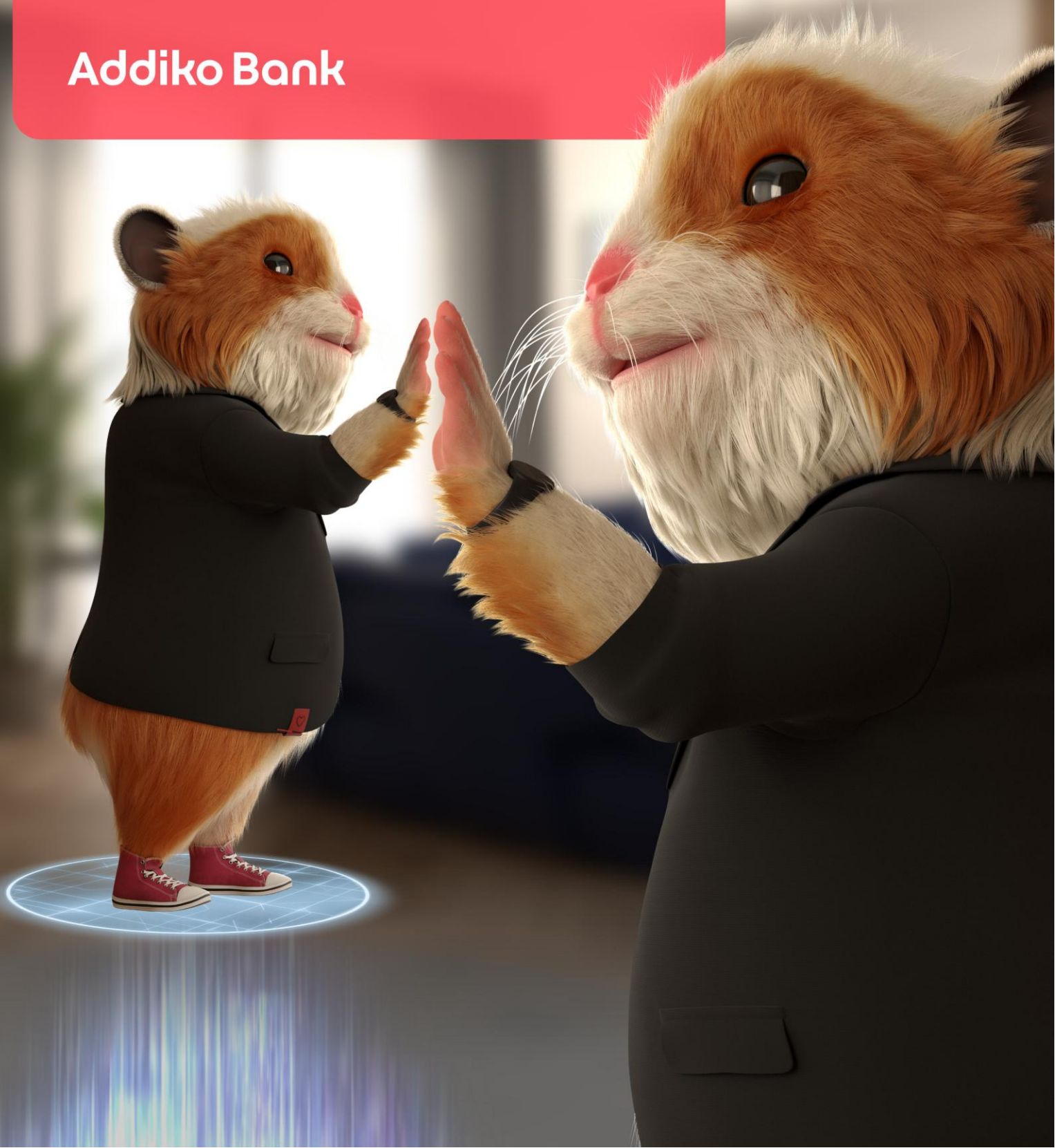


# Annual Report 2025

There is no moving forward  
without looking back.

**Addiko Bank**



## Key data

in EUR million			
<b>Selected items of the Income statement</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Net banking income	103.7	101.3	2.4%
Net interest income	78.5	76.7	2.4%
Net fee and commission income	25.2	24.6	2.2%
Net result on financial instruments	1.3	0.4	>100%
Other operating result	2.1	1.0	>100%
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>General administrative expenses</b>	<b>-49.5</b>	<b>-48.0</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Operating result before impairments and provisions</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Other result	-10.2	-8.6	19.1%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-7.5	-0.7	>100%
Taxes on income	-6.3	-7.3	-14.4%
<b>Result after tax</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>
<b>Performance ratios</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>(pts)</b>
Net interest income/total average assets	3.3%	3.4%	0.0
Return on average tangible equity	8.1%	9.7%	-1.6
Cost/income ratio	47.8%	47.4%	0.4
Cost of Risk Ratio	0.6%	0.1%	0.5
<b>Selected items of the Statement of financial position</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Loans and advances to customers	1,220.7	1,184.9	3.0%
Deposits from customers	1,798.0	1,759.0	2.2%
Equity	424.5	421.7	0.7%
Total assets	2,381.9	2,343.8	1.6%
Risk-weighted assets	1,155.7	1,135.2	1.8%
<b>Balance sheet ratios</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>(pts)</b>
Loan to deposit ratio	67.9%	67.4%	0.5
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	1.9%	2.3%	-0.4
NPE coverage ratio	86.3%	87.6%	-1.3
Liquidity coverage ratio	301.5%	329.7%	-28.2
Common equity tier 1 ratio	29.8%	29.7%	0.1
Tier 1 capital ratio	33.3%	33.2%	0.1
Total capital ratio	33.5%	34.0%	-0.5

## Letter from the CEO

Dear clients, partners, and employees

Looking back on 2025, I am proud of how Addiko Bank continued to demonstrate resilience, responsibility and a strong commitment to the Croatian economy. In a year marked by changing macroeconomic conditions and rapid technological progress, the stability of the banking system once again proved to be a cornerstone of economic confidence and trust. Throughout the year, Addiko Bank maintained strong capital and liquidity positions, allowing us to consistently support citizens and entrepreneurs in pursuing growth and financial well-being.

For us, digital transformation remains a strategic priority, but always with people at the center. In 2025, we took a major step forward by introducing fully digital cash loans, enabling customers, including clients of other banks, to complete the entire lending process online: from application and remote identification to digital signing and disbursement. At the same time, clients can choose between fully digital, hybrid, or assisted credit processes, depending on their preferences. This flexibility reflects our belief that responsible banking is about accessibility, choice, and simplicity.

As for financial results, Addiko Bank had another strong year, with 5.1% higher operating result, before impairments and provisions, reaching EUR 57.6 million, and result after tax at EUR 33.5 million. Effective cost management as one of the key pillars, in an extremely challenging inflation environment, can be seen in only marginally higher cost-to-income ratio of 47.8%. Together with robust liquidity and capital position, these are key factors which provide confidence and stability to grow in focus areas in coming years.

Equally important to us is the understanding that digital progress must go hand in hand with financial literacy. In 2025, we launched "Speak up about Money", a campaign designed to encourage open and informed conversations about personal finance. Research conducted as part of the campaign showed that while financial knowledge is relatively high, only 36% of citizens regularly talk about money, and as many as 71% associate financial topics with feelings of shame or envy. These insights clearly indicate that the challenge is not a lack of information, but a lack of dialogue. Our ambition is to increase the share of people who openly talk about money from 36% to 56% by 2028.

Our employees remain the foundation of everything we achieve. Their expertise, curiosity and willingness to challenge conventions are what make Addiko a different kind of bank. In recognition of our commitment to fairness and inclusion, we were proud to receive the *Equal Pay* certificate again, confirming our dedication to equal opportunities, transparency, and mutual respect across the organization.

Throughout the year, we continued to invest in education, digital upskilling, and a culture of responsibility and open dialogue. I would like to sincerely thank every member of the Addiko team for their dedication and professionalism. Your work builds trust with our clients every single day.

Looking ahead to 2026, our priorities are clear. We will continue to grow responsibly in our core retail and SME segments, further simplify products and processes, and accelerate the use of technology, including artificial intelligence, as a tool that enhances efficiency while keeping human judgment at the center. Financial literacy initiatives such as "Speak up about Money" will remain a key pillar of our contribution to long-term financial wellbeing.

With a clear strategy, a strong team and a purpose-driven approach, Addiko Bank is well-positioned to remain a trusted, transparent and forward-looking partner for our clients and the wider community.

Thank you, our clients, our partners for your collaboration, and our employees for your unwavering commitment. Together, we are shaping for a strong and sustainable future for Addiko Bank.

Sincerely,



Mario Žižek  
President of the Management Board

# Annual Report 2025

<b>Management Report</b>	<b>6</b>
1. Macroeconomic Environment	6
2. Key Highlights	7
3. Branches	8
4. Financial development of the Bank	8
5. Capital and liquidity Requirement	13
6. Research and Development	14
7. Analysis of non-financial key performance indicators	15
8. Outlook and Risk factors	15
9. Corporate Governance	17
10. Internal Control System for accounting procedures	17
11. Sustainability Statement	18
<b>Financial Statements</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>I. Income statement</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>II. Statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>III. Statement of financial position</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>IV. Statement of changes in equity</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>V. Statement of cash flows</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>VI. Notes to the financial statements</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Responsibility of the Management and Supervisory Boards for the preparation and for the approval of annual financial statements</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Independent Auditor's Report</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Appendix - Supplementary Schedules for the Croatian National Bank</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Imprint</b>	<b>145</b>

**Disclaimer:**

The English version of the Report is a translation. Only the Croatian is the authentic language version.

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This report does not constitute a recommendation or an invitation or offer to invest or any investment or other advice or any solicitation to participate in any business and no one shall rely on these materials regarding any contractual or other commitment, investment, etc.

Any data is presented on the Addiko Bank d.d. level (referred to as Addiko Bank or the Bank throughout the document) unless stated otherwise.

The tables in this report may contain rounding differences.

## The Management Board



**Mario Žižek**

Chief Executive Officer & Chief  
Market Officer

**Responsible for:**

Legal Service  
Board Office  
Project and Process Management  
Internal Audit  
People and Culture  
Balance Sheet Management and  
Treasury  
Digital Transformations  
Retail and SME



**Ana Dorić Škeva**

Chief Risk Officer

**Responsible for:**

Risk Control  
Credit Risk Management  
Compliance  
Anti Money Laundering



**Marko Bolanča**

Chief Financial Officer & Chief  
Operating Officer

**Responsible for:**

Accounting and Reporting  
Financial Controlling  
Group Business Analytics  
Information Technology  
Group Transaction Banking and  
Operations  
Real Estate Management and  
Procurement

# Management Report

Addiko Bank d.d. (hereinafter referred to also as Addiko Bank, Addiko or the Bank) is owned by Addiko Bank AG (hereinafter referred to also as Addiko Group or the Group), an international banking group.

Addiko Group is a specialist banking group focusing on providing banking products and services to Consumer and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) in Central and South-Eastern Europe (CSEE). The Group consists of Addiko Bank AG, the fully-licensed Austrian parent bank registered in Vienna, Austria, listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange and supervised by the Austrian Financial Market Authority and the European Central Bank, as well as six subsidiary banks, registered, licensed and operating in five CSEE countries: Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina (where it operates via two banks), Serbia and Montenegro. Through its six subsidiary banks, Addiko Group services as of 31 December 2025 approximately 0.9 million customers in CSEE using a well-dispersed network of 154 branches and modern digital banking channels.

Based on its strategy, Addiko Bank has positioned itself as a specialist Consumer and SME bank with a focus on growing its Consumer and SME lending activities as well as payment services (its "focus areas"). It offers unsecured personal loan products for Consumers and working capital loans for its SME customers and is largely funded by retail deposits.

## 1. Macroeconomic Environment

The euro area economy continues to demonstrate resilience despite a challenging global backdrop. Real GDP grew by 0.3% in the third quarter of 2025, putting full-year expansion on track for around 1.4%. This follows a volatile first half of the year, shaped by frontloaded activity in response to higher U.S. trade tariffs and related uncertainty, as well as significant fluctuations in Irish economic data.

Domestic demand is expected to remain the key engine of growth, supported by rising real wages, steady employment gains, and a robust labour market marked by record-low unemployment. Additional government spending on infrastructure and defence, particularly in Germany, alongside improved financing conditions resulting from monetary policy rate cuts since June 2024, should further bolster the domestic economy. Annual average real GDP growth is projected to be at 1.2% in 2026.

Inflation in the euro area continued to ease through 2025. After ending 2024 at 2.4%, eurozone inflation fluctuated within a narrower and lower range during 2025. Monthly HICP readings moved from around 2.5% in January to 2.0% by June and remaining almost unchanged until end of the year. As in previous years, national inflation outcomes varied significantly across member states, shaped by differences in economic structure, energy exposure, and government policy measures. In December 2025 annual inflation ranged from 0.7% in France and 1.2% in Italy to 3.8% in Croatia and Austria and 4.1% in Slovakia.

After four cuts in 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) performed four additional reductions during first half of 2025. As of 31 December 2025, the key interest rates were as follows:

- for deposit facility: 2.00% (YE24: 3.00%),
- for main refinancing operations: 2.15% (YE24: 3.15%),
- for marginal lending facility: 2.40% (YE24: 3.40%).

If inflation in the eurozone remains at a similar level during coming months, market participants are currently assuming that the ECB will make no further interest rate cuts in 2026.

The Croatian economy continued to perform strongly in 2025, supported by another exceptionally robust tourism season and sustained inflows of EU-related investment. Tourism once again played a central role: Croatia recorded about 110 million overnight stays in 2025, marking a new all-time high and reflecting a further 1% increase from 2024. Macroeconomic performance remained favourable. According to the Croatian National Bank's latest forecast, Croatia's GDP is projected to grow by 3.0% in 2025, after expanding by 3.8% in 2024, driven largely by resilient household consumption, rising real incomes, and strong investment supported by EU funds. Labour-market conditions also remained supportive, with the unemployment rate expected to stay below 5% in 2025.

(Source: Croatian National Bank, Eurostat)

## 2. Key Highlights

In 2025, Addiko Bank delivered a solid performance in a materially lower interest-rate environment. The Bank reported result after tax of EUR 33.5 million, supported by stable net banking income, disciplined cost management and a benign risk cost environment.

Net banking income increased 2.4% YoY, with higher both net interest income and net fee and commission income supporting the growth.

Asset quality remained resilient. The Bank maintained a conservative underwriting approach and continued to monitor portfolio performance closely, with non-performing exposure metrics and coverage at levels consistent with a prudent risk profile. Liquidity and capital remained strong, with regulatory ratios comfortably above requirements.

### Consumer and SME Segments

In 2025, the Bank completed the implementation of a fully redesigned lending process in the Consumer segment, reflecting client preferences and regulatory expectations. End-to-end digital lending has been fully implemented, enabling new clients to apply for loans entirely online - without opening a current account and with zero human intervention. The initiative significantly improved processing times and overall customer satisfaction. It also positioned the Bank for further innovation in the lending domain. Furthermore, for clients who are less familiar with digital channels, the Bank offered alternative hybrid methods available through the Post Office or a Public Notary, along with the traditional visits to the branches. These options ensure that all clients, regardless of their digital proficiency, can conveniently access Addiko's services.

The macroprudential measures introduced by the central bank in 2025 - including a 40% debt-to-income limit for non-housing loans - impacted the addressable market for consumer lending. In addition, new legislation requires banks, as of January 2026, to offer certain basic banking services free of charge, further weighing on profitability. Therefore, Addiko continued to align its lending and transactional processes with newly introduced regulatory requirements, ensuring full compliance across the organization. These new regulatory measures directly affected pricing and, consequently, the interest and fee income, and made adjustments to the Bank's medium-term planning necessary.

The Bank maintained its strategic focus on serving small and medium-sized enterprises by further enhancing the lending process to ensure faster, more transparent, and more efficient decision-making. By integrating externally available databases, the Bank continued to automate key assessment steps, reducing manual intervention and improving data accuracy. These improvements contributed to a more consistent risk evaluation framework. As a result, SMEs experienced a more streamlined and predictable lending journey.

A new process for opening transaction accounts was implemented to begin right after the lending workflow, allowing SME clients to complete account opening on the same day. This process significantly shortened onboarding times and simplified administrative procedures. By consolidating processes into a flow, the Bank improved operational efficiency and enhanced the overall customer experience.

In 2025, Addiko also introduced its Customer Relationship Management (CRM) platform for SME clients, delivering improved support and tailored services, with the aim of strengthening sales performance.

During 2025 the Bank initiated activities aimed at positioning mobile banking application for both consumers and SMEs, as the primary communication and self-service channel in the medium term. Throughout 2025, several new self-service functionalities were successfully launched, including access to PIN for cards, card blocking and unblocking, personal data updates, and digital submission of complaints. These enhancements empowered clients with greater autonomy and convenience. The mid-term goal is to consolidate mobile banking as the central hub for customer interaction and service delivery.

The Bank also advanced its Anti-Money Laundering framework, in both Consumer and SME segments, by introducing new automation layers and improving the overall efficiency of KYC procedures. These upgrades enabled more accurate risk assessments and faster onboarding and monitoring cycles. Additionally, a new client notification process was implemented, ensuring greater transparency and timely communication. Through these improvements, the Bank demonstrated its commitment to maintaining the highest standards of compliance and customer protection.

The Bank maintained its strategic focus on advertising lending products for retail clients as well as SMEs, ensuring strong visibility and consistent market presence. Key brand indicators, which the Bank closely monitors year after year, remained stable and aligned with long-term objectives. Through the launch of the socially responsible "Speak up about money" campaign addressing the money taboo in society, Addiko continued to invest in strengthening its trust and reputation, aiming to build deeper customer confidence over time. By addressing financial literacy, the campaign reinforces Addiko's commitment to responsible banking.

### 3. Branches

At year end 2025 Addiko Bank operated a total of 35 branches. This physical distribution network is continuously being reviewed to enable the hybrid delivery of the Addiko Bank's Consumer and SME focused strategy, in the context of the increasing customers' preference for digital channels and digital innovation.

## 4. Financial development of the Bank

### 4.1. Overview of financial performance

- **Operating result before impairments and provisions** rose 5.1% to EUR 57.6 million from EUR 54.8 million in previous year
- **General administrative expenses** increased from EUR -48.0 million in the previous year to -49.5 million in 2025
- **Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)** at 0.6% or EUR 7.5 million compared to EUR 0.7 million a year earlier
- **NPE ratio (on balance loans)** decreased to historic low of 1.9% (YE24: 2.3%) with a slightly decreased NPE coverage at 86.3% (YE24: 87.6%)
- **Return on average tangible equity** down to 8.1% (YE24: 9.7%)

The **result after tax** decreased to EUR 33.5 million (YE24: EUR 38.1 million) mainly due to increased Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets (Cost of risk). Biggest driver for increased Cost of risk in 2025 (EUR 7.5 million compared to EUR 0.7 million in 2024) is coming from lower positive one-off effects which occurred during 2024. Namely, release of PMA (YE24: EUR 2.5 million) and significantly higher releases coming from secured debt sales (YE24: EUR 3.9 million primarily on Private individuals mortgage portfolio) positively impacted risk costs in the year earlier. Furthermore, Other result decreased to EUR -10.2 million from EUR -8.6 million in 2024 due to provisions for pending legal disputes related to contractual clauses in legacy Swiss-franc-denominated loans and to cases concerning loan-processing and early-repayment fees.

The **share of the two focus segments, Consumer and SME**, as a percentage of the gross performing loan book increased to 88.5% compared to 85.6% at year-end 2024. The overall customer gross performing loan book continued along its growth trajectory, expanding to EUR 1.20 billion compared to EUR 1.18 billion at the end of 2024, while the non-focus loan book decreased. The overall focus book grew by 6% YoY, driven by increase in the Consumer segment of 7%.

**Net interest income** achieved growth of 2.4%, rising to EUR 78.5 million (YE24: EUR 76.7 million) with NIM at 3.3% (YE24: 3.4%). The **net fee and commission income** increased by 2.2% YoY to EUR 25.2 million (YE24: EUR 24.6 million), mainly driven by higher income from accounts & packages and bancassurance. **General administrative expenses** increased to EUR -49.5 million (YE24: EUR -48.0 million) mainly as a result of increased Personnel expenses.

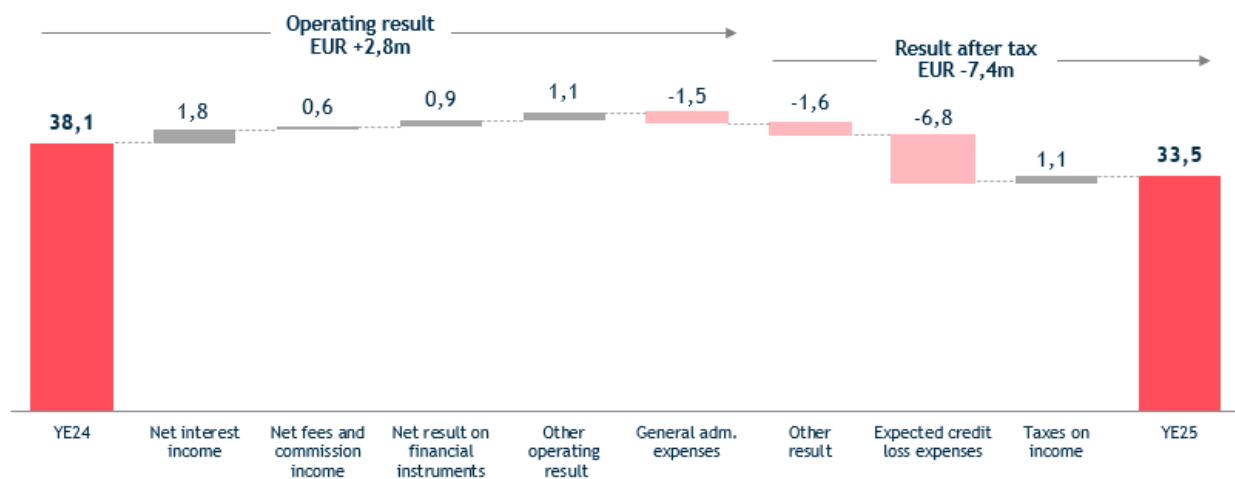
The NPE ratio stood at a historic low of 1.4% (YE24: 1.6%), the NPE ratio related to on-balance loans was at 1.9% (YE24: 2.3%) based on a non-performing exposure (NPE) of EUR 34.1 million (YE24: EUR 39.6 million), with a slight downgrade of NPE coverage to 86.3% (YE24: 87.6%).

