master's or Ph.D. degree. The educational structure remains at approximately the same level as last year.

**41 years**

**AVERAGE AGE**

**73 %**

**HIGHER EDUCATION (HIGHER PROFESSIONAL DEGREE, MASTER´S OR DOCTORATE)**

### 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 organised 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.

During 2024, special focus was on the **branch managers learning and development**, with trainings dedicated to their managerial, commercial and operational role. We also continued with sales skills trainings for Retail relationship managers, with special focus on newcomers.

Each year many of our employees have the chance to be nominated for participating in UniCredit Group learning and development trainings; in 2024 they were able to join among others Digital Sales Upskilling, Lean Six Sigma Academy, Learning Architecture Solution and ESG International Certification Program.

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 2024 participating in several UniCredit Group development programs such as Advanced Leadership Program, New managers Onboarding and SucCEEd (development program for top successors).

In 2024 we have again started with **Local Talent Program** for highly potential selected employees, who are at the beginning of their career path. They were participating in different activities with aim to help them grow and improve their existing skills, learn new ones, align their development goals with those of the company, and become better at what they do.

Total number of training hours in **2024 was around 12,500,** with approximately **26 training hours** per employee.

In addition to various trainings and programs, throughout the year we are offering different initiatives available to 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.).

The Bank owns the full **Family Friendly Company** certificate, which means that we have successfully implemented activities that enable employees easier work-life balance.

In 2024 according to Slovene labour legislation we also implemented **The right to disconnect,** followed by set of activities which are supporting this right. All these activities are also in strong relations to one of our core UniCredit's values – Caring.

In 2024, we obtained another very important certificate: **Dementia Friendly Certificate – Spominčica.** This means that our employees are trained to work and support people with dementia in case needed.

### 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 stustainability.

In the year 2024, we continued with the process of digitalization and optimization to ensure better user experience for our employees using HR platform.

## Customer Relations

Excellent long-term customer relations are the key guiding principle of our business. We strive for partnership relations based on trust, knowledge of each other and adaptation. In the past year, we thus devoted a lot of attention to the expertise of our colleagues and the exchange of good practices.

### Knowing and understanding the needs of our customers

The Bank spreads the awareness that the efforts of each employee and our focus on customer needs are important for an excellent overall customer experience. When offering services, we thus always start from the customer's challenge and how we can overcome it quickly and efficiently.

In the Corporate banking segment, we spent most of our time on the market, i.e. in the companies that are our customers. We monitored their operations from the financial point of view, as well as their strategic business orientation and plans. We socialised with them in the context of numerous business events and partnership gatherings. Frequent meetings with business representatives enable new insights and deepen relations with our customers.

In 2024, we organised numerous professional, business, and social events where we hosted prominent international and domestic experts from various fields. Company representatives thus had the opportunity to find out what was happening on the financial markets, how to protect themselves against risks, what the best sustainability-oriented business practices were and how to tackle them in companies.

### Happy customers, happy everyone

We regularly check the satisfaction of our customers in the form of direct feedback regarding banking products and services, and we carry out more extensive market research. We are very pleased with and proud of the results of the latest independent customer satisfaction survey, the Benchmarking 2024, which is carried out for the corporate segment by the Mediana agency. The Net Promoter Score (NPS)/ Probability of recommending the Bank to other companies, which is the key indicator of customer satisfaction, ranks UniCredit Bank at the very top in terms of loyalty of our customers (UniCredit Bank NPS: +18, competitor NPS: +6).

All the surveys conducted showed that our bank advisors and other employees played an important role in customer satisfaction and that they greatly influenced the likelihood that customers would recommend us. Similar to 2023, in 2024 customers praised professionalism and friendliness of UniCredit Bank employees. In this respect, the satisfaction with a branch (+3 above the market average) and the contact centre (+5 above the market average) was higher than the satisfaction with competing banks, while the satisfaction with the customer relationship manager in the corporate segment was significantly higher than the satisfaction with competing banks (+14).

### Fast, easy to deal with, professional and flexible

We are aware that professional advice, quick action, flexible and secure solutions, and simple processes are particularly important to customers when dealing with banks. In the past year we thus additionally developed digital solutions that significantly facilitate their decision journey. We improved internal processes of online lending, which makes it even faster for retail customers to take out a loan online.

We added a new functionality to the UniCredit Bank online portal enabling remote overdraft facility orders for existing online banking users. The Online business online portal enables the user to order various bank products and electronically sign agreements and other documentation in a closed system with an advanced electronic signature, without visiting a bank's branch.

Since 2024, we have been issuing digital guarantees to corporate customers, which shortens the time of issuing or receiving guarantees. The application will be upgraded with other functionalities in the future. We also optimised the data collection processes for all customers to speed up the filling out of forms.

We also paid a lot of attention to security and restrictive measures in the field of prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

## Relations with Suppliers

Integrity, ownership, and care are our values and the starting point for relations with our suppliers. We build long-term relationships with them based on transparency, mutual respect, trust, and ethical and legal norms.

Our suppliers respect the Code of Conduct and, throughout the duration of the business relationship, act in accordance with the values of the UniCredit Group in various areas, such as for instance ethics and respect, retaliatory measures, anti-corruption policy, prevention of money laundering and the like. As part of the ESG (environmental, social, and corporate governance) initiatives at the Bank, we pay more and more attention to this part as well and choose suppliers who share similar way of thinking and strive to protect the environment within this area.

Due to the centralized procurement process, we not only achieve cost efficiency but also select suppliers that are most suitable for collaboration across all areas. Our daily operations are shaped in accordance with the guidelines of the UniCredit Group, particularly in the field of managing outsourcing and monitoring supplier risk through third-party risk management. With well-established processes and programs developed for this purpose, we ensure adequate controls and transparency in dealings with suppliers, while we also reduce various risks in the field of service provision and enable continuous operations.

In addition to local policies, in our operations we also follow broader policies that apply to the entire Group, namely we pay attention to the principles of the Anticorruption Policy, the Policy for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, the Protection of Personal Data and many other policies of the UniCredit Group.

Despite being a member of an international banking group with the headquarter based in Italy, our Bank actively promotes local growth and collaboration with local suppliers. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that in 2024 approximately 75 % of our business was conducted with local suppliers.

## Social Responsibility: Striving for brighter future

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. we are aware of our responsibility towards society and the environment. In addition to financial resources, which we allocate in the form of donations primarily to children and families in severe social distress, we also give back to the society with our knowledge and corporate volunteering. With our contribution, we strive to restore hope for a better tomorrow to individuals, and to accompany communities on their path to progress.

**Partner of the Izvozniki.si Project – Connecting through Knowledge and Sustainability**

In 2024, we continued our partnership with the Izvozniki.si project - the best from Slovenia, under the auspices of the Finance newspaper. The project is intended to support the Slovenian exporters and other successful companies and to present their successes and good business practices.

Since sustainable development has been an important priority in business operations for many years, we also supported the ESG champion project for the second year in a row, the purpose of which is to monitor commitments and measures and the level of ESG development in Slovenia, and to help eliminate shortcomings in the ESG field.

**Partner of the Medical Chamber of Slovenia – Support of the Healthcare Community**

We launched the cooperation with the Medical Chamber of Slovenia, a national organization of doctors and dentists, in 2012. To express our gratitude to the doctors who, with their expertise and dedication, save lives daily and bring hope to many patients, for their selfless help, we offer modern banking solutions and various benefits adapted to their needs.

**Italian Embassy in Ljubljana – Traditional Support for Diplomacy**

On the anniversary of the institutional referendum that determined the birth of the Italian Republic in 1946, the Embassy of the Italian Republic in Ljubljana organizes a diplomatic reception. The event is attended by representatives of local authorities, the diplomatic corps, Italian and Slovenian entrepreneurs, and representatives of civil society. With traditional support, we contribute to the implementation of the event, the purpose of which is to connect the economy, culture and scientific research activities.

**Deteljica Association – support for the welfare of children**

The Deteljica Association is a voluntary association of adopters, adoptees, foster parents, and foster children, in which, by combining knowledge and strength, they strive for the best possible and most appropriate help for children and their social parents.

With financial resources, we supported the implementation of trainings for the public on generally applicable topics related to relationships.

**Anita Ogulin & ZPM Association – we stand together with families in need**

The Anita Ogulin & ZPM Association is a non-governmental humanitarian organization that has been providing help and support to children and families living in inadequate living conditions for more than half a century, and with which we have a long-standing partnership.

At the end of 2024, we again stepped in to help the families, many of whom have minor children, who are facing energy poverty and allocated funds to the programs Botrstvo (Sponsorship) and Veriga dobrih ljudi (Chain of Good People).

**Transformation Lighthouse & Roche hackathon – Multiple sclerosis our common challenge**

At the two-day event, the participants looked for innovative and creative solutions that would contribute to improving the quality of life of multiple sclerosis patients and their caregivers and enable them to manage the disease more easily and live longer, independent lives.

Community support is a key part of the UniCredit Group's mission, which strives to connect for a better tomorrow and offer help to those who need it most, with the aim of enabling greater independence and better living conditions.

**Partnership with Junior Achievement Europe – Developing New Skills for a Better Future for Young People**

The UniCredit Foundation has entered a partnership with the organization Junior Achievement Europe. Through this partnership, we support young people in developing new skills that will enable them to be better prepared for employment, self-employment, or entrepreneurship. As part of this, we participate in the My Company project, which enables students aged 15 to 19 to develop their own business and participate in a national competition. External mentors, who also come from our ranks, will provide students with support in developing business ideas and shaping their future.

**70 litres of life**

Our blood donation activity also ranks among the important charitable and socially responsible initiatives. In 2024, as many as 18 % of our employees donated blood, and we collected almost 70 litres of blood – almost five times more than two years ago. We are particularly impressed by the enthusiasm of our employees throughout Slovenia, who are now also organizing such activities themselves. This year, the initiative got a special boost with the production of t-shirts with the inscription: “I save lives. What is your superpower?”.

We are proud that, together with our employees, we can form a positive and compassionate community that always finds a way to make the world around us more beautiful and kinder. Through socially responsible projects, we want to co-create a better future for everyone.

# Segment's Performance Review

## Retail and Micro Business segment Banking

Retail and Micro Business represents an important pillar of the Bank's overall operations, generating 45 % of its total revenue in 2024.

### Retail Banking

During challenging years with high inflation in Slovenia and volatile market rate changes, our digital capabilities and customer digital journey, especially as traditional customer behaviour has been changing. Digital transformation remains one of the priorities: the achievements of the recent past will continue in the future, since we are constantly implementing and improving our digital channels and products. For instance, we introduced the KYC (Know Your Customer) module in E-platform. On the other side, we are constantly improving our online account opening process and consumer lending as a proof of striving to become a digital bank. We also began transforming our channels to improve digital accessibility, starting with our website, with plans to extend this to other channels in 2025. This initiative reflects our growing awareness of the diverse needs of our customers.

Due to changing customer behaviour and habits, most banking transactions are shifting from physical branches to alternative banking channels, enabling remote operations without the need to visit a branch. In line with these new consumer habits and our digital agenda, we continued to optimize our business network in 2024. By the end of the year, this network consisted of 11 branches, 1 agency and two specialized units: the Virtual Branch and Financial Investment Center. Despite the trends of digitalization, we remain committed to investing in the modernization of our sales network.
In 2024, we proudly opened Šumi branch in centre of Ljubljana, a space that harmoniously combines traditional, modern, and digital banking experiences. This approach highlights our dedication to providing customers with an exceptional user experience both in person and through digital platforms.

To further enhance the customer journey, we are continuously modernizing our branch layouts, placing greater emphasis on advisory services. Simultaneously, we are improving digital environments, such as mobile banking, online banks, and financial portals, ensuring a seamless and intuitive experience supported by digitally enabled products.

As a bank with a wide range of loan products for private individuals, we improved our new offering of mortgage loans and consumer loans. We have been strongly leveraging on our digital consumer loan, where new production on digital channel monthly observed is approximately 45 %.
The growth of our loan portfolio benefited from the growth of housing loans and on account of greater consumer spending via consumer loans. As we are striving to have the best offer for our existing customers and newly acquired ones, we are trying to position ourselves with the competitive offer on the market.

As far as transactional and savings products are concerned, we continued with the growth and achieved satisfactory results on the deposit product and given the market circumstances reasonable results in the field of investment funds. Our portfolio of new customers with savings products is growing due to commercial activities in the second half of 2024. We are also continuously improving our customers' access to end-to-end full processing of term deposit products, via the mobile bank application, where we also noticed a higher sale via digital channels.

In the insurance segment, we have a long-term partnership with the Generali insurance company for borrower's insurance and with the Allianz insurance company for the life and non-life insurance. The Bank has been constantly investing in additional improvements of the processes and the expertise of our advisors to achieve greater transparency in selling insurance products and to ensure that insurance products are tailored to the needs and demands of the customer. We focused our efforts on providing more comprehensive training for our network, specifically on complex products such as insurance and investments. This initiative will furtherly enhance our ability to effectively meet the diverse needs of our customers. End of 2024 we implemented additional Generali borrower's insurance combinations. This allows us to offer CPI insurance also to the elderly population, which is among one of the most vulnerable groups. On the other hand, in 2024 we finished with Group strategic project of migrating our Visa credit cards to Mastercard provider – a decision that only demonstrates our commitment to technological advancement and underscores our dedication to enhancing customer benefits during the transition period.

## Micro Business Banking

In recent years, the entrepreneurship segment has been growing in general, and it currently represents 20 % of all Retail banking division revenue.

Organizational unit Micro Companies was primarily focused on businesses with a turnover ranging from 100,000 EUR to 1 million. In 2024, we expanded the unit coverage to clients with turnovers up to 100,000 EUR, enabling us to serve all micro business clients under one unit. This allows our dedicated relationship managers to focus exclusively on the Micro Business segment, addressing the specific needs of these clients. Additionally, we have continuously simplified our products and created a pre-checked basket that is regularly updated to better align with customer needs.

In addition to a wide range of standard products available to the Micro Business segment clients for their daily operations (such as electronic banking, various forms of loans and guarantees), we also upgraded our Mobile PRO application, which follows UniCredit Group design.

Nonstandard products are also available to Micro Business customers to better address their specific needs. The companies can thus establish themselves in the market in a competitive manner, improve their market position, expand their operations, improve the financing of their working capital, increase added value per employee, retain and create new jobs, encourage private investments, and strengthen the development and technological solutions.

## Corporate Banking

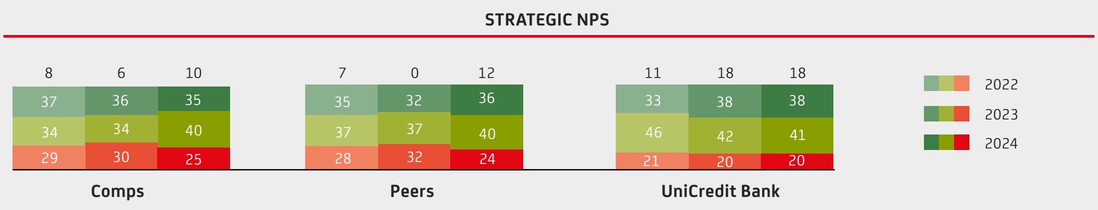
In 2024, we witnessed another trend of growth in demand for working capital financing in the form of revolving loans, purchase of receivables and supplier factoring. All this contributed to the improvement of working capital and, consequently, balance sheets, which affect the credit rating of the company. There was a rise of demand in the field of capital financing among companies looking for an investor to help them further expand their business. At the same time, there were more inquiries for ESG financing, as sustainable development is one of the main elements of future growth in Slovenia.

ESG reporting is becoming a key criterion for evaluating companies' performance and their eligibility for financing, thus, in autumn we organised another ESG business event for corporate clients to spread awareness and share best practices. Besides legal requirements, clients were presented also with examples of increasing revenues and reducing costs under sustainability umbrella.

Our responsibility towards broader environment is also reflected through projects we supported, such as being a partner of ESG Champion organised by Finance Newspaper for a second year in a row and being a member of CER, Sustainable Business Network. Furthermore, also this year small and medium-sized companies and companies with a medium market capitalization were offered loans on more favourable terms compared to the market ones. These were investment loans and loans for working capital with the InvestEU guarantee for investments in sustainable infrastructure, research, innovation, and digitization. Last year, we started offering the ESG Advisory, which focuses on helping large corporates in the ESG area to better attract capital and differentiate themselves from competitors. By being focused on the social dimension of the ESG concept, we invited female decision makers of our corporate clients to celebrate the International Women's Day together. An interesting debate with three powerful and successful women was followed by an artistic workshop for all.

Sharing knowledge and useful information among companies is in our best interest. Thus, in spring, we organised already the 18th macroeconomic Financial breakfast, which central topic were macroeconomic outlook by UniCredit chief economist and mega trends that were presented through virtual round table debate by representatives of the Slovenian economy working on autonomous vehicles, zero-emission planes, sustainable tourism and meat substitutes.

Best practice sharing is the main purpose also of our long-term partnership project - Exporters, run by Finance newspaper. Exporting significantly changes the way companies do business, as it reduces their dependence on individual markets, promotes economies of scale and continuous development. We've been publishing articles which promote Slovenian export, took part in the selection of the best export company




Provider: Mediana (Fieldwork: Aug-Oct 2024); Kantar (Reporting).

of the year and participated at Conference of Slovenian exporters. The event is an exceptional opportunity to exchange good practices among the best in the industry.

Very important segment of our clients are also municipalities, who we invited to join the webinar on general market situation and interest rate risk mitigation, which has become point of interest also for many companies. Quite a few companies are considering interest rate risk insurance in the form of interest rate swaps or IRS, which is not unusual given the increasing number of new risks on the market. Due to the latter, the demand for investment loans was not substantial, rather, companies deposited their excess funds.

Despite the varied market picture and changed needs, we are happy to have a stable client base, who appreciates our expertise and professional relationships. Relationship managers remain the main reason for the highest NPS score in the market, which we are especially proud of.

In the Mid Corporates segment, activities continued to focus on WoCa (Working Capital) solutions to enable liquidity for our customers.

In the Small Corporates segment, we followed the conditions for flawless operations, supported the investment activities and various projects, focused on growth and development, and optimised clients' current operations through tailor-made financial structures. Partnerships with clients were also deepened via digital channels, continuing the European Guarantee Fund scheme and via the support of sustainable operations of companies in an unstable environment. Continuing to focus on acquisition of new clients and winning loan volume market share.

The UniCredit Group's international network offered the customers a comprehensive range of cross-border solutions, which are tailormade to their needs. High-quality services, expert advice and support, and access to banking services were provided to customers also on other important markets through our banking network in Europe and world-wide. We strengthened our leading position in the International corporates segment by acquiring distinguished companies that entered the Slovenian market. Being member of large international banking group brings benefits to local subsidiaries in terms of banking products, unified solutions important for the client's business group (cash management solutions) as well as a high level of service and support entering the market.

In the Large Corporates segment (including financial institutions), we provided customers with a wide product range, both at home as well as in cross-border operations. Within the framework of existing business relationships with financial institutions and the global UniCredit Group network, we offered high-quality services which addressed our customers' needs in the appropriate manner.

Besides that, we continued with the innovation and digitalisation trend. Despite the challenging macro environment, we recorded 3 % growth in revenue compared to 2023 following latest strategy of diversity of current clients' activities as well as acquiring new key clients.

In 2024, based on our knowledge of companies' business, their financial situation, and comparative analyses, we proactively advised our customers on specific solutions which optimally matched their business activities.

In the field of Custodian Securities Services and Trade Finance, we once again demonstrated our expertise by providing professional support to our customers and implementing regulatory requirements. Our expertise was also recognised by being nominated as best sub-custodian bank in the country by GLOBAL FINANCE (https://gfmag.com/award/). In the latest Euromoney cash management survey (based on more than 31,000 responses), UniCredit Group was recognized as the best bank for cash management, and that in six countries, including Slovenia.

The UniCredit Corporate Finance advisory group advised and collaborated in multiple transactions in the year 2024, thus contributing, together with other UniCredit Corporate Finance departments of the UniCredit Group, to a successful year for UniCredit S.p.A., including advising Apollo Funds and EBRD on sale of the leading leasing company in Slovenija.

In the Financial Markets segment, we continued to support our corporate clients with a range of products that enable both basic financial instruments transactions as well as hedging against market risks, where we covered hedging against currency, interest rate and commodity risks. The Bank's trading activity included currencies, government bonds and some derivatives at interest rates.

### Financial Results and Goals

Regardless of the slowed economic activity, mainly due to weak investment in Slovenia, the Corporate and Investment Banking unit had a successful performance in 2024. The volume of loans reduced by 2 % compared to the end of 2023, while the average volume of loans has also weakened (11%) as market had slow down. As a result, our market share experienced a slight downturn, but we remain well-positioned for future growth and improvement.

During the same period, the volume of deposits increased by 6 %, as well as the average volume of deposits, which improved by 12 %. Diversification of our product factories and higher client activity resulted in growth at our income from commissions by 16%, especially in Guarantees, Payment services and Derivatives.

Also in the future the Bank will strive to further improve the overall customer experience, using high-quality, simple, and quick services as well as to meet regulatory requirements. Additionally, we will continue to focus on encouraging knowledge and experience sharing, dialogue and transparency as well as to invest in employee development.

The digitisation of processes and banking solutions remains our important priority also in the future. In 2025, we will also focus on increasing loan volumes and improving market share in loans to corporates while considering important potential risks. Knowing our customers, offering most suitable solutions for their businesses, and continuing to provide banking services at the highest level by our employees will remain at the centre of the efforts while customer satisfaction remains the key concern in everything we do.

## COO (Operations)

### Security

Security is a long-distance race, thus we continued with the previously established foundations and guidelines. The centralization of the Group's processes and security solutions continued in 2024. As two major achievements, we can highlight the transition to the use of two central security tools, security vulnerability management and data leakage prevention.

In accordance with the Group and Local security strategy, we devoted considerable effort to an in-depth analysis of the DORA regulation requirements and implemented appropriate changes and amendments to processes and policies to ensure a high level of compliance. The latter was successfully verified during the execution of a Cybersecurity stress test by the Bank of Slovenia.

Raising awareness and educating employees in the field of digital security and cyber threats remains one of the key tasks in the field of security. We complement the frequent implementation of so-called phishing tests, which ensure better preparedness of employees for possible cases of malicious emails, with a series of security courses and trainings. Awareness raising among the bank's customers and the public is carried out through content on the Bank's electronic channels and through participation in the nationwide online safety awareness project - Pazi.se.

### Operations

In Operations we strive to give qualitative support to our internal and external clients as main goal. With successfully achieved optimizations in several processes we strive to proactively search for further improvements with goal to serve the needs and expectations of internal and external clients in best possible way. In 2024, we automated current account opening process and successfully performed migration of all Visa to Mastercard cards. Also, with successful optimization of processes for Private individuals mortgage loan drawdown in 2023, we are and will continue with end-to-end process optimization for legal entities. Additionally, as Operations are being important stakeholder, we are also supporting all main bank's strategic projects.

One of the biggest challenges in 2024 was to cover all employees' leaves (voluntary, maternity and retirement) with low unemployment on the market being an additional obstacle to finding proper candidates. The latter was successfully managed with strong focus on knowledge sharing and lean operations where we see good potential in our students as future banking generation. We continue to focus on proper knowledge sharing and empowering of our colleagues.

We encourage speak-up culture, employees' growth, and focus on most critical processes. Compliance and fulfilment of all regulatory requirements have also been among our key priorities and will continue to be so in the future.

## Digital and Information Office

In 2024, the Digital and Information Office focused on enforcing compliance with Regulation (EC) No 2022/2554 of the European Parliament on Digital Operational Resilience (DORA). The regulation defines ICT risks, vulnerabilities of financial institutions and their systems, and consequently their services. It also provides recommendations on how to develop better resilience against ICT outages due to errors or cyberattacks. We prepared our resilience plan (DORS) in accordance with the recommendations of the Group.

### Improvements

We were running specific digital projects in agile way fully integrating ICT specialists in working teams with excellent results.

In 2024, we completed the migration to the cloud-based process automation platform (RPA), thereby extending support for robotic processing of banking processes. In the same year, we also upgraded the customer verification application "Siron" to version 22.

### Digital Progress and Card Scheme Change

In the area of preventing risky money laundering and fraud transactions, we developed and established new methods for verifying customers in accordance with the rules of the Bank of Slovenia and categorized them accordingly.

This was followed by the successful development of a mechanism to automatically disable the right to invoke instant payments for disputed customers and all their related legal entities.

In 2024, we also replaced the provider of the card scheme VISA with the provider Mastercard, thus unifying the product across the entire Group, thereby optimizing operations and costs.

During the "ACE Fast Track" project, we optimized the process of approving credit transactions for business users, thereby speeding up the entire process of obtaining funds.

## IT Infrastructure

In the field of IT infrastructure, we have moved one of the two data centers to a purpose-built environment (colocation). Preparations for the migration took several months and required (in addition to the entire technical infrastructure team) a lot of coordination with external vendors. The implementation itself was completed in just under three days (weekend) and was carried out without errors or service outages.

With this, we have further strengthened the resilience of the ICT infrastructure against potential failures of active equipment, or support functions (cooling or electricity supply) and even potential natural disasters.

We also successfully transitioned to the Windows 11 operating system on workstations and laptops.

## Data office

In the area of data management, we outlined technological guidelines and started a strategic project to establish a central data warehouse.

We continued to implement BI reports that support our digital strategy and help decision-makers achieve banking goals.

We successfully participated in the upgrade and testing of Group IT systems, such as GREG and ARAMIS. We also upgraded the certification process of automatic control results, which further improves the quality of data in critical banking processes.

## Real Estate, Procurement, Cost & Third-Party Risk Management

In the areas of real estate, procurement, costs and TPRM, we pay special attention to the adequacy of the working environment. As a continuation of our commitment established in 2022, we continue to prioritize reducing our carbon footprint and follow sustainable practices. In line with this commitment, we constantly strive to improve the quality of the workplace and the business network to increase the satisfaction of both our employees and customers.

In 2024, the Bank actively pursued its commitment to sustainability with specific actions and initiatives. These include reducing electricity and water consumption, reducing waste and reducing business travel. These measures reflect the Bank's core values and its commitment to reducing its carbon footprint, thus contributing to more responsible business practices. In addition, the Bank renewed its Green Star certificate in 2024, which only confirms that the Bank is implementing sustainable aspects and climate change measures.

# Macroeconomic situation in 2024

In Slovenia, GDP is estimated to have grown by 1.6 % in 2024, after growing 2.1 % in 2023. The slowdown was mainly driven by fixed investment, which contracted in 2024. The weakness in investment was particularly pronounced in the construction sector, although investment in machinery and equipment is also likely to have contracted in light of the ongoing weakness in the European manufacturing sector. Net exports also subtracted from growth as imports outpaced exports, amid weak external demand by the main trading partners.  Working in the opposite direction, private consumption recovered after the weakness in 2023, thanks a tight labor market, improving real wage growth, and easier financing conditions, and it was the main driver of growth. A large increase in government consumption reflects legal changes related to supplementary health insurance, which technically shifts growth from private to public consumption. Inventories increased slightly in 2024 after having undergone big reductions in 2023. We expect growth to pick to 2.2 % in 2025, driven by an improvement in investment, also thanks to EU funds, a further recovery in consumption, and better exports reflecting the assumption of improving domestic demand.

Inflation fell further in 2024, from 4.2 % in December 2023 to 1.9 % in December 2024 driven by energy, food and core inflation. Inflation will probably edge up slightly in 2025 due to renewed increase in food prices and base effects in energy prices. Our forecast for inflation is 2.3 % at the end of 2025. Risks to the inflation outlook are related to commodity prices and stickier service-price inflation.

The preliminary fiscal data for 2024 show that the general government deficit was 1.2 % of the estimated GDP, lower than planned, according to the Ministry of Finance. The general government debt is estimated 67.0 % of GDP at the end of 2024, down from 68.4 % of GDP at end of 2023.

The pre-tax profit for the banking sector in Slovenia amounted to EUR 1,200 million in 2024, 5.5 % higher compared to 2023. Lending growth to households picked up from 3.4 % year-over-year in December 2023 to 6.0 % in December 2024, while lending growth to non-financial corporations went from -4.9 % year-over-year in December 2023 to -2.1 % year-over-year in December 2024. The NPE ratio has been at 1.0 % since April 2023.

# 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 UniCredit Group level and implemented also in our Bank. The model uses a combination of internal and external data and analyses 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 Group's designed operational risk software tool. ARGO integrates the individual components of the operational risk management framework into a unified, web-based tool. ARGO 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.

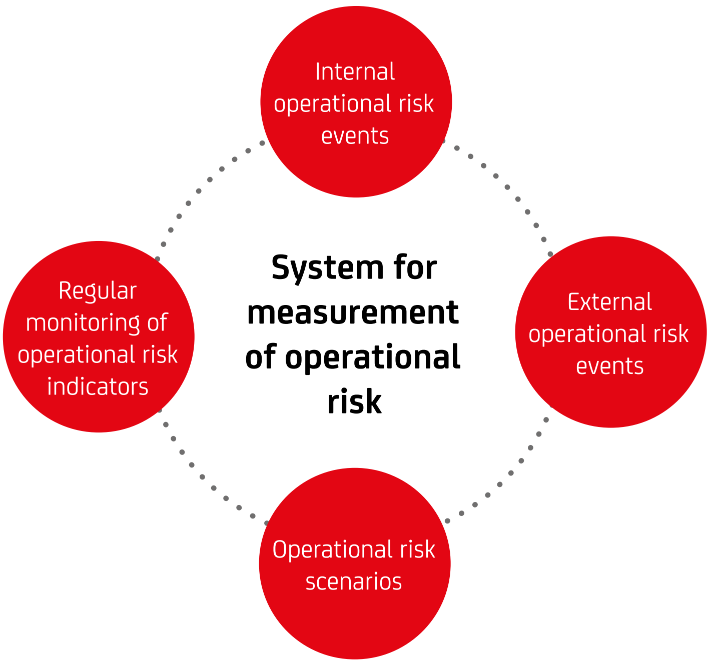
A network of independent functions and teams is involved in managing and controlling risks, providing the Management Board with information on the risk situation and enabling the Management Board to manage risk.

The system for assessment and measurement of operational risk is based on four key elements: collecting and analysing 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 2022, the improvements in implementation of additional 2nd level controls in the Operational Risk area were achieved by newly implemented monthly monitoring for ICT processes in relation to ICT Change management and ICT Incident management.

In addition, based on the operational assessment in cross credit area, new risk indicators were set up at the Group level enabling the Bank stronger control and monitoring of external frauds (rejected credit application requests due to antifraud process and early defaulted cases), expired credit lines, incorrect collateral/guarantee



management and incorrect management of credit contracts (archiving). In 2023, further enhancement of new risk indicators was introduced at the Group level based on potential risk relevance and according to local business practices on Conduct risk, by monitoring complaints on mortgages, on consumer loans and on investments, and possible forced cross-selling risk and risk of inadequate investment advice.

Further enhancement and extension of 2nd level controls was implemented during 2024 by monthly monitoring and reporting of the results in Digital Risk control framework for securities incident management and for vulnerability management.

In relation to new regulatory requirements for Digital Operational Resilience (DORA), coming to force in January 2025, local gap analysis was initiated in the beginning of 2024 with focus on the ability to build, assure and review the Bank's operational integrity and reliability for ICT and security related capabilities of the network and information systems, either directly or indirectly using services provided by ICT third-party service providers. The introduction of DORA forces entities operating in the financial sector to review the perimeter and classifications of Third parties with consequent impact on the minimum contractual requirements and to enhance the 2nd level controls and risk assessments for critical and not critical contracts.

## Business Continuity Plan

The recent 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 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 Analyses 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 culture of awareness of 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 to the following seven categories:

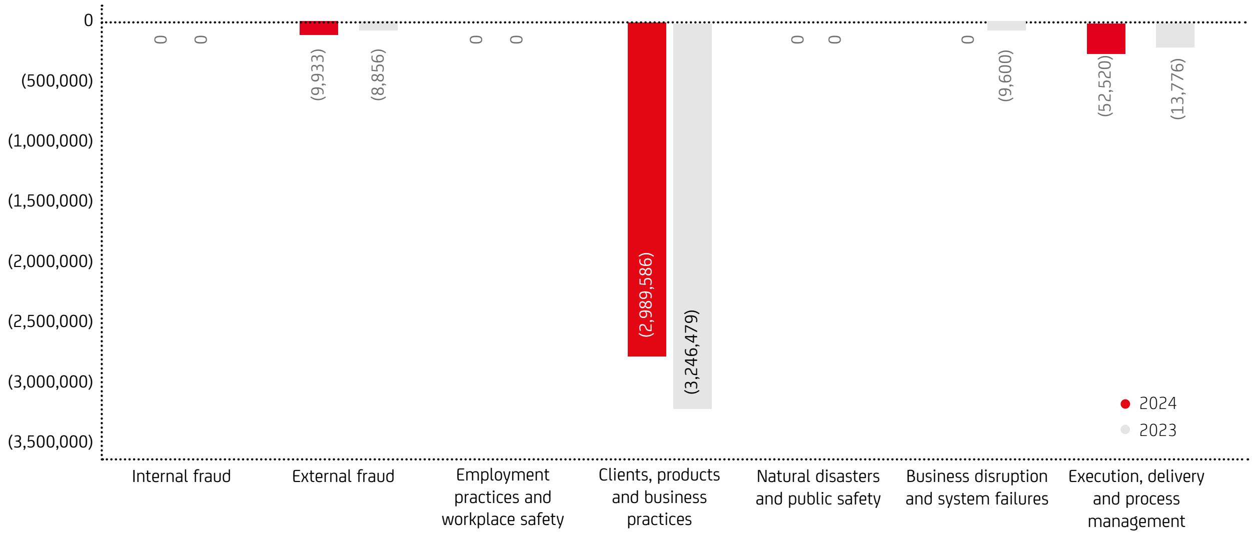
- Internal fraud;
- External fraud;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Clients, products and business practices;
- Natural disasters and public safety;
- Business disruption and technology system failures;
- Execution, delivery, and process management.

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. 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 resulted in partial re-design of the processes to comply with the Government's decrees and to meet employees'

Share of net operational risk losses by event type categories (in EUR)



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.

## 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 the 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 analysing internal losses, external events deemed 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 internal audit and the 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 Bank 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 UniCredit Group and the Supervisory requirements for using the AMA. The methodologies of the UniCredit 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 the rules for the related approval process for each sensitive sector identified by the UniCredit Group, such as Coal sector, Oil&Gas sector, Defence sector, Mining sector, Nuclear Energy sector 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 NRFC-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 reputational risk of the Bank.

The local NFRC-RRC is the main body of the Bank 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 sector", "Nuclear Energy Sector" and "Water Infrastructure sector". During 2024, the policies "Oil & Gas Sector" and "Coal Sector" were updated to provides a complete exit from the coal industry in all markets by 2028, while the "Defence sector" policy was updated in line with the geopolitical context. Additionally, all sensitive sector policies were updated due to implementation of 2nd level controls.

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 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.

# Supervisory Board Report

## General

In 2024, 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 2024, there were no changes in the composition of the Supervisory Board of the Bank which is composed of five members, all representatives of the Bank's sole shareholder: Francesco Correale (Chairman), Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin (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 UniCredit Group, one Supervisory Board member (Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin) 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 2024. 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 UniCredit Group has adequate mechanisms to control and solve potential conflicts of interest, should they occur.

In the year 2024, 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 analysed the materials containing data on the performance of the Bank. The Supervisory Board therefore deems its work in 2024 as quality and on high ethical standing, professional and in line with the valid legislation and internal rules of the UniCredit Group.

*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.

## Important Supervisory Board Decisions

At its 109th regular meeting, on 28 February 2024, the Supervisory Board, among others, adopted the Annual Report of the Bank's operations for 2023, provided its opinion on the Internal Audit unit's Annual Report on internal audit for 2023, and adopted the Resolution on creation of accumulated profit and the Resolution on the use of the net profit for the fiscal year 2023, by which the Supervisory Board proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank that the accumulated profit for fiscal year 2023 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 2023, to which it had no comments, and approved all other documents, on whereupon the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank made decisions on 18 March 2024. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board approved the KPIs within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) for year 2024, Internal Audit department plan for 2024 and confirmed risk management strategies by customer segments.

At the 110th regular meeting, which took place on 26 April 2024, the Supervisory Board confirmed the update of multi-year UniCredit Group plan, in the part applicable for the Bank, regarding the development of credit risk modelling plan, recast of financial plan for year 2024 and the Bank's results for the first quarter. The Supervisory Board also reappointed the Chairman of the Management Board of the Bank Lorenzo Ramajola and the Member of the Management Board of the Bank Tsvetelin Minchev, both for the period of three years.

On 19 July 2024, at their 111th regular meeting, the Supervisory Board members approved the Governance Rules of the UniCredit Group, valid also for the Bank, and the change of the Bank's organizational structure, the Bank's half year results.

At the 112th regular meeting, which took place on 24 October 2024, the Supervisory Board confirmed the Governance Rules of the UniCredit Group, valid also for the Bank, approved the remuneration policy for 2024 and proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank to appoint the auditing company KPMG Slovenija, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o. as the certified auditor of the Bank for the business years 2025, 2026 and 2027. The Supervisory Board confirmed the Bank's third quarter financial results before the 112th regular meeting on its correspondence session on 21 October 2024.

On 9 December 2024, at their 113th extraordinary meeting, the Supervisory Board approved the financial plan for 2025 and acknowledged the multi-year financial plan for years 2026 to 2027, as well as the alternative scenario of the multi-year financial plan for years 2025 to 2027, approved the KPIs within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) for year 2025 and acknowledged the KPIs within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) for years 2026 to 2027 and approved the change of the Bank's organizational structure.

The Supervisory Board participated in the adoption of all measures and activities required to implement the overall business policy of the UniCredit Group. It approved the development plan and the Bank's basic business policies as well as the Bank's financial plan for 2024. It also adopted and controlled the implementation of the general principles of the compensation policy, rendered its approval on definition of organisation 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 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 legislative settlement of the subject issue.

## Functioning of the Supervisory Board Committees

The Audit Committee of the Bank's Supervisory Board had four regular meetings in 2024. As an advisory body of the Supervisory Board, which consisted of Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin (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 three extraordinary meetings in 2024. As an advisory body of the Supervisory Board, which consists of Milena Vukotić (Chairwoman), Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin 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 three meetings in 2024. 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 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 Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin (members). It was established in 2015, and in 2024 it had six 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 2024

The Bank's Management Board presented for discussion to the Supervisory Board the Resolution on the use of net profit for the year 2024 in the amount of 41,308,297.02 EUR and the draft Resolution on the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2024 in the amount of 91,501,785.00 EUR. The Bank's Management Board proposed that the accumulated profit in the amount of 41,305,095.65 EUR is distributed to the shareholder and the remaining amount of accumulated profit of 50,196,689.35 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 2024, in accordance with their powers.

The Supervisory Board adopted the Resolution on the use of net profit for 2024, approved the Management Board's proposal for the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2024, 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 2024

The Bank's Management Board prepared the Annual Report on the business operations of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. (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 2024 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 2024, 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 eights 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 2024 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 2024.

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 2024.

The independent Auditor's Report on the audit of the financial statements for the fiscal year 2024, 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 Auditor's Report for 2024 and about an additional Auditor's report on meeting the criteria for risk management for 2024 and has no objections thereto.

## Report on Relations with Affiliated companies for the Year 2024

In line with Article 546.a of the Companies Act, the Bank's Supervisory Board reviewed and verified the Report on relations with affiliated companies submitted by the Bank's Management Board, together with the opinion submitted to the subject Report 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 2024 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 relations with affiliated companies submitted by the Bank's Management Boards as well as the Bank's Management Board statement provided at the end of the Report on relations with affiliated companies, 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, 6 March 2025

**Francesco Correale**
Chairman of the Supevisory Board

# Corporate Governance

## Statement on Internal Governance Arrangements

To achieve high level of governance transparency and in line with paragraph 5, Article 70[1] 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 2024, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. is not a public company in terms of the provisions of the Market in Financial Instruments Act[2], 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[3].

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[4] 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[5].

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 Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Global Policy. 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

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 – ZPosS, 158/20 – ZIntPK-C, 18/21 , 18/23 – ZDU-1O 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

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 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 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 2024 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 goas 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 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 dopting 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 behaviours 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.

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, 6 March 2025

Francesco Correale
Chairman of the
Supervisory Board

| Lorenzo Ramajola | Boštjan Rupar | Matjaž Špilak | Tanja Turk | Veronica Tomasoni |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chairman of the Management Board | Member of the Management Board | Member of the Management Board | Member of the Management Board | 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. 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.

# Authorisation of the Bank of Slovenia

## Types of services for which UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has authorisation of the Bank of Slovenia

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has the authorisation 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 authorisation to perform mutually recognised and additional financial services.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the ZBan-3, it may perform the following mutually recognised 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. travellers' 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.

# Financial Indicators

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Statement of Financial Position (EUR '000)** | | | |
| Total assets | 3,701,497 | 3,576,214 | 3,346,421 |
| Deposits from non-bank customers | 3,079,271 | 2,938,929 | 2,531,694 |
| Deposits, legal and other entities | 1,987,140 | 1,859,706 | 1,595,906 |
| Deposits, private customers | 1,092,131 | 1,079,223 | 935,788 |
| Loans to non-bank customers | 1,914,624 | 1,900,351 | 2,042,380 |
| Loans, legal and other entities | 999,041 | 1,009,404 | 1,197,576 |
| Loans, private customers | 915,583 | 890,947 | 844,804 |
| Total equity | 320,308 | 324,526 | 310,244 |
| Impairment, other adjustments for credit risk and provisions | 35,234 | 37,613 | 61,302 |
| Off-balance-sheet items | 4,768,090 | 4,335,534 | 2,635,840 |
| **Statement of Income (EUR '000)** | | | |
| Interest income | 101,846 | 88,711 | 44,429 |
| Net fee and commission income | 29,623 | 25,040 | 58,145 |
| Staff costs and other administrative costs | (40,632) | (40,631) | (39,982) |
| Depreciation | (6,029) | (6,128) | (6,209) |
| Impairments and provisions | (23,588) | (7,087) | (6,031) |
| Profit / loss before tax | 52,530 | 57,678 | 47,773 |
| Tax expense or income related to profit or loss | (11,222) | (10,934) | (6,403) |
| **Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (EUR '000)** | | | |
| Other compehensive income before tax | 1,541 | 1,882 | (9,947) |
| Income tax on other comprehensive income | (336) | (322) | 1,918 |
| **Employees** | | | |
| Number of employees on 31 December | 501 | 521 | 550 |
| **Shares** | | | |
| Number of shareholders | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nominal value (EUR) | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 |
| Book value (EUR) | 65.53 | 66.39 | 63.47 |
| Number of shares | 4,888,193 | 4,888,193 | 4,888,193 |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1) | 19.7 % | 20.9 % | 18.8 % |
| Tier 1 ratio | 19.7 % | 20.9 % | 18.8 % |
| Capital adequacy ratio (CAR) | 19.8 % | 20.9 % | 18.8 % |
| **Assets Quality and Commitments** | | | |
| Non-performing (on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet) exposures / Classified on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures | 0.8 % | 1.1 % | 1.2 % |
| 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) | 1.4 % | 1.9 % | 1.8 % |
| 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)* | 0.9 % | 1.2 % | 1.3 % |
| 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) | 70.5 % | 65.3 % | 58.3 % |
| 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) | 70.5 % | 65.3 % | 58.3 % |
| Received insurance/non-performing loans and other financial resource | 23.3 % | 25.6 % | 18.4 % |
| **Profitability** | | | |
| Interest margin | 2.8 % | 2.5 % | 1.4 % |
| Margin of financial brokerage | 3.6 % | 3.3 % | 3.2 % |
| Return on assets after taxes | 1.1 % | 1.3 % | 1.3 % |
| Return on equity before taxes | 17.2 % | 18.7 % | 16.2 % |
| Return on equity after taxes | 13.5 % | 15.2 % | 14.1 % |
| **Operating costs** | | | |
| Operating costs / average assets volume | 1.3 % | 1.3 % | 1.4 % |
| **Liquidity** | | | |
| Liquidity coverage ratio | 315.2 % | 267.0 % | 234.1 % |
| Loans, customers | 1,914,624 | 1,900,351 | 2,042,380 |
| Loans, legal and other entities | 999,041 | 1,009,404 | 1,197,576 |
| Loans, private customers | 915,583 | 890,947 | 844,804 |
| Net stable funding ratio | 176.0 % | 177.3 % | 147.2 % |
| Leverage ratio | 6.9 % | 7.2 % | 7.5 % |

# 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 2024, 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, 3 March 2025

| Lorenzo Ramajola | Boštjan Rupar | Matjaž Špilak | Tanja Turk | Veronica Tomasoni |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chairman of the Management Board | Member of the Management Board | Member of the Management Board | Member of the Management Board | Member of the Management Board |

**KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.**
Železna cesta 8a
SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenija

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Internet: http://www.kpmg.si

# Independent Auditors' Report

## To the shareholders of UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D.

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the bank UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D. (the »Bank«), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;

and, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024:

- 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year 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 EU 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, 27.5.2014, p. 77-112 - EU 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) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in 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.