Own funds rose to EUR 387.4 million (YE24: EUR 385.7 million). After regulatory deductions, the CET1 ratio stood at 29.8% (YE24: 29.7%) with Total Capital ratio at the level of 33.5% (YE24: 34.0%).

## 4.2. Analysis of the result

	in EUR million			
	2025	2024	(abs)	(%)
Net banking income	103.7	101.3	2.4	2.4%
Net interest income	78.5	76.7	1.8	2.4%
Net fee and commission income	25.2	24.6	0.6	2.2%
Net result on financial instruments	1.3	0.4	0.9	>100%
Other operating result	2.1	1.0	1.1	>100%
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>General administrative expenses</b>	<b>-49.5</b>	<b>-48.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Operating result before impairments and provisions</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Other result	-10.2	-8.6	-1.6	19.1%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-7.5	-0.7	-6.8	>100%
<b>Result before tax</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-12.5%</b>
Taxes on income	-6.3	-7.3	1.1	-14.4%
<b>Result after tax</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>

Result after tax of Addiko Bank d.d. - development YoY (in EUR million):



The net banking income improved by EUR 2.4 million to EUR 103.7 million at year end 2025.

**Net interest income** of EUR 78.5 million increased by EUR 1.8 million or 2.4% compared with 2024. The growth mainly came from loans to customers' income with EUR 2.6 million and income from securities with EUR 2.3 million, while income from cash balances at central bank and other demand deposits decreased by EUR 4,1 million. At the same time, interest expenses were reduced by EUR 1.1 million or -8.5% due to lower expenses for customer deposits (EUR 1.1 million), driven by lower interest rates on term deposits (+52bps) and shift from term to a-vista, reflected in a reduced term share of 20% (2024 at 26%). Overall, the net interest margin in 2025 of 3.32% was 5bps lower compared to the previous year, as the decrease in the funding costs of average interest-bearing liabilities of 11bps was fully offset by the decrease in the yield on average interest earning assets of -21bps.

**Net fee and commission income** increased to EUR 25.2 million in 2025, compared to EUR 24.6 million in the previous year. This growth was mainly driven by higher income from accounts & packages and bancassurance and lower expenses related to transactions.

The **Net result on financial instruments** amounted to EUR 1.3 million in 2025 (YE24: EUR 0.4 million) which mainly came from FX trading income.

**Other operating result**, which is the sum of other operating income and other operating expense, increased by EUR 1.1 million from EUR 1.0 million at YE24 to EUR 2.1 million at YE25. This position included the following significant items:

- Gains from sale of non-financial assets at EUR 1.3 million (2024: EUR 0.5 million).
- Restructuring costs of EUR -0.2 million (YE24: EUR -0.6 million) related to optimizing the organization and business processes.
- Banking levies and other taxes (including recovery and resolution fund) amounted EUR -1.5 million in 2025, compared to -1.3 million in the year earlier

**General administrative expenses** increased from EUR -48.0 million at YE24 to EUR -49.5 million at YE25:

- Personnel expenses increased by EUR 1.2 million to EUR -26.5 million, compared to EUR -25.3 million in 2024.
- Other administrative expenses, increased by EUR 0.3 million to EUR -16.7 million. The development of this position was driven by the increase in IT expenses (EUR -0.4 million YoY), Advertising costs (EUR -0.3 million YoY) and decrease in Remaining other administrative expenses by EUR +0.2 million YoY.
- Depreciation and amortization remained unchanged at EUR -6.3 million.

Based on the result of the year 2025, the Cost/income ratio landed at 47.8%, compared to the previous year (YE24: 47.4%).

The **other result**, at EUR -10.2 million (YE24: EUR -8.6 million), as mentioned above, was primarily influenced by credit-linked and portfolio-based provisions for legal proceedings on Swiss franc-denominated loans and cases concerning loan-processing and early-repayment fees.

**Expected credit losses on financial assets** reflect the allocation in the amount of EUR -7.5 million (2024: EUR -0.7 million). As mentioned above, this growth mainly came from absence of one-off positive effects present in previous year such as model effects and debt sales while maintaining regular predicted NPE inflows and recovery on prior year levels.

**Tax on income** amounted to EUR -6.3 million at YE25 compared to EUR -7.3 million at YE24. The development reflects the lower result before tax achieved during the reporting period compared with the previous year as well as deferred taxes arising from changes in temporary differences.

## 4.3. Analysis of the statement of financial position

	in EUR million			
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	(abs)	(%)
Cash and cash equivalents	456.3	429.3	27.0	6.3%
Financial assets held for trading	7.2	10.8	-3.6	-33.1%
Loans and advances to credit institutions	5.1	5.7	-0.6	-10.6%
Loans and advances to customers	1,220.7	1,184.9	35.8	3.0%
Investment securities	650.7	667.2	-16.4	-2.5%
Tangible assets	17.8	19.1	-1.4	-7.3%
Intangible assets	9.4	8.9	0.5	6.1%
Tax assets	10.2	13.1	-2.9	-22.1%
Current tax assets	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0%
Deferred tax assets	9.4	13.1	-3.7	-28.4%
Other assets	4.5	4.7	-0.2	-4.3%
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,381.9</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

The statement of the financial position of Addiko Bank continues to show a simple and solid interest-bearing asset structure: 51% of the assets were represented by customer loans, mainly concentrated in the focus areas. In addition, a substantial part of the residual assets consisted of cash reserves and high-rated debt securities predominantly related to domestic and other EU sovereign bonds.

**Cash and cash equivalents** increased to EUR 456.3 million at year end 2025 (YE24: EUR 429.3 million) while maintaining a comfortable and solid liquidity position.

**Financial assets held for trading** decreased by EUR 3.6 million on YE25 compared to YE24 (EUR 7.2 million at YE25 vs. EUR 10.8 million at YE24). Other than the positive market value of the outstanding derivatives, this position also includes securities held for trading. The named portfolio is fully invested in plain vanilla government bonds in order to ensure a high level of liquidity and transparency.

**Loans and advances to credit institutions**, which mainly include short-term deposits in non-domestic currencies with other credit institutions, decreased by EUR 0.6 million to EUR 5.1 million (YE24: EUR 5.7 million).

**Loans and advances to customers** increased by EUR 35.8 million to EUR 1,220.7 million (YE24: EUR 1,184.9 million). Their increase mirrored Addiko's strategy to shift from the lower yielding segments of Large Corporate, Mortgage and Public finance towards the more profitable lending business in the Consumer and SME segments. These focus segments continued their upward growth momentum, despite muted demand in SME, increasing by EUR 57.6 million to EUR 1,064.6 million (YE24: EUR 1,007.0 million), which made up 88.5% of the total gross performing loans and advances to customers (YE24: 85.6%). As planned, the non-focus segments decreased by EUR 31.2 million to EUR 138.4 million at YE25 (YE24: EUR 169.6 million).

**Investment securities** decreased from EUR 667.2 million at YE24 to EUR 650.7 million at YE25. The portfolio is largely invested in high rated government and, in minor part, financial institution bonds and has an average duration of around 4 years. To ensure high levels of liquidity and transparency in the securities portfolios, all investments were "plain vanilla" without any complex structured features.

**Tax assets** decreased to EUR 10.2 million (2024: EUR 13.1 million) as a result of the changes in deferred tax assets. The decrease related to deferred taxes was mainly driven by the change in the negative fair value of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and a change in provisions.

**Other assets** slightly decreased to EUR 4.5 million (YE24: EUR 4.7 million). This position includes prepaid expenses and accruals as well as other receivables.

Compared to year-end 2024 the **total assets** of Addiko Bank increased by EUR 38.1 million or 1.6%, with a total of EUR 2,381.9 million at YE25. The total risk, i.e., risk-weighted assets including credit, market, operational risk and CVA increased to EUR 1,155.7 million (YE24: EUR 1,135.2 million). The primary driver of this movement was the expansion of credit risk RWA resulting from new disbursements in focus segments.

	in EUR million			
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	(abs)	(%)
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held for trading	1.5	3.7	-2.1	-57.8%
Deposits from credit institutions	38.3	21.1	17.3	81.9%
Deposits from customers	1,798.0	1,759.0	39.1	2.2%
Borrowings	11.0	14.5	-3.5	-24.2%
Subordinated debt	31.1	31.1	0.0	0.0%
Other financial liabilities	17.2	16.6	0.6	3.8%
Provisions	50.5	64.8	-14.3	-22.0%
Current tax liabilities	0.0	2.2	-2.2	-100.0%
Other liabilities	9.7	9.2	0.5	5.5%
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,957.4</b>	<b>1,922.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Share capital	339.5	339.5	0.0	0.0%
Additional Tier 1 capital	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0%
Legal and other reserves	17.8	17.8	0.0	0.0%
Fair value reserve	-6.3	-13.7	7.4	-53.9%
Accumulated profit	33.5	38.1	-4.6	-12.1%
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>424.5</b>	<b>421.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>2,381.9</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

**Financial liabilities held for trading**, which include negative market value for outstanding derivatives, have decreased to EUR 1.5 million, from EUR 3.7 million at YE24.

**Deposits from credit institutions** increased from EUR 21.1 million at YE24 to EUR 38.3 million at YE25 due to increase in both short-term deposits and deposits on accounts held with the Bank (Loro accounts).

**Deposits from customers** increased to EUR 1,798.0 million (YE24: EUR 1,759.0 million) with a shift from term deposits to a-vista/demand deposits. The share of term deposits in the total deposits from customers increased to 20% (YE24: 26%).

**Borrowings** decreased by EUR 3.5 million from EUR 14.5 million at YE24 to EUR 11.0 million at YE25, coming out of regular maturity of client-linked local development bank (HBOR) funding lines.

**Subordinated debt** remained unchanged from the previous year at EUR 31.1 million (YE24 EUR 31.1 million).

**Other financial liabilities** slightly increased from EUR 16.6 million at YE24 to EUR 17.2 million at YE25.

**Provisions** decreased from EUR 64.8 million at YE24 to EUR 50.5 million at YE25. This position included mainly provisions in connection with legal proceedings on Swiss franc-denominated loans.

**Current Tax liabilities** decreased to EUR 0.0 million at YE25 compared to EUR 2.2 million at YE24 due to decrease in taxable income.

**Other liabilities** increased from EUR 9.2 million at YE24 to EUR 9.7 million at YE25.

**Equity** remained stable at EUR 424.5 million compared to EUR 421.7 million in 2024, driven by the year-end result and positive development in the other comprehensive income (EUR 7.4 million), which mainly reflects the recovery of market values, and the related fair value measurement of debt and equity instruments measured at FVTOCI. Except in case of unexpected negative market swings, the current negative fair value reserves of EUR -6.3 million (YE24: EUR -13.7 million), the majority of which comes from debt instruments, will gradually decrease over time, given the high credit quality and firm expectation that the issuers will repay those bonds at maturity.

## 5. Capital and liquidity Requirement

As of 31 December 2025, the capital base of the Bank was comprised of CET1, AT1, and T2 capital instruments, and Total Capital Ratio stood at strong 33.5% (YE24: 34.0%), significantly above the currently applicable requirements and the Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) of 19.97% in total (YE24: 19.98%).

### Regulatory capital requirements

The Overall Capital Requirement (OCR) valid on 31 December 2025 was 16.97% (YE24: 16.98%), consists of:

- 11.25% Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR), comprising an 8.00% Pillar 1 Requirement and a 3.25% Pillar 2 Requirement and
- 5.72% CBR (2.50% Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB), 1.50% Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB), 1.47% Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) and a 0.25% Other Systemically Important Institutions Buffer (O-SII).

The Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) amounts to 3.00% (YE24: 3.00%). The regulator therefore expects the Bank to maintain a Total Capital Ratio of 19.97% (11.25% SREP requirement, plus 5.72% CBR, plus 3.00% P2G).

The only year-to-date change since 31 December 2024 pertains to the CCyB, which retracted slightly to 1.47% (from 1.48%). This movement was driven by a rebalancing of the portfolio to which the buffer applies.

### Own funds

	in EUR million			
	31.12.2025.	31.12.2024.	Change	Surplus 31.12.2025. <sup>1)</sup>
Total Capital	387.4	385.7	1.7	156.6
Total risk weighted assets	1,155.7	1,135.2	20.5	-
<b>Total Capital Ratio</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Surplus reference: applicable OCR + P2G requirements

Total capital increased by EUR 1.7 million during the reporting period, reflecting the following main components:

- The positive **OCI development** of EUR 7.4 million, mainly resulting from the fair value measurement of debt instruments measured at FVTOCI,
- The EUR 0.3 million increase of **other regulatory deduction items**, stemming primarily from increase of **intangible assets** in the amount of EUR 0.3 million,
- Regular amortization of Tier 2 capital which impacted decrease of total capital by EUR 6 million.

During the reporting period, risk-weighted assets (RWA) increased by EUR 20.5 million:

- EUR 20.1 million increase in credit risk - driven primarily by new disbursements in the focus segments, Consumer and SME, as well as increase of risk weights applied to sovereign bonds issued by EU member states but denominated in a different EU currency, in accordance with the Article 500a (EU) 575/2013, as amended by the Article 1(244) of (EU) 2024/1623. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in exposure within non-core segments and capital efficiencies gained through the broader implementation of the CRR3 framework.
- EUR 0.5 million decrease in market risk, mainly driven by bonds in the trading book moving closer to maturity.
- EUR 12.6 million increase in credit value adjustment risk, due to implementation of simplified approach in accordance with CRR3 framework.

- partially offset by an EUR 11.8 million reduction in RWA for operational risk. The RWA for operational risk under CRR3 are based on the new standardised approach and the mapping set out in Consultation Paper EBA/CP/2025/05, as amended by the Final Report on the draft RTS specifying the Business Indicator mandates for operational risk (EBA/RTS/2025/02) and the Final Report on the draft ITS on supervisory reporting for operational risk (EBA/ITS/2025/06). The calculation of the Business Indicator Component (BIC) is performed using a three-year average. The lower coefficient compared to the average under CRR2 contributed to the reduction.

### Liquidity position

The liquidity position of the Bank remained strong and amply exceeded regulatory requirements, with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) ranging from its low of 294.4% (December 2025) to its high of 373.4% (July 2025), well above the required minimum coverage of 100%. As of 31 December 2025, the LCR stood at 301.5% (YE24: 329.7%).

Unencumbered liquidity reserves of the Bank, comprising cash, balances with central banks (CB) without minimum reserve requirement, debt securities and shares, increased from EUR 1,011.1 million at YE24 to EUR 1,012.9 million at YE25, corresponding to 42.5% of total assets (YE24: 43.1% of total assets).

The CB-eligible securities, which accounted for 46.4% of the Bank's liquidity reserves (YE24: 46.0%), are high-rated and investment grade government bonds. All Bank's bond investments, including those which are non-CB eligible, are 'plain vanilla', without any complex embedded options or other structured features.

The Bank's main funding base predominately consists of customer deposits, especially in the retail segment, which represents a highly stable base. The Loan to Deposit ratio (LDR), the ratio between net loans to customers and deposits from customers, stood at 68.0% (YE24: 67.3%), which represents a very comfortable level and provides the Bank with the potential for further loan growth in accordance with the planned values.

## 6. Research and Development

Addiko has been investing in research and development in the area of digitalization in the past years, which has been crucial for fostering innovation and enhancing business performance through targeted initiatives in the core business segments. This direction remains unchanged presently and in the upcoming period.

For the Consumers segment, Addiko Bank's main goal in 2025 was to continue building various comprehensive lending processes for consumers, upgrading the existing ones as well as introducing innovative approaches and customer journeys where feasible and relevant.

Addiko offers a fully digital, end-to-end online lending process for new clients, featuring seamless video identification and digital contract signing—ideal for customers who prefer a completely remote experience. In addition, for those who may be less comfortable with digital tools, the Bank provides alternative hybrid processes that enable customer identification through a Post Office or a Public Notary. This ensures that all customers, regardless of their level of digital readiness, can access Addiko's services conveniently from their own homes.

Addiko continued to enhance its mobile banking app in 2025, with a focus on improving the user interface and user experience, which are crucial for the success of mobile banking apps. Addiko was working on a complete overhaul of the app's user interface, with a completely new redesigned version for Android app launched by the end of 2025. By redesigning the app's user interface, and incorporating requirements from the Digital Accessibility Act, Addiko aims to make it more attractive, intuitive, and user-friendly for its customers. Since 2025, Addiko's clients have been able to make convenient and secure contactless payments using Google Pay and Apple Pay by adding their Addiko cards to these digital wallets through the mobile app.

Alongside strengthening the Consumers segment, Addiko continues serving SME customers through online lending platforms that provide personalized offers and enable a smooth start to the loan process. Apart from the online lending platform, Addiko has also pursued various adjustments of its lending system to further streamline and refine the related processes and boost convenience for its customers. Addiko is continuing to upgrade its mobile banking app for SME clients, with both functional and regulatory enhancements. Addiko's goal is to provide a convenient, reliable, and secure service to its SME clients by constantly improving its mobile banking app. Addiko as a lending specialist bank has made

lending faster and easier for its customers through innovations, showing its commitment and ability to use technology and make banking more accessible, efficient, and customer focused.

In 2025, Addiko launched its Customer Relationship Management (CRM) solution for SME clients, providing them with enhanced support and personalized service.

## **7. Analysis of non-financial key performance indicators**

### **7.1. People and Culture**

Addiko Bank continued in 2025 to monitor the situation on the demanding labour market, especially banking market where the Bank participates in the salary survey of banking sector. Based on the collected data and based on various feedback from employees, the Bank continued to introduce additional benefits and other allowances to stay the employer of choice.

In the area of well-being, the Bank focuses on Addiko balance initiatives where we raise important topics of mental health and building personal resilience. Bank encourages employees to be aware of the importance of recreation and regular health check-ups for the purpose of preventing health problems.

In regard to the Diversity & Inclusion, the bank established the Strategic Action Plan for period 2025-2027. The Strategic Action Plan for Diversity and Inclusion outline a targeted three-year strategy aimed at advancing diversity and inclusion initiatives across the Addiko Group between 2025 and 2027. It represents its commitment to promoting diversity and serves as a roadmap for implementing specific strategies, initiatives and measurable actions to effectively foster diversity, equity and inclusion.

Addiko Bank continues to work on its reputation, aiming to be recognized as an attractive employer. Bank focuses on gender pay topics as well as preparation of implementation of the transparency pay regulation in 2026. In 2025 Addiko Bank again received a certificate Equal Pay Champion that verifies the organization's commitment to paying its employees equal salaries for equal work, regardless of their gender or other irrelevant factors.

## **8. Outlook and Risk factors**

### **8.1. Outlook**

Supported by a higher level of digitalization and brand recognition of the 3D animated character Oskar, the Bank continues on its path to becoming the leading bank in the focus segments Consumer and SME.

According to latest forecasts by the Croatian National Bank, domestic economy is forecasted to grow by 2.8% in 2026, which is, although lower than 2025 (expected at 3.0%), still strong compared to other Eurozone countries, which is forecasted to grow at a slower pace (1.2%) in 2026.

Average inflation rate measured by HICP is forecasted to be at 3.4% in 2026. That is higher than Eurozone, for which ECB expects HICP at 1.9%.

After ECB's total of four interest rate cuts in 2024, 2025 also brought us a total of 1% reduction through four decreases. From 11 June 2025, the key interest rate for the marginal lending facility is now 2.40%. Market participants predominantly expect the ECB to hold the monetary policy at current level for the time being.

A challenging market environment and impact of the CNB macroprudential measures will continue to drive profitability in 2026. These effects are being actively counteracted by market and cost measures.

### **8.2. Risk Factors**

Given Addiko's focus on Consumer and SME, the business is particularly tied to the economic cycle and economic developments. A severe local political crisis is hard to predict as it could emerge out of a minor event, where little attention is paid to it at the beginning.

Besides escalation of Russia's war in Ukraine or a major geopolitical crisis, economic risks could materialize, in particular due to exogenously caused changes in the price or supply of an economic good, such as oil or natural gas. Furthermore, in response to the unilateral imposition of customs duties by one country, the affected party may take countermeasures, which could lead to a major trade war, with correspondingly negative economic effects on both the directly and indirectly affected economies.

The bank faces regulatory risk from the implementation of various regulatory and consumer protection initiatives, e.g. MREL, PSD2, GDPR, etc. Potential regulatory constraints could also negatively impact the Bank's ability to improve efficiency.

Addiko is moreover exposed to non-financial and legal risks that may materialize regardless of the economic environment. Addiko is involved in a number of passive legal disputes. The majority of pending proceedings relate to FX transactions, margin increases, interest rate clauses and provisions on fees for loan agreements. There is a future risk of additional legal proceedings and amounts becoming disputed due to changed court practice, binding sample proceeding decisions, binding legal opinions of the Supreme Court and new laws. A lack of legal certainty or Addiko's inability to obtain effective legal remedies in a reasonably timely manner may have a material adverse effect on Addiko Bank's business, financial position and results of operations.

General legal risks exist in the form of potential changes to the legal framework in which the business activities are carried out. There is a risk that existing laws will be amended or new laws introduced harming Addiko's business. In this context, the possibility of introducing new tax laws that impose special taxes on credit institutions is cited as an example. Furthermore, laws or regulations may be introduced at EU or national level that have a direct impact on business activities, for example, by prohibiting or significantly restricting the marketing of banking products or by setting minimum (on the deposit side) or maximum prices (on the lending side).