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## 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.

We have determined the following key audit matters:

### Impairment of loans to non-bank customers

As at 31 December 2024, gross loans to non-bank customers: EUR 1,949,793 thousand, related impairment allowance: EUR 35,169 thousand and, for the year then ended, impairment loss recognised in the income statement: EUR 822 thousand (31 December 2023: gross loans to non-bank customers: EUR 1,937,913 thousand, impairment allowance: EUR 37,562 thousand, and, for the year then ended, impairment release recognised in the income statement: EUR 4,309 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.

| Key audit matter | Our response |
|---|---|
| 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 | Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:<br>— Inspecting the Bank's ECL impairment methodology, provisioning methods and models, and assessing their compliance with the relevant regulatory and financial reporting framework;<br>— 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;<br>— 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;<br>For collective impairment allowance:<br>— Obtaining an understanding of the key internal rating models for loans, and |

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| | |
|---|---|
| parameters, which also require our increased attention in the audit.<br><br>For Stage 3 exposures over EUR 100 thousand, a discounted cash flows analysis is applied in the impairment analysis, based on the knowledge of each individual borrower, and often on estimation of the fair value of the related collateral.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. | assessing the relevance and reliability of the key data used therein;<br>— Obtaining the forward-looking information and key macroeconomic forecasted variables 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;<br>— 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;<br>— 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;<br>— 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;<br>For impairment allowances calculated individually:<br>— 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.<br><br>For all impairment allowances:<br>— 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;<br>— Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the financial statement disclosures relating to expected credit losses against the requirements of the relevant financial reporting framework. |

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| **Provision for court cases** | |
|---|---|
| As at 31 December 2024, provisions for court cases, recognised within Provisions pending legal cases in the financial statements amount to EUR 41,284 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 18,396 thousand); related expense recognised in the income statement in 2024 amounts to EUR 24,512 thousand (2023: EUR 5,377 thousand).<br><br>Refer to Material accounting policies, Note 16 Provisions and Note 39 Provisions. | |
| **Key audit matter** | **Our response** |
| As part of its regular business activities, the Bank is exposed to various litigations, including those relating to Swiss franc ("CHF") loans, as discussed 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Provisions determined represent the best estimate of the Bank's management taking into account individual assessment of each claim and the following factors: the number of claims, average claim size, average legal costs and assumptions regarding the expected outcomes of court rulings.<br><br>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. | Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:<br>— 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;<br>— 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;<br>— On a sample basis, 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, and making inquiries of the Management Board members about future development of claims;<br>— 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;<br>— Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the related disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of the relevant accounting framework. |

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## Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the »Business report«, the »Supervisory board report« and the »Corporate governance« 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 auditors' 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 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, regulatory requirements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With respect to the Business Report, we considered whether the Business Report includes the disclosures required by the Companies Act dated 4 May 2006 (official gazette of 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, in all material respects:

- the information given in the Business Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent 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 in which it operates, 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 respect.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of 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.

## Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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- 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We were appointed by the shareholders of the on the shareholders meeting dated 15 December 2021 to audit the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 3 years.

We confirm that:

- our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report presented to the Audit Committee of the Bank dated 3 March 2025;
- we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services (NASs) referred in Article 5 of EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. We also remained independent of the Bank in conducting the audit.

For the period to which our statutory audit relates, in addition to the audit and services, which are disclosed in the Management Report or in the financial statements of the Bank, we have not provided any other services to the Bank.

On behalf of audit firm

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

Domagoj Vuković, FCCA
*Certified Auditor*
*Partner*

Ljubljana, 3 March 2025

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UniCredit Bank

# Financial Statements


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# Statement of Financial Position

| EUR '000 | | Bank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Note | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks | 1 | 1,170,595 | 1,189,965 |
| Financial assets held for trading | 2 | 52,615 | 56,121 |
| Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss | 3 | 436 | 736 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 4 | 317,096 | 310,943 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 5 | 2,108,757 | 1,966,925 |
| Debt securities | | 30,817 | 25,030 |
| Loans to banks | | 159,744 | 34,773 |
| Loans to non-bank customers | | 1,914,624 | 1,900,351 |
| Other financial assets | | 3,572 | 6,771 |
| Derivatives - hedge accounting | 6 | 57,315 | 74,176 |
| Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk | 7 | (29,929) | (46,067) |
| Tangible assets | 8 | 11,488 | 10,904 |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 11,488 | 10,904 |
| Intangible assets | 9 | 8,547 | 10,014 |
| Tax assets | 10 | 480 | 396 |
| Current tax assets | | 425 | - |
| Deferred tax assets | | 55 | 396 |
| Other assets | 11 | 4,097 | 2,101 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **3,701,497** | **3,576,214** |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | 12 | 49,323 | 51,919 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 13 | 3,248,494 | 3,141,271 |
| Deposits from banks and central banks | | 70,547 | 77,230 |
| Deposits from non-bank customers | | 3,079,271 | 2,938,929 |
| Loans from banks and central banks | | - | 40,854 |
| Debt securities issued | | 53,185 | 18,116 |
| Other financial liabilities | | 45,491 | 66,142 |
| Derivatives - hedge accounting | 14 | 44,459 | 57,563 |
| Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk | 15 | (22,223) | (38,416) |
| Provisions | 16 | 47,798 | 28,599 |
| Tax liabilities | 10 | - | 5,115 |
| Current tax liabilities | | - | 5,115 |
| Other liabilities | 17 | 13,338 | 5,637 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | **3,381,189** | **3,251,688** |
| Share capital | 18 | 20,384 | 20,384 |
| Share premium | 19 | 107,760 | 107,760 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 20 | 885 | (319) |
| Reserves from profit | 21 | 99,777 | 99,777 |
| Retained earnings (including profit or loss for the financial year) | 22 | 91,502 | 96,924 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | | **320,308** | **324,526** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | | **3,701,497** | **3,576,214** |

The accompanying accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

Veronica Tomasoni
Member of the Management Board

# Statement of Profit or Loss

| EUR '000 | | Bank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Note | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Interest income | 23 | 155,959 | 131,904 |
| Interest expense | 24 | (54,113) | (43,193) |
| **Net interest income** | | **101,846** | **88,711** |
| Dividend income | 25 | 58 | 50 |
| Fee and commission income | 26 | 36,238 | 31,982 |
| Fee and commission expenses | 27 | (10,532) | (9,544) |
| **Net fee and commission income** | | **25,706** | **22,438** |
| Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss | 28 | 183 | (151) |
| Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading | 29 | 2,930 | 1,131 |
| Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss | 30 | 94 | 515 |
| Net gains or losses from hedge accounting | 31 | 373 | 79 |
| Net exchange differences | 32 | (313) | 118 |
| Net gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets | 33 | (16) | (38) |
| Other net operating income | 34 | 739 | 842 |
| Administrative expenses | 35 | (48,073) | (40,631) |
| Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes | 36 | (1,249) | (2,227) |
| Depreciation | 37 | (6,029) | (6,128) |
| Net modification gains or losses | 38 | (131) | 56 |
| Provisions | 39 | (22,767) | (9,337) |
| Impairments | 40 | (821) | 2,250 |
| **PROFIT BEFORE TAX** | | **52,530** | **57,677** |
| Tax expense or income related to profit or loss | 41 | (11,222) | (10,934) |
| **PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR** | | **41,308** | **46,744** |
| Basic and diluted earning per share (EUR) | 22 | 8.45 | 9.56 |

The accompanying accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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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

Veronica Tomasoni
Member of the Management Board

# Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

| EUR '000 | | Bank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Item** | **Note** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| **Profit for the financial year** | | **41,308** | **46,744** |
| **Other comprehensive income** | | **1,205** | **1,560** |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss** | | **656** | **795** |
| Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pensions plans | 20.3 | 27 | 47 |
| Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income | | 810 | 945 |
| Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified | | (181) | (197) |
| **Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss** | | **549** | **766** |
| Cash flow hedges (effective portion) | 20.1 | 41 | (273) |
| Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity | | 100 | (46) |
| Transferred to profit or loss | | (59) | (227) |
| Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 20 | 663 | 1,164 |
| Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity | | 146 | 767 |
| Transferred to profit or loss | | 517 | 489 |
| Other reclassification | | - | (92) |
| Other profit or loss of other comprehensive income | | | |
| Tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss | 20 | (155) | (125) |
| **TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR AFTER TAX** | | **42,513** | **48,304** |

The accompanying accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Member of the Management Board

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Veronica Tomasoni
Member of the Management Board

# Statement of Changes in Equity

**2024**

| EUR '000 | | | Accumulated other comprehensive income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | 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 |
| **OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD** | **20,384** | **107,760** | **(187)** | **(1,002)** | **870** | **99,777** | **96,924** | **324,526** |
| Effects of changes in accounting policies | | | | | | | | **-** |
| **OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD** | **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) |
| **CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD** | **20,384** | **107,760** | **(155)** | **147** | **893** | **99,777** | **91,502** | **320,308** |
| **BALANCE SHEET AVAILABLE PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR** | | | | | | | **91,502** | **91,502** |

**2023**

| EUR '000 | | | Accumulated other comprehensive income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | 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 |
| **OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD** | **20,384** | **107,760** | **27** | **(2,748)** | **842** | **99,777** | **84,202** | **310,244** |
| Effects of changes in accounting policies | | | | | | | | - |
| **OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD** | **20,384** | **107,760** | **27** | **(2,748)** | **842** | **99,777** | **84,202** | **310,244** |
| Comprehensive income for the year after tax | | | (214) | 1,747 | 28 | | 46,744 | 48,304 |
| Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends | | | | | | | (34,022) | (34,022) |
| **CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD** | **20,384** | **107,760** | **(187)** | **(1,002)** | **870** | **99,777** | **96,924** | **324,526** |
| **BALANCE SHEET AVAILABLE PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR** | | | | | | | **96,924** | **96,924** |

The accompanying accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

Veronica Tomasoni
Member of the Management Board

# Cash Flow Statement

| EUR '000 | | | Bank | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Item | Note | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| A. | **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| a) | **Total profit before tax** | | **52,530** | **57,678** |
| | Depreciation | | 6,029 | 6,128 |
| | 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 amortised cost | | 815 | (4,875) |
| | Impairments of tangible assets (including investment property), intangible assets and other assets | | 5 | 2,625 |
| | Net (gains) / losses from exchange differences | | 313 | (118) |
| | Net modification (gains) / losses | | 131 | (56) |
| | Net (gains) / losses from sale of tangible assets | | 14 | 1 |
| | Other (gains) / losses from investing activities | | (58) | (50) |
| | Other (gains) / losses from financing activities | | (373) | (79) |
| | Other adjustments to total profit or loss before tax | | (43) | (106) |
| | **Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities** | | **59,364** | **61,148** |
| b) | **(Increases) / decreases in operating assets (excluding cash & cash equivalents)** | | **(142,057)** | **200,365** |
| | Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets held for trading | | 3,506 | 19,498 |
| | Net (increase) / decrease in non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss | | 300 | 1,637 |
| | Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income | | (5,490) | (14,235) |
| | Net (increase) / decrease in loans and receivables measured at amortised cost | | (139,260) | 189,247 |
| | Net (increase) / decrease in assets-derivatives - hedge accounting | | 968 | 2,119 |
| | Net (increase) / decrease in non-current assets held for sale | | - | 2,120 |
| | Net (increase) / decrease in other assets | | (2,080) | (21) |
| c) | **Increases / (decreases) in operating liabilities** | | **168,947** | **407,376** |
| | Net increase / (decrease) in financial liabilities held for trading | | (2,596) | (17,631) |
| | Net increase / (decrease) in deposits, loans from banks measured at amortised cost | | 168,728 | 385,537 |
| | Net increase / (decrease) in liability-derivatives - hedge accounting | | 1,681 | 11,395 |
| | Net increase / (decrease) in other liabilities | | 1,134 | 28,075 |
| d) | **Cash flow from operating activities (a+b+c)** | | **86,255** | **668,889** |
| e) | **Income taxes (paid) / refunded** | | **(16,757)** | **(6,022)** |
| f) | **Net cash flow from operating activities (d+e)** | | **69,498** | **662,867** |

# Cash Flow Statement

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B.** | **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| **a)** | **Receipts from investing activities** | | **61** | **52** |
| | Receipts from the sale of tangible assets | | 3 | 2 |
| | Other receipts from investing activities | | 58 | 50 |
| **b)** | **Cash payments on investing activities** | | **(3,710)** | **(2,747)** |
| | (Cash payments to acquire tangible assets) | | (1,687) | (716) |
| | (Cash payments to acquire intangible assets) | | (2,023) | (2,031) |
| **c)** | **Net cash flow from investing activities (a-b)** | | **(3,648)** | **(2,695)** |
| **C.** | **CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| **a)** | **Cash proceeds from financing activities** | | **1,541** | **11,480** |
| | Other cash proceeds related to financial activities | | 1,541 | 11,480 |
| **b)** | **Cash payments on financing activities** | | **(87,969)** | **(226,838)** |
| | (Dividends paid) | | (46,731) | (34,022) |
| | (Other cash payments related to financial activities) | | (41,238) | (192,816) |
| **c)** | **Net cash flow from financing activities (a-b)** | | **(86,427)** | **(215,357)** |
| **D.** | **Effects of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents** | | **1,208** | **(811)** |
| **E.** | **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (Af+Bc+Cc)** | | **(20,578)** | **444,813** |
| **F.** | **Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents** | **1.** | **1,189,965** | **745,963** |
| **G.** | **Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (D+E+F)** | **1.** | **1,170,595** | **1,189,965** |

The accompanying accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

Veronica Tomasoni
Member of the Management Board

# 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 2024, the Bank was operating a total of 15 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 UniCredit d.d. S.p.A., 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 2024.

### 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 of 31 December 2024 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 too.

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 recognised 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 recognised 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 of 31 December 2024, as required by the accounting policies, statements and regulations described above.

The market environment continues to be affected by high levels of uncertainty for both the short and the medium-term outlook. The economic consequences stemming from the geopolitical tension are continuing to unfold increasing uncertainty of the outlook for the euro area economy. In this respect, according to the ECB macroeconomic projections, updated in December 2024[6], and the  outlook for the EU of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was slightly revised downward compared to September 2024 projections; in detail, the outlook for GDP was negatively revised mainly following data revisions on investment, expectations of weaker export growth in 2025, downward revision to the projected expansion of domestic demand in 2026. Regarding the inflation at EU lebel, following a rise in late 2024, it is projected to decline and hover around ECB's 2%.

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 2024 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 and deferred tax assets.

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 that geopolitical tensions between

1 ECB staff macroeconomic projections for the euro area, December 2024

# Summary of Accounting Policies

Russian Federation and Ukraine also persisted during 2024. 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.

### A.2.2. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency: Items included in the financial statements for both years, 2024 and 2023, 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 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| CHF | 0.9412 | 0.9260 |
| USD | 1.0389 | 1.1051 |

### 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.

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 IFRS13, 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.

The 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:

- EAD estimated using simulation techniques that include Specific Wrong-Way Risk due to the correlation between counterparty credit risk and the underlying derivative risk factors,
- PD implied by current market default rates obtained from Credit Default Swaps,
- LGD 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.

### 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 amortised 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;
- 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 derecognises 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 recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

When assessing whether to derecognise 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 derecognised 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 derecognises 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 recognising that liability and will instantaneously recognise a new financial liability, with new terms and conditions.

Realised 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

# Summary of Accounting Policies

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 2023 apart from the changes listed below.

## A.4. New standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

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 consolidated financial statements.

**I Effective standards, amendments to standards and implementations – adopted in 2024**

In 2024, the following standards, amendments or interpretations came into force:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (issued on 22 September 2022);
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date, and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (issued on 23 January 2020, 15 July 2020, 31 October 2022 respectively);
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (issued on 25 May 2023);

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.

Until 31 December 2024, the European Commission did not endorse any changes to the Accounting principles applicable to reporting, which were not effective for the preparation of 2024 financial statements.

As of 31 December 2024 the IASB issued the following standards, amendments, interpretations or revisions, whose application is subject to completion of the endorsement process by the competent bodies of the European Commission, which is still ongoing:

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued on 9 May 2024),
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued on 9 April 2024),
- Annual Improvements Volume 11 (issued on 18 July 2024),
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) (issued on 30 May 2024),
- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023).

These standards, are not expected to significantly affect the Bank's financial statements.

**e) Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards**

**III Additional documents used to interpret and support the application of IAS/IFRS**

The following documents have been used to interpret and support the application of IAS/IFRS, even though they have not all been endorsed by the European Commission:

- The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;
- ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority), European Banking Authority, European Central Bank on the application of specific IAS/IFRS provisions.

# 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 amortised 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 amortised 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 amortised 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 recognised in item Interest income and similar revenues if positive, or in item Interest expenses and similar charges if negative.

The amount of financial assets at amortised cost is adjusted to take into account impairment losses arising from valuation process as described under section A.2.6. Impairments and provisions.

Impairment losses are recorded in the Income statement, in item Net losses/recoveries on credit impairment relating to financial assets at amortised 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 amortised cost.

Financial assets carrying amount adjustment (gross of cumulated write-downs) reflecting modifications on contractual cash flows not resulting in derecognition, are recognised 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 recognised in item "Net losses/recoveries on credit impairment relating to financial assets at amortised 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 amortised 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.2.5.

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.2.6.

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.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

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 realised or unrealised, are recognised 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 amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Specifically, the 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 realised or unrealised, are recognised 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 2024 and 2023, 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 the Bank has exercised the option to continue applying the existing IAS 39 hedge accounting requirements for all its hedging. Hedging derivatives are initially recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 had never existed, is recognised 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 recognised 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 and a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities. IAS 39 does not permit designation of a net amount including assets and liabilities.

The Bank 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 recognised in equity item Revaluation reserves. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is recognised 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 recognised in revaluation reserves from the period when the hedge was effective remains separately recognised 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 recognised 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

# Summary of Accounting Policies

as current assets and accounted for as inventories under the provisions of IAS 2 – Inventories.

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised 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 recognised 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. The residual useful life is usually assessed as follows:

**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 recognised 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 recognised at purchase cost, i.e. including any cost incurred to bring the asset into use, less accumulated amortisation 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 shall recognise 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 shall comprise:
- 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 shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be 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 shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise 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.

Based on current prevailing interpretation VAT has been excluded from lease payments to discount.

Therefore, the calculation of the Lease Liability and related Right of Use will be done net of VAT. Lease payments shall be 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 will be the full amount 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.)

A lessee may choose not to apply the requirements to:
(a) Short-term leases;
(b) Leases for which the underlying asset is of low value

As allowed by the standard, the Bank will not apply the accounted required 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 accounted required 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 recognised in profit or loss. Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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

# Summary of Accounting Policies

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 recapitalisation of the institution. At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. own funds will have to be supplemented by other liabilities which may be subject to a write-down and capital conversion to comply with the MREL requirements .

On 17 November 2021 and on 13 June 2024, 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 18 million EUR and 35 million EUR, 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 recognised 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.2.6. – 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 3.27 % for 2024 and 3.49 % for 2023;
- Estimated future salary increases; 3 % (applies to severance payments)
- Increase (fixed) payments; 2,1 for 2024 and 0.5 % for 2023 (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;
- Current employee data (the length of employment, age, gender, average salary);
- Average monthly salary in the Republic of Slovenia (gross 2,385.84 EUR).

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 Group 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 digitalisation, 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 recognised in profit and loss item "Administrative expenses: a) staff costs".

#### Other provisions

Provisions for risks and charges are recognised 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.

The amounts recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised when the condition to trigger such payment is met and probability is above 50 %.

Provisions for restructuring: A provision for restructuring is recognised 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 24. 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.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

## 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 realised on disposal of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income as well as on loans at amortised cost and equity instruments.

## C.4. Dividend income and similar revenues

Dividends are recognised 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 recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis. In particular current corporate income tax is calculated at a rate of 19 % for year 2023. For years 2024 till 2028 the current corporate income tax has been and will be calculated at the rate of 22 %. In line with this the deferred tax asset as of 31 December 2023 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 recognised 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 recognise 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 realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised, 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, in 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.

## 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.

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| **Cash** | **8,221** | **9,274** |
| **Balances with the Central Bank** | **1,120,329** | **1,133,685** |
| Balances with the Central Bank | 506,278 | 166,414 |
| Other balances with the Central Bank | 614,051 | 967,271 |
| **Demand deposits to bank** | **42,047** | **47,007** |
| **Impairment** | **(2)** | **(1)** |
| **Total** | **1,170,595** | **1,189,965** |

Obligatory reserves as of 31 December 2024 amount to 29,843,166 EUR. On 31. December 2023 obligatory reserves amounted to 28,835,731 EUR.

### Note 2: Financial assets held for trading

| **EUR '000** | | **31/12/2024** | | | **31/12/2023** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Total** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Total** |
| **Debt instruments** | **-** | **213** | **213** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Bonds, Republic of Slovenia | - | 213 | 213 | - | - | - |
| **Loans** | **-** | **30** | **30** | **-** | **18** | **18** |
| **Derivatives held for trading** | **-** | **52,372** | **52,372** | **-** | **56,103** | **56,103** |
| Forwards | - | 3,630 | 3,630 | - | 1,627 | 1,627 |
| Options | - | 26,091 | 26,091 | - | 24,715 | 24,715 |
| Swaps | - | 22,651 | 22,651 | - | 29,761 | 29,761 |
| **Total** | **-** | **52,615** | **52,615** | **-** | **56,121** | **56,121** |

| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | | **31/12/2023** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Notional amount Assets** | **Fair value Assets** | **Notional amount Assets** | **Fair value Assets** |
| **Trading derivative instruments** | | | | |
| FX forward contracts – OTC | 133,631 | 3,630 | 79,814 | 1,627 |
| Interest rate swap contracts - OTC | 520,119 | 19,804 | 497,994 | 28,871 |
| Swap contracts - OTC | 64,078 | 2847 | 27,804 | 890 |
| Option contracts - OTC | 147,152 | 26,091 | 126,527 | 24,715 |
| **Total** | **864,980** | **52,372** | **732,139** | **56,103** |

## Note 3: Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | | 31/12/2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Equity instruments | - | 436 | 436 | - | 736 | 736 |
| **Total** | **-** | **436** | **436** | **-** | **736** | **736** |

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 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **736** | **2,373** |
| **Increases** | **541** | **534** |
| Gains on foreign exchange differences | 20 | - |
| Positive changes in fair value | 521 | 534 |
| **Decreases** | **(841)** | **(2,171)** |
| Sales / Redemption | (414) | (2,098) |
| Losses on foreign exchange differences | - | (54) |
| Negative changes in fair value | (427) | (19) |
| **Closing Balance** | **436** | **736** |

## Note 4: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Equity instruments | - | 23,589 | 132 | 23,721 | - | 22,782 | 129 | 22,911 |
| Bonds, Republic of Slovenia | 241,840 | - | - | 241,840 | 227,477 | 4,996 | - | 232,473 |
| Bonds, other countries | 51,542 | - | - | 51,542 | 55,565 | - | - | 55,565 |
| Impairment | (7) | - | - | (7) | (6) | - | - | (6) |
| **Total** | **293,375** | **23,589** | **132** | **317,096** | **283,036** | **27,778** | **129** | **310,943** |

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 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Level 3 | Total | Level 3 |
| **Opening Balance** | **22,911** | **129** | **21,966** | **125** |
| **Increases** | **810** | **3** | **945** | **4** |
| Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income | 810 | 3 | 945 | 4 |
| **Closing Balance** | **23,721** | **132** | **22,911** | **129** |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 4.2: Annual changes, Debt instruments

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Level 3 | Total | Level 3 |
| **Opening Balance** | **288,032** | **-** | **274,742** | **-** |
| **Increases** | **64,189** | **-** | **76,018** | **-** |
| Purchase | 48,738 | - | 61,878 | - |
| Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income | 15,451 | - | 14,140 | - |
| **Decreases** | **(58,846)** | **-** | **(62,728)** | **-** |
| Sales / Redemption | (58,738) | - | (61,353) | - |
| Negative changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income | (108) | - | (1,375) | - |
| **Closing Balance** | **293,375** | **-** | **288,032** | **-** |

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 21.2 - Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## Note 4.3: Impairment on Debt instruments

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **(6)** | **(6)** |
| Increase of impairment | (2) | (1) |
| Decrease of impairment | 1 | 1 |
| **Closing Balance** | **(7)** | **(6)** |

## Note 5: Financial assets at amortised cost

| EUR '000 | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Debt securities | 30,817 | 25,030 |
| Loans to banks | 159,744 | 34,773 |
| Loans to customers | 1,914,624 | 1,900,351 |
| Other financial assets | 3,572 | 6,771 |
| **Total** | **2,108,757** | **1,966,925** |

## Note 5.1: Debt instruments

| EUR '000 | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Bonds, Republic of Slovenia | 30,817 | 25,030 |
| **Total** | **30,817** | **25,030** |

# Note 5.2: Loans to banks

| EUR '000 | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Short-term loans | 159,758 | 34,268 |
| Long-term loans | - | 506 |
| Impairment | (14) | (1) |
| **Total** | **159,744** | **34,773** |

# Note 5.3: Annual changes, Impairment on Loans to banks

| EUR '000 | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| **Opening Balance** | **(1)** | **(6)** |
| Increase of impairment | (14) | (1) |
| Decrease of impairment | 1 | 6 |
| **Closing Balance** | **(14)** | **(1)** |

# Note 5.4: Loans to non-bank customers

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | | 31/12/2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross value | Impairment | Net value | Gross value | Impairment | Net value |
| **Loans** | | | | | | |
| **Short-term** | **198,023** | **(4,119)** | **193,904** | **185,385** | **(4,704)** | **180,681** |
| Corporates | 158,188 | (3,719) | 154,469 | 155,960 | (4,043) | 151,917 |
| Financial institutions | 2,114 | (2) | 2,112 | 5,251 | (8) | 5,243 |
| Public sector | 14,077 | - | 14,077 | 1,193 | - | 1,193 |
| Private customers | 22,022 | (351) | 21,671 | 20,966 | (517) | 20,449 |
| Sole traders | 1,591 | (46) | 1,545 | 1,973 | (135) | 1,838 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households | 31 | (1) | 30 | 42 | (1) | 41 |
| **Long-term** | **1,751,770** | **(31,050)** | **1,720,720** | **1,752,523** | **(32,858)** | **1,719,666** |
| Corporates | 666,059 | (19,640) | 646,419 | 675,114 | (19,475) | 655,639 |
| Financial institutions | 262 | (2) | 260 | 7,450 | (53) | 7,397 |
| Public sector | 178,200 | (22) | 178,178 | 190,391 | (30) | 190,361 |
| Private customers | 893,561 | (10,915) | 882,646 | 869,981 | (12,668) | 857,314 |
| Sole traders | 13,687 | (471) | 13,216 | 9,587 | (632) | 8,955 |
| **Finance lease** | | | | | | |
| **Long-term** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **4** | **-** | **4** |
| Corporates | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Sole traders | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| **Total** | **1,949,793** | **(35,169)** | **1,914,624** | **1,937,912** | **(37,562)** | **1,900,351** |

On 31 December 2024, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 16.049 thousand euros. On 31 December 2023, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 17.676 thousand euros.

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 5.5: Finance lease

| EUR '000 | Bank | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
| | Gross investment in the lease | Present value of minimum lease payments | Gross investment in the lease | Present value of minimum lease payments |
| Not later than one year | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **4** | **4** |

Net investment in the lease is recognized as assets held under a finance lease in the item Loans and receivables.

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Present value of future lease receivables | - | - |

Present value of future lease receivables amounts to less than thousand euros.

## Note 5.6: Other financial assets

| EUR '000 | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Claims for fees | 415 | 964 |
| Impairment on claims for fees | (25) | (30) |
| Accrued income | 694 | 600 |
| Claims arising from the settlement of transactions | 2,259 | 5,014 |
| Other financial assets | 229 | 225 |
| Impairment on other financial assets | - | (2) |
| **Total** | **3,572** | **6,771** |

## Note 6: Derivatives – hedge accounting

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Level 2 | Level 2 |
| **Instruments for hedging single financial instrument** | **12,899** | **19,155** |
| Fair value hedge | 12,899 | 19,155 |
| **Instruments for hedging portfolio of financial instruments** | **44,416** | **55,021** |
| Fair value hedge | 44,310 | 55,021 |
| Cash flow hedge | 106 | - |
| **Total** | **57,315** | **74,176** |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notional amount Assets | Fair value Assets | Notional amount Assets | Fair value Assets |
| **Hedging derivative instruments** | | | | |
| Interest rate swap contracts - OTC | | | | |
| Hedge of individual items | 216,813 | 12,899 | 251,313 | 19,155 |
| Portfolio hedge | 767,093 | 44,416 | 753,716 | 55,021 |
| **Total** | **983,907** | **57,315** | **1,005,030** | **74,176** |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Assets |
| **Risk exposure** | | |
| Interest rate | | |
| Designated in fair value hedges | 57,209 | 74,176 |
| Designated in cash flow hedges | (6,375) | - |
| **Total interest rate derivatives** | **50,834** | **74,176** |
| **Hedging derivative instruments** | | |
| Interest rate swap contracts - OTC | | |
| Hedge of individual items | 12,899 | 19,155 |
| Portfolio hedge | 44,416 | 55,021 |
| **Total** | **57,315** | **74,176** |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness | Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness |
| **Line in the statement of financial position that includes hedging instrument** | | |
| Assets - Derivatives - hedge accounting | 57,315 | 74,176 |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| **Line in the statement od financial position that include hedge item** | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | (10,199) | (16,670) |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 29,929 | 46,067 |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI | Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI |
| **Line in the statement of financial position that include hedging instrument** | | |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 100 | (46) |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 7: Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk – assets

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Positive fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | 6,110 | 2,675 |
| Negative fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | (36,039) | (48,742) |
| **Total** | **(29,929)** | **(46,067)** |

## Note 8: Tangible assets

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| **Opening Balance** | **7,462** | **5,526** | **3,924** | **503** | **14,954** | **309** | **32,678** |
| 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) |
| **Closing Balance** | **6,816** | **5,199** | **3,007** | **725** | **13,920** | **246** | **29,912** |
| **Opening Balance** | **5,679** | **4,694** | **3,213** | **-** | **8,014** | **173** | **21,774** |
| Depreciation for the year | 245 | 433 | 158 | - | 1,447 | 55 | 2,339 |
| Disposals | (1,505) | (552) | (1,274) | - | (2,315) | (43) | (5,689) |
| **Closing Balance** | **4,419** | **4,575** | **2,097** | **-** | **7,146** | **185** | **18,423** |
| **Opening Balance** | **1,783** | **832** | **711** | **503** | **6,940** | **136** | **10,904** |
| **Closing Balance** | **2,397** | **625** | **910** | **725** | **6,774** | **60** | **11,488** |

**2023**

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| **Opening Balance** | **7,606** | **6,494** | **4,329** | **184** | **14,761** | **285** | **33,659** |
| Additions | 178 | - | - | 538 | 193 | 35 | 944 |
| Transfer from work in progress | - | 63 | 156 | (219) | - | - | - |
| Disposals | (322) | (1,031) | (561) | - | - | (11) | (1,925) |
| **Closing Balance** | **7,462** | **5,526** | **3,924** | **503** | **14,954** | **309** | **32,678** |
| **Opening Balance** | **5,744** | **5,229** | **3,637** | **-** | **6,436** | **121** | **21,166** |
| Depreciation for the year | 258 | 494 | 136 | - | 1,602 | 62 | 2,552 |
| Disposals | (322) | (1,029) | (560) | - | - | (10) | (1,921) |
| Decreases | | | | | (23) | - | (23) |
| **Closing Balance** | **5,679** | **4,694** | **3,213** | **-** | **8,014** | **173** | **21,774** |
| **Opening Balance** | **1,862** | **1,265** | **692** | **184** | **8,326** | **164** | **12,493** |
| **Closing Balance** | **1,783** | **832** | **711** | **503** | **6,940** | **136** | **10,904** |

# Note 9: Intangible assets

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 Intangible assets in use | Intangible assets in progress | Total | 31/12/2023 Intangible assets in use | Intangible assets in progress | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | |
| **Opening Balance** | **54,217** | **1,202** | **55,419** | **51,007** | **4,585** | **55,592** |
| Additions | - | 2,224 | 2,224 | - | 2,213 | 2,213 |
| Transfer from work in progress | 2,035 | (2,035) | - | 3,364 | (3,364) | - |
| Disposal | (31) | - | (31) | (155) | (2,232) | (2,386) |
| **Closing Balance** | **56,221** | **1,391** | **57,613** | **54,217** | **1,202** | **55,419** |
| **Opening Balance** | **45,405** | **-** | **45,405** | **41,984** | **-** | **41,984** |
| Amortization for the year | 3,691 | - | 3,691 | 3,576 | - | 3,576 |
| Disposal | (31) | - | (31) | (155) | - | (155) |
| **Closing Balance** | **49,066** | **-** | **49,066** | **45,405** | **-** | **45,405** |
| **Opening Balance** | **8,812** | **1,202** | **10,014** | **9,023** | **4,585** | **13,608** |
| **Closing Balance** | **7,155** | **1,391** | **8,547** | **8,812** | **1,202** | **10,014** |

# Note 10: Tax assets and liabilities

**Corporate income tax (current tax)**

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Effect in 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Claims for current tax | 11,642 | 5,839 | 5,802 |
| Offsetting | (11,217) | (5,839) | 5,379 |
| **Balance of claims for current tax** | **425** | **-** | **425** |
| Liabilities for current tax | 11,217 | 10,954 | 263 |
| Offsetting | (11,217) | (5,839) | 5,379 |
| **Balance of liabilities for current tax** | **-** | **5,115** | **(5,115)** |

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 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Effect in 2024 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 457 | 791 | (334) |
| Tangible and Intangible assets | - | - | - |
| Provisions for Jubilee awards and postretirement | 162 | 167 | (5) |
| Other financial assets | 2 | 1 | - |
| Offsetting | (566) | (563) | (2) |
| **Deferred tax assets** | **55** | **396** | **(341)** |
| Provisions for Jubilee awards and postretirement | 110 | 107 | 3 |
| Cash flow hedge | (44) | (53) | 9 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 499 | 509 | (10) |
| Offsetting | (566) | (563) | (2) |
| **Deferred tax liabilities** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to positions which are recorded in OCI, except for provision for jubilee awards and post-retirement benefits which are partially (actuarial gains/losses) recognised in OCI and partially in income statement. Deferred tax assets related to Jubillee awards and postretirement slightly decreased to 162k EUR in 2024. In addition, the balance for deferred tax assets decreased to 55 thousand EUR (31/12/2023: DTA 396 thousand EUR) due to revaluation of position in OCI.

## Note 11: Other assets

| EUR '000 | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Claims arising from given prepayments | 357 | 240 |
| Deferred expenses | 1,063 | 861 |
| Accrued income | 1,748 | 894 |
| Precious metals | 14 | 14 |
| Other assets | 931 | 103 |
| Impairment on other assets | (16) | (11) |
| **Total** | **4,097** | **2,101** |

## Note 12: Financial liabilities held for trading

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | | 31/12/2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Total |
| **Derivatives held for trading** | **-** | **49,323** | **49,323** | **-** | **51,918** | **51,918** |
| Forwards | - | 3,718 | 3,718 | - | 1,563 | 1,563 |
| Options | - | 23,418 | 23,418 | - | 20,892 | 20,892 |
| Swaps | - | 22,187 | 22,187 | - | 29,463 | 29,463 |
| **Other financial liabilities held for trading** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1** | **1** |
| **Total** | **-** | **49,323** | **49,323** | **-** | **51,919** | **51,919** |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notional amount Liabilities | Fair value Liabilities | Notional amount Liabilities | Fair value Liabilities |
| **Derivatives held for trading** | | | | |
| FX forward contracts – OTC | 132,626 | 3,718 | 79,884 | 1,563 |
| Cross currency swap contracts – OTC | - | - | - | - |
| Interest rate swap contracts - OTC | 511,119 | 19,590 | 488,994 | 28,584 |
| Swap contracts - OTC | 61,912 | 2597 | 27,804 | 880 |
| Option contracts - OTC | 147,152 | 23,418 | 126,527 | 20,892 |
| **Total** | **852,809** | **49,323** | **723,209** | **51,919** |

# Note 13: Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Deposits from banks and central banks | 70,547 | 77,230 |
| Deposits from customers | 3,079,271 | 2,938,929 |
| Loans from banks and central banks | - | 40,854 |
| Debt securities | 53,185 | 18,116 |
| Other financial liabilities | 45,491 | 66,142 |
| **Total** | **3,248,494** | **3,141,271** |

# Note 13.1: Deposits from banks and central banks

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| On demand from banks | 10,560 | 10,130 |
| Short-term deposits from banks | 59,987 | 67,100 |
| **Total** | **70,547** | **77,230** |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 13.2: Deposits from customers

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **On demand** | **1,870,566** | **1,968,500** |
| Corporates | 1,010,247 | 1,010,872 |
| Financial institutions | 47,338 | 104,155 |
| Public sector | 37,586 | 46,844 |
| Private customers | 692,023 | 735,533 |
| Sole traders | 76,852 | 64,576 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households | 6,520 | 6,520 |
| **Short-term deposits** | **881,065** | **594,945** |
| Corporates | 609,359 | 400,684 |
| Financial institutions | 5,904 | 5,400 |
| Public sector | 138,902 | 66,012 |
| Private customers | 126,426 | 122,564 |
| Sole traders | 129 | 60 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households | 345 | 225 |
| **Long-term deposits** | **327,640** | **375,484** |
| Corporates | 49,941 | 149,669 |
| Financial institutions | 461 | 1,507 |
| Public sector | 2,200 | 1,560 |
| Private customers | 273,682 | 221,126 |
| Sole traders | 2 | 17 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households | 1,354 | 1,605 |
| **Total** | **3,079,271** | **2,938,929** |

## Note 13.3: Loans from banks and central banks

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Long-term loans from central banks | - | 40,854 |
| **Total** | **-** | **40,854** |

### Debt securities

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Issued debt securities | 53,185 | 18,116 |
| Banks | 53,185 | 18,116 |
| **Total** | **53,185** | **18,116** |

## Note 13.4: Other financial liability

| EUR '000 | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Assets for cross-border payment transfers | 7,090 | 17,985 |
| Liabilities for fees | 3 | 32 |
| Liabilities arising from settlement of transactions | 19,024 | 27,928 |
| Liabilities to suppliers | 58 | 497 |
| Accrued expenses | 8,177 | 8,042 |
| Other financial liabilities | 3,917 | 4,200 |
| Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16) | 7,222 | 7,458 |
| **Total** | **45,491** | **66,142** |

## Note 13.5: Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16) | 31/12/2023 Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16) |
|---|---|---|
| Up to 1 year | 1,473 | 1,679 |
| 1 year to 2 years | 1,337 | 1,274 |
| 2 year to 3 years | 1,266 | 1,149 |
| 3 year to 4 years | 1,207 | 1,063 |
| 4 year to 5 years | 1,114 | 982 |
| Over 5 years | 1,967 | 2,310 |
| **Total Lease Payments to be made** | **8,364** | **8,457** |
| Unearned finance expenses (-) (Discounting effect) | (1,142) | (999) |
| **Lease deposits** | **7,222** | **7,458** |

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 | 31/12/2024 Level 2 | 31/12/2023 Level 2 |
|---|---|---|
| **Instruments for hedging single financial instrument** | **3,164** | **2,127** |
| Fair value hedge | 3,164 | 2,127 |
| **Instruments for hedging portfolio of financial instruments** | **41,295** | **55,436** |
| Fair value hedge | 36,202 | 47,425 |
| Cash flow hedge | 5,093 | 8,011 |
| **Total** | **44,459** | **57,563** |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notional amount Liabilities | Fair value Liabilities | Notional amount Liabilities | Fair value Liabilities |
| **Hedging derivative instruments** | | | | |
| Interest rate swap contracts - OTC | | | | |
| Hedge of individual items | 81,201 | 3,164 | 41,135 | 2,127 |
| Portfolio hedge | 686,692 | 41,295 | 675,377 | 55,436 |
| **Total** | **767,893** | **44,459** | **716,512** | **57,563** |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Liabilities | Liabilities |
| **Risk exposure** | | |
| **Interest rate** | | |
| Designated in fair value hedges | 39,366 | 49,552 |
| Designated in cash flow hedges | 5,093 | 8,011 |
| Other risk management derivatives | - | - |
| **Total interest rate derivatives** | **44,459** | **57,563** |
| Hedging derivative instruments | | |
| Interest rate swap contracts - OTC | | |
| Hedge of individual items | 3,164 | 2,127 |
| Portfolio hedge | 41,295 | 55,436 |
| **Total** | **44,459** | **57,563** |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness | Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness |
| **Line in the statement of financial position that include hedging instrument** | | |
| Liabilities - Derivatives - hedge accounting | (44,459) | (57,563) |

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| **Line in the statement od financial position that include hedge item** | | |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | (22,223) | (38,416) |

## Note 15: Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk – liabilities

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Positive fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | 6,997 | 4,965 |
| Negative fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | (29,220) | (43,381) |
| **Total** | **(22,223)** | **(38,416)** |

# Note 16: Provisions

| EUR '000 | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| For pending legal cases | 41,284 | 18,396 |
| For jubilee awards and severance | 2,441 | 3,786 |
| For off-balance-sheet items | 3,269 | 5,415 |
| Other provisions | 803 | 1,002 |
| **Total** | **47,798** | **28,599** |

**Annual changes**
**31/12/2024**

| EUR '000 | For pending legal cases | For jubilee awards and severance | For off-balance-sheet items | Other provisions | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **18,396** | **3,786** | **5,416** | **1,002** | **28,599** |
| **Increases** | **24,512** | **1,830** | **1,720** | **231** | **28,294** |
| Balance Statement of Income | 24,512 | 1,830 | 1,720 | 231 | 28,294 |
| **Decreases** | **(1,624)** | **(3,175)** | **(3,866)** | **(430)** | **(9,095)** |
| Use of provisions | (1,624) | (1,488) | - | (430) | (3,542) |
| Decreases balance Statement of Income | - | (1,660) | (3,866) | - | (5,527) |
| Decreases balance equity | - | (27) | - | - | (27) |
| **Closing Balance** | **41,284** | **2,441** | **3,269** | **804** | **47,798** |

**31/12/2023**

| EUR '000 | For pending legal cases | For jubilee awards and severance | For off-balance-sheet items | Other provisions | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **13,036** | **2,385** | **4,154** | **331** | **19,905** |
| **Increases** | **5,639** | **2,608** | **3,299** | **1,031** | **12,577** |
| Balance Statement of Income | 5,639 | 2,608 | 3,299 | 1,031 | 12,577 |
| **Decreases** | **(279)** | **(1,207)** | **(2,037)** | **(360)** | **(3,883)** |
| Use of provisions | (3) | (220) | - | (360) | (583) |
| Decreases balance Statement of Income | (276) | (940) | (2,037) | - | (3,253) |
| Decreases balance equity | - | (47) | - | - | (47) |
| **Closing Balance** | **18,396** | **3,786** | **5,416** | **1,002** | **28,599** |

### Provisions for Legal Cases Related to CHF Loans

In 2024, the Bank recognized provisions totalling EUR 23 million, compared to EUR 5,4 million in 2023.
This increase primarily reflects higher provisioning for legal disputes related to CHF loans, following changes in court practice in 2023 which contributed to a rise in newly filed lawsuits.

**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, 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

# Notes on the Financial Statements

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 of ongoing court cases, timing of disputes and others that make unpredictable the final outcome.

**Provisions Measurement and Recognition under IAS 37**
The Bank recognizes provisions based on IAS 37 requirements, reflecting the best estimate of expected cash outflows as of the reporting date. The provision assessment is based on the assessment that considers the uncertainty as presented in the above paragraph.
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

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Accrued expenses and deferred income | 1,707 | 1,621 |
| Wage liabilities, wage compensations and contributions and taxes on wages and salaries and employee benefits (gross, including taxes and contributions) | 3,428 | 2,535 |
| Liabilities for taxes and contributions | 8,203 | 1,481 |
| **Total** | **13,338** | **5,637** |

## Note 18: Share capital

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Ordinary shares - subscribed by foreign banks | 20,384 | 20,384 |
| **Total** | **20,384** | **20,384** |

As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, 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

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Payments in excess of nominal amounts of paid-up shares | 91,736 | 91,736 |
| Share premium reserve | 16,024 | 16,024 |
| **Total** | **107,760** | **107,760** |

Payments in excess of nominal amounts of paid-up shares 91,736 thousand euros is 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.