Since Addiko is subject to a large number of tax regulations, some of which have only been in effect for a short period of time or are frequently amended and enforced by various political subdivisions, there is a risk that tax audits could, on account of diverging interpretations, result in assessments of tax deficiencies, which could require Addiko to pay additional taxes not previously expected.

In September 2017, the Addiko Bank AG and Addiko Bank d.d. filed a Requests for Arbitration with the ICSID in Washington, DC against the Republic of Croatia regarding the Conversion Laws claiming EUR 153 million. The Addiko Bank AG and Addiko Bank d.d. claim that the Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) regarding the fair and equivalent treatment under the respective BIT was violated. The main hearing was conducted in March 2021 and parties are waiting for the final outcome. If the action is unsuccessful, then court fees and legal costs could amount to approximately EUR 11 million. Based on the current status of the proceedings, management considers a positive outcome to be possible.

Addiko also regularly assesses and reports on ESG risks that may impact the group. Therefore, Addiko conducts an annual self-assessment on the exposure to ESG risks, which currently encompasses climate-related and environmental risks. The results thereof are used to define the key areas of action for Addiko.

As mentioned in 2024 Annual Report, in August 2024 the ECB imposed sanctions on an existing shareholder group of Addiko Bank AG for exceeding the 10% threshold of the shares without concluding the respective approval procedure required for the acquisition of a qualified shareholding. In response to these events, the Croatian National Bank has until further notice suspended a CET1 reduction procedure initiated by the Bank during 2024. Named voting rights restrictions for a shareholder group were lifted at the beginning of February 2025. Despite all of the above, uncertainties regarding Addiko Bank AG's shareholder structure remain also in the next period.

## 9. Corporate Governance

### 9.1. Supervisory Board

In 2025, there were no changes in the composition of the Supervisory Board.

Ms. Pašić and Mr. Juranek have been reelected as members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank for a period of 4 years, with the start of new mandate for Ms. Pašić as of 15 March 2025 and for Mr. Juranek as of 23 December 2025. Mr. Juranek has also been reelected as Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Bank, as of the same date as start of mandate as a Supervisory Board member, i.e. as of 23 December 2025.

Status of Supervisory Board membership on 31 December 2025, was as follows:

- Mr. Herbert Juranek, Chairman of the Supervisory Board
- Ms. Julia Leeb, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
- Ms. Sanela Pašić, member of the Supervisory Board
- Mr. Tomislav Perović, member to the Supervisory Board
- Mr. Andrea Castellarin, member of the Supervisory Board.

### 9.2. Management Board

In 2025, there were no changes in composition of the Management Board or responsible areas of the Management Board members. It is important to note that the current members of the Management Board have filed application for issuing prior approval for new mandate as President and Management Board members. The stated approval has been issued by the European Central Bank, granting approval for a new mandate of Mr. Žižek as President of the Management Board and Ms. Dorić Škeva and Mr. Bolanča as Management Board members, as of 1 January 2026 until 30 June 2029.

One organisational change occurred on B-1 level as of 1 November 2025, within CRO Stream, where the "Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering" Department has been divided into two organizational units at the B1 level, i.e. "Compliance" Department and "Anti-Money Laundering" Department.

## 10. Internal Control System for accounting procedures

Addiko Bank has an internal control system (ICS) for accounting procedures, in which suitable control structures and processes are defined and implemented throughout the organization.

The aim of Addiko Bank's internal control system is to ensure effective and efficient operations, adequate identification, measurement and mitigation of risks, prudent conduct of business, reliability of financial and non-financial information reported, both internally and externally, and compliance with laws, regulations, supervisory requirements and the institution's internal rules and decisions.

The Internal Control System (ICS) consists of a set of rules, procedures and organizational structures which aim to:

- ensure that corporate strategy is implemented,
- achieve effective and efficient corporate processes,
- safeguard the value of corporate assets,
- ensure the reliability and integrity of accounting and management data,
- ensure that operations comply with all relevant rules and regulations.

The particular objectives with regard to Addiko Bank accounting procedures are that the ICS ensures that all business transactions are recorded immediately, correctly and in a uniform way for accounting purposes. The implementation of the internal control system in relation to the financial reporting process is also set out in the internal rules and regulations.

The internal control system of Addiko Bank is built on a process-oriented approach. Addiko Bank deploys control activities through process documentation which incorporates the tracking and documentation of each process, including the information about process flow according to the internally set up guidelines for process management.

The overall effectiveness of the internal controls is monitored on an ongoing basis. Monitoring of key risks is part of Addiko Bank's daily activities as well as periodic evaluations by the business lines, internal control functions, risk management, compliance and internal audit.

Regular internal control system monitoring and promptly reporting on internal control deficiency and escalation to relevant stakeholders (e.g. committees) is established. Internal control deficiencies, whether identified by business line, internal audit, or other control functions are reported in a timely manner to the appropriate management level for further decision and addressed promptly.

Internal Audit performs independent and regular reviews of compliance with legal provisions and internal rules.

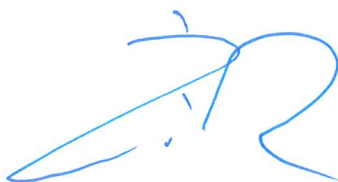
The internal control system itself is not a static system but is continuously adapted to the changing environment. The implementation of the internal control system is fundamentally based on the integrity and ethical behaviors of the employees. The Management Board and the leadership team actively and consciously embrace their role of leading by example by promoting high ethical and integrity standards and establishing risk and control culture within the organization that emphasizes and demonstrates to all levels of personnel the importance of internal controls.

## **11. Sustainability Statement**

Addiko Bank fully complies with the provisions of the Directive 2022/2464 regarding corporate sustainability reporting and the Accounting Act, which has transposed the provisions of the cited Directive. In accordance with the provisions of cited regulations, Addiko Bank has utilized the prescribed exemption from obligation to prepare a stand-alone sustainability statement. Exemption is utilized as the parent company, Addiko Bank AG, Canetti tower, Canettistrasse 5/12 OG, 1100 Vienna, includes the consolidated Sustainability Statement in its Consolidated Annual Report which is published online on Addiko Group's website [www.addiko.com](http://www.addiko.com). Such consolidated Sustainability Statement contains all the prescribed information related to environmental protection, social responsibility and treatment of employees, respect of human rights, anti-corruption and bribery and diversity of Addiko Bank and Group. A translation of the Consolidated Annual Report into Croatian is available on the Addiko Bank website [www.addiko.com](http://www.addiko.com).

Zagreb, 12 March 2026  
Addiko Bank d.d.

MANAGEMENT BOARD



Mario Žižek  
President of the Management  
Board



Ana Dorić Škeva  
Member of the Management  
Board



Marko Bolanča  
Member of the Management  
Board

# Financial Statements

<b>Financial Statements</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>I. Income statement</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>II. Statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>III. Statement of financial position</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>IV. Statement of changes in equity</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>V. Statement of cash flows</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>VI. Notes to the financial statements</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>General information</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Material accounting and measurement policies</b>	<b>27</b>
(1) Accounting principles and statement of compliance	27
(2) Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards	28
(3) Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies	31
(4) Impact of climate change on financial statements	32
(5) Foreign currency transactions	33
(6) Net interest income	33
(7) Net fee and commission income	34
(8) Net result on financial instruments	35
(9) Other operating income and other operating expenses	35
(10) Other result	35
(11) Financial instruments	36
(12) Repurchase agreements	43
(13) Fiduciary transactions	43
(14) Commitments and contingent liabilities	43
(15) Cash and cash equivalents	44
(16) Tangible assets: Property, plant and equipment and investment properties	44
(17) Intangible assets	45
(18) Leases	45
(19) Tax assets and tax liabilities	46
(20) Other assets	47
(21) Borrowings and subordinated debt	47
(22) Provisions	47
(23) Other liabilities	48
(24) Cash settled share-based payments	48
(25) Equity	48
(26) Earnings per share	48
<b>Notes to the income statement</b>	<b>49</b>
(27) Net interest income	49
(28) Net fee and commission income	50
(29) Net result on financial instruments	51
(30) Other operating income and other operating expenses	51
(31) Personnel expenses	52
(32) Other administrative expenses	52
(33) Depreciation and amortisation	53
(34) Other result	53
(35) Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	53
(36) Taxes on income	54
<b>Notes to the statement of financial position</b>	<b>56</b>
(37) Cash and cash equivalents	56
(38) Financial assets held for trading	56
(39) Loans and advances	57
(40) Investment securities	59
(41) Tangible assets	60
(42) Development of tangible assets	61
(43) Intangible assets	62

(44)	Development of intangible assets	63
(45)	Other assets	63
(46)	Financial liabilities held for trading	64
(47)	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	64
(48)	Provisions	65
(49)	Other liabilities	68
(50)	Equity	68
(51)	Statement of cash flows	69
<b>Risk Report</b>		<b>70</b>
(52)	Risk control and monitoring	70
(53)	Risk strategy & Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)	70
(54)	Risk organisation	71
(55)	Internal risk management guidelines	71
(56)	Credit risk	71
(57)	Risk provisions	84
(58)	Measurement of real estate collateral and other collateral	89
(59)	Market risk	91
(60)	Liquidity risk	95
(61)	Operational risk	102
(62)	Other risks	103
(63)	Legal risk	105
(64)	Derivative financial instruments	106
<b>Supplementary information required by IFRS</b>		<b>107</b>
(65)	Leases from the view of the Bank as lessor	107
(66)	Leases from the view of the Bank as lessee	107
(67)	Commitments	108
(68)	Fair value disclosures	108
(69)	Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities	113
(70)	Derivative financial instruments	115
(71)	Related party disclosures	115
(72)	Share-based payments	117
(73)	Own funds and capital requirements	117
(74)	Boards and Officers of the Company	120
(75)	Events after the reporting date	120
<b>Responsibility of the Management and Supervisory Boards for the preparation and for the approval of annual financial statements</b>		<b>122</b>
<b>Independent Auditor's Report</b>		<b>123</b>
	Opinion	123
	Basis for Opinion	123
	Key Audit Matters	123
	Impairment of loans and advances to customers	124
	<b>Provision for legal claims</b>	<b>126</b>
	Other Information	127
	Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements	127
	Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements	127
	Information Required by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council	129
<b>Appendix - Supplementary Schedules for the Croatian National Bank</b>		<b>130</b>
<b>Imprint</b>		<b>145</b>

## I. Income statement

in EUR million

	Note	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		90.2	89.3
Other interest income		0.2	0.4
Interest expenses		-11.8	-12.9
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>76.7</b>
Fee and commission income		31.7	30.9
Fee and commission expenses		-6.6	-6.3
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>
Net result on financial instruments	(29)	1.3	0.4
Other operating income	(30)	4.2	3.3
Other operating expenses	(30)	-2.1	-2.3
Personnel expenses	(31)	-26.5	-25.3
Other administrative expenses	(32)	-16.7	-16.4
Depreciation and amortisation	(33)	-6.3	-6.3
<b>Operating result before impairments and provisions</b>		<b>57.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>
Other result	(34)	-10.2	-8.6
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	(35)	-7.5	-0.7
<b>Result before tax</b>		<b>39.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Taxes on income	(36)	-6.3	-7.3
<b>Result after tax</b>		<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>
thereof attributable to holders of ordinary shares		28.8	33.0
thereof attributable to holders of other equity		4.7	5.1

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Result after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders (in EUR million)	28.8	33.0
Weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in units of shares)	1,248,243.0	1,248,243.0
Earnings per share (in EUR) - undiluted/diluted	23.11	26.46

The following notes (1) - (75) are an integral part of these financial statements.

## II. Statement of comprehensive income

in EUR million

	2025	2024
<b>Result after tax</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to income statement</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Fair value reserve - equity instruments	0.2	1.3
Net change in fair value	0.3	1.6
Taxes on income	-0.1	-0.3
<b>Items that are or may be reclassified to income statement</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Fair value reserve - debt instruments	7.2	9.1
Net change in fair value	8.7	11.1
Taxes on income	-1.6	-2.0
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>48.6</b>
thereof attributable to holders of ordinary shares	36.2	43.5
thereof attributable to holders of other equity	4.7	5.1

The following notes (1) - (75) are an integral part of these financial statements.

### III. Statement of financial position

in EUR million

	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	(37)	456.3	429.3
Financial assets held for trading	(38)	7.2	10.8
Loans and advances to credit institutions	(39)	5.1	5.7
Loans and advances to customers	(39)	1,220.7	1,184.9
Investment securities	(40)	650.7	667.2
Tangible assets	(41)	17.8	19.1
Property, plant and equipment		17.3	17.8
Investment property		0.4	1.3
Intangible assets	(43)	9.4	8.9
Tax assets		10.2	13.1
Current tax assets		0.8	0.0
Deferred tax assets	(36)	9.4	13.1
Other assets	(45)	4.5	4.7
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,381.9</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(46)	1.5	3.7
Deposits from credit institutions	(47)	38.3	21.1
Deposits from customers	(47)	1,798.0	1,759.0
Borrowings	(47)	11.0	14.5
Subordinated debt	(47)	31.1	31.1
Other financial liabilities	(47)	17.2	16.6
Provisions	(48)	50.5	64.8
Current tax liabilities		0.0	2.2
Other liabilities	(49)	9.7	9.2
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,957.4</b>	<b>1,922.1</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	(50)	339.5	339.5
Additional Tier 1 capital	(50)	40.0	40.0
Legal and other reserves	(50)	17.8	17.8
Fair value reserve	(50)	-6.3	-13.7
Accumulated profit	(50)	33.5	38.1
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>424.5</b>	<b>421.7</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2,381.9</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>

The following notes (1) - (75) are an integral part of these financial statements.

## IV. Statement of changes in equity

in EUR million

2025	Share capital	Additional Tier 1 capital	Legal and other reserves	Fair value reserve - debt instruments	Fair value reserve - equity instruments	Accumulated profit	Total
<b>Equity as at 01.01.</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>421.7</b>
Result after tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	33.5
Other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.0	7.4
Total comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	33.5	40.9
Dividends paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-33.0	-33.0
AT1 distributable amount paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.1	-5.1
<b>Equity as at 31.12.</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>424.5</b>

in EUR million

2024	Share capital	Additional Tier 1 capital	Legal and other reserves	Fair value reserve - debt instruments	Fair value reserve - equity instruments	Accumulated profit	Total
<b>Equity as at 01.01.</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-27.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>382.0</b>
Result after tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	38.1
Other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.3	0.0	10.5
Total comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.3	38.1	48.6
Dividends paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.9	-3.9
AT1 distributable amount paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	-5.0
<b>Equity as at 31.12.</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>421.7</b>

The following notes (1) - (75) are an integral part of these financial statements.

## V. Statement of cash flows

in EUR million

	2025	2024
<b>Result after tax</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Net interest income	-78.5	-76.7
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets and impairment of non-financial assets	6.5	6.3
Change in risk provisions on financial instruments	7.5	0.7
Change in provisions	10.3	9.6
Gains or losses from disposal of intangible assets and tangible fixed assets	-1.4	-0.4
Gains or losses on financial instruments at FVTPL	-1.1	-0.3
Foreign exchange differences	-0.1	0.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>-22.6</b>
Loans and advances to credit institutions and customers	-43.1	-36.6
Investment securities	8.6	47.6
Financial assets held for trading	4.4	0.9
Other assets	9.5	6.5
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	62.8	107.2
Financial liabilities held for trading	-2.1	1.1
Provisions	-25.0	-19.3
Other liabilities	-2.5	-2.8
Payments for taxes on income	-7.1	-5.7
Interests received	81.7	85.7
Interests paid	-14.1	-10.1
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>152.0</b>
Proceeds from sales or collection of principal and interest:	44.3	6.7
Financial investments at amortised cost	42.2	6.2
Tangible assets, investment property, lease assets and intangible assets	2.2	0.5
Payments for purchases of:	-26.9	-141.0
Financial investments at amortised cost	-21.7	-137.7
Tangible assets, investment property, lease assets and intangible assets	-5.2	-3.3
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>-134.3</b>
Dividends paid	-33.0	-3.9
AT1 distributable amount paid	-5.1	-5.0
Lease payments (principal)	-1.6	-3.4
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>-39.8</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
<b>Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of previous period (01.01.)</b>	<b>429.3</b>	<b>424.0</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes	-0.5	0.0
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period (31.12.)</b>	<b>456.3</b>	<b>429.3</b>

The following notes (1) - (75) are an integral part of these financial statements.

## VI. Notes to the financial statements

### General information

Addiko Bank d.d. is a joint stock company registered in the commercial register of the Commercial Court in Zagreb. The registered office of the Bank is located in Slavenska avenija 6, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia.

The Bank was granted a full banking license by the Croatian National Bank ("CNB") in 1996 and started its banking activities in September 1997.

The Bank is a fully owned by Addiko Bank AG, a fully licensed Austrian parent bank registered in Vienna, Austria, supervised by the Austrian Financial Market Authority and by the European Central Bank. Consolidated reports of the parent company can be found at [www.addiko.com](http://www.addiko.com).

During 2025 the operations were conducted through the Bank's head office located in Zagreb and through branches organized into regional centres Zagreb and Central Croatia, Dalmatia, Istria and Kvarner and Slavonia and Baranja.

Addiko Bank d.d. is a consumer and small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) specialist bank that operates in Republic of Croatia.

Based on its strategy, Addiko Bank has positioned itself as a specialist Consumer and SME bank with a focus on growing its Consumer and SME lending activities as well as payment services (its "focus areas"). It offers unsecured personal loan products for Consumers and working capital loans for its SME customers and is largely funded by retail deposits.

### Material accounting and measurement policies

#### (1) Accounting principles and statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretation by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the European Union (EU) pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 (IAS Regulation).

The financial statements comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements. In principle, the statement of financial position is structured in the descending order of liquidity. Amounts due or realizable within twelve or more than twelve months after the reporting date are described in note (60) Liquidity risk.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the Bank will continue its business operations in the foreseeable future. Regarding estimates and assumptions according to IAS 1, please refer to note (3) Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies.

The same estimates, judgments, accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements.

If estimates or assessments are necessary for accounting and measurement under IAS/IFRS rules, they are made in accordance with the respective standards. They are based on past experience and other factors, such as planning and expectations or forecasts of future events that appear likely from the current perspective. This primarily affects impairment losses in the credit business, deferred taxes and assessments of legal risks from legal proceedings and the recognition of provisions for such risks. The actual values may deviate from the estimated figures.

These financial statements are presented in Euro ("EUR"), which is the Bank's functional and presentational currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest million, except where otherwise stated. The tables shown may contain rounding differences.

On 12 March 2026, the Management Board of Addiko Bank d.d. approved the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 for publication by submitting them to the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board is responsible for examining the financial statements and announcing whether it approves the financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

## (2) Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

### 2.1. New currently effective requirements

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards are mandatory for periods beginning on 1 January 2025:

Standard	Name	Description	Impact on Addiko
IAS 21	Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Lack of Exchangeability	No impact

The amendments to **IAS 21** introduce requirements for assessing when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. If a currency is determined to be non-exchangeable, entities are required to estimate the spot exchange rate. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements. These changes apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with early application permitted.

The amendments do not affect the Bank since it does not engage in transactions involving non-exchangeable currencies.

### 2.2. Forthcoming requirements

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU were not yet effective and were not early adopted by the Bank:

Standard	Name	Description	Impact on Addiko
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and measurement of Financial Instruments (IFRS 7 and IFRS 9)	Classification of financial assets, Settlement by electronic payments	No impact expected from the IFRS 9 amendments. No significant changes from the IFRS 7 amendments
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IAS 7	Annual Improvements Volume 11	Clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of listed IFRS Accounting Standards	No impact expected
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Nature-dependent electricity contracts	Not applicable
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	New Standard	Impact under assessment

The amendments to **IFRS 9** clarify the classification of financial assets with a contingent feature and introduce an additional SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs - e.g. where the cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG target specified in the loan contract. Under the amendments, certain financial assets including those with contingent features could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. Probability of occurrence is irrelevant unless the feature is not genuine. IFRS 9 also provides additional guidance to clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments as well as the definition of the underlying pool used to assess whether a transaction contains contractually linked instruments. These amendments are not expected to result in any changes for the Bank, as it is not providing financing with contingent features.

The amendments to IFRS 9 also clarify that the company generally derecognises its financial liabilities on the settlement date. However, the amendments provide an exception which allows the entity to derecognise its financial liabilities before the settlement date, when it uses an electronic payment system that meets all of the following criteria:

- no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant.

The Bank is not planning to make use of the exception granted by these amendments and for this reason these changes are not expected to result in any changes for the Bank.

The amendments to IFRS 7 add new required disclosures for any investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and contractual terms that could change the amount of contractual cash flow based on contingent events not directly related to basic lending risk. These amendments are not anticipated to cause significant changes for the Bank, due to the limited volume of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in the existing portfolio. Additionally, no contractual terms have been identified within the financial assets that could alter the timing or amount of contractual cash flows based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a contingent event unrelated to basic lending risks and costs.

The described amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

**Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11** address several potential confusions arising from inconsistencies in wordings and references between the different IFRS Accounting Standards. Apart from minor amendments, IFRS 9 was amended to require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15 and to clarify that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in income statement. These amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. These amendments are not expected to result in any changes for the Bank, as generally no trade receivables falling under that amendment have been identified.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 clarify how to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs: contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity in which a company "is exposed to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions", e.g. the weather). The amendments allow a company to apply the own-use exemption to PPAs if the company has been, and expects to be, a net-purchaser of electricity for the contract period. If the own-use exemption doesn't apply, then PPAs are accounted for as derivatives measured at fair value through income statement. The hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 to permit an entity using a contract for renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument:

- to designate a variable volume forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specified criteria are met; and
- to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument.

The amendments introduce new disclosure requirements for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted. These amendments will not be applicable to the Bank, as no PPAs were concluded.

**IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements** (issued on 9 April 2024) replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the income statement. All income and expenses have to be classified into five categories (operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax) in the income statement;
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in a single note in the financial statements;
- improve aggregation and disaggregation (how to group information in the financial statements).

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 and all consequential amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The Bank has substantially completed analysis: the Bank has reviewed and redesigned the structure of its financial statements, defined the new format of the income statement (including the operating, investing and financing categories and the required subtotals), mapped line items and reclassified affected balances, and aligned the statement of cash flows accordingly. The work also covered identifying and documenting management-defined performance measures (MPMs) and refining policies for aggregation and disaggregation to ensure consistent presentation.

In this context, specific reclassifications addressed include (i) presenting interest expense from lease liabilities and unwinding of legal provisions within the financing category, (ii) reclassifying results from investment properties and gains from equity instruments, and (iii) separately presenting deposit guarantee contributions, bank levies, the recovery and resolution fund and other taxes. These changes affect presentation and disclosures only and do not change the Bank's result after tax.

During 2026, the Bank will complete remaining refinements – principally fine-tuning line-item groupings, MPM disclosures, and related systems/reporting templates – so that the implementation is fully ready for mandatory application in 2027.

The following new standards and interpretations issued by the IASB have not yet been adopted by the EU:

Standard	Name	Description	Impact on Addiko
IFRS 19 and its Amendments	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	New Standard	Not applicable
IAS 21	Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	Not applicable

**IFRS 19** Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued on 9 May 2024) and its Amendments (issued on 21 August 2025) permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. An entity is required to apply IFRS 19 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 19 will not be applicable to the Bank.

The amendments to **IAS 21** how entities should translate financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency, requiring translation of all amounts at the closing rate. The amendments also introduce specific guidance for entities with hyperinflationary functional and presentation currencies that have foreign operations with non-hyperinflationary functional currencies. These changes apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted. The amendments to IAS 21 regarding translation into a hyperinflationary presentation currency are not applicable to the Bank, as the Bank's functional and presentation currencies are not hyperinflationary.

### (3) Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Bank's financial statements contain values based on judgments and calculated using estimates and assumptions.

#### 3.1. Judgements

Judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are the following:

- **ECL calculation methodology:** Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL. Details are described in notes (11.4) Impairment and (57.1) Method of calculating risk provisions.
- **Classification of financial assets:** assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. Details are described in notes (11.2) Classification and (11.3) Measurement.

#### 3.2. Assumptions and estimates

Assumptions and estimates are based on historical experiences and other factors such as planning and expectations or forecasts of future events that appear likely from a current perspective. Since the estimates and assumptions made are subject to uncertainties, this may lead to results that require carrying amount adjustments of the respective assets and liabilities in future periods. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Significant estimates and assumptions in the Bank relate to:

- **Credit risk provisions:** The Bank conducts continuous monitoring and assessment of the loan portfolio's quality at both individual and portfolio levels to accurately estimate the necessary allowances for expected credit losses (ECL). The Bank allocates individual allowances for individually significant financial assets classified under Stage 3. Individually significant financial assets are assets having an exposure above EUR 130 thousand. This classification is determined based on information related to the fulfilment of contractual obligations or other financial difficulties of the debtor, as well as other relevant factors. Individual assessments are based on the expected cash flows from operations, duration and/or the anticipated payments from collateral. This assessment is based on a detailed analysis and assumptions made, which are however subject to uncertainties. Allowances are assessed collectively for financial assets classified under Stage 1 or 2, as well as for financial assets in Stage 3 with exposure below the materiality threshold. The expected ECL for these groups of assets are calculated based on models which require the assessment of significant increase in credit risk and integrates historical data with future macroeconomic forecasts. The Bank applies 3 different macroeconomic scenarios to collectively assess the allowances for credit risk: optimistic, baseline and pessimistic scenario. The key features of each scenario are described in note (57.2) Development of risk provisions and note (57.1) Method of calculating risk provisions. Recognised allowances represent a weighted average of the results of the three scenarios. The models deployed to estimate future risk parameters undergo regular validation and back testing to ensure the accuracy and realism of the loss estimations. A different estimate of the assumptions used in the individual or collective allowance may result in a different measurement of credit risk provisions.

- **Deferred tax assets:** Deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences are only recognised when future tax profits that allow utilisation appear to be highly likely. These estimates are based on the respective 5 years tax plans prepared by the management. With regard to input factors, the 5-year plan is essentially based on current available external estimates of expected economic growth, general cost trends (inflation), interest rate and currency trends and market and credit default trends. The main parameters are disclosed under note (57.1) Method of calculating risk provisions. These factors are only adjusted internally to the extent necessary due to the Bank's specific business model. All input parameters and assumptions are subject to a degree of predictive uncertainty. Due to the current uncertain geopolitical global environment, there is substantially more uncertainty than under normal market conditions, which may affect the projections of future taxable profits.
- **Provisions for pending legal disputes:** The recognition and measurement of provisions for pending legal disputes requires assumptions on the extent to which the Bank has an obligation resulting from a past event and if an outflow of economically useful resources to fulfil these obligations is likely. Furthermore, estimates are also required with regard to the amount and maturity of future cash flows. Provisions for legal proceedings typically require a higher degree of judgment than other types of provisions. When matters are at an early stage, there is typically a high degree of uncertainty associated with determining whether a present obligation exists and estimating the probability and amount of any outflows that may arise. As matters progress, management and legal advisers evaluate on an ongoing basis whether provisions should be recognised, revising previous estimates as appropriate. At more advanced stages, it is typically easier to make estimates around a better-defined set of possible outcomes. The calculation of potential losses takes generally into account possible scenarios of how the litigation would be resolved and their probability, considering the history of former verdicts and assessments by independent law firms. In certain cases, due to a short horizon of available historical data and significant uncertainty as to the direction of court decisions as well as the market conditions, the adopted methodology and assumptions may be subjects of updates in subsequent reporting periods. Details regarding provisions for legal cases and uncertainty of estimates are described in note (48.2) Provisions for pending legal disputes.

#### (4) Impact of climate change on financial statements

The Bank supports the transition to a carbon-neutral economy and aims to lower its footprint by reducing both its direct emissions from own banking operations and its indirect emissions through its lending activities. As part of its ESG strategy, the Bank has committed to initiatives within its own operation to be executed until 2030 with several initiatives already underway. These include significantly increasing the share of battery electric vehicles (BEV) in the Bank's car fleet, enhancing the procurement of renewable energy and replacing fossil fuel heating systems with renewable energy sources for electricity or heating.

In preparing the financial report, the Bank has considered climate change and the inherent risk on non-financial and financial assets. The impact of climate-related risks were assessed as follows:

- **Impairment of assets:** the Bank's ESG strategy and the planned replacement measures were considered in determining the carrying amount of non-current assets (property, plant and equipment and investment properties). Based on the assessment no impairment need was identified.
- **Useful lives of assets:** the impact of its sustainability strategy and the planned measures on the useful lives of non-current assets. The assessment did not identify any impact on the financial statements.
- **Expected credit losses (ECL):** based on an assessment of climate-related and other environmental risks (C&E risks) the Bank concluded that an impact on the credit risk exists, although there is no immediate material threat given the granularity and diversification of the loan portfolio. As C&E risks already do impact macroeconomic indicators, the Bank considered the impact from climate-related transition risks in the macroeconomic financial forecasts used in the calculation of the ECL, thus, directly impacting the risk provisions of the loan book and consequently, the financial statements. Furthermore, an assessment of climate-related and environmental risks was incorporated in the loan origination process of relevant SME clients, which can impact the rating and in turn the ECL of these clients.

**(5) Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest, impairment and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

The foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in income statement, except for equity investments in respect of which an election has been made to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI for which foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI.

The principal exchange rates set forth by the Croatian National Bank and used in the preparation of the balance sheet at the reporting dates were as follows:

31 December 2025	1 EUR = USD 1.1757	1 EUR = CHF 0.9293
31 December 2024	1 EUR = USD 1.0444	1 EUR = CHF 0.9435

**(6) Net interest income**

**6.1. Effective interest rate**

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash inflows or outflows over the expected term of the financial instrument, or a shorter period if applicable, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or to the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

The calculation includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of effective interest rate (apart from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss) and premiums and discounts. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

**6.2. Amortised cost and gross carrying amount**

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using effective interest rate method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount. For financial assets the amount is adjusted for any expected credit losses. The gross carrying amount of financial asset is the amortised cost of financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

### 6.3. Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating-rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (with the exception of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets where the calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves).

### 6.4. Presentation

Interest income calculated under the effective interest method presented in the income statement includes:

- interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- interest on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- interest income on cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits.

Other interest income presented in the income statement includes:

- interest income from assets held for trading, as well as interest components of derivatives;
- interest income on debt instruments non-trading financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Interest expense presented in the income statement includes:

- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;
- interest expense on lease liabilities;
- interest expense from assets held for trading, as well as interest components of derivatives.

## (7) Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income (other than those that are integral part of effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability) are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customer and are reported in "Net fee and commission income". The Bank derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of services over time and at a point in time.

In accordance with IFRS 15, income is recognised when the Bank satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to a customer. It must be probable that the Bank will derive an economic benefit from it and the amount can be reliably determined, regardless of the point in time in which payment is made. Income is measured at the fair value of consideration received or to be claimed, taking into account contractually stipulated payment terms, but without taking into account taxes or other levies.

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. Conversely, fee income earned from providing particular services to third parties or the occurrence of a certain event is recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction. Taking into consideration the Bank's product classes, the following services are accrued over the period:

- *Accounts and packages*, this category includes fee income and expense from monthly regular account/package fees, including monthly charges for standalone internet banking, mobile banking, SMS services and other services (not related to credit cards).

- *Loans and Deposits*, representing fee income and expense that are not an integral part of the effective interest rate related directly to credit business (e.g. origination fee of the limit).
- *Securities*, representing commission income and expense from custody business.
- *Bancassurance*, representing commission income and expense from insurance brokerage.

The fees generated by the following products are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction:

- *Transaction services*, representing fee income charged to clients for transactions performed (except credit cards) like payment order or standing order.
- *Cards*, representing fee income related to prepaid and credit cards and acquiring business like interchange fees, scheme fees, service fees, etc.
- *Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency conversion*, representing fee income related to foreign exchange transactions like fees from FX spot transactions or Dynamic currency conversions.
- *Trade finance*, representing fee income earned mostly from issuing guarantees and letters of credit.

Other fee and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees which are expensed as the services are received.

In the Note (28) Net fee and commission income the product view is used as a base for presentation.

#### **(8) Net result on financial instruments**

Net result on financial instruments held for trading includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading, realized gains and losses from derecognition, the result from trading in securities and derivatives, dividends and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities. The Bank has elected to present the clean fair value movements of trading assets and liabilities in trading income, excluding any related interest income and interest expense, which are presented in "Net interest income".

Net result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of these assets and realized gains and losses from derecognition.

Net result on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income includes gains and losses from derecognition and dividends.

Net result on financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost includes all gains and losses from derecognition.

#### **(9) Other operating income and other operating expenses**

Other operating income and other operating expenses reflect all other income and expenses not directly attributable to ordinary activities as expenses for restructuring, gains and losses from sale of non-financial assets or income from operating lease assets. In addition, it encompasses expenses for other taxes and certain regulatory charges (bank levy, the contributions to the deposit guarantee scheme and to the Single Resolution Fund).

#### **(10) Other result**

The other result shows the result from legal cases, the result from operational risks and impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses for non-financial assets. Furthermore, insignificant modification gains and losses are presented in this position.

## (11) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract giving rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party.

### 11.1. Recognition and initial measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is generally its transaction price.

### 11.2. Classification

On initial recognition a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

A financial asset is measured at **amortised cost** if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- if the object of the entity's business model is to hold asset to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding ("SPPI criteria").

A financial asset is measured at **FVTOCI** only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- if the asset is held in a business model in which assets are managed both in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell them; and
- the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (simple loan feature).

In addition, on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent fair value changes in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets that do not meet these criteria are measured at **FVTPL**.

In addition, at initial recognition the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset, that would otherwise be measured subsequently at amortised costs or FVTOCI, as measured at FVTPL, if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a recognition and measurement inconsistency (i.e. "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets and liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on a different basis. Currently there is not such case.

#### 11.2.1. Business model assessment

All financial assets, which fulfil the SPPI criteria, have to be assigned to one of the business models described below:

- *Hold to collect*: a financial asset held with the objective to collect contractual cash flows.
- *Hold to collect and sell*: a financial asset held with the objective of both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- *Other*: a financial asset held with trading intent or that does not meet the criteria of the categories above.

The Bank performs the business model assessment at a portfolio level, because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest

rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

For the following portfolios the Bank has performed a business models assessment:

- Consumer and SME business comprises primarily loans to customers that are held for collecting contractual cash flows. In the Focus segment, the loans comprise unsecured lending and credit card facilities. Sales of loans from these portfolios are very rare and relate only to non-performing assets with the objective to keep the volume of non-performing assets below pre-defined limits, in line with the expectations of regulators. In the Non-focus segments, the loans comprise mortgage lending and loans to large corporates and public finance. Given the run-down strategy, these products are not being actively marketed.
- Certain investment grade debt securities are held for long-term yield, with the primary objective of collecting contractual cash flows. The portfolio also supports liquidity steering and asset-liability management: the securities can be pledged as collateral in central bank repo/monetary policy operations to address temporary liquidity needs. Sales may occur, but are expected to be infrequent and driven by liquidity or risk management considerations. Accordingly, these assets are managed within a hold to collect business model.
- Certain other debt securities are held within the "liquidity portfolio" to meet everyday liquidity needs. The Bank's Treasury seeks to minimise the costs of managing these liquidity needs and therefore actively manages the return on the portfolio. That return consists of collecting contractual cash flows as well as gains and losses from the sale of financial assets. The investment strategy often results in sales activity that is significant in value. The Bank considers that these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Part of bond portfolio is classified under the "Other" business model, as these instruments relate to the trading activities of the Bank, especially in connection with customer business.

### **11.2.2. Contractual cash flow characteristics**

For the assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as the profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument and analyses the existing portfolio based on a checklist for SPPI criteria. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows in a way that it would not meet this condition, considering the following: contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows, leverage features, prepayment and extension terms, terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets and features that modify consideration of the time value of money.

During 2025 and 2024, there were no financial instruments with interest mismatch features or ESG features which would lead to the classification at FVTPL. Significant volumes of financial instruments with critical features are not expected due to the internal policy for new products which eliminates potentially SPPI non-compliant features.

### 11.2.3. Reclassifications

In the infrequent case that the entity changes its business model for managing certain financial assets and specific IFRS 9 requirements would be fulfilled, a reclassification of all affected financial assets would be required. Such changes do not lead to reclassifications or prior period corrections. Sales due to increase in credit risk, sales close to maturity and infrequent sales triggered by a non-recurring event are not considered as contradicting the hold to collect business model. The Bank's Treasury investment strategy is focusing on investing excess liquidity in long-term, high-quality government bonds to be held to maturity for yield enhancement purposes. No reclassifications were made during 2025 and 2024.

### 11.3. Measurement

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised costs are measured at fair value at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest rate method, of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any expected credit losses. Interest income is presented in the line "Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method". Expected credit losses and their reversals are presented in the line "Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets". The major volume of financial assets of the Bank are measured at amortised cost. Gains and losses from derecognition are presented in the line "Net result on financial instruments".

#### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value with any movements being recognised in other comprehensive income and are assessed for impairment under the expected credit loss (ECL) model.

Interest income is presented in the line "Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method". Expected credit losses are presented in the line "Credit loss expense on financial assets". The changes in fair value during the reporting period for debt instruments are presented in the line "Fair value reserve - debt instruments" in the statement of other comprehensive income. Dividend income and gains and losses from derecognition are presented in the line "Net result on financial instruments".

For equity instruments that are not held for trading, entities can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to classify the instruments at FVTOCI. This election is available for each separate investment. All subsequent changes in fair value are presented in the line "Fair value reserve - equity instruments" in the statement of other comprehensive income without recycling in the income statement. The Bank has designated at FVTOCI investments a small portfolio of equity instruments. This presentation alternative was chosen because the investments were made for strategic purposes rather than with a view to profit on a subsequent sale, and there are no plans to dispose these investments in the short or medium term.

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Interest income from financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is presented in the line "Other interest income". Dividend income and gains and losses from revaluation and derecognition are presented in the line "Net result on financial instruments".

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost unless they are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL consist of financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL at initial recognition. Changes to the fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL resulting from changes in own credit risk of the liability are recognised in other comprehensive income, the remaining amount of the change in the fair value has to be presented in income statement. The Bank did not make use until now of the option to designate its financial liabilities at FVTPL.

The Bank has not designated any hedge accounting relationships in the current or in the previous year.

#### 11.4. Impairment

While applying the forward-looking ECL model the Bank recognises ECL and updates the amount of ECL recognised at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of financial assets. The Bank estimates ECL based on reasonable and supportable information that includes historical, current and forecast information, thus considering possible future credit loss events in different scenarios.

The lifetime ECL is the expected present value of losses based on expectation of borrowers' probability to default on their obligations at some time during the complete maturity of the financial assets with simultaneous consideration of probability of recovery (loss given default).

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: as the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value, loss allowances are recognised in OCI with opposite entry in the income statement. Loss allowances are disclosed in note (40) Investment securities.

##### 11.4.1. Overview ECL calculation

The Bank determines an ECL amount on a probability-weighted basis as the difference between the cash flows that are due to the bank in accordance with the contractual terms of a financial instrument and the cash flows that the bank expects to receive. Although IFRS 9 establishes this objective, it generally does not prescribe detailed methods or techniques for achieving it.

In determining the cash flows that the bank expects to receive, following the recommendation of the GPPC (Global Public Policy Committee), the Bank is using a sum of marginal losses approach whereby ECLs are calculated as the sum of the marginal losses occurring in each time period from the reporting date. The marginal losses are derived from individual parameters that estimate exposures and losses in the case of default and the conditional probability of default for each period (the probability of a default in time period X conditional upon an exposure having survived to time period X). The (lifetime) ECL is calculated for different scenarios separately, considering current and future forward looking information. The aggregation to the final ECL is performed at the end by probability weighting of the different individual scenarios. When estimating ECL, the Bank calculates in total three outcomes: Base case, Optimistic case and Pessimistic case. For additional analyses the Bank simulates more adverse scenarios to understand dynamics and potential portfolio risks.

The observed period and the applied parameters within the ECL calculation depend on the maturity of the transaction, the IFRS 9 stage of the transaction and the macro scenario applied. For Stage 1 the up to one year expected credit loss has to be considered while for Stage 2 and 3 the expected lifetime loss has to be recognised.

The PD (probability of default) parameters reflect the probability of default for a certain period of time. The PDs used for the ECL calculation are derived by models/methodology which were developed by the Bank's or Group's internal model development units. Generally, the models are based on Bank's internal data and segment specifics whenever possible and plausible. For certain parts of the portfolio, where no significant internal data is available, Group wide models are applied to reflect data availability and portfolio characteristics. In certain cases, also external data from rating agencies is applied for the same reason. The data history used is in line with applicable regulations and guidelines (seven years of data history is used if available, and never less than 5 years of history).

Methodology wise, an indirect modelling approach is chosen. This means that underlying existing Basel methodology is used as a starting point and is adapted in a way to be fully IFRS 9 compliant. This includes the removal of any conservatism from the models, the inclusion of forward-looking point-in-time information within the methodology as well as the estimation of lifetime PD term structures.

EAD (exposure at default) is an estimate of the exposure including repayments of principal and interest and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. EAD is specified as the gross carrying amount at time of default while using the effective interest rate to discount cash flows to a present value at the reporting date. In cases where no contractual maturity is given, quantitative and/or qualitative criteria are applied for determining cashflow structure (e.g. frames). For the EAD parameter internally developed statistical models are used. Also, the Bank uses internally developed statistical models to estimate the prepayment rates in its portfolios.

LGD (loss given default) is an estimate of the economic loss under condition of a default. For the LGD parameter in both retail and corporate internally developed statistical models are applied. For segments not covered with internal models, LGD parameters are based on regulatory values. Those values are internally aligned while qualitative checks are performed to ensure an adequate level.

Considering the ability of models to correctly capture the forward-looking information and predict the development of PDs, consequently development of ECL, the Bank regularly (quarterly) estimates the need to introduce or revoke post-model adjustments ("overlays") into the ECL calculation with the aim to ensure that the risk is not underestimated while the models are adjusted. The process of estimation and introduction of such post-model adjustment (PMA) is strongly governed.

#### **11.4.2. Significant increase in credit risk**

The Bank measures ECL in three stages as the deterioration in credit quality takes place. Namely, for Stage 1 up to 12-month ECL is reported and for Stage 2 and 3 the full lifetime expected credit loss is recognised.

Stage 1 begins as soon as a financial instrument is originated and up to 12-month ECL are recognised as an expense and a loss allowance is established. For financial assets, interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount. Unless its credit quality changes, the same treatment applies every time until its maturity.

When credit quality is deemed to deteriorate significantly, assets move into Stage 2. At this point, the full lifetime ECL is applied, resulting in a significant increase in the provisions. The significant increase of credit risk is identified based on the staging criteria which are both qualitative and quantitative in nature:

- 30 days past due: the Bank identifies a staging criterion trigger when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.
- Forborne exposures are those exposures where the Bank has extended forbearance measures because of the debtor facing financial difficulties. Forbearance events may result in an exposure being classified as performing or non-performing which implies a stage transfer into stage 2 or 3.
- Further qualitative criteria in connection with the watchlist/early warning systems are reflected in the PD via the automatic downgrade of the client (as incorporated within the rating models and processes).
- Additionally, specific staging triggers are defined for specific portfolios.
- Significant adverse changes in the lifetime probability of default at the reporting date compared to the initial recognition of the exposure is considered a staging trigger, with significance being assessed as a threefold increase of PD.