Share premium reserve 16,024 thousand euros due to SIT to EUR conversion.

## Note 20: Accumulated other comprehensive income

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Accumulated other comprehensive income, cash flow hedge | (155) | (187) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 147 | (1,002) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income, Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans | 893 | 870 |
| **Total** | **885** | **(319)** |

## Note 20.1: Accumulated other comprehensive income, Cash flow hedge

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **(187)** | **27** |
| Gross value | (239) | 34 |
| Deferred taxes | 53 | (7) |
| **Decrease** | **32** | **(214)** |
| Gross value | 41 | (273) |
| Deferred taxes | (9) | 59 |
| **Closing Balance** | **(155)** | **(187)** |
| Gross value | (198) | (239) |
| Deferred taxes | 44 | 53 |

## Note 20.2: Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **(1,003)** | **(2,748)** |
| Gross value | (1,286) | (3,393) |
| Deferred taxes | 283 | 645 |
| **Increases** | **2,262** | **4,205** |
| Gross value | 2,901 | 5,391 |
| Deferred taxes | (638) | (1,186) |
| **Decreases** | **(1,114)** | **(2,459)** |
| Gross value | (1,428) | (3,152) |
| Deferred taxes | 314 | 693 |
| **Closing Balance** | **147** | **(1,003)** |
| Gross value | 187 | (1,286) |
| Deferred taxes | (41) | 283 |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 20.3: Accumulated other comprehensive income, Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **870** | **842** |
| Gross value | 977 | 930 |
| Deferred taxes | (107) | (87) |
| **Decreases** | **24** | **28** |
| Gross value | 27 | 47 |
| Deferred taxes | (3) | (19) |
| **Closing Balance** | **893** | **870** |
| Gross value | 1,004 | 977 |
| Deferred taxes | (110) | (107) |

## Note 21: Reserves from profit

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Mandatory reserves | 1,307 | 1,307 |
| Other reserves from profit | 98,470 | 98,470 |
| **Total** | **99,777** | **99,777** |

Mandatory reserves in accordance with the Companies Act (ZGD-1). Retained earnings are available for disbursment 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 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Net profit for the year | 41,308 | 46,744 |
| Retained earnings from previous years | 50,194 | 50,180 |
| **Balance sheet available profit** | **91,502** | **96,924** |
| Transfer to the following year | 91,502 | 96,924 |

Balance sheet available profit for the financial year 2024 is presented in the Statement of Changes in Shareholder`s equity and amounted to 91,502 thousand EUR (96,924 thousand EUR for 2023).

**Basic and diluted earnings per share**

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| (1) Net profit for the year | 41,308 | 46,744 |
| (2) Number of shares | 4,888,177 | 4,888,177 |
| (3) Weighted number of shares in the year | 4,888,177 | 4,888,177 |
| **(4) Earnings per share in euros (1) / (3)** | **8.45** | **9.56** |

## Note 23: Interest income

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 Total | Bank 31/12/2024 Of which interest on stage 3 exposures | Bank 31/12/2023 Total | Bank 31/12/2023 Of which interest on stage 3 exposures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Interest income calculated with the effective interest method** | **131,675** | **597** | **114,587** | **839** |
| Interest on financial assets at amortised cost | 85,650 | 597 | 76,230 | 839 |
| Debt securities | 545 | - | 434 | - |
| Loans to banks | 5,963 | - | 1,872 | - |
| Loans to non-bank customers | 79,142 | 597 | 73,924 | 839 |
| Interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 6,365 | - | 6,290 | - |
| Interest on demand deposits with central bank | 39,660 | - | 32,067 | - |
| Negative interest on liabilities | - | - | - | - |
| **Other interest income** | **24,285** | **-** | **17,317** | **-** |
| Interest on financial assets held for trading | 15,374 | - | 13,086 | - |
| Interest on derivatives used for hedging | 6,461 | - | 2,225 | - |
| **Interest on financial assets at amortised cost** | **2,450** | **-** | **2,006** | **-** |
| Loans to banks | 32 | - | 69 | - |
| Loans to non-bank customers | 2,418 | - | 1,937 | - |
| **Total** | **155,959** | **597** | **131,904** | **839** |

Interest on financial assets at amortised cost under the section of Other interest income relates to interest from factoring.

## Note 24: Interest expense

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on financial liabilities held to Central Bank | (384) | (4,038) |
| Interest on financial liabilities held for trading | (15,502) | (13,117) |
| Interest on received deposits and loans measured at amortised cost | (36,806) | (21,390) |
| Paid to banks | (5,250) | (843) |
| Paid to customers | (31,557) | (20,547) |
| Negative interest on assets | (1,393) | (4,640) |
| Interest on other liabilities | (27) | (8) |
| **Total** | **(54,113)** | **(43,193)** |

## Note 25: Dividend income

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 42 | 13 |
| Dividends from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss | 16 | 37 |
| **Total** | **58** | **50** |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 26: Fee and commission income

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Fees from transactions with securities | 7,265 | 7,142 |
| Fees from performing payment services – maintenance of transaction accounts | 2,125 | 2,027 |
| Fees from performing payment services – payments | 6,322 | 5,946 |
| Fees from performing payment services – card operations | 5,913 | 5,422 |
| Fees from performing other payment services | 2,639 | 2,354 |
| Fees from loan and lease transactions | 6,599 | 5,228 |
| Fees from corporate finance advisory | 1,679 | 293 |
| Fees from other transactions | 907 | 1,054 |
| **Subtotal of fees from contact with customers** | **33,449** | **29,466** |
| Fees from guarantees | 2,789 | 2,516 |
| **Total** | **36,238** | **31,982** |

## Note 27: Fee and commission expenses

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Fees for performed payment services – card operations | (4,171) | (3,674) |
| Fees for performed other payment services | (2,023) | (1,794) |
| Fees for performed agency services and commission operations | (2,164) | (2,063) |
| Fees for performed services for corporate finance advisory | - | - |
| Fees for performed other services | (2,175) | (2,013) |
| **Total** | **(10,532)** | **(9,544)** |

## 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 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Realised gains** | **699** | **338** |
| On loans at amortised cost | 674 | 269 |
| On other financial assets and liabilities | 25 | 69 |
| **Realised losses** | **(516)** | **(489)** |
| On financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt instruments | (516) | (489) |
| **Total** | **183** | **(151)** |

# Note 29: Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Net gains on securities trading | 31 | (15) |
| Net gains on purchase and sale of foreign currencies | 2,950 | 2,155 |
| Net gains / losses on derivatives | (51) | (1,009) |
| **Total** | **2,930** | **1,131** |

# Note 30: Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Gains** | **521** | **534** |
| Equity instruments | 521 | 534 |
| **Losses** | **(427)** | **(19)** |
| Equity instruments | (427) | (19) |
| **Total** | **94** | **515** |

# Note 31: Net gains or losses from hedge accounting

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Changes in fair value of derivatives used for hedging group financial instruments against interest rate risk | 375 | 8,643 |
| Changes in fair value of derivatives for hedging fair value of instruments - micro | (6,565) | (12,620) |
| Changes in fair value of derivatives used for hedging cashflows of group financial instruments - ineffective portion - macro | (4) | 1 |
| Changes in fair value of group financial instruments hedged against interest rate risk | 6,567 | 4,055 |
| **Total** | **373** | **79** |

# Note 32: Net exchange differences

| | **Bank** | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Gains on foreign exchange differences | 80,604 | 99,926 |
| Losses on foreign exchange differences | (80,917) | (99,808) |
| **Total** | **(313)** | **118** |

# Note 33: Net gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets

| | **Bank** | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Gains on derecognition | 11 | 1 |
| Losses on derecognition | (27) | (39) |
| **Total** | **(16)** | **(38)** |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 34: Other operating net income

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Gains** | **1,005** | **1,003** |
| Gains on operational risk | 4 | 7 |
| Refund of expenses for delegates abroad | 743 | 836 |
| Other gains | 258 | 160 |
| **Losses** | **(266)** | **(161)** |
| Memberships | (101) | (95) |
| Losses on operational risk | (19) | (10) |
| Other losses | (146) | (56) |
| **Total** | **739** | **842** |

## Note 35: Administrative expenses

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Staff costs | 27,630 | 26,797 |
| Other administrative costs | 20,443 | 13,834 |
| **Total** | **48,073** | **40,631** |

## Note 35.1: Staff costs

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross salaries | 22,117 | 21,304 |
| Contributions for social security | 3,341 | 3,214 |
| Contributions for pension insurance | 498 | 504 |
| Allowance for transport to work and for meals | 164 | 118 |
| Other staff costs | 1,510 | 1,657 |
| **Total** | **27,630** | **26,797** |

## Note 35.2: Other administrative costs

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Operating leasehold on premises | 40 | 51 |
| IT services | 5,443 | 6,305 |
| Post and communication | 1,391 | 1,330 |
| Consulting and auditing services | 1,355 | 1,478 |
| Other outsourced services | 1,685 | 1,755 |
| Marketing | 679 | 630 |
| Training | 140 | 151 |
| Material costs | 617 | 702 |
| Costs of fixed assets maintenance and security | 439 | 442 |
| Insurance | 253 | 265 |
| Travel costs | 107 | 80 |
| Supervison costs | 561 | 463 |
| Credit risk related costs | 56 | 132 |
| Taxation cost and other payables | 7,677 | 50 |
| **Total** | **20,443** | **13,834** |

The costs of audit services for the Bank include the costs of the annual report audit in the amount of 184 thousand euros, and the costs of 8 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 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash contributions to deposit guarantee schemes | 1,207 | 1,272 |
| Cash contributions to resolution funds | 41 | 955 |
| **Total** | **1,249** | **2,227** |

## Note 37: Depreciation

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Depreciation of tangible assets** | **2,339** | **2,552** |
| Depreciation of leasehold improvements | 245 | 258 |
| Depreciation of right of use of buildings | 1,447 | 1,602 |
| Depreciation of right of use of leased other assets | 55 | 62 |
| Depreciation of computer hardware | 433 | 494 |
| Depreciation of other equipment | 158 | 136 |
| **Amortisation of intangible assets** | **3,690** | **3,576** |
| **Total** | **6,029** | **6,128** |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 38: Net modification gain or losses

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Gains** | **31** | **61** |
| Loans to corporates | 15 | 17 |
| Loans to private customers | 16 | 44 |
| **Losses** | **(162)** | **(5)** |
| Loans to corporates | (146) | (0) |
| Loans to private customers | (16) | (5) |
| **Total** | **(131)** | **56** |

## Note 39: Provisions

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Pending legal cases | (24,512) | (5,377) |
| Severance and jubilee salaries | (170) | (1,668) |
| Other provisions | (231) | (1,030) |
| Off-balance-sheet items | 2,146 | (1,262) |
| **Total** | **(22,767)** | **(9,337)** |

## Note 40: Impairments

| | Bank | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUR '000** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| **Impairment of financial assets, measured at amortized cost** | **(818)** | **4,922** |
| Increase | (21,551) | (16,566) |
| Loans | (21,535) | (16,538) |
| Other financial assets | (16) | (28) |
| Decrease | 20,733 | 21,488 |
| Loans | 20,713 | 20,847 |
| Other financial assets | 20 | 641 |
| **Write-offs of financial assets, measured at amortized cost** | **3** | **(47)** |
| Write-offs | (17) | (63) |
| Income from previously written-off receivables | 20 | 16 |
| **Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income** | **(1)** | **-** |
| Increase | (2) | (1) |
| Decrease | 1 | 1 |
| **Impairment of other assets** | **(5)** | **(2,625)** |
| Increase | (6) | (2,625) |
| Decrease | 1 | - |
| **Total** | **(821)** | **2,250** |

# Note 41: Corporate income tax

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Current tax | (11,217) | (10,954) |
| Deferred tax | (5) | 20 |
| **Total income tax expense** | **(11,222)** | **(10,934)** |

Impacts on OCI are disclosed within Note 21: Accumulated other comprehensive income

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit / loss before tax** | **57.678** | **47.773** |
| Tax rate | 22% | 19% |
| Tax liability considering theoretical tax rate | (11,557) | (10,959) |
| Tax effects of: | | |
| Tax-exempt income | 10 | 3 |
| Non-deductable expenses | (152) | (315) |
| Tax allowances | 482 | 317 |
| **Tax liability** | **(11,217)** | **(10,954)** |
| Effective tax rate | 21% | 19% |

# Notes to off-balance-sheet sheet Items

## Note 42: Off-balance-sheet items

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Guarantees | 592,067 | 509,132 |
| Committed credit and overdraft lines | 702,451 | 648,459 |
| Creditors on spot business | 7,223 | 5,378 |
| Letters of credit | - | 897 |
| Notional amount of derivatives | 3,469,589 | 3,176,891 |
| **Total** | **4,771,330** | **4,340,757** |

## Note 42.1: Guarantee movements

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **509,132** | **432,130** |
| **Increases** | **322,056** | **262,298** |
| Issued guarantees | 320,200 | 259,207 |
| Exchange rate differences | 1,856 | 3,091 |
| **Decreases** | **(239,121)** | **(185,296)** |
| Redemption | (1,305) | (1,565) |
| Expired guarantees | (235,985) | (180,646) |
| Exchange rate differences | (1,831) | (3,085) |
| **Closing balance** | **592,067** | **509,132** |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 42.2: Derivatives

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024<br>Level 2 | 31/12/2023<br>Level 2 |
|---|---|---|
| Forwards and futures | 266,257 | 159,699 |
| Interest options | 225,000 | 225,000 |
| Currency options | 69,304 | 28,054 |
| Interest swaps | 2,732,039 | 2,648,055 |
| Held for trading | 1,031,238 | 986,988 |
| Held for hedging | 1,700,801 | 1,661,067 |
| Currency swaps | 176,989 | 116,083 |
| Held for trading | 125,990 | 55,608 |
| Held for hedging | 50,999 | 60,475 |
| **Total** | **3,469,589** | **3,176,891** |

## Note 43: Fiduciary activities

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash from clients for brokerage with financial instruments | 4,926 | 4,861 |
| Receivables from managing financial instruments | 74 | 74 |
| Receivables from custody business | 11,012,679 | 11,306,329 |
| Receivables from settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers) | 5,109 | 2,147 |
| Receivables from other businesses on behalf and for account of third parties | 70,898 | 76,340 |
| **Assets total** | **11,093,686** | **11,389,751** |
| Liabilities to customers from money and financial instruments | 4,986 | 4,934 |
| Liabilities to other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers) | 11,017,802 | 11,308,477 |
| Liabilities from other businesses on behalf and for account of third parties | 70,898 | 76,340 |
| **Liabilities total** | **11,093,686** | **11,389,751** |

## Note 44: Agency services

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Claims of settlement and transaction accounts for client assets** | **11,017,862** | **11,308,550** |
| From financial instruments | 11,012,753 | 11,306,403 |
| To the settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers) | 5,109 | 2,147 |
| **Clients' cash** | **4,926** | **4,861** |
| On settlement account for clients' funds | 2,335 | 2,316 |
| On banks' transaction accounts | 2,591 | 2,545 |
| **Assets total** | **11,022,788** | **11,313,411** |
| **Liabilities of settlement account or transaction accounts for clients' funds** | **11,022,788** | **11,313,411** |
| To clients from cash and financial instruments | 4,986 | 4,934 |
| To other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers) | 11,017,802 | 11,308,477 |
| **Liabilities total** | **11,022,788** | **11,313,411** |
| **Off-balance-sheet items** | **11,012,753** | **11,306,403** |
| **Clients' financial instruments, itemised by services** | **11,012,753** | **11,306,403** |
| Managing financial instruments | 74 | 74 |
| Custodian services | 11,012,679 | 11,306,329 |

# Note 45: Related parties

## Statement of Financial Position

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Loans** | **85,912** | **37,003** |
| Management Board | 147 | 156 |
| Parent company | 74,022 | 33,736 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 11,687 | 3,051 |
| Other related parties | 56 | 60 |
| **Derivatives** | **104,714** | **126,527** |
| Parent company | 96,609 | 40,354 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 8,104 | 86,172 |
| **Other assets** | **1,914** | **1,099** |
| Parent company | 1,318 | 733 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 596 | 365 |
| **Total assets** | **192,539** | **164,629** |
| **Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost** | **120,497** | **90,837** |
| Management Board | 244 | 170 |
| Parent company | 109,096 | 35,735 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 10,925 | 54,794 |
| Other related parties | 233 | 138 |
| **Derivatives** | **49,742** | **61,702** |
| Parent company | 48,839 | 21,432 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 903 | 40,271 |
| **Other liabilities** | **1,276** | **1,554** |
| Parent company | 778 | 584 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 497 | 969 |
| **Total liabilities** | **171,515** | **154,093** |

# Notes on the Financial Statements

## Income Statement

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income** | **25,182** | **17,069** |
| Management Board | 2 | 2 |
| Parent company | 17,870 | 8,754 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 7,309 | 8,312 |
| **Interest expense** | **5,463** | **4,034** |
| Parent company | 3,923 | 1,832 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 1,540 | 2,202 |
| **Fee and commission income** | **1,424** | **1,681** |
| Management Board | 1 | - |
| Parent company | 50 | 48 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 1,373 | 1,633 |
| **Fee and commission expenses** | **1,563** | **364** |
| Parent company | 422 | 116 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 1,141 | 248 |
| **Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading** | **(1,429)** | **(23,469)** |
| Parent company | (13,501) | (2,809) |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 12,073 | (20,660) |
| **Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting** | **(6,193)** | **(3,975)** |
| Parent company | (8,282) | (8,153) |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 2,088 | 4,177 |
| **Other operating income** | **795** | **836** |
| Parent company | 650 | 641 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 146 | 195 |
| **Administrative costs** | **2,999** | **4,158** |
| Parent company | 567 | 391 |
| Other companies within UniCredit | 2,431 | 3,766 |

Figures which amounted to less than 1 thousand EUR are not reported.

## Remuneration paid

| EUR '000 | Bank 31/12/2024 | Bank 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Remuneration paid to the Management Board** | **1,247** | **1,121** |
| Salaries and other short-term benefits | 1,247 | 1,121 |
| Insurance premiums | 0 | - |
| **Remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board members** | **11** | **15** |
| **Remuneration paid to other employees with an individual contract** | **5,062** | **4,535** |
| Salaries and other short-term benefits | 5,062 | 4,535 |
| **Total** | **6,320** | **5,671** |
| Number of the Management Board members as of 31 December | 5 | 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 | 66 | 67 |

There were five Supervisory Board members as of 31 December 2024 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 31.12.2024 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 behavioural 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 defence 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: Credit Risk Operations, Non-Financial and Financial Risks, Strategic, Credit & Integrated Risks and Internal Validation.

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 programmes 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 organisational 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 analysing 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 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:**

| | Rating | Rating | PD * in % | PD* in % | PD* in % | Comparable Rating | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No.** | **classes** | **notches** | **min.** | **mean** | **max.** | **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 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks | 1,162,376 | 1,180,692 |
| Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income | 293,382 | 288,038 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 2,143,965 | 2,004,520 |
| o/w Debt securities | 30,817 | 25,030 |
| o/w To banks | 159,758 | 34,774 |
| o/w To customers | 1.949,793 | 1,937,913 |
| o/w Other financial assets | 3,597 | 6,803 |
| **Total** | **3,599,723** | **3,473,250** |

Please note that in all the tables and graphs in the following sections, Held for sale accounts are excluded.

The Bank’s on-balance sheet portfolio increased by 126.5 million EUR gross or by 3.5 % as compared to the previous year. As of 31 December 2024, the total Bank's on-balance-sheet credit exposure amounted to 3,600 million EUR gross.

**Exposure of off-balance-sheet items to credit risk**

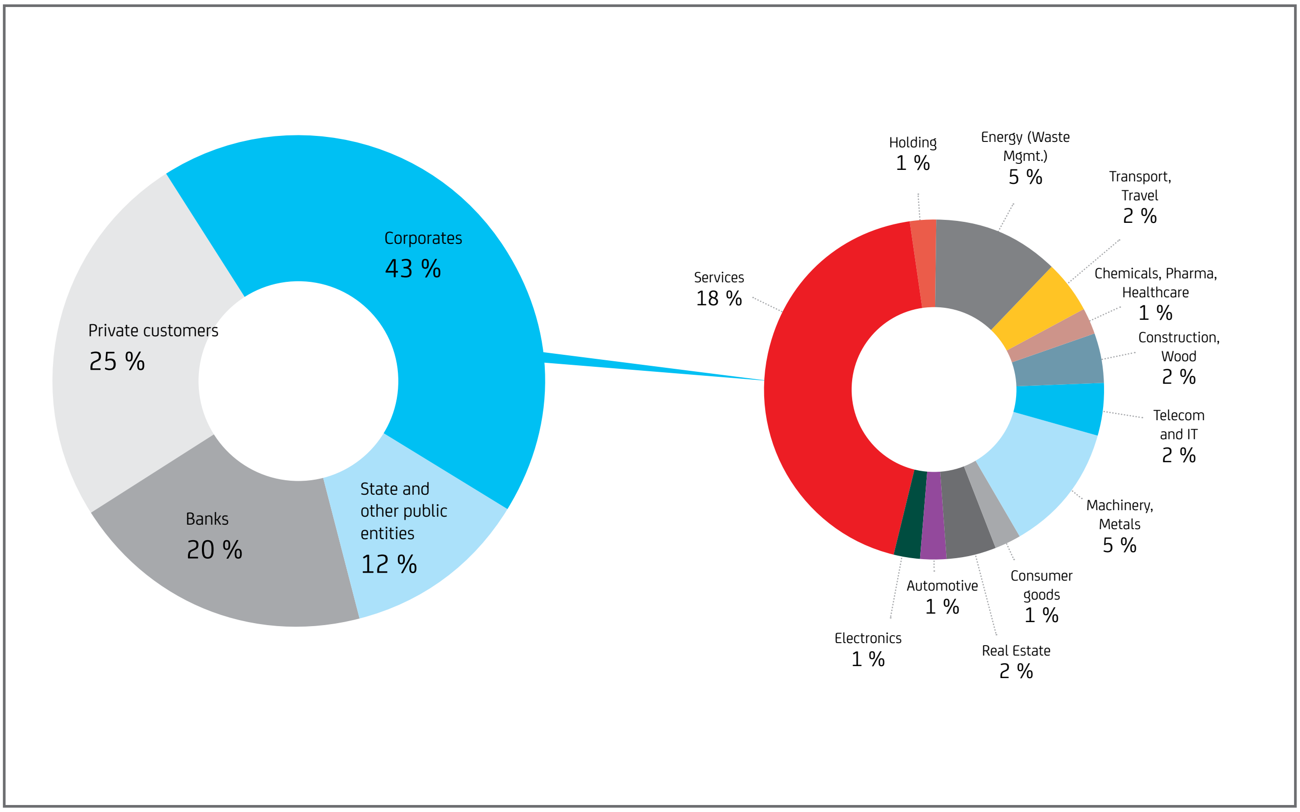
| EUR ’000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Guarantees and letters of credit | 592,066 | 510,029 |
| Committed credit and overdraft lies | 702,451 | 648,460 |
| Creditors on spot business | 7,223 | 5,570 |
| Notional amount of derivatives | 3,469,589 | 3,176,891 |
| **Total** | **4,771,329** | **4,340,950** |

The Bank’s off-balance sheet credit portfolio increased by 430.4 million EUR or by 9.0 % as compared to the previous year. As of 31 December 2024 the total off-balance-sheet credit exposure amounted to 4,771 million EUR.