Stage 3, considered equal to default or impairment, is recognised based on definition of default according to CRR Article 178, and connected EBA/GL/2016/07 as this is the industry standard, and it allows consistency between entities and risk management processes. Specifically, the default triggers are:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising collateral (if any is held), or
- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Bank.

Lifetime ECL continues to be applied for loans in this stage of credit deterioration but interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost (gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance).

Both, the qualitative and quantitative factors used for the staging determination are undergoing a constant validation and monitoring process to ensure their appropriateness and applicability over time (see note (12.4.4.) "Validation").

The recovery from Stage 3 to Stage 2 or Stage 1 is recognised when the indicators that trigger staging have been eliminated for a minimum three-month period to ensure that recovery is stable (see note 56.10. "Forbearance").

#### **11.4.3. Forward-looking information**

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and its measurement of ECLs. The Bank relies on externally sourced data about historical macroeconomic indicators (for example unemployment rates, GDP growth rates, real estate prices, industrial production) development and uses this data to develop models reflecting changes of probability of default driven by macroeconomic changes. For each segment, characteristic macroeconomic indicators are identified which drive changes in probability of default. The models are applied using the externally sourced, forward looking macroeconomic scenarios, and combined with the outcome of rating models to estimate the probability of default for each client in the future period, considering different macroeconomic scenarios. These values are used to calculate expected loss amount for that individual client under that specific macroeconomic scenario. To account for the potential effect of climate-related and environmental risk on credit risk, the Bank considers the impact of transitional risks on the macroeconomic indicators. For this purpose, the effect of a significant increase of carbon prices, which would be needed to meet "net-zero targets", is simulated.

All variables incorporated are at country and portfolio level whenever possible and plausible.

Forecast of these economic variables are regularly evaluated and updated. The input data for the forecasts is collected from external data sources. An extensive internal check and (if needed) adjustment is performed to make sure that forecasts reflect the Bank's view on future outcomes. This includes also different future scenarios and their probabilities. These scenarios are the baseline economic scenario, the optimistic and pessimistic scenario forecast and probability weights for each of them. The forecasted parameters are consistently used for various bank internal processes.

The forward-looking statements contained in this report are based on current estimates, assumptions and projections of the Bank as well as currently available public information. They are not guaranteeing future performance and involve certain known and yet unknown risks and uncertainties and are based upon assumptions as to future events that may not prove to be accurate. Many factors could cause the current results or performance to be materially different from those that may be expressed or implied by such statements.

#### **11.4.4. Validation**

The methodology and the assumptions undertaken in the ECL calculation are embedded in the internal validation process. This means that models/methodologies are constantly undertaken a quality review and an improvement process. The validation standards applied are formalised upfront in a way to ensure a consistent evaluation over time. The validation is generally performed on an annual base.

The Bank distinguishes between an initial and an ongoing validation:

- An initial validation is performed in case of a new model development, major changes in the existing methodology and/or significant shifts in the values.
- Ongoing validations represent the regular review of the existing methodology (when no initial validation was performed).

In addition to the yearly process, a close monthly monitoring is undertaken to ensure that portfolio and model developments are timely identified while already raised findings are timely tackled.

The validation is performed by an independent internal unit of the Group and adopted by the local Management Board.

#### 11.4.5. Write-offs

When the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovery a write-off event occurs. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event typically triggered by concessions given to borrowers in significant financial difficulties and/or by the Bank's judgement that it is no longer reasonable to expect any recovery of that amount.

Write-off can be done only against already recognised ECL. The amount written off can be either a full write-off or a partial write-off.

In addition to the general derecognition criteria (see note (12.5.) "Derecognition and contract modification") the following specific criteria fulfilment would lead to the derecognition of financial assets:

- Unsecured financial asset if the debtor is already undergoing bankruptcy proceedings,
- Financial asset can be written off if fully impaired (100% ECL) when all local regulatory requirements are fulfilled,
- Financial assets which have been subject to restructuring three or more times and the Bank assessed the debtor as not able to repay their obligations,
- Financial asset for which the Bank's right to claim repayment from the debtor in judicial or other proceedings has been terminated by approval of compulsory settlement,
- Other triggers were defined for financial assets that are treated as non-recoverable.

#### 11.5. Derecognition and contract modification

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Bank transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement,
- And either: (i) it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards connected with ownership of the asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards connected with ownership of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Contractual adjustments resulting from negotiations with borrowers can lead to two types of modifications of initial contractual cash flows: (i) significant modifications or (ii) insignificant modifications.

The following main criteria result in significant modifications:

- Quantitative: significant change of the contractual cash flows when the present value of the cash flows under the new terms is discounted using the original effective interest rate and differs from the discounted present value of the original financial instrument for at least 10%.
- Qualitative:
  - change of debtor,
  - currency change,
  - change of the purpose of financing,
  - SPPI critical features are removed or introduced in the loan contract.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

##### 11.5.1. Significant modifications leading to derecognition of financial assets

If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are modified or renegotiated substantially, it results in derecognition (due to expiry of contractual rights to the cash flows) of that financial asset. A new financial asset with modified terms is recognised and the difference between the amortised cost of derecognised financial asset and the fair value of the new financial asset is reported in the income statement. If the borrower is not in default or the significant modification does not lead to default, then the new asset will be classified in Stage 1. If the borrower is in default or the modification leads to the derecognition of the original financial asset and to the origination of a new financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses, then the new asset will be treated as purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) at initial recognition. For POCI financial assets no loss allowances are recognised and lifetime ECLs are reflected

in the credit adjusted effective interest rate at initial recognition. Subsequently, the amount of change in lifetime ECLs since the initial recognition of POCI financial asset should be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in income statement. Even if the lifetime ECLs are less than the amount of ECLs that were included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition, favorable changes in lifetime ECLs have to be recognised as an impairment gain.

For financial instruments in Stage 1 and 2 measured at amortised costs, the amortisation of the origination fees and transaction costs considered in the effective interest rate is presented in the line "Net interest income" and for financial instruments in Stage 3 measured at amortized costs, it is presented in the line "Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets". The release of the credit loss allowances of the original asset and the recognition of credit loss allowance for the new asset are presented in the line "Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets".

#### **11.5.2. Insignificant modifications not leading to derecognition of financial assets**

If the contractual cash flows of financial asset are modified or renegotiated in such a way that does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, entities should recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset on the basis of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows using initial effective interest rate for discounting. A modification gain or loss is recognised in income statement in the line "Other result".

### **(12) Repurchase agreements**

A repurchase agreement is an agreement between two parties under which one party transfers to the other party the ownership of assets at a specified price for a limited period of time, and at the same time it is agreed that these assets, upon expiry of the said term, should or may be repurchased at a previously agreed-upon amount. Under IFRS 9, the seller continues to recognise the asset in its statement of financial position if the seller retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The cash amount received or paid is presented as a liability by the seller, whereas the buyer recognises a receivable.

### **(13) Fiduciary transactions**

Fiduciary transactions concluded by the Bank in its own name but on account of a third party are not reported in the statement of financial position according to IFRS. Commission fees are included in the net fee and commission income in income statement.

### **(14) Commitments and contingent liabilities**

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into credit-related commitments which are recorded in the off-balance sheet accounts and primarily comprise guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments. Such financial commitments are recorded in the Bank's statement of financial position if and when they become payable.

Financial guarantees are contracts that oblige the Bank to make compensation payments to the guarantee holder for losses incurred. Such losses arise if a certain debtor does not meet the payment obligations pursuant to the contractual terms and conditions. Financial guarantees are initially recognised as liabilities at fair value including transaction costs directly related to the guarantee issued. Initial measurement is the premium received and this amount is subsequently amortised to fee income. Liabilities are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of ECL provision and the amortised balance of initially recognised premium.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. These contracts are in the scope of the IFRS 9 ECL model requirements.

**(15) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash balances at central banks that are daily due and deposits that are daily due. These amounts are stated at amortised costs. Debt instruments issued by public authorities eligible for refinancing at central banks are not shown in this item but, depending on their measurement category, are shown as financial assets.

**(16) Tangible assets: Property, plant and equipment and investment properties**

Land and buildings used by the Bank in the course of its own business activities as well as operating and office equipment are reported under property, plant and equipment. Real estate acquired to generate returns is reported under investment properties.

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Scheduled depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life. Factors involved in determining the useful life include the asset's age when purchased, how frequently the asset will be used, technology changes and changes due to climate risks. Land, works of art and assets under construction are not subject to depreciation.

The following depreciation rates and expected useful lives are used:

Depreciation rate	in percent	in years
for immovable assets (buildings)	2.5% - 33%	3 - 40 yrs
for movable assets (plant and equipment)	10 - 50%	2 - 10 yrs

Investment properties are land and buildings held to earn rental income or to benefit from expected increases in value. Provided that they can be let or sold separately, material parts of mixed-use properties that are used by third parties are also treated as investment property.

Investment properties are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, according to the cost method admissible under IAS 40, with straight-line depreciation being applied over the useful lives applicable to property, plant and equipment.

Scheduled depreciation on property, plant and equipment used by the Bank is reported separately under depreciation and amortisation in the income statement. Scheduled depreciation on investment property is reported separately under "Other operating expenses" in the income statement. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment and investment properties are reported under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses".

The assets are reviewed for indications of possible impairment at every reporting date. For this purpose, the current carrying amount is offset against the recoverable amount pursuant to IAS 36. Therefore, the recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment has to be recognised. Insofar as the asset generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets, the impairment test is performed on the basis of the individual asset. Otherwise, the impairment test is performed for the cash-generating unit the asset belongs to. IAS 36 defines a cash-generating unit as the smallest identifiable group of assets generating cash inflows that are largely independent from the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. The existence of a plan for energy efficient replacement investments which is in line with the Bank's carbon reduction strategy qualifies as an impairment trigger. Impairment or reversal of impairment, if any, is reported under the item "Other result". If the reasons for the impairment cease to exist, the previously recognised impairment is reversed. The reversal is limited in that the asset's carrying amount is not permitted to exceed the amount that would have been reported after depreciation if no impairment loss had been recorded for the asset in previous years.

**(17) Intangible assets**

Purchased and internally generated software as well as prepayments made on intangible assets are reported under intangible assets. These assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on internally developed software is recognised as an asset when the Bank is able to demonstrate: that the product is technically and commercially feasible, its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits, and that it can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and capitalised borrowing costs if applicable and are amortised over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalised cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in income statement as it is incurred.

Scheduled amortisation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life and reported under "Depreciation and amortisation".

The following amortisation rates and expected useful lives are used:

Amortisation rate or useful life	in percent	in years
for software	14 - 50%	2 - 7 yrs

Artificial intelligence applications have useful life of maximum two years due to rapid innovation and obsolescence, and fast innovation cycle.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is performed according to IAS 36 as described under "Tangible assets", and impairments are recorded through income statement. Impairment or reversal of impairment and gains and losses from disposal, if any, are reported under the item "Other result".

**(18) Leases**

**18.1. Leases in which the Bank is a lessee**

At inception of each contract the Bank assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This assessment involves the exercise of judgment about whether the contract contains an identified asset, whether the Bank obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset throughout the period of use, and whether the Bank has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle, remove or restore the underlying asset, less any lease incentives received. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset using the straight-line method. The Addiko Bank also assesses the right of use asset for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets when such indicators exist. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Banks' incremental borrowing rate. Thus, all lease obligations are generally recognised pursuant to the "right-of-use" approach in the statement of financial position. The only exception is for leases with a total lease term of 12 months or less, as well as for leases for which the underlying asset has a low value when new, with the IASB considering a lease to be of low value if it is USD 5,000 or less. In such cases the Bank elected to recognise such lease contracts off the statement of financial position and lease expenses are accounted on straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Bank has not used this practical expedient.

Lease payments generally include fixed payments less lease incentives and variable payments that depend on an index or an interest rate. Prolongation options, termination options and purchase options are also considered, and also the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee have to be included in the measurement of lease liability.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the lease liability is reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right of use asset, or income statement if the right of use asset is already reduced to zero.

## **18.2. Presentation in the financial statements**

The Bank as a lessee presents the right of use assets in the line item "Property, plant and equipment" in tangible assets in the statement of financial position. Lease liabilities are presented in the line item "Other financial liabilities" in the statement of financial position. Depreciation charge for the right of use assets is presented in the line item "Depreciation and amortisation" in the income statement. The interest expense on lease liabilities is presented in the line item "Interest expenses" in the income statement.

With regards to the presentation in the Cashflow Statement, lessees must present short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability as part of operating activities. Cash paid for the interest portion of lease liability must be presented as either operating activities or financing activities. The Bank has chosen to include the interest paid as well as cash payments for the principal portion as part of financing activities.

## **(19) Tax assets and tax liabilities**

Current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities are jointly reported in the statement of financial position under "Tax assets" and "Tax liabilities". Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax expense is based on taxable income for the year. Taxable income differs from net income as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each financial reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realized. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement and statement of the comprehensive income respectively.

The Bank's tax returns are subject to examination by the tax authorities. Because the application of tax laws and regulations to many types of transactions is susceptible to varying interpretations, the amount reported in the annual financial statements could be changed at a later date upon final determination by the tax authorities.

## **(20) Other assets**

Other assets mainly consist of prepayments, deferred expenses and real estates held as current assets, but do not comprise financial instruments.

Deferred expenses are recognised at their nominal value, the real estate held as current assets with the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell.

## **(21) Borrowings and subordinated debt**

Interest-bearing borrowings and subordinated debt are recognised initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings and subordinated debt are stated at amortised cost with any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and redemption value being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings and subordinated debt on an effective interest basis.

## **(22) Provisions**

### **22.1. Provisions for risks arising from the lending business**

Provisions for risks arising from the lending business are set up for risks arising in particular from impending draw-downs on framework agreements or as a provision against liability assumed for customer transactions (particularly issued financial guarantees and granted loan commitments). This item includes provisions for expected credit losses from loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments given. Provisions are made both for individual cases and at portfolio level and measured in accordance with IFRS 9.

Changes in provisions for risks arising from the lending business affecting profit or loss are reported in the income statement under the item "Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets".

### **22.2. Provisions for legal disputes and other provisions**

Provisions for legal disputes and other provisions are recorded if there is a present liability related to a past event towards a third party, if the assertion of the relevant claim is probable and if the amount of the claim can be determined reliably. If the time value of the money effect due to passage of time is material, then provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flow at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. Provisions for legal cases include disputes with business partners, customers and external institutions, and are created based on an evaluation of the probability of a court case being lost by the Bank. In certain cases, the legal risk-related loss is calculated using statistical methods with the expected value being the sum of the products of the probabilities of specific litigation resolutions and the loss calculated for each scenario, taking into account alternative prediction methods with respect to the number of disputes within the relevant time horizon.

### **22.3. Provisions for restructuring**

Provisions for restructuring are only recorded if the general criteria for recording provisions in accordance with IAS 37.72 are fulfilled. This requires the existence of a constructive obligation for the company, which is fulfilled by the existence of a formal, detailed restructuring plan and the announcement of the measures set out in this plan to those affected. For disclosure of restructuring expenses, see Note (30) Other operating income and other operating expenses.

### (23) Other liabilities

This item includes deferred income and non-financial liabilities that due to their nature could not be classified in a specific balance sheet item.

### (24) Cash settled share-based payments

Liabilities for the Bank's cash-settled share-based payments are recognised as "Personnel expenses" over the relevant service period based on the number of awards expected to vest, taking into account service and non-market performance conditions. The liabilities are measured to fair value at initial recognition and remeasured to fair value at each reporting date until the settlement, with remeasurement effects recognised in income statement. Market conditions are incorporated into the fair-value measurement. Liabilities are presented within "Other liabilities". The ultimate cost is the cash paid to the beneficiary, which equals the fair value at settlement date.

### (25) Equity

Equity evidences the residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of all liabilities or obligations which cannot be terminated by the investor:

- **Share (registered) capital** represents the amounts paid in by shareholders in accordance with the articles of association.
- In June 2021, the Bank has issued an **AT1 instrument** (bond) in the amount of EUR 40 million which, according to the decision of the CNB, fulfils the conditions for allocation into Additional Tier 1 capital. The key features of the instrument are similar to non-cumulative preference shares that pay discretionary dividends with an obligation to pay a fixed amount only at liquidation. The bond was issued with following main features: no stated maturity date; an option for the issuer to redeem the instrument after 5 years, provided that specific conditions are fulfilled; discretionary coupons or dividends based on an interest rate of 12m Euribor + 9.25% of the principal amount that can be cancelled by the issuer on a non-cumulative basis. The Bank has classified the instrument as equity instrument in accordance with the IAS 32 and recognized it as a non-monetary item at the date of initial recognition.
- The **legal reserve** is created in accordance with the Croatian Companies Act, which requires 5% of the net profit for the year to be transferred to this reserve, until it reaches 5% of issued share capital. Legal reserve can be used for covering prior period losses if the losses are not covered by current year profits or if other reserves are not available. The legal reserve is not distributable to the shareholders.
- **Other reserves** are created in accordance with the General Assembly decision and can be used for purposes defined by the law or the General Assembly decision. In addition, direct capital contributions are presented in this position.
- The **fair value reserves** of debt instruments and of equity instruments include the measurement results - after taking deferred taxes into account - for the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- The **accumulated profit** includes profit for the year.
- Dividend payables are not accounted for until they have been approved by the General Assembly. The Bank will propose allocation into dividends the net profit realized in 2025, less the allocation of EUR 4.7 million (2024: EUR 5.1 million) connected to distributable amount on the basis of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instrument.

### (26) Earnings per share

The Bank presents earnings per share (EPS) in accordance with IAS 33 Earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders of the bank by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders for any other changes in income or expense that would result from the conversion of the dilutive potential ordinary shares and increasing the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding by the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. As there are no stock options issued by the Bank, the basic (undiluted) earnings per share equal the diluted earnings per share.

## Notes to the income statement

### (27) Net interest income

in EUR million

	2025	2024
<b>Interest income calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>89.3</b>
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	8.3	12.4
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	66.9	64.3
Securities measured at amortised cost	12.3	9.7
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	2.6	2.9
<b>Other interest income</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Derivatives	0.1	0.2
Securities held for trading	0.1	0.1
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>
<b>Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>-12.7</b>
Deposits	-9.1	-10.2
Borrowings	-0.3	-0.3
Subordinated debt	-2.1	-2.1
Lease liabilities	-0.2	-0.1
<b>Other interest expense</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Derivatives	-0.1	-0.2
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>76.7</b>

Interest income breakdown by instrument and sector as follows:

in EUR million

	2025	2024
<b>Derivatives - Trading</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Governments	14.1	11.9
Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0
Credit institutions	0.9	0.7
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.1
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>64.3</b>
Households	44.9	42.2
Non-financial corporations	21.4	20.4
Governments	0.3	0.8
Credit institutions	0.3	0.7
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.1
<b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>

Interest expenses break down by instrument and sector as follows:

	in EUR million	
	2025	2024
<b>Derivatives - Trading</b>	-0.1	-0.2
<b>Deposits</b>	-9.1	-10.2
Households	-5.6	-5.7
Non-financial corporations	-0.6	-0.6
Governments	-0.3	-0.1
Other financial corporations	-2.1	-3.2
Credit institutions	-0.5	-0.5
<b>Subordinated debt</b>	-2.1	-2.1
Credit institutions	-2.1	-2.1
<b>Borrowings</b>	-0.3	-0.3
Governments	-0.2	-0.2
Credit institutions	-0.2	0.0
<b>Lease liabilities</b>	-0.2	-0.1
<b>Total</b>	-11.8	-12.9

## (28) Net fee and commission income

	in EUR million	
	2025	2024
Transactions	10.3	10.7
Accounts and Packages	10.2	10.2
Cards	5.1	5.0
Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency conversion	1.2	1.5
Securities	0.2	0.2
Bancassurance	3.2	1.9
Loans	0.3	0.4
Trade finance	0.8	0.8
Other	0.2	0.2
<b>Fee and commission income</b>	31.7	30.9
Transactions	-1.7	-1.9
Accounts and Packages	-0.1	-0.2
Cards	-3.4	-3.0
Securities	-0.2	-0.1
Bancassurance	-0.4	-0.3
Loans	-0.5	-0.4
Client incentives	0.0	-0.2
Other	-0.3	-0.2
<b>Fee and commission expenses</b>	-6.6	-6.3
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	25.2	24.6

## (29) Net result on financial instruments

in EUR million

	2025	2024
Held for trading financial instruments	1.1	0.3
Foreign exchange	0.1	-0.2
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>

### 29.1. Gains or losses on financial instruments held for trading, net - by instrument

in EUR million

	2025	2024
Derivatives	0.5	0.6
Debt securities	0.1	0.3
Other financial liabilities	0.5	-0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>

### 29.2. Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net - by risk

in EUR million

	2025	2024
Interest rate instruments and related derivatives	0.1	0.3
Foreign exchange trading and derivatives related to foreign exchange	1.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>

## (30) Other operating income and other operating expenses

in EUR million

	2025	2024
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Gain from sale of non-financial assets	1.3	0.5
Income from operating lease assets	0.1	0.1
Income from services provided to the Addiko Group members	2.6	2.6
Other income	0.1	0.1
<b>Other operating expenses</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Restructuring expenses	-0.2	-0.6
Banking levies and other taxes	-1.5	-1.3
Other expenses	-0.4	-0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>

## (31) Personnel expenses

in EUR million

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	-18.8	-18.6
Social security contribution	-2.9	-2.9
Variable remuneration	-3.4	-2.7
<i>Bonuses and sales incentives</i>	-3.1	-2.5
<i>Cash-settled share-based payments</i>	-0.4	-0.2
Voluntary social expenses	-1.5	-1.4
Other personnel expenses	-0.2	-0.1
Income from release of other employee provisions	0.4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-26.5</b>	<b>-25.3</b>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank had 715 and 723 employees, respectively.