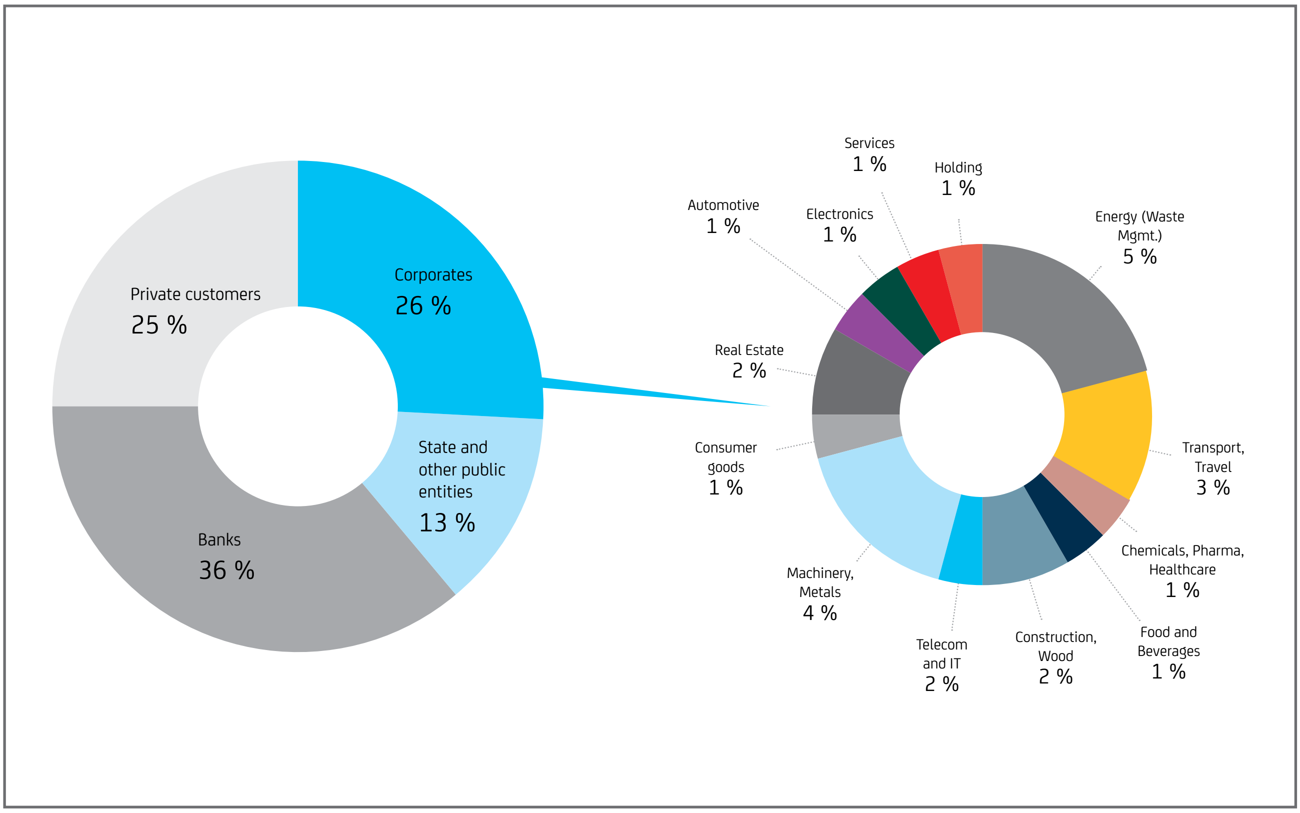
### Portfolio analysis

In the non-banking sector, higher volumes are attributable to the increase in the sector Other. Exposures to the sector Banks decreased in 2024. Held for sale portfolio is not included.

## Bank's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2024




## Bank's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2023



# Risk Report

## Segmented split of the Bank's portfolio

| | Exposure (EUR '000) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
| Agriculture, Forestry | 966 | 1,265 |
| Automotive | 50,030 | 38,073 |
| Banks | 708,269 | 1,215,531 |
| Chemicals, Pharma, Healthcare | 30,048 | 44,798 |
| Construction, Wood | 68,765 | 70,408 |
| Consumer Goods | 38,572 | 36,763 |
| Electronics | 19,741 | 22,752 |
| Energy (Waste Management) | 168,277 | 175,798 |
| Families | 16,464 | 18,461 |
| Fin Institution & Insurance | 1,183 | 7,699 |
| Food And Beverage | 16,688 | 35,518 |
| Holding | 19,912 | 26,938 |
| Machinery, Metals | 170,132 | 124,833 |
| Media, Paper | 4,360 | 6,541 |
| Other | 663,279 | 69.682 |
| Private | 899,119 | 872,485 |
| Public Entities & Other | 436,796 | 424,069 |
| Real Estate | 75,262 | 85,275 |
| Services | 36,234 | 27,503 |
| Shipping | 27 | 2 |
| Telecom, IT | 62,047 | 53,187 |
| Textiles | 4,843 | 2,522 |
| Tourism | 9,785 | 5,033 |
| Transport, Travel | 98,924 | 108,113 |
| **Total** | **3,599,723** | **3,473,250** |

## Geographical split of the Bank's portfolio

| | Exposure (EUR '000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Credit risk profile by region** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** | **Growth in %** |
| Slovenia | 3,273,934 | 3,246,687 | 0.8 % |
| Italy | 138,580 | 100,782 | 37.5 % |
| Croatia | 50,641 | 50,202 | 0.9 % |
| Austria | 30,657 | 14,349 | (13.9 %) |
| Germany | 25,749 | 12,249 | 40.7 % |
| Switzerland | 23,341 | 11,203 | 173.7 % |
| Netherlands | 17,231 | 10,053 | (34.7 %) |
| Belgium | 12,360 | 5,487 | (96.3 %) |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6,566 | 4,285 | (47.4 %) |
| United States | 6,185 | 3,894 | (56.9 %) |
| Other | 14,479 | 14,059 | 366.7 % |
| **Total** | **3,599,723** | **3,473,250** | **371.2 %** |

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 UniCredit Group and transaction through the Target 2 account with the Bank of Slovenia.

## 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 UniCredit 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 formalised 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 2024 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 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 | Gross carrying amount | Loss allowance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
| Less than 50 % | 119,319 | (2,995) | 189,311 | (4,081) |
| 51-70 % | 131,518 | (613) | 222,521 | (1,025) |
| 71-90 % | 153,151 | (933) | 270,315 | (1,436) |
| 91-100 % | 14,462 | (606) | 22,073 | (591) |
| More than 100 % | 35,410 | (1,275) | 50,063 | (1,819) |
| **Total** | **453,859** | **(6,423)** | **754,284** | **(8,953)** |

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 amortised 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 | Gross carrying amount | Loss allowance | Collateral |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | | | 31/12/2023 | | |
| 1 | 155,026 | (23) | 49,500 | 143,527 | (35) | 49,500 |
| 2 | 215,162 | (69) | 29,181 | 262,546 | (124) | 11,994 |
| 3 | 201,027 | (184) | 124,505 | 253,658 | (532) | 172,261 |
| 4 | 397,364 | (1,588) | 273,642 | 424,524 | (1,513) | 280,091 |
| 5 | 621,585 | (4,219) | 448,331 | 545,751 | (3,805) | 439,866 |
| 6 | 224,299 | (2,620) | 133,388 | 216,586 | (2,846) | 132,048 |
| 7 | 82,495 | (3,285) | 23,983 | 31,211 | (1,873) | 22,765 |
| 8 | 13,649 | (1,556) | 8,588 | 12,876 | (1,870) | 9,787 |
| Doubtful and default | 30,401 | (21,431) | 16,258 | 37,893 | (24,740) | 19,838 |
| Not rated | 12,382 | (219) | 0,734 | 16,144 | (256) | 1,697 |
| **Total** | **1,953,390** | **(35,194)** | **1,108,110** | **1,944,716** | **(37,594)** | **1,139,847** |

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.

### The Bank’s exposure towards banks according to credit rating and loss allowance

| EUR '000 | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
| 1 | 561,381 | (1) | 1,143,200 | (1) |
| 2 | 146,287 | (14) | 68,033 | (1) |
| 3 | 29 | (0) | 4,112 | (0) |
| 4 | 383 | (0) | 115 | (0) |
| 5 | 0 | (0) | - | - |
| 6 | 0 | (0) | - | - |
| 7 | 3 | (1) | 3 | (0) |
| 8 | 0 | (0) | 0 | (0) |
| Doubtful and default | 0 | - | - | (0) |
| Not rated | 614,051 | - | 3 | - |
| **Total** | **1,322,134** | **(16)** | **1,215,466** | **(2)** |

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 and demand deposits at banks Loans and advances to Banks measured at amortised cost.

### Market value of the Bank’s collateral by type of collateral

| EUR '000 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Collateral Types** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Mortgage | 2,736,910 | 2,665,623 |
| Movable property | - | - |
| Irrevocable commitments issued to the Bank | 166,372 | 245,659 |
| Bank deposits | 4,042 | 5,971 |
| Other collateral | 47,111 | 47,203 |
| **Total** | **2,954,435** | **2,964,456** |

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 2023, the value of collateral stays almost unchanged (only collateral type structure change).

### The Bank’s non-performing exposure – financial assets at amortised cost, excluding cash according to product

| EUR '000 | Exposure | Loss allowance | Collateral | Exposure | Loss allowance | Collateral |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Product** | | 31/12/2024 | | | 31/12/2023 | |
| Retail | 9,549 | (7,507) | 3,427 | 13,526 | (9,443) | 4,706 |
| o/w Consumer lending | 3,819 | (3,072) | 7 | 4,072 | (3,276) | 17 |
| o/w Mortgage lending | 5,342 | (4,180) | 3,341 | 8,268 | (5,272) | 4,420 |
| o/w Small Business | 388 | (255) | 78 | 1,187 | (895) | 269 |
| Corporate lending | 20,853 | (13,924) | 12,831 | 24,367 | (15,297) | 15,132 |
| **Total** | **30,401** | **(21,431)** | **16,258** | **37,893** | **(24,740)** | **19,838** |

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 amortised 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[1] 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 pursues 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[2] 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[3], 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[4], 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, Countries) 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

1 currently applied definition in place since Q1 2021
2 Client or group of clients
3 For threshold defined by National Competent Authority out of SSM perimeter please refer to Regulation (eu) 2018/1845 of the European central bank
4 All exposures apart from equity must be considered in the computation of the credit obligation past due and the on-balance exposures

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[5] 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 Credit 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 Restructuring and Workout 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

5 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.

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).

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 2024.

**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 amortised 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 realisation 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.

### The Bank's on balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – Cash balances excluded

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 482,680 | 2 | - | **482,682** | 392,600 | - | - | 392,600 |
| 2 | 325,056 | 127 | - | **325,183** | 296,278 | 72 | - | 296,350 |
| 3 | 200,903 | 124 | - | **201,027** | 236,893 | 17,794 | - | 254,687 |
| 4 | 370,799 | 26,565 | - | **397,364** | 375,630 | 48,894 | - | 424,524 |
| 5 | 583,062 | 38,523 | - | **621,585** | 506,776 | 38,975 | - | 545,751 |
| 6 | 187,792 | 36,507 | - | **224,299** | 193,937 | 22,630 | - | 216,567 |
| 7 | 16,292 | 66,203 | - | **82,495** | 17,733 | 13,025 | - | 30,758 |
| 8 | 2,935 | 10,714 | - | **13,649** | 3,092 | 10,256 | - | 13,328 |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | 30,401 | **30,401** | - | - | 37,893 | 37,893 |
| Not rated | 53,919 | 4,743 | - | **58,662** | 71,803 | 8,277 | - | 80,080 |
| **Total on-balance** | **2,223,438** | **183,508** | **30,401** | **2,437,347** | 2,094,742 | 159,923 | 37,893 | 2,292,558 |
| Loss allowance | (5,637) | (8,147) | (21,431) | **(35,215)** | (6,855) | (6,007) | (24,740) | (37,602) |
| **Carrying amount** | **2,217,801** | **175,361** | **8,970** | **2,402,132** | 2,087,887 | 153,916 | 13,153 | 2,254,956 |

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, Loans, financial assets at amortised 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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 46,915 | - | - | **46,915** | 24,434 | - | - | 24,434 |
| 2 | 385,113 | 10,092 | - | **395,205** | 282,869 | 5,528 | - | 288,397 |
| 3 | 213,442 | 15,056 | - | **228,498** | 145,957 | 108,763 | - | 254,720 |
| 4 | 298,518 | 5,890 | - | **304,408** | 253,361 | 40,895 | - | 294,256 |
| 5 | 138,112 | 11,717 | - | **149,829** | 154,359 | 11,669 | - | 166,028 |
| 6 | 83,313 | 20,277 | - | **103,590** | 65,597 | 17,372 | - | 82,969 |
| 7 | 12,075 | 27,672 | - | **39,747** | 6,373 | 13,024 | | 19,397 |
| 8 | 19 | 239 | - | **258** | 10 | 761 | 1 | 772 |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | - | **0** | - | - | 3,441 | 3,441 |
| Not rated | 23,662 | 254 | 2,151 | **26,067** | 23,914 | 286 | | 24,200 |
| **Total off-balance** | **1,201,169** | **91,197** | **2,151** | **1,294,517** | 956,874 | 198,298 | 3,442 | 1,158,614 |
| Loss allowance | (794) | (759) | (1,716) | **(3,269)** | (1,114) | (1,186) | (3,015) | (5,415) |
| **Carrying amount** | **1,200,375** | **90,438** | **435** | **1,291,248** | 955,760 | 197,112 | 327 | 1,153,199 |

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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 327,657 | - | - | **327,657** | 249,073 | - | - | 249,073 |
| 2 | 110,020 | - | - | **110,020** | 33,804 | - | - | 33,804 |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | 1,029 | - | - | 1,029 |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| Not rated | 46,280 | - | - | **46,280** | 63,936 | - | - | 63,936 |
| **Total on-balance** | **483,957** | **-** | **-** | **483,957** | 347,842 | - | - | 347,842 |
| Loss allowance | (21) | - | - | **(21)** | (8) | - | - | (8) |
| **Carrying amount** | **483,936** | | **-** | **483,936** | 347,834 | - | - | 347,834 |

**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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 146,783 | - | - | **146,783** | 134,987 | 4,933 | - | 139,920 |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | 53 | - | - | 53 |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | 92 | - | - | 92 |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | 897 | - | - | 897 |
| 6 | 1,000 | - | - | **1,000** | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | 1 | - | - | **1** | - | - | - | - |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | - | **-** | - | | - | - |
| Not rated | 71 | - | - | **71** | - | - | - | - |
| **Total off-balance** | **147,855** | **-** | **-** | **147,855** | 136,029 | 4,933 | - | 140,962 |
| Loss allowance | 3 | - | - | **3** | (2) | - | - | (2) |
| **Carrying amount** | **147,858** | **-** | **-** | **147,858** | 136,027 | 4,933 | - | 140,960 |

**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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 155,023 | 2 | - | **155,025** | 143,527 | - | - | 143,527 |
| 2 | 215,034 | 127 | - | **215,161** | 262,474 | 72 | - | 262,546 |
| 3 | 138,505 | 37 | - | **138,542** | 151,083 | 16,889 | - | 167,972 |
| 4 | 84,965 | 25,493 | - | **110,458** | 130,735 | 21,015 | - | 151,750 |
| 5 | 180,196 | 32,132 | - | **212,328** | 161,462 | 8,695 | - | 170,157 |
| 6 | 66,042 | 28,259 | - | **94,301** | 81,293 | 10,308 | - | 91,601 |
| 7 | 2,613 | 53,699 | - | **56,312** | 2,128 | 1,899 | - | 4,027 |
| 8 | 1 | 31 | - | **32** | - | 993 | - | 993 |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | 20,853 | **20,853** | - | - | 24,371 | 24,371 |
| Not rated | 68 | 2,204 | - | **2,273** | 217 | 6,108 | - | 6,325 |
| **Total on-balance** | **842,448** | **141,985** | **20,853** | **1,005,284** | 932,919 | 65,979 | 24,371 | 1,023,269 |
| Loss allowance | (3,687) | (5,389) | (13,925) | **(23,001)** | (4,960) | (1,796) | (15,297) | (22,053) |
| **Carrying amount** | **838,761** | **136,596** | **6,927** | **982,283** | 927,959 | 64,183 | 9,074 | 1,001,216 |

**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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 46,917 | 0 | 0 | **46,917** | 24,434 | - | - | 24,434 |
| 2 | 238,421 | 10,000 | 0 | **248,421** | 147,882 | 595 | - | 148,477 |
| 3 | 210,460 | 15,055 | 0 | **225,515** | 142,632 | 108,732 | - | 251,364 |
| 4 | 288,432 | 5,875 | 0 | **294,307** | 242,877 | 40,486 | - | 283,363 |
| 5 | 124,019 | 11,246 | 0 | **135,266** | 138,180 | 10,886 | - | 149,066 |
| 6 | 77,082 | 18,869 | 0 | **95,951** | 59,392 | 17,176 | - | 76,568 |
| 7 | 11,292 | 27,200 | | **38,492** | 5,798 | 12,543 | - | 18,341 |
| 8 | 2 | 40 | | **42** | - | 648 | - | 648 |
| Doubtful and default | 0 | 0 | 2,067 | **2,067** | - | - | 3,339 | 3,339 |
| Not rated | 3,726 | 155 | | **3,881** | 4,318 | 157 | - | 4,475 |
| **Total off-balance** | **1,000,352** | **88,441** | **2,067** | **1,090,860** | 765,513 | 191,223 | 3,339 | 960,075 |
| Loss allowance | (576) | (700) | (1,668) | **(2,944)** | (829) | (917) | (3,012) | (4,758) |
| **Carrying amount** | **999,776** | **87,741** | **399** | **1,087,916** | 764,684 | 190,306 | 327 | 955,317 |

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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 62,398 | 87 | - | **62,485** | 84,781 | 905 | - | 85,686 |
| 4 | 285,836 | 1,072 | - | **286,908** | 244,895 | 27,879 | - | 272,774 |
| 5 | 402,867 | 6,391 | - | **409,258** | 345,314 | 30,280 | - | 375,594 |
| 6 | 121,750 | 8,248 | - | **129,998** | 112,644 | 12,322 | - | 124,966 |
| 7 | 13,679 | 12,504 | - | **26,183** | 15,605 | 11,126 | - | 26,731 |
| 8 | 2,934 | 10,683 | - | **13,617** | 3,092 | 9,263 | - | 12,335 |
| Doubtful and default | | | 9,549 | **9,549** | - | - | 13,522 | 13,522 |
| Not rated | 7,570 | 2,538 | | **10,108** | 7,650 | 2,169 | - | 9,819 |
| **Total on-balance** | **897,034** | **41,523** | **9,549** | **948,106** | 813,981 | 93,944 | 13,522 | 921,447 |
| Loss allowance | (1,930) | (2,756) | (7,507) | **(12,193)** | (1,887) | (4,211) | (9,443) | (15,541) |
| **Carrying amount** | **895,102** | **38,767** | **2,042** | **935,911** | 812,094 | 89,733 | 4,079 | 905,906 |

**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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 2,692 | 2 | 0 | **2,694** | 3,272 | 31 | - | 3,303 |
| 4 | 10,085 | 15 | 0 | **10,100** | 10,392 | 409 | - | 10,801 |
| 5 | 14,093 | 471 | 0 | **14,563** | 15,282 | 783 | - | 16,065 |
| 6 | 6,231 | 407 | 0 | **6,638** | 6,205 | 196 | - | 6,401 |
| 7 | 783 | 472 | 0 | **1,255** | 575 | 481 | - | 1,056 |
| 8 | 17 | 197 | 0 | **214** | 10 | 113 | 1 | 124 |
| Doubtful and default | 0 | 0 | 83 | **83** | - | - | 102 | 102 |
| Not rated | 19,865 | 99 | 0 | **19,964** | 19,596 | 129 | - | 19,725 |
| **Total off-balance** | **53,766** | **1,663** | **83** | **55,512** | 55,332 | 2,142 | 103 | 57,577 |
| Loss allowance | (215) | (59) | (48) | **(322)** | (283) | (269) | (103) | (655) |
| **Carrying amount** | **53,551** | **1,604** | **35** | **55,190** | 55,049 | 1,873 | - | 56,922 |

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.

## Portfolio quality

**The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – financial assets at amortised cost (loans to banks, non-banks customers and other financial assets)**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Days overdue | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
| Performing loans | 2,063,793 | (13,029) | 1,826,708 | (10,384) |
| Overdue receivables up to 29 days | 15,182 | (677) | 112,503 | (2,180) |
| Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days | 3,590 | (51) | 1,652 | (235) |
| Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days | 181 | (19) | 734 | (55) |
| **Total** | **2,082,747** | **(13,776)** | **1,941,597** | **(12,854)** |

**The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – Loans at amortised cost to Banks**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Days overdue | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
| Performing loans | 159,758 | (14) | 34,774 | (1) |
| Overdue receivables up to 29 days | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **159,758** | **(14)** | **34,774** | **(1)** |

Please note, that overdue receivables from bank up to 29 days relates to group propagation effect. The receivables have been settled shortly after the reporting date.

**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 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Days overdue | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
| Performing loans | 978,972 | (9,038) | 907,585 | (5,457) |
| Overdue receivables up to 29 days | 2,562 | (38) | 91,025 | (1,235) |
| Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days | 2,899 | | 265 | (59) |
| Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days | - | - | 23 | (5) |
| **Total** | **984,432** | **(9,076)** | **998,898** | **(6,756)** |

**The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – balances with Private customers and Small Business clients**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Days overdue | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
| Performing loans | 925,064 | (3,976) | 884,349 | (4,927) |
| Overdue receivables up to 29 days | 12,620 | (640) | 21,478 | (945) |
| Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days | 691 | (51) | 1,387 | (176) |
| Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days | 181 | (19) | 711 | (50) |
| **Total** | **938,556** | **(4,686)** | **907,925** | **(6,098)** |

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 amortised 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.

**Bank's Impaired loans**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
| Past-due | 2,743 | (2,185) | 2,812 | (2,086) |
| Doubtful | 19,376 | (12,307) | 28,263 | (16,559) |
| Non-performing | 8,282 | (6,939) | 6,818 | (6,096) |
| **Total** | **30,401** | **(21,431)** | **37,893** | **(24,740)** |

**Bank's Impaired loans– exposure to Corporate entitites**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
| Past-due | 202 | (2) | 327 | (257) |
| Doubtful | 15,840 | (10,073) | 21,707 | (12,716) |
| Non-performing | 4,810 | (3,849) | 2,337 | (2,324) |
| **Total** | **20,852** | **(13,924)** | **24,371** | **(15,297)** |

**Bank's Impaired loans– exposure to Retail clients (Private customers and Micro business clients)**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
| Past-due | 2,541 | (2,183) | 2,485 | (1,829) |
| Doubtful | 3,536 | (2,234) | 6,556 | (3,843) |
| Non-performing | 3,472 | (3,090) | 4,481 | (3,772) |
| **Total** | **9,549** | **(7,507)** | **13,522** | **(9,443)** |

Loan loss provisions in the Bank covered 70.5 % (62.2 % in 2023) 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 2024, the value of NPLs decreased by 7 million EUR or by 25 % to 30.4 million EUR (37.9 million EUR as of 31 December 2023). Loan loss provisions for non-performing loans decreased by 3 million EUR or by 13.4 % to 21.4 million EUR (24.7 million EUR 31 December 2023).

### 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 (in  2023 there were 60 % and 40 %), while average scenario is used for staging allocation.

**Macroeconomic drivers of loss according to macroeconomic scenarios**

| EUR '000 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Real GDP, yoy % change** | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.48 | 2.34 | 2.97 | 2.76 |
| Negative scenario | 1.48 | 0.54 | - | 1.8 |
| Positive scenario | 1.48 | 3.12 | 4.27 | 3.41 |
| **Inflation (CPI) yoy (%), eop** | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.66 | 2.81 | 2 | 2 |
| Negative scenario | 1.66 | 2.51 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Positive scenario | 1.66 | 3.37 | 2 | 2.14 |
| **Inflation (CPI) yoy (%), average** | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.93 | 2.51 | 2.41 | 2 |
| Negative scenario | 1.93 | 2.36 | 1.96 | 1.65 |
| Positive scenario | 1.93 | 2.79 | 2.69 | 2.07 |
| **Monthly wage, nominal EUR** | | | | |
| Baseline | 2,361 | 2,514 | 2,649 | 2,775 |
| Negative scenario | 2,361 | 2,358 | 2,404 | 2,487 |
| Positive scenario | 2,361 | 2,527 | 2,705 | 2,855 |
| **Unemployment rate, %** | | | | |
| Baseline | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Negative scenario | 3.7 | 4.17 | 4.87 | 4.69 |
| Positive scenario | 3.7 | 3.54 | 3.31 | 3.13 |
| **Long-term interest rates 10y (%)** | | | | |
| Baseline | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Negative scenario | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Positive scenario | 3.1 | 3.55 | 3.75 | 3.65 |
| **House price index, yoy % change** | | | | |
| Baseline | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Negative scenario | 4 | 3.92 | 2.29 | 5.73 |
| Positive scenario | 4 | 5.26 | 5.52 | 6.52 |

## Multiple scenarios

IFRS 9 macroeconomic scenario was updated as of 31 December 2024 Baseline scenario (so called “Mild Recession” weighted at 60 %), which reflects the expectations considered most likely concerning macroeconomic trends, was defined and combined with the Downturn Scenario (so called “Severe Recession” weighted at 35 %), that reflects a downward forecast of the macroeconomic parameters and consequently in the expected profitability of the business and the Upside Scenario (so called “Economic Growth” 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 7 % equivalent to around 0.5 million EUR in the negative scenario and decrease by 3 % or 0.2 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 2 %.

# 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) |
| 1.38 | (0.92) | (0.24) | 31.6 | 32 | 27 | 5 | 4.6 | 13 % | (16 %) | 1 | 2 % |

### 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 amortised cost;
- Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost;
- Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost and
- Financial assets at amortised 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 analyse 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss allowance as at 31/12/2023** | **(1)** | **-** | **-** | **(1)** |
| 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 | - | - | **1** |
| Decrease due to change in credit risk | - | - | - | **-** |
| Changes due to modifications that didnot result in derecognition | - | - | - | **-** |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | **-** |
| New financial assets originated | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | 1 | - | - | **1** |
| Changes in models/risk parameters | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| Foregin exchange and other movements | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Loss allowances as at 31/12/2024** | **(2)** | **-** | **-** | **(2)** |

| EUR '000 | Stage 1<br>12-month ECL | Stage 2<br>Lifetime ECL | Stage 3<br>Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss allowance as at 31/12/2022** | **(2)** | **(1)** | **-** | **(3)** |
| 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 | 1 | - | - | **1** |
| Changes due to modifications that didnot result in derecognition | - | - | - | **-** |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | **-** |
| New financial assets originated | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | 1 | - | - | **2** |
| Changes in models/risk parameters | - | - | - | **-** |
| Foregin exchange and other movements | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Loss allowances as at 31/12/2023** | **(1)** | **-** | **-** | **(1)** |

**The Bank's gross carrying amount – cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks**

| EUR '000 | Stage 1<br>12-month ECL | Stage 2<br>Lifetime ECL | Stage 3<br>Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2023** | **1,175,636** | **5,056** | **-** | **1,180,692** |
| 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 | - | **627,207** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | (1,007,560) | (4,858) | - | **(1,012,418)** |
| **Other changes** | **366,469** | **427** | **-** | **366,896** |
| **Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2024** | **1,159,603** | **2,773** | **-** | **1,162,376** |

| EUR '000 | Stage 1<br>12-month ECL | Stage 2<br>Lifetime ECL | Stage 3<br>Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2022** | **725,755** | **11,723** | **-** | **737,478** |
| Changes in the gross carrying amount | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 1 | 6,042 | (6,042) | - | - |
| Transfer to stage 2 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition | - | - | - | **-** |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | **-** |
| New financial assets originated | 1,007,727 | 4,994 | - | **1,012,721** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | (581,706) | (5,633) | - | **(587,339)** |
| **Other changes** | **17,818** | **14** | **-** | **17,832** |
| **Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2023** | **1,175,636** | **5,056** | **-** | **1,180,692** |

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.

**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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 508,873 | 2,772 | - | **511,645** | 1,138,150 | 5,053 | - | **1,143,203** |
| 2 | 36,266 | - | - | **36,266** | 34,288 | - | - | **34,288** |
| 3 | 29 | - | - | **29** | 3,083 | - | - | **3,083** |
| 4 | 383 | - | - | **383** | 115 | - | - | **115** |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 7 | - | 3 | - | **3** | - | 3 | - | **3** |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Not rated | 614,050 | - | - | **614,950** | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Total gross carrying** | **1,159,602** | **2,775** | **-** | **1,162,376** | **1,175,636** | **5,056** | **-** | **1,180,692** |
| Loss allowance | (2) | (0) | - | **(2)** | (1) | - | - | **(1)** |
| **Carrying amount** | **1,159,600** | **2,775** | **-** | **1,162,374** | **1,175,635** | **5,056** | **-** | **1,180,691** |

## Debt securities measured at FVOCI

The following tables analyse 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss allowance as at 31/12/2023** | **(6)** | **-** | **-** | **(6)** |
| 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 | - | - | **2** |
| Decrease due to change in credit risk | - | - | - | **-** |
| Changes due to modifications that didnot result in derecognition | - | - | - | **-** |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | **-** |
| New financial assets originated | - | - | - | **-** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | 1 | - | - | **1** |
| Changes in models/risk parameters | (3) | - | - | **(3)** |
| Foregin exchange and other movements | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Loss allowances as at 31/12/2024** | **(7)** | **-** | **-** | **(7)** |

| EUR '000 | Stage 1 12-month ECL | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss allowance as at 31/12/2022** | **(6)** | **-** | **-** | **(6)** |
| 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) | - | - | **(1)** |
| Decrease due to change in credit risk | 1 | - | - | **1** |
| Changes due to modifications that didnot result in derecognition | - | - | - | **-** |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | **-** |
| New financial assets originated | - | - | - | **-** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | - | - | - | **-** |
| Changes in models/risk parameters | - | - | - | **-** |
| Foregin exchange and other movements | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Loss allowances as at 31/12/2023** | **(6)** | **-** | **-** | **(6)** |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fair Value amount as of 31/12/2023** | **288,038** | **-** | **-** | **288,038** |
| 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 | - | - | **5,328** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | - | - | - | **-** |
| Other changes | 16 | - | - | **16** |
| **Fair Value amount as at 31/12/2024** | **293,382** | **-** | **-** | **293,382** |

| EUR '000 | Stage 1 12-month ECL | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fair Value amount as of 31/12/2022** | **274,748** | **-** | **-** | **274,748** |
| 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 | 38,173 | - | - | **38,173** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | (42,914) | - | - | **(42,914)** |
| Other changes | 18,031 | - | - | **18,031** |
| **Fair Value amount as at 31/12/2023** | **288,038** | **-** | **-** | **288,038** |

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.

**The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – debt securities measured at FVOCI**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 247,102 | - | - | **247,102** | 265,422 | - | - | **265,422** |
| 2 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Not rated | 46,280 | - | - | **46,280** | 22,616 | - | - | **22,616** |
| **Total gross carrying** | **293,382** | **-** | **-** | **293,382** | **288,038** | **-** | **-** | **288,038** |
| Loss allowance | (7) | - | - | **(7)** | (6) | - | - | **(6)** |
| **Carrying amount** | **293,375** | **-** | **-** | **293,375** | **288,032** | **-** | **-** | **288,032** |

**The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – debt securities measured at FVOCI**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Days overdue** | **Exposure** | **Loss allowance** | **Exposure** | **Loss allowance** |
| Performing loans | 293,382 | (7) | 288,038 | (6) |
| Overdue receivables up to 29 days | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **293,382** | **(7)** | **288,038** | **(6)** |

## Debt securities measured at AC

The following tables analyse 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 12-month ECL | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss allowance as of 31/12/2023** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Changes in the loss allowance | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 1 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 2 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Increase due to change in credit risk | (0) | - | - | **(0)** |
| Decrease due to change in credit risk | - | - | - | **-** |
| Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition | - | - | - | **-** |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | **-** |
| New financial assets originated | (0) | - | - | **(0)** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | 0 | - | - | **0** |
| Changes in models/risk parameters | (0) | - | - | **(0)** |
| Foregin exchange and other movements | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Loss allowances as at 31/12/2024** | **(0)** | **-** | **-** | **(0)** |

| EUR '000 | Stage 1<br>12-month ECL | Stage 2<br>Lifetime ECL | Stage 3<br>Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss allowance as at 31/12/2022** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Changes in the loss allowance | - | - | - | - |
| Transfer to stage 1 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 2 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 3 | - | - | - | **-** |
| Increase due to change in credit risk | (0) | - | - | **(0)** |
| Decrease due to change in credit risk | 0 | - | - | **0** |
| Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition | - | - | - | **-** |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | **-** |
| New financial assets originated | (0) | - | - | (0) |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| Changes in models/risk parameters | (0) | - | - | (0) |
| Foregin exchange and other movements | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Loss allowances as at 31/12/2023** | **(0)** | **-** | **-** | **(0)** |

**The Bank’s gross carrying amount – debt securities measured at AC**

| EUR '000 | Stage 1<br>12-month ECL | Stage 2<br>Lifetime ECL | Stage 3<br>Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2023** | **25,030** | **-** | **-** | **25,030** |
| 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 | - | - | **5,851** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Other changes** | **(63)** | **-** | **-** | **(63)** |
| **Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2024** | **30,818** | **-** | **-** | **30,818** |

| EUR '000 | Stage 1<br>12-month ECL | Stage 2<br>Lifetime ECL | Stage 3<br>Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2022** | **33,389** | **-** | **-** | **33,389** |
| 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 | 10,643 | - | - | **10,643** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | (19,022) | - | - | **(19,022)** |
| **Other changes** | **20** | **-** | **-** | **20** |
| **Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2023** | **25,030** | **-** | **-** | **25,030** |

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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 30,818 | - | - | **30,818** | 25,030 | - | - | **25,030** |
| 2 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Not rated | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Total gross carrying** | **30,818** | **-** | **-** | **30,818** | **25,030** | **-** | **-** | **25,030** |
| Loss allowance | (0) | - | - | **(0)** | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Carrying amount** | **30,818** | **-** | **-** | **30,818** | **25,030** | **-** | **-** | **25,030** |

**The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – debt securities measured at AC**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Days overdue** | **Exposure** | **Loss allowance** | **Exposure** | **Loss allowance** |
| Performing loans | 30,818 | - | 25,030 | - |
| Overdue receivables up to 29 days | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **30,818** | **-** | **25,030** | **-** |

## Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

The following tables analyse Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of loans and advances to banks measured at amortised 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 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 49,737 | - | - | **49,737** | - | - | - | **0** |
| 2 | 110,022 | - | - | **110,022** | 33,744 | - | - | **33,744** |
| 3 | - | - | - | **-** | 1,030 | - | - | **1,030** |
| 4 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 6 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 7 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| 8 | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| Not rated | 0 | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Total gross carrying** | **0159,758** | **-** | **-** | 159,758 | **34,774** | **9** | **-** | 34,774 |
| Loss allowance | 0(14) | - | - | (14) | **(1)** | **-** | **-** | **(1)** |
| **Carrying amount** | **159,744** | **-** | **-** | **159,744** | **34,773** | **-** | **-** | **34,773** |

#### The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Days overdue | Exposure | Loss allowance | Exposure | Loss allowance |
| Performing loans | 159,758 | (14) | 34,774 | (1) |
| Overdue receivables up to 29 days | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days | 0 | - | - | - |
| Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **159,758** | **(14)** | **34,774** | **(1)** |

## Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

The following tables analyse the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9, held for sale loans and other financial assets measured at amortised 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss allowance as at 31/12/2023** | **(6,847)** | **(6,000)** | **(24,715)** | **(37,562)** |
| 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 | **8,552** |
| Decrease due to change in credit risk | (5,171) | (2,721) | (890) | **(8,782)** |
| Changes due to modifications that didnot result in derecognition | 0 | 4 | 140 | **143** |
| Write-offs | 0 | 0 | 1 | **1** |
| New financial assets originated | (1,966) | (1,140) | (9,598) | **(12,704)** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | 699 | 446 | 13,723 | **14,867** |
| Changes in models/risk parameters | 9,431 | (3,663) | (5,525) | **218** |
| Foregin exchange and other movements | 15 | 7 | 49 | **71** |
| **Loss allowances as at 31/12/2024** | **(5,615)** | **(8,147)** | **(21,407)** | **(35,169)** |

| EUR '000 | Stage 1 12-month ECL | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loss allowance as at 31/12/2022** | **(5,937)** | **(13,745)** | **(22,541)** | **(42,223)** |
| Changes in the loss allowance | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 1 | (8,072) | 7,821 | 251 | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 2 | 225 | (2,007) | 1,782 | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 3 | 10 | 1,538 | (1,548) | **-** |
| Increase due to change in credit risk | (1,012) | (2,344) | (9,357) | **(12,713)** |
| Decrease due to change in credit risk | 8,678 | 2,315 | 1,115 | **12,108** |
| Changes due to modifications that didnot result in derecognition | - | - | 13 | **13** |
| Write-offs | - | - | 1 | **1** |
| New financial assets originated | (1,624) | (932) | (941) | **(3,497)** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | 885 | 1,354 | 6,524 | **8,763** |
| Changes in models/risk parameters | 73 | 55 | 201 | **329** |
| Foregin exchange and other movements | (73) | (55) | (215) | **(343)** |
| **Loss allowances as at 31/12/2023** | **(6,847)** | **(6,000)** | **(24,715)** | **(37,562)** |

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 amortised cost

| EUR '000 | Stage 1 12-month ECL | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2023** | **1,746,901** | **153,151** | **37,861** | **1,937,913** |
| 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) | **(143)** |
| Write-offs | - | - | (1) | **(1)** |
| New financial assets originated | 415,293 | 54,714 | 12,076 | **482,083** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | (228,716) | (20,207) | (17,827) | **(266,750)** |
| Other changes | (183,260) | (18,196) | (1,852) | **(203,308)** |
| **Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2024** | **1,739,482** | **180,142** | **30,169** | **1,949,793** |

| EUR '000 | Stage 1 12-month ECL | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2022** | **1,618,835** | **427,119** | **38,649** | **2,084,603** |
| Changes in the gross carrying amount | - | - | - | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 1 | 241,169 | (240,505) | (663) | **1** |
| Transfer to stage 2 | (56,471) | 59,754 | (3,283) | **-** |
| Transfer to stage 3 | (805) | (16,594) | 17,399 | **-** |
| Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition | - | - | - | **-** |
| Write-offs | - | - | (1) | **(1)** |
| New financial assets originated | 354,327 | 17,408 | 1,062,717 | **372,797** |
| Financial assets that have been derecognised | (268,742) | (50,363) | (12,087) | **(331,192)** |
| Other changes | (141,412) | (43,668) | (3,214) | **(188,294)** |
| **Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2023** | **1,746,901** | **153,151** | **37,861** | **1,937,913** |

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.

### The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | | | 31/12/2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 155,023 | - | - | **155,023** | 143,526 | - | - | **143,526** |
| 2 | 215,034 | - | - | **215,034** | 262,474 | - | - | **262,474** |
| 3 | 200,906 | 90 | - | **200,996** | 235,865 | 17,723 | - | **253,588** |
| 4 | 370,799 | 26,540 | - | **397,339** | 375,630 | 48,876 | - | **424,506** |
| 5 | 583,062 | 38,458 | - | **621,520** | 506,776 | 38,961 | - | **545,737** |
| 6 | 187,792 | 36,492 | - | **224,284** | 193,938 | 22,630 | - | **216,568** |
| 7 | 16,292 | 66,194 | - | **82,486** | 17,733 | 13,007 | - | **30,740** |
| 8 | 2,935 | 10,715 | - | **13,650** | 3,092 | 9,784 | - | **12,876** |
| Doubtful and default | - | - | 30,169 | **30,169** | - | - | 37,861 | **37,861** |
| Not rated | 7,639 | 1,653 | - | **9,292** | 7,867 | 2,170 | - | **10,037** |
| **Total gross carrying** | **1,739,482** | **180,142** | **30,169** | **1,949,793** | **1,746,901** | **153,151** | **37,861** | **1,937,913** |
| Loss allowance | (5,615) | (8,147) | (21,407) | (35,169) | (6,847) | (6,000) | (24,715) | **(37,562)** |
| **Carrying amount** | **1,733,867** | **171,995** | **8,762** | **1,914,624** | **1,740,054** | **147,151** | **13,146** | **1,900,351** |

### The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Days overdue** | **Exposure** | **Loss allowance** | **Exposure** | **Loss allowance** |
| Performing loans | 1,900,844 | (13,014) | 1,785,532 | (10,379) |
| Overdue receivables up to 29 days | 15,009 | (677) | 112,134 | (2,178) |
| Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days | 3,590 | (52) | 1,652 | (235) |
| Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days | 181 | (19) | 734 | (55) |
| **Total** | **1,919.624** | **(13,762)** | **1,900,052** | **(12,847)** |

### The Bank's effect of modifications of contractual cashflows for loans and advances for customers at amortised cost

| EUR '000<br>**Financial assets (with loss allowance based on lifetime ECL) modified during the period** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Gross carrying amount before modification | 996 | 3,627 |
| Loss allowances before modification | (17) | (266) |
| Net amortized cost before modification | 979 | 3,361 |
| Net modification gain/loss (+/-) | 7 | 9 |
| **Net amortised cost after modification** | **986** | **3,370** |

| EUR '000<br>**Financial assets modified since initial recognition at a time when loss allowance was based on lifetime ECL** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Gross carrying amount of finance assets for which loss allowances has changed in the period from lifetime to 12-month ECL after modification | 938 | 3,072 |

# Risk Report

### Geopolitical risk
Geopolitical tensions remained one of the main sources of risk in 2024. Conflicts, such as ongoing war of Russia against Ukraine and tensions in the Middle East fuel financial and regional instability. Disruptions to global supply chains and inflationary pressures are among the main challenges faced.

The Bank has assets and liabilities potentially exposed to the consequences of the geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine, which generate effects on their valuation, thus implying the recognition of impairment and write-down.

In addition, as a response to the impacts of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and potential spillover effects, UniCredit adopted the guidelines for proactive managing already at an early stage in 2022. The measures undertaken included the following:
- Immediate screening of the portfolio for clients with Russian nexus to assure the compliance with Financial sanctions.
- Assessment of specific names that could be impacted by the situation, including impacts on energy, presence in Russia/ dependency from Russia in terms of trade flows, supply chain.
- Introduction of forward-looking assessment in the credit application specifically considering current and “stressed” view of impacts related to increased prices of energy, potential gas stoppage and other spill-over effects.
- Closer monitoring of the portfolio with clients engaged in sectors identified as High-Risk.

The abovementioned guidelines have been updated in the beginning of 2023, whereby the updated guidelines include:
- identification of high-risk sectors,
- up-to-date classification of clients according to the high-risk sector, whereby the two-step approach has been introduced for the purpose of spill-over assessment:
  - the first step is to assess the “potential impact” and
  - the second step is to consider any “mitigation measures” that are already in place.
- The final spill-over assessment considers both of above presented factors and provide a comprehensive evaluation of the risk exposure.
- Entire corporate portfolio has been assessed and re-mapped under the updated methodology.

The abovementioned guidelines were applied for:
- Underwriting/origination/renewals of credit facility process;
- Assessment of single name file in credit monitoring or restructuring related discussions;
- Outcome of the assessment to be part of the Committees discussions and to be formalized.