Comparative figures have been reclassified following a review to ensure greater consistency in the presentation of social security contributions and expenses for pensions and severance payments. A reconciliation between previous and current presentation of personnel expenses is shown in the table below:

in EUR million

2024	Old presentation	Change	New presentation
Wages and salaries	-15.0	-3.6	-18.6
Social security contribution	-2.9	0.0	-2.9
Expenses for pensions	-3.6	3.6	0.0
Variable remuneration	-3.3	0.6	-2.7
<i>Bonuses and sales incentives</i>	-3.2	0.7	-2.5
<i>Cash-settled share-based payments</i>	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Voluntary social expenses	-1.4	0.0	-1.4
Other personnel expenses	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Income from release of other employee provisions	1.0	-0.6	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-25.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-25.3</b>

## (32) Other administrative expenses

in EUR million

	2025	2024
IT expenses	-7.7	-7.3
Premises expenses (rent and other building expenses)	-4.3	-4.4
Advertising costs	-2.2	-1.9
Legal and advisory costs	-0.5	-0.6
Remaining other administrative expenses	-2.0	-2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>-16.4</b>

The external auditor has during the year provided audit and other non-audit services to the Bank. The fee for the audit and non-audit service provided during 2025 amounted to EUR 0.2 million (2024: EUR 0.2 million) and refer to the following: audit of the Bank's financial statements, audit of the Group reporting package, audit and other services provided for the purpose of mandatory reporting to Croatian National Bank and Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency. In addition to previously stated, during 2025 external auditor has provided the services upon the Report on relations with related parties and services of preparing a transfer pricing study. Services provided during the year represent allowable non-audit services in accordance with the EU Regulation.

### (33) Depreciation and amortisation

in EUR million

	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	-3.4	-3.6
<i>o/w right of use assets</i>	-1.9	-2.0
Intangible assets	-2.8	-2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-6.3</b>

### (34) Other result

in EUR million

	2025	2024
<b>Net result from legal cases</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>-8.6</b>
Release of provisions for legal cases and income from legal cases	0.8	1.1
Allocation of provisions for passive legal cases and legal costs	-10.8	-9.7
<b>Net result from operational risks</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Release of provisions from operational risk and income from operational risk cases	0.0	0.1
Allocation of provisions from operational risk and operational risk expenses	-0.1	0.0
<b>Impairment / reversal of impairment on non-financial assets</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Reversal of impairment	0.3	0.2
Impairment	-0.4	-0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-8.6</b>

The net result from legal provision and legal income/expense amounted to EUR -10.0 million in 2025 (2024: EUR -8.6 million) and was primarily influenced by provisions for legal matters on Swiss Franc denominated loans and to cases concerning loan-processing and early-repayment fees.

Further details regarding provisions for legal cases are included in note (48.2) Provisions for pending legal disputes.

### (35) Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets

in EUR million

	2025	2024
<b>Change in ECL on financial instruments at FVTOCI</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Change in ECL on financial instruments at amortised cost</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Net allocation to risk provision	-8.3	-3.4
Proceeds from loans and receivables previously impaired	1.6	2.2
Directly recognised impairment losses and other credit risk expenses	-0.3	-0.3
<b>Net allocation of provisions for commitments and guarantees given</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>

## (36) Taxes on income

in EUR million

	2025	2024
Current tax	-4.2	-5.6
Deferred tax	-2.1	-1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-7.3</b>

### 36.1. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation from calculated income tax to the effective tax is as follows:

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Result before tax</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Theoretical income tax expense based on Republic of Croatia corporate tax rate of 18% (2024: 18%)	-7.2	-8.2
Tax effect of:		
Tax-exempt income	0.0	0.0
Instruments of AT1 capital	0.9	0.9
Non-deductible expenses	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Actual income tax</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-7.3</b>
Effective tax rate	16.0%	16.0%

### 36.2. Movements in deferred tax balances

In the financial year, deferred tax assets and liabilities were netted as far as the requirements according to IAS 12 were fulfilled.

Deferred taxes (tax assets or tax liabilities) have been recorded for the differences between carrying amounts for tax purposes and IFRS values as presented in the following table:

in EUR million

2025	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in income statement	Recognised in OCI	Balance at 31 December		
				Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.0	0.0	-1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
Tangible assets	1.2	-0.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0
Intangible assets	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Financial liabilities held for trading	0.7	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Provisions	7.6	-1.6	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
<b>Tax assets (liabilities) before set-off</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Set-off tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Tax assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>

in EUR million

2024	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in income statement	Recognised in OCI	Balance at 31 December		
				Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5.3	0.0	-2.3	3.0	3.0	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
Tangible assets	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
Intangible assets	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Financial liabilities held for trading	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
Provisions	9.5	-1.9	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0
<b>Tax assets (liabilities) before set-off</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Set-off tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Tax assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

The total change in deferred taxes in the financial statements is EUR -3.7 million (2024: EUR -4.0 million). Of this, EUR -2.1 million (2024: EUR -1.7 million) is reflected in the current income statement as deferred tax expense, and an amount of EUR -1.6 million (2024: EUR -2.3 million) is shown in other comprehensive income in equity.

The Bank did not separately present deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities on the stock of right of use assets and lease liabilities, taking into account that the separate presentation is not considered material for the Bank's financial statements. Gross deferred tax assets on lease liabilities would amount to EUR 0.7 million (2024: EUR 0.7 million) and gross deferred tax liabilities on right of use assets would amount to EUR 0.8 million (2024: EUR 1.0 million) as at 31 December 2025.

## Notes to the statement of financial position

### (37) Cash and cash equivalents

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
Cash on hand	55.1	0.0	55.1
Cash balances at central banks	391.1	0.0	391.1
Other demand deposits	10.1	0.0	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>456.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>456.3</b>

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
Cash on hand	56.1	0.0	56.1
Cash balances at central banks	365.2	0.0	365.2
Other demand deposits	8.0	0.0	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>429.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>429.3</b>

The total amount of cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits is considered as low risk business and is classified within stage 1 (12-month ECL). The ECL allowance amounts to less than EUR 0.1 million.

Cash balances at central bank include minimum reserve which has to be maintained through average daily standings on the CNB accounts during the minimum reserve period. The average amount to be maintained in reserve period which included 31 December 2025 was EUR 17.7 million (2024: EUR 17.4 million). The interest rate paid on minimum reserve is equal to 0% (2024: 0%).

### (38) Financial assets held for trading

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Governments	5.5	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>

## (39) Loans and advances

The Bank measures all loans and advances at amortised cost.

### 39.1. Loans and advances to credit institutions

in EUR million

Loans and advances to credit institutions	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
31.12.2025	5.1	0.0	5.1
31.12.2024	5.7	0.0	5.7

As the ECL allowance amounts to less than EUR 0.1 million, no breakdown into stages is provided and no development of the gross carrying amount is provided.

### 39.2. Loans and advances to customers

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance				Carrying amount (net)
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
Households	816.2	-3.0	-4.4	-12.0	-0.2	796.6
Non-financial corporations	418.7	-2.0	-3.2	-15.6	0.0	397.8
Other financial corporations	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1
Governments	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,261.2</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>-27.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1,220.7</b>

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance				Carrying amount (net)
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
Households	794.6	-2.8	-3.9	-13.8	-0.2	773.8
Non-financial corporations	416.3	-1.1	-3.5	-19.1	0.0	392.5
Other financial corporations	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Governments	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,229.6</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1,184.9</b>

### 39.2.1. Loans and advances to customers - development of gross carrying amount and ECL allowance

in EUR million

2025	GCA S1	ECL S1	GCA S2	ECL S2	GCA S3	ECL S3	GCA POCI	ECL POCI	GCA	ECL
Opening balance	1,084.4	-4.0	105.5	-7.4	37.4	-33.0	2.2	-0.2	1,229.6	-44.6
Transfer	-49.5	-0.1	33.8	2.0	15.7	-1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	78.6	-1.2	-74.3	1.2	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-126.3	1.1	128.3	-1.2	-2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-1.7	0.0	-20.3	1.9	22.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	98.1	-1.0	-45.4	-2.2	-6.4	-5.1	0.2	0.0	46.5	-8.3
Increase	681.6	-5.8	-0.5	-13.1	2.8	-14.8	0.5	-0.2	684.3	-33.9
Decrease	-583.5	4.8	-44.9	10.9	-9.2	9.7	-0.2	0.2	-637.8	25.6
Write-off	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-15.0	14.7	-0.1	0.1	-15.2	14.8
Other adjustments	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.5	-2.3	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-2.4
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,133.0</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>-27.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1,261.2</b>	<b>-40.5</b>

in EUR million

2024	GCA S1	ECL S1	GCA S2	ECL S2	GCA S3	ECL S3	GCA POCI	ECL POCI	GCA	ECL
Opening balance	1,009.0	-3.8	148.9	-9.1	42.8	-36.6	3.3	-1.1	1,203.9	-50.7
Transfer	-34.3	-0.3	21.7	1.9	12.6	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	152.4	-1.2	-148.4	1.2	-4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-184.6	0.9	188.3	-1.0	-3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-2.2	0.0	-18.2	1.7	20.3	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	110.2	0.1	-65.0	-0.2	-6.1	-3.8	-0.3	0.5	38.7	-3.4
Increase	627.7	-4.5	1.0	-14.2	4.1	-18.0	0.5	-0.1	633.4	-36.9
Decrease	-517.5	4.7	-66.0	14.0	-10.3	14.2	-0.8	0.6	-594.6	33.5
Write-off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.0	11.8	-1.0	1.0	-13.1	12.8
Other adjustments	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-2.7	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-3.3
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,084.4</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1,229.6</b>	<b>-44.6</b>

In 2024 Bank introduced lifetime probability of default (PD) in assessing whether there is increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, while before 12 months probability of default has been used as an adequate proxy. Above mentioned parameter change resulted in EUR 50.8 million of gross exposure to transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1 and reduction of ECL allowance for EUR -1.0 million, mainly related to loans and advances to customers in focus segments. In 2025 Bank continued to use lifetime probability of default in assessing increase in credit risk.

The presentation has been updated to include transfer movements for each credit risk stage and to present the development of gross carrying amounts together with the corresponding ECLs in a single overview. This enhances transparency by illustrating how changes in gross carrying amounts affect expected credit losses. In this context, comparative figures have been restated for presentation purposes.

### 39.3. Loans and advances subject to contractual modifications that did not result in derecognition

The table below shows debt financial instruments measured at amortised costs, assigned to stage 2 or stage 3, that were subject to contractual modification that did not result in derecognition during the reporting period.

in EUR million

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Amortised costs before the modification	Modification gains or losses	Amortised costs before the modification	Modification gains or losses
Non-financial corporations	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0
Households	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

The total gross carrying amount of debt financial assets measured at amortised costs, which were impacted by contractual modifications that did not result in derecognition at a time when they were assigned to stage 2 or stage 3 and reassigned to stage 1 during the year 2025 amounted to EUR 0.4 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 0.3 million).

### (40) Investment securities

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	301.4	306.4
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	0.4	1.1
At amortised cost	348.8	359.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>650.7</b>	<b>667.2</b>

#### 40.1. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>292.3</b>	<b>298.3</b>
Governments	277.8	274.8
Credit institutions	9.2	18.3
Other financial corporations	5.3	5.1
<b>Equity instruments</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Other financial corporations	8.8	7.9
Non-financial corporations	0.3	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>301.4</b>	<b>306.4</b>

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - Debt securities:

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Gross carrying amount	305.6	320.5
ECL allowance	0.0	0.0
<b>Amortised cost</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>320.4</b>
Accumulated OCI changes	-13.4	-22.2
<b>Fair value</b>	<b>292.2</b>	<b>298.3</b>

The following table shows equity instruments designated to be measured at FVTOCI and their fair values:

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
VISA Inc	8.3	7.7
Other equity instruments	0.8	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>

#### 40.2. Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Other financial corporations	0.4	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>

#### 40.3. At amortised cost

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>348.8</b>	<b>359.7</b>
Governments	332.7	342.3
Credit institutions	16.1	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>348.8</b>	<b>359.7</b>

For instruments measured at amortised cost the ECL allowance is below EUR 0.1 million (2024: below EUR 0.1 million).

#### (41) Tangible assets

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Owned property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Land and buildings	9.1	9.7
Plant and equipment	3.3	2.7
Plant and equipment under construction	0.3	0.2
<b>Right of use assets</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Land and buildings	3.2	3.5
Plant and equipment	1.5	1.8
<b>Investment property</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>

## (42) Development of tangible assets

### 42.1. Development of property, plant and equipment

in EUR million

	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Plant and equipment under construction	Investment property	Total
<b>Acquisition cost 01.01.2024</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>53.1</b>
Additions	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
Disposals	0.0	-2.6	0.0	-0.5	-3.1
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12.2024</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>
<b>Acquisition cost 01.01.2025</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>
Additions	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.8
Disposals	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-1.9	-2.3
Other changes	0.0	1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12.2025</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>50.1</b>
<b>Cumulative depreciation 01.01.2024</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-38.0</b>
Scheduled depreciation	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-1.7
Impairment	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Write-up	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Disposals	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	2.9
<b>Cumulative depreciation 31.12.2024</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-36.7</b>
<b>Cumulative depreciation 01.01.2025</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-36.7</b>
Scheduled depreciation	-0.7	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-1.5
Impairment	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Write-up	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Disposals	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.4
<b>Cumulative depreciation 31.12.2025</b>	<b>-21.7</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-37.0</b>
<b>Carrying amount 01.01.2024</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31.12.2024</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31.12.2025</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>

## 42.2. Development of right of use assets

in EUR million

	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Total
<b>Acquisition cost 01.01.2024</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Additions	0.1	1.6	1.8
Disposals	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
Other changes	0.4	0.0	0.4
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12.2024</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Acquisition cost 01.01.2025</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Additions	0.5	0.2	0.7
Disposals	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6
Other changes	0.6	0.0	0.6
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12.2025</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Cumulative depreciation 01.01.2024</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
Scheduled depreciation	-1.4	-0.5	-2.0
Disposals	0.2	0.0	0.2
<b>Cumulative depreciation 31.12.2024</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
<b>Cumulative depreciation 01.01.2025</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
Scheduled depreciation	-1.4	-0.5	-1.9
Disposals	0.6	0.1	0.6
<b>Cumulative depreciation 31.12.2025</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
<b>Carrying amount 01.01.2024</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31.12.2024</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31.12.2025</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>

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## (43) Intangible assets

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Purchased software	4.6	4.5
Internally generated software	2.2	2.0
Intangible assets under development	2.6	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>

## (44) Development of intangible assets

in EUR million

	Purchased software	Internally generated software	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets under development	Total
<b>Acquisition cost 01.01.2024</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Additions	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7
Internal development	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
Disposals	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Other changes	0.7	0.9	0.0	-1.6	0.0
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12.2024</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>
<b>Acquisition cost 01.01.2025</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>
Additions	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.4
Internal development	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Disposals	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Other changes	1.6	1.2	0.0	-2.7	0.0
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12.2025</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>36.8</b>
<b>Cumulative amortisation 01.01.2024</b>	<b>-20.4</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-23.1</b>
Scheduled amortisation	-1.9	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-2.7
Disposals	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Cumulative amortisation 31.12.2024</b>	<b>-22.3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-25.7</b>
<b>Cumulative amortisation 01.01.2025</b>	<b>-22.3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-25.7</b>
Scheduled amortisation	-1.9	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-2.8
Impairment	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Disposals	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
<b>Cumulative depreciation 31.12.2025</b>	<b>-23.0</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-27.3</b>
<b>Carrying amount 01.01.2024</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31.12.2024</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31.12.2025</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>

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## (45) Other assets

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Prepayments and accrued income	3.5	3.6
Inventories (repossessed assets, etc.)	0.3	0.4
Incentives from business partners	0.4	0.4
Other remaining assets	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>

## (46) Financial liabilities held for trading

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Derivatives	1.5	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>

## (47) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Deposits from credit institutions	38.3	21.1
Deposits from customers	1,798.0	1,759.0
Borrowings	11.0	14.5
Subordinated debt	31.1	31.1
Lease liabilities	3.7	4.1
Other financial liabilities	13.5	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,895.7</b>	<b>1,842.2</b>

### 47.1. Deposits from credit institutions

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Current accounts / overnight deposits	27.6	14.2
Deposits with agreed terms	10.8	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>

### 47.2. Deposits from customers

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Current accounts / overnight deposits</b>	<b>1,448.1</b>	<b>1,320.3</b>
Governments	46.5	43.1
Other financial corporations	8.3	9.6
Non-financial corporations	354.9	336.4
Households	1,038.5	931.1
<b>Deposits with agreed terms</b>	<b>349.9</b>	<b>438.7</b>
Governments	35.4	0.9
Other financial corporations	96.2	97.8
Non-financial corporations	22.9	30.7
Households	195.5	309.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,798.0</b>	<b>1,759.0</b>

### 47.3. Borrowings

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Governments	11.0	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>

## 47.4. Subordinated debt

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Credit institutions	31.1	31.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>

Subordinated debt is to Addiko Bank AG, Vienna with maturity in June 2026. Repayment of these instruments before the redemption date is possible only under conditions stated in Regulation EU 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Repayment of these funds in case of liquidation is subordinated to all other deposits and liabilities.

Subordinated debt is used as supplementary capital for the purpose of calculation of regulatory capital and capital adequacy according to articles 62 to 65 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and CNB regulatory requirements.

## (48) Provisions

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Commitments and guarantees granted	2.5	2.1
Pending legal disputes	47.4	61.3
Other provisions	0.6	1.3
Restructuring measures	0.2	1.0
Remaining other provisions	0.4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>64.8</b>

### 48.1. Provisions for commitments and guarantees granted

in EUR million

2025	Nominal value		ECL		Nominal value		ECL		Nominal value		ECL	
	S1	S1	S2	S2	S3	S3	S3	S3	value	ECL	value	ECL
Opening balance	207.9	-0.4	5.3	-0.2	1.9	-1.5	215.1	-2.1				
Transfer	-4.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Transfer to stage 1	4.5	0.0	-4.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Transfer to stage 2	-9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Transfer to stage 3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Changes GCA and ECL	-1.5	-0.2	-5.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-7.2	-0.4				
Increase	221.8	-1.0	2.9	-0.7	0.2	-0.6	224.9	-2.4				
Decrease	-223.4	0.8	-8.3	0.7	-0.5	0.5	-232.2	1.9				
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>-2.5</b>				

in EUR million

2024	Nominal value S1	ECL S1	Nominal value S2	ECL S2	Nominal value S3	ECL S3	Nominal value	ECL
Opening balance	195.8	-0.5	12.8	-0.7	2.1	-1.6	210.8	-2.8
Transfer	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	11.8	-0.1	-11.6	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	12.3	0.2	-7.1	0.3	-0.9	0.2	4.4	0.7
Increase	208.3	-1.0	7.6	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	216.2	-3.1
Decrease	-195.9	1.2	-14.7	1.5	-1.1	1.1	-211.8	3.8
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>

The presentation of the above tables has been updated to show transfer movements for each credit risk stage and to combine the development of nominal amounts and the corresponding ECLs in a single overview. This enhances transparency by illustrating how changes in nominal amounts affect expected credit losses. In this context, comparative figures have been restated for presentation purposes.

## 48.2. Provisions for pending legal disputes

The item "Pending legal disputes" includes provisions for litigation proceedings from lending business and regarding consumer protection claims.

These proceedings mainly relate to allegations that certain contractual provisions, particularly in respect of consumer loans, violate mandatory consumer protection laws and that all or parts of the payments made under a contract, or certain fees, or parts of interest payments charged to customers in the past for the adjustment of interest rates and currencies must be repaid. The legal risks in connection with loans granted in the past are also increased by the enactment of laws impacting existing lending relationships, which may result in repayment obligations towards customers, as well as a level of unpredictability of judicial decisions that exceeds the level of uncertainty generally inherent in court proceedings.

The following table sets out the development of the provisions for pending legal disputes:

in EUR million

	Carrying amount 01.01.	Allocations	Use	Releases	Carrying amount 31.12.
<b>01.01. - 31.12.2025</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>-24.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>
<b>01.01. - 31.12.2024</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>

During 2025 additional provisions for pending legal disputes amounting to EUR 10.1 million (compared to EUR 9.0 million at year-end 2024) were recognised in the income statement from the reassessment of existing and new court cases in Croatia, whereby the amount utilised during the same period amounted EUR 24.0 million (2024: EUR 18.4 million). The overall stock of provisions in 2025 decreased to EUR 47.4 million (2024: EUR 61.3 million).

## Retail - contractual clauses used in Swiss Franc-denominated loans

In 2025, Addiko recognised additional provisions of EUR 6.1 million (2024: EUR 6.0 million) for pending legal disputes arising from contractual terms used in legacy CHF-linked retail loans. This increase reflected additional received claims and case-law activity that continues to require re-calculations of loans following the nullity of certain CHF and unilateral interest terms. During the reporting period, provisions amounting to EUR 20.8 million (2024: EUR 16.7 million) were utilised (settlements and paid judgements). As a result, the closing provision for CHF-related claims decreased from EUR 51.4 million to EUR 36.7 million.

The provisions represent Addiko's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle these obligations at the reporting date, in accordance with IAS 37. The calculation is based on specific models that incorporate historical data, claim characteristics and statistical methods, applying probability-weighted scenarios to estimate expected cash outflows.

The estimation of legal risk costs for Swiss Franc loans is inherently complex and requires significant judgement, particularly in relation to the following key assumptions:

- **Information duties and good faith:** The Bank's ability to demonstrate that it fulfilled its information obligations at loan origination and acted in good faith.
- **Estimated loss per contract:** Expected refunds to customers are based on clustering of similar cases and average expected loss per group. Uncertainties relate in particular to the potential inclusion of penalty interest, which depends on courts' assessment of the Bank's good-faith conduct.
- **Statute of limitation:** Provisions are based on the assessment that borrowers' restitution claims became time-barred in June 2023. This view is supported by case law.