In 2024, portfolio has been additionally screened for potential impacts due to Middle East crisis, whereby the Bank did not identify any major risks related to that as the exposure directly or indirectly related to the Middle East region is minimal.

### Geopolitical overlay
In order to factor-in the risks underlying the sharp rise in energy costs, inflation and interest rates for both corporate clients and private individuals, stemming from geopolitical developments, the geopolitical overlay was adopted during 2022. Considering the unresolved uncertainty on energy prices and high interest rate featuring international landscape, the geopolitical overlay was kept also in 2023 and remains confirmed also for the year 2024.

In this regard the adoption of this 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 2024, geopolitical overlay amounted to 5 million EUR and is broken-down according to the following components:
- Corporate energy-intensive industry sectors, being sensitive to the increase of energy prices / energy supply disruptions;
- Retail clients, for: (i) floating rate mortgages (not having overdue instalments), given the sensitiveness in this context of increasing interest rate/inflation, and (ii) at least 1 unpaid instalment on their exposures, considered a perimeter with already difficulties in payments and as such particularly vulnerable in this specific contingency.

As far as the calculation is concerned, credit exposures belonging to the above categories are identified according to their specific features. Starting from this, satellite models are run by applying - as macro-economic conditions - the Multi Year Plan recessive scenario to determine the adjustment to be applied to the default rate. 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.

### Commercial real estate financing overlay

Considering interest rates steadily remaining on higher level and potential falling of real estate values due to contractions of the sector, Real Estate Risk has increased, with Commercial Real Estate financing perimeter identified as particularly vulnerable in case of stressed severe evolution of scenarios, both in terms of:

- Default risk due to impacted debt repayment capacity because of higher interest rates, impacting also refinancing of real estate loans.
- Recovery risk due to potentially lower values of real estate assets.

In order to factor-in into the loan loss provisions the abovementioned downside risks affecting Commercial Real Estate Financing / Income producing real estate / Construction perimeter, a new overlay has been introduced starting from year end 2023 and was maintained also throughout 2024. As for the Geopolitical overlay, the adoption of this overlay is a complementary measure to the IFRS 9 models that, by their structure, have already properly and directly proved to recognize the effect of the rise in inflation and interest rates.

The perimeter of estimation and application of this overlay does not include Retail clients since risk determinants related to higher interest rates are already covered by dedicated sub-components of the Geopolitical overlay.

As of 31 December 2024, Commercial real estate financing overlay amounted to 1,7 million EUR.

### NPL Sale

In September 2024, the Bank, acting as the Seller, and Damfin/Prohit, 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 end, resulting in the LSPA being signed off by both counterparties.

In September 2024, Damfin/Prohit, 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 2024.

Key NPE-related parameters and their position as of end of September 2024:

- NPE portfolio
  - Amount of the NPE portfolio went down by €2.2m.
- NPE ratio
  - The NPE ratio dropped by 0.1 % to 1.7 %.
- NPE coverage ratio
  - The average NPE coverage ratio decreased to 63.1 %.
- LLP
  - LLP were released in the amount of €0.3m.

# Risk Report

## 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.

**Exposure to market risk at the Bank's level**

| EUR '000 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Item** | **31/12/2024** | **31/12/2023** |
| Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks | 1,170,595 | 1,189,965 |
| Financial assets held for trading | 52,615 | 56,121 |
| Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss | 436 | 736 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 317,096 | 310,943 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 2,108,757 | 1,966,925 |
| Debt Securities | 30,817 | 25,030 |
| Loans to banks | 159,744 | 34,773 |
| Loans to non-bank customers | 1,914,624 | 1,900,351 |
| Other financial assets | 3,572 | 6,772 |
| Derivatives - hedge accounting | 57,315 | 74,176 |
| Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | (29,929) | (46,067) |
| **Total** | **3,676,885** | **3,552,799** |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | 49,323 | 51,919 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 3,248,494 | 3,141,271 |
| Deposits from banks and central banks | 70,547 | 77,230 |
| Deposits from non-bank customers | 3,079,271 | 2,938,929 |
| Loans from banks and central banks | - | 40,854 |
| Debt securities | 53,185 | 18,116 |
| Other financial liabilities | 45,491 | 66,142 |
| Derivatives - hedge accounting | 44,459 | 57,563 |
| Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | (22,223) | (38,416) |
| **Total** | **3,320,053** | **3,212,337** |

### Market Risk Management Techniques

Market risk management includes all activities related to the Banks's client risk management, treasury operations and management of the balance sheet structure. Risk positions are aggregated at least daily and analysed 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 precise 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,
- 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[6] and CPV respectively).

Only authorized risk-takers are permitted to assume risk positions: the ALM & Funding (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[7] risk model, which was developed by the 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

6 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.
7 UniCredit Internal Model on Market Risk, generally referred to as IMod, is used for managerial purposes (risk measurement, monitoring and Economic Capital quantification).

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 UniCredit 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 2024 are, on average, at lower levels as compared to the previous year's results. VaR figures of the Bank 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).

**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 | 0 | 1,224 | 1,708 | 924 | 1,264 |

**VaR of the Bank in 2023**

| EUR '000 | | | | | Total VaR 2023 Annual Max, Min, Average | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IR VaR | Spread VaR | FX VaR | EQ VaR | Total VaR | Minimum | Maximum | Average |
| 1,254 | 714 | 3 | 0 | 1,582 | 2,777 | 1,280 | 1,824 |

In 2024, the biggest contributor to 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 unfavourable 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 behavioural models.

**Interest rate basis point shift by 1 bps within the Bank as of 31/12/2024**

| **EUR** | **31/12/2024** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Currency** | **Up to 3 months** | **3 months to 1 year** | **1 year to 3 years** | **3 year to 10 years** | **Over 10 years** | **Total** |
| 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) |
| **Total** | **1,375** | **(18,772)** | **(33,242)** | **(41,514)** | **(42,334)** | **(134,489)** |

**Interest rate basis point shift by 1 bps within the Bank as of 31/12/2023**

| **EUR** | **31/12/2023** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Currency** | **Up to 3 months** | **3 months to 1 year** | **1 year to 3 years** | **3 year to 10 years** | **Over 10 years** | **Total** |
| CHF | (385) | (2,256) | (63) | (895) | (2,860) | (6,460) |
| EUR | 1,274 | (5,890) | (29,590) | (26,973) | (41,862) | (103,041) |
| USD | (154) | 13 | - | - | - | (140) |
| **Total** | **735** | **(8,133)** | **(29,655)** | **(27,868)** | **(44,723)** | **(109,644)** |

The overall exposure to interest rate basis point shift increased on average in 2024 compared to 2023 mainly due to a decrease of stable non-maturity deposits (lower liability BP01) and 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 134,489 EUR as of 31.12.2024).

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 2024 would absorb 10.6 % of the Bank's capital which is below the threshold level of 15 %. The result has deteriorated versus the end of 2023 (when a Parallel Up shock resulted in a loss of 8.9 % of Tier 1 capital) due to higher overall interest rate risk exposure in the Banking Book, as explained above, driven mainly by a decrease of stable non-maturity deposits and higher fixed rate assets exposure. The results of SOT scenarios on the economic value at year end 2024 show that a parallel up shock would absorb 10.2 % of the Bank's capital, also higher compared to 2023 (in SOT Parallel Up scenario, the loss was 8.7 % of Tier 1 capital). The results are not 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 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 8.9 mn EUR (i.e. 3.3 % of Tier 1 capital, below the regulatory threshold of 5 % that entered into force starting May 2024).

# Risk Report

The result improved compared to a loss of 17.5 mn EUR as of 31 December 2023 (which represented 6.5 % of the Bank's capital). The result is not 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 2024, 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.

**Sensitivity of Net Economic Value**

| Risk factor | Stress result (in EUR '000) 31/12/2024 | | | Stress result (in EUR '000) 31/12/2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scenario** | **EUR** | **CHF** | **USD** | **EUR** | **CHF** | **USD** |
| parallel -200 bp | 30,788 | 3,700 | 36 | 29,968 | 2,065 | - |
| parallel +200 bp | (21,473) | (2,124) | (36) | (16,976) | (1,102) | (1) |
| parallel -100 bp | 13,462 | 1,449 | 18 | 12,474 | 788 | - |
| parallel +100 bp | (11,347) | (1,136) | (18) | (9,381) | (59) | - |

## Credit Spread Risk

Starting from 2024, UniCredit Group, following 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 domestic sovereign exposure
- Credit point value (CPV) of sovereign and non-sovereign issuers

As of 31 December 2024, 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, 83 % of the Bank's bond portfolio is comprised of the Republic of Slovenia government bonds and 17 % 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 slight increase in average exposure during 2024 compared to 2023 is due to reinvestments (replacement of maturing bonds with new ones).

**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** |
| **Total** | **0** | **(3,295)** | **(14,901)** | **(126,998)** | **(145,194)** |

**Spread basis point value as of 31/12/2023 (not audited)**

| **EUR** | 31/12/2023 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturity** | **Up to 3 months** | **3 months to 1 year** | **1 year to 3 years** | **3 years to 10 years** | **Total** |
| **Total** | **(11)** | **(2,315)** | **(13,318)** | **(124,030)** | **(139,674)** |

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.

## Foreign Exchange Risk

Besides VaR, Foreign Exchange positioning is also monitored by each currency on aggregated position level. During 2024, the Bank held larger positions only in major currencies.

**Bank's open FX position in major currencies in 2024 and 2023**

| EUR '000 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Currency | Position | Position |
| CHF | 47 | 226 |
| GBP | - | 12 |
| JPY | 3 | 2 |
| USD | 286 | 160 |

# Risk Report

### The Bank’s Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2024

| EUR '000<br>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 amortised 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 |
| **Total Assets** | **3,580,950** | **62,266** | **45,670** | **12,610** | **3,701,497** |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | 40,691 | - | 8,010 | 622 | 49,323 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised 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 |
| Loans from banks and central banks | - | - | - | - | - |
| 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 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **3,302,755** | **16,543** | **50,595** | **11,296** | **3,381,188** |
| 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 |
| **Total Equity** | **320,308** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **320,308** |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | **3,623,063** | **16,543** | **50,595** | **11,296** | **3,701,497** |

**The Bank’s Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2023**

| EUR '000<br>Item | EUR | CHF | USD | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks | 1,158,547 | 3,554 | 17,474 | 10,390 | 1,189,965 |
| Financial assets held for trading | 53,424 | 3 | 1,966 | 728 | 56,121 |
| Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss | - | - | 736 | - | 736 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 310,943 | - | - | - | 310,943 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 1,876,443 | 69,584 | 20,898 | - | 1,966,925 |
| Debt securities | 25,030 | - | - | - | 25,030 |
| Other financial assets | 6,755 | - | 16 | - | 6,771 |
| Loans to banks | 9,303 | 4,590 | 20,880 | - | 34,773 |
| Loans to non-banks customers | 1,835,355 | 64,994 | 2 | - | 1,900,351 |
| Derivatives - hedge accounting | 74,176 | - | - | - | 74,176 |
| Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | (46,067) | - | - | - | (46,067) |
| Tangible assets | 10,904 | - | - | - | 10,904 |
| Intangible assets | 10,014 | - | - | - | 10,014 |
| Tax assets | 396 | - | - | - | 396 |
| Other assets | 2,101 | - | - | - | 2,101 |
| **Total Assets** | **3,450,881** | **73,141** | **41,074** | **11,118** | **3,576,214** |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | 49,314 | - | 1,908 | 697 | 51,919 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 3,078,134 | 12,627 | 41,708 | 8,802 | 3,141,271 |
| Deposits from banks and central banks | 75,514 | 142 | 564 | 1,010 | 77,230 |
| Deposits from non-bank customers | 2,882,224 | 12,387 | 37,101 | 7,217 | 2,938,929 |
| Loans from banks and central banks | 40,854 | - | - | - | 40,854 |
| Debt securities | 18,116 | - | - | - | 18,116 |
| Other financial liabilities | 61,426 | 98 | 4,043 | 575 | 66,142 |
| Derivatives - hedge accounting | 49,552 | 8,011 | - | - | 57,563 |
| Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | (38,416) | - | - | - | (38,416) |
| Provisions | 28,580 | - | 15 | 4 | 28,599 |
| Tax liabilities | 5,115 | - | - | - | 5,115 |
| Other liabilities | 5,637 | - | - | - | 5,637 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **3,177,916** | **20,638** | **43,631** | **9,503** | **3,251,688** |
| Share capital | 20,384 | - | - | - | 20,384 |
| Share premium | 107,760 | - | - | - | 107,760 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | (319) | - | - | - | (319) |
| Reserves form profit | 99,777 | - | - | - | 99,777 |
| Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year | 96,924 | - | - | - | 96,924 |
| **Total Equity** | **324,526** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **324,526** |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | **3,502,442** | **20,638** | **43,631** | **9,503** | **3,576,214** |

# 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 2024 shows that the Bank would incur a loss of 127.8 thousand EUR in case all currencies (except EUR) would depreciate by 20 %.

**Sensitivity to FX Risk**

| EUR '000 | | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| All currencies except EUR | (5 %) | (31.9) | (16.9) |
| All currencies except EUR | (10 %) | (63.9) | (33.8) |
| All currencies except EUR | (20 %) | (127.8) | (67.5) |
| CHF | (5 %) | (2.4) | 3.5 |
| CHF | (10 %) | (4.7) | 7.0 |
| CHF | (20 %) | (9.5) | 14.1 |
| USD | (5 %) | (10.0) | 7.6 |
| USD | (10 %) | (20.0) | 15.1 |
| USD | (20 %) | (39.9) | 30.3 |

## 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 2024**

| EUR '000 | Notional | | Positive market value | | Negative market value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Derivative instrument types/Underlyings | Trading book | Bank book | Trading book | Bank book | Trading book | Bank book |
| **1. Debt securities and interest rate indexes** | **1,256,238** | **1,700,801** | **43,575** | **57,209** | **40,691** | **39,366** |
| a) Options | 225,000 | - | 23,771 | - | 21,101 | - |
| b) Swaps | 1,031,238 | 1,700,801 | 19,804 | 57,209 | 19,590 | 39,366 |
| **3. Gold and currencies** | **461,551** | **50,999** | **8,797** | **106** | **8,632** | **5,093** |
| 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 | - |
| **Total** | **1,717,789** | **1,751,800** | **52,372** | **57,315** | **49,323** | **44,459** |

**Notional volume of derivative transactions as of 31 December 2023**

| EUR '000 | Notional | | Positive market value | | Negative market value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Derivative instrument types/Underlyings** | **Trading book** | **Bank book** | **Trading book** | **Bank book** | **Trading book** | **Bank book** |
| **1. Debt securities and interest rate indexes** | **1,211,988** | **1,661,067** | **53,425** | **74,176** | **49,315** | **49,552** |
| a) Options | 225,000 | - | 24,554 | - | 20,731 | - |
| b) Swaps | 986,988 | 1,661,067 | 28,871 | 74,176 | 28,584 | 49,552 |
| **3. Gold and currencies** | **243,361** | **60,475** | **2,678** | **-** | **2,604** | **8,011** |
| a) Options | 28,054 | - | 162 | - | 161 | - |
| b) Swaps | 55,608 | 60,475 | 890 | - | 880 | 8,011 |
| c) Forwards | 159,699 | - | 1,627 | - | 1,563 | - |
| **Total** | **1,455,349** | **1,721,542** | **56,103** | **74,176** | **51,919** | **57,563** |

# 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. During 2024, the Bank’s cash horizon was longer than 1 year.

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.

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 2024, the Bank's survival period under the Combined scenario was always beyond 7 months, and at 31.12.2024 it was at 196 days (cca 9 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 ALM & Funding 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 2024. 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 2024**

| EUR '000<br>Assets | Carrying amount of encumbered assets | Fair value of encumbered assets | Carrying amount of non-encumbered assets | Fair value of non-encumbered assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets of the reporting institution** | **48,827** | **18,582** | **3,652,670** | **329,872** |
| 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 | |

| EUR '000<br>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 |
| **Total encumbered assets** | **49,742** | **48,827** |

**Disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2023**

| EUR '000<br>Assets | Carrying amount of encumbered assets | Fair value of encumbered assets | Carrying amount of non-encumbered assets | Fair value of non-encumbered assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets of the reporting institution** | **96,704** | **15,840** | **3,479,510** | **320,636** |
| Loans on demand | 28,836 | | 1,151,855 | |
| Equity instruments | | | 23,647 | 23,647 |
| Debt securities | 15,839 | 15,840 | 297,223 | 296,989 |
| Loans and advances other than loans on demand | 52,029 | | 1,889,884 | |
| Other assets | | | 116,901 | |

| EUR '000<br><br>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 | 102,556 | 52,029 |
| Derivatives | 61,702 | 546 |
| Deposits | 40,854 | 51,483 |
| Other sources of encumbrance | | 44,675 |
| **Total encumbered assets** | **102,556** | **96,704** |

# Risk Report

## The Bank’s Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2024, undiscounted

| EUR ’000<br>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 amortised 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 |
| **Total Assets** | **564,769** | **835,456** | **115,808** | **484,612** | **1,064,863** | **1,053,369** | **4,118,912** |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | - | 1,855 | 1,512 | 14,390 | 26,402 | 25,817 | 69,975 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised 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 form profit | - | - | - | - | - | 99,778 | 99,778 |
| Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year | - | - | - | - | - | 91,501 | 91,501 |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | **1,858,841** | **697,733** | **304,418** | **339,711** | **145,899** | **437,143** | **3,783,744** |
| **Mismatch** | **1,294,072** | **(137,723)** | **188,610** | **(144,901)** | **(918,964)** | **(616,227)** | **(335,168)** |

#### The Bank's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2023, undiscounted

| EUR '000<br>Content | On demand | Up to 1<br>month | 1 - 3<br>months | 3 - 12<br>months | 1 - 5<br>years | Over<br>5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks | 222,695 | 967,270 | - | - | - | - | 1,189,965 |
| Financial assets held for trading | - | 2,680 | 912 | 12,527 | 44,174 | 26,549 | 86,841 |
| Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss | - | - | - | - | - | 736 | 736 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | 5,088 | 3,001 | 38,039 | 119,329 | 167,206 | 332,663 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 10,089 | 129,887 | 93,520 | 348,454 | 860,043 | 831,713 | 2,273,707 |
| Debt securities | - | 59 | 773 | 45 | 1,694 | 26,570 | 29,141 |
| Other financial assets | 5,058 | 1,714 | - | - | - | - | 6,772 |
| Loans to banks | - | 25,967 | 117 | 8,250 | - | 546 | 34,879 |
| Loans to non-banks customers | 5,031 | 102,147 | 92,630 | 340,160 | 858,350 | 804,597 | 2,202,915 |
| Derivatives – hedge accounting | - | 1,898 | 4,032 | 16,109 | 45,118 | 89,937 | 157,094 |
| Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | - | - | - | (118) | (5,577) | (40,372) | (46,067) |
| Tangible assets | - | - | - | - | - | 10,904 | 10,904 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | - | - | - | 10,014 | 10,014 |
| Tax assets | - | - | - | - | 396 | - | 396 |
| Other assets | - | 2,056 | - | - | - | 45 | 2,101 |
| **Total Assets** | **232,784** | **1,108,879** | **101,465** | **415,011** | **1,063,483** | **1,096,733** | **4,018,355** |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | - | 2,625 | 896 | 12,572 | 43,316 | 23,015 | 82,424 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 1,979,122 | 543,942 | 289,704 | 258,918 | 78,653 | 8,282 | 3,158,621 |
| Debt securities | - | - | 354 | 594 | 19,144 | - | 20,092 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | 58,684 | 12 | 367 | 1,030 | 6,049 | 66,142 |
| Loans from banks and central banks | - | - | 40,854 | - | - | - | 40,854 |
| Deposits from banks and central banks | 10,130 | 67,100 | 387 | - | - | - | 77,617 |
| Deposits from non-bank customers | 1,968,992 | 418,159 | 248,098 | 257,957 | 58,479 | 2,232 | 2,953,917 |
| Derivatives – hedge accounting | - | 1,566 | 4,824 | 9,136 | 36,526 | 56,622 | 108,674 |
| Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk | (38,416) | - | - | - | - | - | (38,416) |
| Provisions | 41 | 452 | 106 | 3,682 | 19,763 | 4,555 | 28,599 |
| Tax liabilities | - | - | - | 5,115 | - | - | 5,115 |
| Other liabilities | - | 4,415 | - | - | - | 1,222 | 5,637 |
| Share capital | - | - | - | - | - | 20,384 | 20,384 |
| Share premium | - | - | - | - | - | 107,760 | 107,760 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | - | - | - | - | - | (319) | (319) |
| Reserves form profit | - | - | - | - | - | 99,777 | 99,777 |
| Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year | - | - | - | - | - | 96,924 | 96,924 |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | **1,940,747** | **553,000** | **295,530** | **289,424** | **178,258** | **418,222** | **3,675,181** |
| **Mismatch** | **1,707,963** | **(555,879)** | **194,065** | **(125,587)** | **(885,225)** | **(678,512)** | **(343,175)** |

# Risk Report

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.
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 2024 | Fair value (Level 2) 2024 | Fair value (Level 3) 2024 | Carrying amount 2023 | Fair value (Level 2) 2023 | Fair value (Level 3) 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash balances | 1,170,595 | - | 1,170,595 | 1,189,965 | - | 1,189,965 |
| Held-to-maturity investments | 30,817 | 29,910 | - | 25,030 | 23,542 | - |
| Loans and receivables with banks | 159,744 | - | 159,708 | 34,773 | - | 34,704 |
| Loans and receivables with customers | 1,914,624 | 948,286 | 919,797 | 1,900,351 | 712,099 | 1,079,152 |
| **Total Assets** | 3,275,780 | 978,196 | 2,250,100 | 3,150,119 | 735,641 | 2,303,821 |
| Deposits from banks and central bank | 70,547 | - | 68,892 | 77,230 | - | 77,230 |
| Deposits from customers | 3,079,271 | - | 3,007,024 | 2,938,929 | - | 2,938,929 |
| Loans from banks and central banks | 0 | - | - | 40,854 | - | 38,158 |
| Debt securities in issue | 53,185 | - | 51,937 | 18,116 | - | 18,116 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **3,203,003** | **-** | **3,127,853** | **3,075,129** | **-** | **3,072,433** |

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 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.

Izdajatelj / Publisher:
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.
Ameriška 2
SI - 1000 Ljubljana
Slovenija