Given these uncertainties, the actual cash outflow may differ from the current estimate once individual case outcomes are known. Payments are expected over the next two business years; however, timing may vary significantly depending on the progress and outcome of ongoing proceedings.

#### Consumer fee claims (loan processing and early repayment fees)

During the 2025 additional provisions for pending legal disputes were recognised also on cases connected with loan processing and early repayment fees of EUR 2.3 million (2024: EUR 1.5 million) from the reassessment of existing and new court cases. By taking into account also the EUR 0.6 million utilisations (2024: EUR 0.3 million), and the releases of EUR 0.1 million (2024: EUR 0.0 million) the overall stock of provisions for this kind of cases increased in 2025 to EUR 3.5 million (2024: EUR 1.9 million).

#### Corporate Damage Claims

Addiko is involved in a number of legal claims in which corporate customers are seeking reimbursement of alleged losses, including claims related to variable interest margin arrangements and other alleged damage events. During the reporting period, additional provisions of EUR 0.6 million (2024: EUR 0.4 million) were recognised; releases of EUR 0.5 million (2024: EUR 0.3 million) and provisions amounting to EUR 0.8 million (2024: EUR 0.5 million) were utilised. As a result, the total stock of provisions for this category of claims decreased from EUR 5.3 million to EUR 4.6 million during 2025.

One of the main cases concerns a claim for damages alleging improper conduct in connection with the assignment of a receivable and subsequent enforcement actions. The claimant argues that the receivable assigned did not exist and that these circumstances resulted in financial harm. Addiko rejects the allegations and has submitted a response disputing both the factual basis and the legal grounds of the claim. Addiko contests the claimant's entitlement to damages and argues that essential legal prerequisites - such as wrongdoing, causation, and demonstrable loss - are not met. Proceedings remain ongoing, and no judgment has been issued as of the reporting date.

A further case concerns alleged irregularities in the processing of collateral instruments and the handling of term-deposit accounts related to a corporate customer. The claimant asserts that these actions caused financial loss to a third party and is seeking monetary compensation. Addiko disputes the allegations in their entirety, maintaining that all processes were performed in line with applicable procedures and that neither entitlement to compensation nor a causal link between the alleged conduct and the claimed damage has been demonstrated. The case is currently being contested on both factual and legal grounds, and no judgment has been rendered to date.

Further details on legal proceedings related to Swiss franc unilateral interest rate change and Swiss franc currency clauses are provided in note (63) Legal risk.

In relation to the specific litigations no further disclosures according to IAS 37.92 are made in order to protect the Banks' position in these legal disputes.

### 48.3. Other provisions

The following tables set out the other provisions:

in EUR million

2025	Carrying amount 01.01.	Allocations	Use	Releases	Carrying amount 31.12.
Restructuring measures	1.0	0.2	-1.0	0.0	0.2
Remaining other provisions	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>

in EUR million

2024	Carrying amount 01.01.	Allocations	Use	Releases	Carrying amount 31.12.
Restructuring measures	1.2	0.6	-0.8	0.0	1.0
Remaining other provisions	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>

### (49) Other liabilities

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Accruals	3.4	3.8
Other liabilities	6.3	5.4
Liabilities for variable payments	3.6	2.9
Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments	0.6	0.3
Liabilities for other taxes on salaries	0.2	0.2
Liabilities for contributions on salaries	0.6	0.6
Liabilities for net salaries	1.2	1.2
Remaining other liabilities	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>

### (50) Equity

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Share capital	339.5	339.5
Additional Tier 1 capital	40.0	40.0
Legal and other reserves	17.8	17.8
Fair value reserve	-6.3	-13.7
Accumulated profit	33.5	38.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>424.5</b>	<b>421.7</b>

The direct owner of the Bank is Addiko Bank AG, Vienna, Austria.

At the end of 2025 Addiko Bank d.d. had 1,248,243 (2024: 1,248,243) issued ordinary shares of nominal value EUR 272 (2024: EUR 272).

In June 2021, the Bank issued an AT1 instrument (bond) in the amount of EUR 40 million which, according to the decision of the CNB, fulfils the conditions for allocation into Additional Tier 1 capital. The Bank has classified the instrument as an equity instrument in accordance with IAS 32 and recognized it as a non-monetary item.

The legal reserve has been created in accordance with the Croatian Company Act, which requires 5% of the net profit for the year to be transferred to this reserve, until it reaches 5% of issued share capital. Legal reserve can be used for covering prior period losses if the losses are not covered by current year profits or if other reserves are not available. The legal reserve is not distributable to the shareholders.

Other reserves are created in accordance with the General Assembly decision and can be used for purposes defined by the law or the General Assembly decision. In addition, direct capital contributions are presented in this position.

The fair value reserve includes the measurement results - after taking deferred taxes into account - for the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The accumulated profit includes profit for the year in the amount of EUR 33.5 million (2024: EUR 38.1 million).

## (51) Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows according to IAS 7 represents the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Bank due to cash flows from operating, investment and financing activities:

- The cash flow from **operating activities** of the Bank contains cash inflows and outflows arising from loans and advances to credit institutions and customers, liabilities to credit institutions and customers, and debt securities (except securities at amortised costs). Changes in assets and liabilities held for trading are also included, as are the cash flow from dividends received and taxes.
- The cash flow from **investing activities** includes cash inflows and outflows arising from debt securities at amortised cost, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.
- Lease payments and cash flows from own equity instruments are disclosed in the cash flow from **financing activities**. In addition, the position includes capital increases/decreases, dividend payments and AT1 distributable amount payments.
- **Cash and cash equivalents** include cash, cash balances at central banks that are daily due and deposits that are daily due.

## Risk Report

This note provides details of the Bank risk exposure which is defined as the amount on-balance items as well as off-balance items, which are not decreased for amount of allocated risk provisions. More precisely, the credit risk exposure comprises the gross carrying amount (or nominal value in the case of off-balance-sheet exposures) without taking into account expected credit losses, provisions for guarantees, any collateral held, netting effects, other credit enhancements or credit risk mitigating transactions. Market values are used to calculate the relevant exposure for securities, whereas amortised cost is used for loans.

Risk Management note describes the methods used by management to identify, measure and manage risk in order to preserve Bank's capital. The main goal of the Bank is to adequately and efficiently manage all major risks, which essentially requires systematic and deliberate planning and management, as well as maintaining an acceptable level of risk and profitability.

### (52) Risk control and monitoring

The Bank has established a strategic risk management function, conducted by the Risk Control division. In this way, risk identification, assessment and measurement and management processes are established for major risks and unexpected events, all in order to achieve a stable and profitable business performance with the Bank's improved performance indicators and the quality of the portfolio in terms of risk and profitability. Also, the Bank steers and monitors its risks across all business segments, with the aim of optimising the risk/performance profile and guaranteeing risk-bearing capacity at all times and therefore protecting the bank's creditors.

The following central principles apply to the Bank's overall controlling:

- Clearly defined processes and organisational structures are in place for all risk types, according to which all tasks, competencies and responsibilities of participants can be aligned.
- Front and back office as well as trading and settlement/monitoring units are functionally separated to prevent conflicts of interest in accordance with the regulatory requests.
- The Bank implements appropriate, mutually compatible procedures for identifying, analysing, measuring, combining, controlling and monitoring the risk types.
- Appropriate limits are set and effectively monitored for material risk types.

### (53) Risk strategy & Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)

The Bank Risk strategy is derived from the Business strategy and describes the planned business structure, strategic development and growth, taking into consideration processes, methodologies and the organisational structure relevant for the management of risk factors. As such, the Risk strategy represents the bridge between the Bank's Business strategy and risk positioning. It is also a management tool of the highest level for the purposes of Bank's risk steering and as such it provides a framework for controlling, monitoring and limiting risks inherent in the banking business, as well as ensuring the adequacy of the internal capital, the bank's liquidity position and the overall through-the-cycle profitability.

The Bank Risk Strategy reflects key risk management approaches included in the Business strategy. This is mirrored in the bank's risk objectives which will support safe and sustainable growth and ensure the preservation of the bank in line with regulatory requirements for adequate own funds with regard to risk-taking activities.

The Bank has also established a Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) which sets the bank's risk appetite and forms part of the process of development and implementation of the bank's Business and Risk strategy. Furthermore, it determines the risks undertaken in relation to its risk capacity. The framework of risk appetite measures defines the risk level the bank is willing to accept. The calibration of measures takes into consideration the budget, Risk strategy and the Recovery Plan giving an interlinked framework for proper internal steering and surveillance.

## (54) Risk organisation

Ensuring adequate risk management structures and processes is the responsibility of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), who is a member of the Bank Management Board. The CRO acts independently of market and trading units, in line with all regulatory requirements as well as appropriate internal controls.

The core tasks of risk management are the individual risk management of counterparty default risks, the restructuring of problematic loans, loan settlement, as well as risk control and monitoring of counterparty default, market, liquidity, operational, ESG and other risks at the portfolio level.

In 2025, the following organisational units were operative:

**Credit Risk Management** includes Underwriting for Corporate / SME / PF and Credit Risk Management FI / Sovereigns / Standard / Private Individuals; Portfolio Management, Credit Analysis and Collection. The function has both an operational and strategic role related to credit risk management. Operationally it covers analysis and approval of credit applications within defined approval authority levels; assessment and approval of lending products and test initiatives and soft and hard collection, while strategically it defines policies, procedures, manuals, guidelines in relation to the governance of lending activities and collections.

**Risk control** operates as the independent risk management function, identifying, monitoring, controlling, and reporting of all material risks to Management and Supervisory Boards, proposing the effective mitigation measures, initiating escalation process in case defined limits are breached and defining methodology for risk measurement and assessment. Risk Control is actively involved in all major decisions relating to risk management and the development and review of risk strategy, own funds and capital management, risk modelling, stress testing, risk budgeting, tracking of risk exposure and steering of the ICAAP, ILAAP, SREP and MREL processes as well manages the same processes from methodological point of view and reports on them to the management.

## (55) Internal risk management guidelines

The Bank defines wide standard risk management guidelines to ensure that risks are dealt with in a standardised manner. These guidelines are promptly adjusted to reflect organisational changes as well as changes to parts of the regulations such as processes, methodologies and procedures. The existing guidelines are reviewed yearly to determine whether an update is required. This ensures that the actual and documented processes match.

The Bank has clearly defined responsibilities for all risk guidelines, including preparation, review and update. Each of these guidelines must be implemented in accordance with Group guidelines and adjusted to local conditions. Compliance with these guidelines is ensured by those directly involved in the risk management process. Process-independent responsibility control is carried out by Internal Audit.

## (56) Credit risk

### 56.1. Definition

In terms of scale, credit risk constitutes the most significant risk for the Bank. Credit risk mainly arises from the lending business. Credit risk (or counterparty default risk) occurs when transactions result in claims against debtors, issuers of securities or counterparties. If these parties do not meet their obligations, losses result in the amount of non-received benefits less utilised collaterals, reduced by the achieved recovery rate of unsecured portions. This definition includes default and surety risks from credit transactions as well as issuer, replacement and fulfilment risks from trading transactions.

## 56.2. General requirements

The credit risk strategy within the Bank's Risk Strategy provides concrete specifications for the organisational structure of the bank in the lending business as well as for risk control methods and is supplemented by further policies as well as specific instructions.

Credit decisions are made by the Supervisory Board, Management Board and Credit Committee as well as by key staff in the back office and the analysis units of the Risk Office.

The Credit Committee is a permanent institution of the Addiko Group and the highest body for making credit decisions, subordinated only to the Management Board.

The Risk Executive Committee (RICO) is responsible for all methodological matters relating to credit risk, unless a decision by the Management Board is required.

## 56.3. Risk measurement

The Bank uses its own rating procedures to analyse and assess each individual borrower's credit rating. The allocation of debtors to rating classes is carried out on the basis of default probabilities on a 25-level master rating scale.

## 56.4. Risk limitation

The steering of commitments with an individual customers or a group of affiliated customers ("group of borrowers") depends on the respective customer segment or business area.

In the Bank, limits towards financial institutions are set and monitored independently by a responsible unit. If limits are exceeded, this is communicated immediately to operative risk unit as well as front office and reported to the Group Risk Executive Committee. In all other segments, limit control is carried out through a Group wide authorisation level policy ("Pouvoir-Ordnung"). At portfolio level, there are country limits to prevent the formation of risk concentrations; limit breaches are escalated to the Management Board, and the front office is required to work together with the back office to define measures to control these risk concentrations.

Another important instrument in limiting risk is the acceptance and crediting of common banking collateral. The measurement and processing is carried out in line with the collateral policy, which defines in particular the measurement procedures as well as measurement discounts and frequencies of individual collateral types. Framework contracts for netting out mutual risks (close-out netting) are usually concluded for trading transactions involving derivatives. There are collateral agreements in place with certain business partners which limit the default risk with individual trading partners to an agreed maximum amount and provide an entitlement to request additional collateral if the amount is exceeded. The methods used to accept collateral (formal requirements, preconditions) are governed by the internal processing guidelines for each individual type of collateral.

## 56.5. Reconciliation between Financial instruments classes and Credit risk exposure

The credit risk exposure comprises the gross carrying amount (or nominal value in the case of off-balance-sheet exposures) without taking into account expected credit losses (including those for guarantees), any collateral held, netting effects, other credit enhancements or credit risk mitigating transactions. Market values are used to calculate the relevant exposure for securities classified in the Hold-to-Collect&Sale business model, whereas amortised cost is used for loans and securities classified in the Hold-to-Collect business model.

Breakdown of net exposure as at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

31.12.2025 Financial instruments	Performing			Non-performing			Total	
	Exposure	ECL	Net	Exposure	ECL	Net	Exposure	Net
Cash and cash equivalents <sup>1)</sup>	401.2	0.0	401.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	401.2	401.2
Loans and advances	1,233.9	-12.8	1,221.2	32.4	-27.8	4.6	1,266.3	1,225.8
of which credit institutions	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1
of which customer loans	1,228.8	-12.7	1,216.1	32.4	-27.8	4.6	1,261.2	1,220.7
Investment securities <sup>2)</sup>	654.4	0.0	654.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	654.4	654.4
<b>On balance total</b>	<b>2,289.6</b>	<b>-12.8</b>	<b>2,276.8</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>-27.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2,322.0</b>	<b>2,281.4</b>
Off-balance	206.1	-0.9	205.3	1.8	-1.7	0.1	207.9	205.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,495.7</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>2,482.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>-29.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2,529.9</b>	<b>2,486.8</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The position does not include cash in hand in the amount of EUR 55.1 million. <sup>2)</sup> Investment securities, without equity instruments and instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Exposure represents the maximum amount of exposure to credit risk, while ECL for FVOCI instruments relates to credit risk component of fair value reserve.

Breakdown of net exposure as at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

31.12.2024 Financial instruments	Performing			Non-performing			Total	
	Exposure	ECL	Net	Exposure	ECL	Net	Exposure	Net
Cash and cash equivalents <sup>1)</sup>	373.3	0.0	373.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	373.3	373.2
Loans and advances	1,197.6	-11.4	1,186.2	37.7	-33.2	4.5	1,235.3	1,190.7
of which credit institutions	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.7
of which customer loans	1,191.9	-11.4	1,180.5	37.7	-33.2	4.5	1,229.5	1,184.9
Investment securities <sup>2)</sup>	680.1	0.0	680.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	680.1	680.1
<b>On balance total</b>	<b>2,251.0</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>2,239.5</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>-33.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2,288.7</b>	<b>2,244.0</b>
Off-balance	213.2	-0.6	212.6	1.9	-1.5	0.5	215.1	213.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,464.2</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>2,452.1</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>-34.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2,503.8</b>	<b>2,457.1</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The position does not include cash in hand in the amount of EUR 56.1 million. <sup>2)</sup> Investment securities, without equity instruments and instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Exposure represents the maximum amount of exposure to credit risk, while ECL for FVOCI instruments relates to credit risk component of fair value reserve.

## 56.6. Credit risk exposure by rating class

At 31 December 2025 roughly 48% of the total exposure is categorised as rating classes 1A to 1E and roughly 42% is categorised as rating class 2A to 2E.

The overall NPE stock development in 2025 is mainly influenced by stable NPE inflow and active NPE management involving collection and restructuring activities along with timely debt sales. Taking all these effects into consideration the overall non-performing exposure decreased during 2025 by EUR 5.4 million.

The following table shows the gross exposure by rating classes and market segment as at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	1A-1E	2A-2E	3A-3E	4A-4E	NPE	No rating	Total
Consumer	61.0	509.8	94.6	32.0	11.5	0.0	708.9
SME	64.4	439.3	35.9	37.0	10.5	0.0	587.1
Non-focus	64.6	66.3	2.1	3.6	12.2	0.0	148.9
o/w Large Corporate	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.5	8.2	0.0	11.6
o/w Mortgage	64.3	59.7	1.7	1.1	4.0	0.0	130.9
o/w Public Finance	0.3	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Treasury	1,033.7	48.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,085.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223.7</b>	<b>1,063.8</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,529.9</b>

The following table shows the gross exposure by rating classes and market segment as at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

31.12.2024	1A-1E	2A-2E	3A-3E	4A-4E	NPE	No rating	Total
Consumer	175.7	396.4	64.7	26.2	12.1	0.0	675.2
SME	86.6	392.7	40.9	39.9	13.5	0.0	573.5
Non-focus	80.5	79.0	2.7	5.4	14.1	0.0	181.7
o/w Large Corporate	0.1	2.2	0.0	3.7	8.8	0.0	14.8
o/w Mortgage	76.8	70.4	2.2	1.6	5.3	0.0	156.2
o/w Public Finance	3.6	6.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.7
Treasury	1,019.7	52.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,073.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,362.5</b>	<b>920.4</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,503.8</b>

The classification of credit assets into risk grades is based on Addiko internal ratings. For external reporting, internal rating grades are grouped into the following five risk categories:

- 1A-1E: representing customers with a very low risk, having the best, excellent or very good credit standing (this is equivalent to Moody's rating Aaa-Baa3),
- 2A-2E: representing customers with a good or moderate credit standing (this is equivalent to Moody's rating Ba1-B1),
- 3A-3E: representing customers with a medium or high credit risk (this is equivalent to Moody's rating B2-Caa2),
- 4A-4E: representing customers with a very high credit risk or who are likely to default. This class includes customers which may have overdue payments or defaults in their credit history or may encounter debt repayment difficulties in the medium term (this is equivalent to Moody's rating Caa3-C),
- NPE (default): one or more of the default criteria under Article 178 CRR are met: among others, interest or principal payments on a material exposure have been overdue for more than 90 days, the bank significantly doubts the customer's credit standing, there are risk-oriented restructuring measures leading to a forbore non-performing exposure, there is a realisation of a loan loss or bankruptcy proceedings are initiated (comparable to Moody's rating Default).

The mapping of internal rating classes used in Addiko to PD values can be seen in table below.

Rating Class	PD
1A-1E	>0.00% - <=0.40%
2A-2E	>0.40% - <=2.65%
3A-3E	>2.65% - <=8.25%
4A-4E	>8.25% - <100.00%
NPE	100.00%

Addiko applies the customer view to all customer segments, including retail clients. If an obligor defaults on one deal, then the customer's performing transactions are classified as non-performing as well.

The classifications per rating class and ECL stage can be seen in the tables below.

Loans and receivables from customers at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	167.8	3.6	0.0	0.8	172.1
2A-2E	839.6	17.2	0.0	1.1	857.8
3A-3E	121.1	8.2	0.0	0.2	129.5
4A-4E	4.5	64.8	0.0	0.1	69.4
NPL	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.3	32.4
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>1,133.0</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1,261.2</b>
Loss allowance	-5.1	-7.6	-27.6	-0.2	-40.5
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,127.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1,220.7</b>

Loans and receivables from customers at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	257.3	5.9	0.0	0.9	264.1
2A-2E	734.3	26.0	0.0	1.0	761.3
3A-3E	89.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	98.9
4A-4E	3.6	63.9	0.0	0.0	67.5
NPL	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.3	37.7
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>1,084.4</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1,229.5</b>
Loss allowance	-4.0	-7.4	-33.0	-0.2	-44.6
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,080.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,184.9</b>

Loans and receivables from credit institutions at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
2A-2E	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
3A-3E	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Loss allowance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Loans and receivables from credit institutions at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
2A-2E	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
3A-3E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Loss allowance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>

Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI as at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	257.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.7
2A-2E	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9
3A-3E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>305.6</b>
Loss allowance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI as at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	270.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	270.5
2A-2E	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9
3A-3E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>320.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>320.5</b>
Loss allowance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	348.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	348.8
2A-2E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3A-3E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>348.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>348.8</b>
Loss allowance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	359.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	359.7
2A-2E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3A-3E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>359.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>359.7</b>
Loss allowance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Commitments and financial guarantees given as at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	38.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	39.1
2A-2E	157.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	157.9
3A-3E	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.9
4A-4E	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.3
NPL	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>207.9</b>
Loss allowance	-0.6	-0.3	-1.7	0.0	-2.5
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>205.4</b>

Commitments and financial guarantees given as at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

Rating class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1A-1E	89.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	89.5
2A-2E	108.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	109.0
3A-3E	10.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.8
4A-4E	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	4.0
NPL	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>215.1</b>
Loss allowance	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5	0.0	-2.1
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>213.0</b>

## 56.7. Exposure by business sector

The following tables present the exposure by industry based on the classification code "NACE Code 2.0". The lower-risk business sector groups (Financial and insurance activities) account for a share of 17.4% at the end of the year 2025 (2024: 16.1%). The well-diversified private customers sector accounts for a share of 33.3% (2024: 33.3%).

The following table shows the exposure by business sector and ECL as at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

Business sector	Exposure		ECL		Total exposure	Total ECL
	PE	Stage 1&2	NPE	Stage 3		
Private	826.7	7.0	15.4	11.5	842.1	18.5
Financial and insurance activities	440.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	440.9	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	243.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	243.1	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	403.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	403.8	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	131.8	1.5	2.9	2.7	134.7	4.2
Manufacturing	115.4	1.1	9.8	9.6	125.2	10.7
Construction	153.3	1.5	4.4	4.2	157.8	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	29.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	29.4	0.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	27.1	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	31.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	31.7	0.5
Education	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1
Transporting and storage	40.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	41.5	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Information and communication	16.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	0.3
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	15.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.2
Real estate activities	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1
Human health and social work activities	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
Other services activities	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1
Mining and quarrying	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,495.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>2,529.9</b>	<b>43.1</b>

The following table shows the exposure by business sector and ECL as at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

Business sector	Exposure PE	ECL Stage 1&2	Exposure NPE	ECL Stage 3	Total exposure	Total ECL
Private	817.2	6.4	17.3	13.5	834.5	20.0
Financial and insurance activities	402.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	402.0	0.0
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	277.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	277.5	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	396.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	396.0	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	135.3	1.6	5.6	5.4	140.9	7.0
Manufacturing	106.5	1.0	9.9	9.8	116.3	10.8
Construction	136.1	1.0	4.4	3.8	140.6	4.8
Accommodation and food service activities	28.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	28.8	0.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	27.7	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	39.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	39.8	0.8
Education	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
Transporting and storage	37.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	38.2	1.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Information and communication	16.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.4	0.2
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	16.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	17.0	0.2
Real estate activities	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.1
Human health and social work activities	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
Other services activities	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,464.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>2,503.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>

## 56.8. Presentation of exposure by overdue days

Analysis of credit portfolio quality is performed through regular reporting (daily/monthly) on the structure of the total exposure according to the different exposure categories (products, segments, regions). In the following tables portfolio structure with classification of placements into risk categories is presented in a manner to show:

- amount of undue exposure in total exposure,
- amount of due exposure in total exposure divided in buckets of days in delay in material amount (less than 30 days, 31 to 60 days, 61 to 90 days, more than 91 days)

Bank's local processes and internal acts related to the calculation of days past due and implementation of default definition are in line with EBA regulatory requirements and CNB requirements.

Also, in order to enable effective credit portfolio management and to provide adequate information required for efficient decision making, the Bank has implemented certain procedures and activities focused on:

- collection of due receivables in accordance with the Bank's internal acts and
- timely and adequate monitoring of due exposure in order to make appropriate value adjustment.

The volatile macroeconomic environment accompanied by inflationary pressures did not result in a material increase of days past due on the portfolio. Also, overall active NPE management including collection and recovery process, along with individual and collective debt sale actions resulted in further reduction in NPE exposure during 2025.

Movements per segment and days of delay in material amount, divided to time buckets are shown in the following tables.

Credit quality at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	No overdue	- overdue to 30 days	- overdue 31 to 60 days	- overdue 61 to 90 days	- overdue more than 90 days	Total
Consumer	682.8	15.8	2.2	1.2	6.9	708.9
SME	573.6	3.8	0.6	0.0	9.2	587.1
Non-focus	142.2	3.6	0.4	0.2	2.5	148.9
o/w Large Corporate	8.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.6
o/w Mortgage	127.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	2.0	130.9
o/w Public Finance	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Treasury	1,085.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,085.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,483.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>2,529.9</b>

Credit quality at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

in EUR million

31.12.2024	No overdue	- overdue to 30 days	- overdue 31 to 60 days	- overdue 61 to 90 days	- overdue more than 90 days	Total
Consumer	650.2	14.7	2.1	0.9	7.2	675.2
SME	557.3	4.4	1.1	0.0	10.8	573.5
Non-focus	171.8	5.7	0.4	0.1	3.7	181.7
o/w Large Corporate	10.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.8
o/w Mortgage	150.6	1.9	0.4	0.1	3.2	156.2
o/w Public Finance	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7
Treasury	1,073.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,073.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,452.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>2,503.8</b>

## 56.9. Presentation of exposure by size classes

The presentation shows distribution of total exposure per size classes of exposure of individual group of borrowers (GoBs). As 31 December 2025 around 51.7% (2024: 52.2%) of the exposure is found in the size range < EUR 1 million. The bank pursues a strict strategy of reducing concentration risk in the corporate banking area. The amount of EUR 803.6 million (2024: EUR 763.2 million) of exposure in the range > EUR 100 million is entirely attributable to national bank, foreign financial institutions or public sector. These transactions are necessary for securing liquidity, minimum deposit levels and long-term investments.

Size classes	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Exposure in EUR million	GoBs	Exposure in EUR million	GoBs
<10,000	198.8	82,473	206.8	89,057
10.000-50.000	593.5	27,100	561.6	25,840
50.000-100.000	117.8	1,742	121.4	1,784
100.000-250.000	154.2	994	160.1	1,010
250.000-500.000	161.2	459	166.2	470
500.000-1.000,000	82.9	124	91.9	136
1,000,000-10,000,000	193.6	92	185.3	79
10,000,000-50,000,000	224.3	7	247.4	8
50,000,000-100,000,000	0.0	0	0.0	0
>100,000,000	803.6	2	763.2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,529.9</b>	<b>112,993</b>	<b>2,503.8</b>	<b>118,386</b>

## 56.10. Forbearance

Forbearance measures are defined as concessions towards a borrower facing or about to face difficulties in meeting its financial commitments ("financial difficulties"). Forbearance measures and risks are monitored by the operative risk units responsible for Corporate and Retail portfolios. Additionally, forbearance measures represent an indicator that financial assets might be credit impaired and are therefore classified in Stage 2 or Stage 3 under IFRS 9.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 680/2014 (Annex V, Part 2), Article 47a of CRR, and the Addiko's internal policy, probation periods are applied before exposures can return to a performing status:

- From non-performing to performing forborne: a minimum of one year since the application of forbearance measures, with no past-due amounts, repayment of previously past-due or written-off amounts.
- From performing forborne to performing: a minimum two-year probation period, during which the borrower must make regular payments of more than an insignificant amount (defined as at least 5% of the remaining gross exposure) and no exposure is past due by more than 30 days at the end of the probation period.
- If additional forbearance measures are applied to a performing forborne exposure or the exposure becomes more than 30 days past due during probation, the exposure is reclassified as non-performing.

These requirements are consistently applied across all portfolios and reflect both regulatory and internal standards for credit risk management.

The following table provides an overview of the forbearance status at the Bank in the course of the financial year 2025. The on-balance figures reflect the carrying amount; the off-balance positions only include loan commitments:

in EUR million

	01.01.2025	Additions of assets to which forbearance measures have been extended (+)	Assets which are no longer considered to be forborne (-)	Changes due to IFRS 5 (+/-)	FX (+/-)	Repayments and other changes (+/-)	31.12.2025
Central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General governments and governments related entities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-financial corporations	16.9	0.6	-1.5	0.0	0.0	-4.2	11.8
Households	7.5	2.6	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-2.3	6.9
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>Loan commitments given</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

The following table provides an overview of the forbearance status at the Bank in the course of the financial year 2024. The on-balance figures reflect the carrying amount; the off-balance positions only include loan commitments:

in EUR million

	01.01.2024	Additions of assets to which forbearance measures have been extended (+)	Assets which are no longer considered to be forborne (-)	Changes due to IFRS 5 (+/-)	FX (+/-)	Repayments and other changes (+/-)	31.12.2024
Central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General governments and governments related entities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-financial corporations	10.8	11.0	-2.2	0.0	0.0	-2.8	16.9
Households	9.6	1.9	-1.1	0.0	-0.1	-2.8	7.5
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>Loan commitments given</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

The forbearance exposure at the end of the year 2025 can be broken down as follows:

in EUR million

	Closing balance 31.12.2025	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired (> 0 days)	Impaired
Central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General governments and governments related entities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-financial corporations	11.8	1.6	0.3	9.9
Households	6.9	4.2	0.7	2.1
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>

The forbearance exposure at the end of the year 2024 can be broken down as follows:

in EUR million

	Closing balance 31.12.2024	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired (> 0 days)	Impaired
Central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General governments and governments related entities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-financial corporations	16.9	4.4	0.4	12.1
Households	7.5	4.3	0.8	2.4
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>

The following table shows the collateral allocation for the forbearance exposure at the end of the year 2025:

in EUR million

Internal Collateral Value (ICV) in respect of forborne assets	ICV	thereof CRE	thereof RRE	thereof financial collateral	thereof guarantees	thereof other
Public Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Large Corporate	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medium and Small Corporate	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Retail	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

The following table shows the collateral allocation for the forbearance exposure at the end of the year 2024:

in EUR million

Internal Collateral Value (ICV) in respect of forborne assets	ICV	thereof CRE	thereof RRE	thereof financial collateral	thereof guarantees	thereof other
Public Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Large Corporate	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medium and Small Corporate	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retail	2.9	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Internal Collateral Value (ICV) is calculated as stated within Note 58.1.

## (57) Risk provisions

### 57.1. Method of calculating risk provisions

The risk provisions were modelled on transactional level and reflect the most recent macroeconomic forecasts provided by the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw). After the upward adjustment of the probability of pessimistic scenario by 5 p.p. (from 30% to 35%) mid-year, the most recent (Autumn) forecasts assumes risks and potential shock patterns rather stable, which still implies the same direction and intensity of probability adjustment relative to the last YE result (report) as shown in the table below. Consequently, probability of the baseline scenario was reduced to 60% (from 65%) and optimistic scenario remains low at 5%. The downside risks dominate on the basis of foreign sources like US policies (tariff hits and security re-balancing) and domestic ones like political unrests. These could hamper exports and foreign investments. Further fragmentation of the global economy can fuel inflation around

the world and lead to a big drop in business and consumer confidence leading to large scale investment crisis. Fiscal stimuli that depend on the major defense spending programme, have potential to offset some of these factors, but it is still too early to disregard risks surrounding it (from low multiplier effects, renewed debt pressures and inflation impulses).

Scenario probabilities	Baseline case	Optimistic case	Pessimistic case
YE25	60%	5%	35%
YE24	65%	5%	30%

The following table summarises the quantitative elements of the baseline case, upside (optimistic) case and downside (pessimistic) case scenarios for selected forward-looking information/variables used to estimate the ECL as of 31 December 2025.

Scenario	Historical 2024	Baseline case			Alternative scenario			
		Estimate 2025e	Forecast		Optimistic case		Pessimistic case	
			2026	2027-28 <sup>1)</sup>	2025	2026-28 <sup>1)</sup>	2025	2026-28 <sup>1)</sup>
Real GDP (constant prices YoY, %)	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.7	2.2	0.0
Unemployment Rate (ILO, average %)	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	2.5	5.2	7.4
Real-Estate (% of change)	10.4	9.0	6.5	4.5	10.3	11.3	7.6	-1.4
CPI Inflation (average % YoY)	4.0	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.4	4.3	4.3

<sup>1)</sup> Subject to statistical revisions. <sup>2)</sup> The numbers represent average values for the quoted periods. Source: WIW (October 2025): *Macro and financial scenario analysis for Addiko countries of operation*

The following table provides quantitative aspects of the baseline case, upside (optimistic) case and downside (pessimistic) case scenarios for selected forward-looking information/variables used to estimate the ECL as of 31 December 2024.

Scenario	Historical 2023	Baseline case			Alternative scenario			
		Estimate 2024e	Forecast		Optimistic case		Pessimistic case	
			2025	2026-27 <sup>1)</sup>	2024	2025-27 <sup>1)</sup>	2024	2025-27 <sup>1)</sup>
Real GDP (constant prices YoY, %)	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.8	4.8	5.0	1.5	-0.1
Unemployment Rate (ILO, average %)	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.0	3.1	6.4	8.3
Real-Estate (% of change)	11.9	9.0	6.5	5.0	13.0	12.8	5.3	-0.6
CPI Inflation (average % YoY)	8.4	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.8	3.7

<sup>1)</sup> Subject to statistical revisions. <sup>2)</sup> The numbers represent average values for the quoted periods. Source: WIW (October 2024): *Macro and financial scenario analysis for Addiko countries of operation*

The figures represent the average value of the macroeconomic variables over the first 12 months and the remaining 2-year forecast period for the baseline case, as well as average values of the entire projection horizon (3-year) for the optimistic and pessimistic cases.

The baseline forecast is the outcome of assessment of current economic developments, medium-term outlooks in the real and financial sector, and risks surrounding them. Alternative scenarios are differentiated by:

- the stance on economic and geopolitical risks, mainly reflecting the prolonged war conditions in Ukraine and Middle East conflicts, further trade fragmentation and resurgence of protectionism;
- climate transition risks reflecting assumptions on decarbonisation policies impacting core economic scenarios.

The calibration of economic shocks that leads to core alternative scenarios is implicitly derived from the last available EBA's stress testing assumptions, i.e. any factor of conservatism that affected original deviation from the baseline path in EBA's exercise is indirectly transposed into the internal framework. Technically, the core adverse scenario (not shown in the table above as it is used for internal stress testing and not in ECL calculation) depends on EBA's deviation of adverse to baseline, which is imposed to wiiw's baseline trajectories. Optimistic and pessimistic cases are half of the deviation used as described above. On the other hand, climate-related and environmental risk factors were calibrated based on econometric modelling of carbon pricing policies (Bayesian Structural VAR (BSVAR) model developed by wiiw). They are specifically designed only for negative scenarios, while the baseline and optimistic case are already assumed

to reflect climate effects stemming from "Paris Agreement setting" that implies no carbon dioxide removal efforts beyond the already established limits keeping the global warming below 2.5°C. Therefore, the climate effects in the baseline and optimistic scenarios are not quantitatively isolated at this stage, while for the negative scenarios they are added as annual deviations on top of core economic scenario values, reflecting carbon pricing policies targeting more ambitious limits of emissions, i.e. to reduce global warming below 1.6°C. This leads to asymmetrically dispersed distribution of potential outcomes, conditional on risk assessment and its materialisation.

The respective narratives are as follows:

- **Baseline:** The global economy has been increasingly affected by the rise in trade barriers and uncertain policy environment, while growth performance in the euro area remains weak. It negatively affects business confidence in the euro area, although this might change rather soon since growth acceleration is expected on account of the fiscal stimuli related to defence and infrastructure spending, stronger private consumption and a gradual reduction of uncertainty. This implies no major escalation of Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict or broader regional conflict involving Iran and major energy-commodity producers (one can expect volatility on the energy markets, but most likely not to lead to a large-scale deviation of the energy prices from their medium-term averages). Subsiding inflation will support a firmer recovery of economic growth, especially in the euro area. Croatia remains one of the stronger performers by euro area standards, with GDP growth reaching 3.9% in 2024. Growth is expected to slow to 3% in 2025 and 2.8% in 2026 as domestic demand and real income growth moderate. External risks stem from global political uncertainty and economic weakness in the EU, particularly Germany, following the new US tariff regime. Tourism remains the primary growth driver, significantly boosted by Croatia's accession to the euro-zone and the Schengen area. While tourist spending rose by 10.4% in the first eight months of 2025, there are emerging concerns regarding profit margins and labour shortages. Internal demand continues to be supported by the inflow of EU funds. Croatia has reached "full-employment levels", with the unemployment rate dropping below 5% in 2025. However, an acute shortage of skilled workers persists, particularly in tourism and construction. To compensate, the country increasingly relies on foreign labour, recording over 100,000 foreign workers in early 2025. Inflation declined below 4% in 2025 but will likely remain above the euro area target throughout the forecast period. Climate policy has recently lost some centrality in EU policymaking due to competing priorities like defence. While the EU remains generally on track for its 2030 emission targets, the transition to renewables is being influenced more by energy market price disruptions than by new subsidies. For the region, climate effects are integrated into the baseline, but physical and transition risks are generally managed through adaptation and mitigation efforts, such as Croatia's EUR 5m allocation for municipal climate action in neighbouring areas. Considering that most of the physical risks are skewed towards the second half of the century, it can be expected that both the transition and physical risks are to remain minor over the forecast period.
- **Optimistic:** This scenario assumes a highly favourable - and very unlikely - alignment of the global developments. Active warfare between Russia and Ukraine is presumed to end in the first quarter of 2026, followed by sustained political negotiations. Consequently, key trade restrictions on essential commodities would be gradually lifted, easing supply constraints and creating downward price pressures. Simultaneously, recently imposed US tariffs are removed completely, and trade tensions between major economies are resolved, contributing to a renewed momentum for regional cooperation and integration. This would in turn foster an upswing in investment, productivity, and potential growth. The Israel-Hamas war is also assumed to subside in this scenario, further reducing uncertainty and market volatilities. As geopolitical risks abate, global energy markets remain stable, and inflationary expectations remain well anchored. Financial conditions loosen further without triggering new credit risks, supporting capital inflows to emerging markets and leading to currency appreciations. Global manufacturing continues its recovery, reinforcing the positive cycle (major economies recover faster than expected, and global growth accelerates). Scenario gains for Croatia could reach 2,0 percentage points annually in relation to the baseline growth over the 2026-28 period. In terms of inflation moderation, it translates into 0,4 percentage points less annually. This scenario assumes that global emissions are broadly consistent with the achievement of existing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – their official climate pledges under the Paris Agreement - for 2025 and 2030. Most countries meet or slightly overperform their 2025 targets, and those that initially lag catch up quickly, keeping global ambition aligned with the NDC pathway. Beyond the current NDC target period (2025 and 2030), politicians believe that climate policy ambitions will remain comparable to the levels set by the NDC in the long run. These conditions imply policy ambition in terms of containing the global temperature increase below 2.5 degrees Celsius, and no increase in carbon price over the forecast horizon is simulated.

- Pessimistic:** The negative scenario mirrors the opposite developments in contrast to the optimistic, but with higher probability of occurrence. It assumes that the conflict in Ukraine continues well into 2026 with no progress toward a negotiated settlement. Trade routes would remain disrupted, while sanctions and counter-sanctions intensify, keeping commodity markets volatile. The Middle East tensions connected with the Israel-Hamas war persist. US tariffs and other protectionist measures stay or even expand, prompting likely retaliatory actions in other regions and prolonging global uncertainty, which dampens cross-border investment. Monetary easing has ceased in this scenario, and credit risks emerge in real estate markets outside the EU, though without causing unmanageable spillovers to the EU financial system. Rising public debt and higher sovereign yields, triggered by increased defence spending in an environment of moderate economic growth, put additional strain on the financial sector. Meanwhile, emerging markets face capital outflows and currency depreciations, further constraining growth. Real economic activity would decelerate, causing labour markets to stagnate relative to baseline, in conjunction with the phenomena of inflation expectations being de-anchored and price stabilisation is reversed. This scenario follows a "Below 2 °C" pathway (NGFS classification), in which climate policies are introduced early and steadily increase in stringency, giving a roughly 67% chance of keeping warming below 2 °C. Climate policies are implemented immediately and gradually become more stringent, though not to the same extent as in the scenario of net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. Policy ambition in terms of global temperature increase can be described succinctly as keeping it below 1.6 °C, while carbon price grows moderately. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions become zero only by 2070. The deployment of Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) technologies is relatively low, but physical and transitional risks are both low as well. Overall output loss for Croatia (accounting also for climate factors), in terms of cumulative 3-year GDP contraction in relation to the baseline trajectories, amounts to -8,2%.

The 31 December 2025 financial statements remain free of post-model adjustments (PMA), maintaining the status quo from 31 December 2024.

The following table illustrates the weighted impairment allowance as well as the results of the sensitivity analysis where stage 1 and stage 2 ECLs are measured under each scenario with 100% weight. The sensitivity analysis is based on the baseline ECL excluding the applied management adjustment, which is included in the total ECL stock after probability weighting the ECL of each scenario. The assumed distribution of scenario probabilities (baseline 60%, optimistic 5% and pessimistic 35%) allows the Bank to cover the broad range of future expectations.

in EUR million

31.12.2025	ECL including post model adjustment	ECL excluding post model adjustment	Optimistic case	Base case	Pessimistic case
Retail	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	7.0
Non-retail	6.7	6.7	5.0	6.1	7.9
Treasury	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>

in EUR million

31.12.2024	ECL including post model adjustment	ECL excluding post model adjustment	Optimistic case	Base case	Pessimistic case
Retail	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.7
Non-retail	5.7	5.7	4.7	5.4	6.4
Treasury	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>

## 57.2. Development of risk provisions

Daily portfolio monitoring supported by clear performance goals regarding early collections, together with an incentive program leads to further improvements in the overall collections result and a significant reduction of the NPE portfolio. The NPE ratio (gross exposure based) decreased from 1.6% (2024) to 1.4% (2025).

The overall positive trend in NPE is mostly the result of gradual and stable inflow during the year, reduced with individual and collective debt sales activities. Additionally, extensive focus on both early collection and existing NPE collection / recovery are continuously ensuring stable and controlled NPE portfolio development.

Risk costs for 2025 ended up in amount of EUR -7.0 million, and with inclusion of off-balance sheet items, and FVOCI instruments, total YTD risk costs amounts EUR -7.5 million. The figure is mainly influenced by stable, lower than predicted NPE inflow in focus segments along with comprehensive NPE collection and recovery activities positively influencing risk cost. Despite challenging macroeconomic environment and inflationary pressures there was no material deterioration in asset quality in 2025, with risk provision development according to the expectations.

## 57.3. Changes in the calculation of portfolio risk provisions

Based on the ongoing model improvement framework at the Addiko Group, updates are performed regularly to make sure that the latest available information is considered and that methodologies are improved and aligned with portfolio development and market practice.

## 57.4. Development of the coverage ratio

The following table shows the NPE and coverage ratio according to the internal segmentation as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Exposure	NPE	Provisions NPE	Collateral (NPE)	NPE Ratio	Coverage Ratio
Consumer	708.9	11.5	8.0	0.1	1.6%	70.1%
SME	587.1	10.5	9.7	2.6	1.8%	92.6%
Non-focus	148.9	12.2	11.7	6.7	8.2%	96.0%
o/w Large Corporate	11.6	8.2	8.2	3.5	71.1%	100.0%
o/w Mortgage	130.9	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0%	87.6%
o/w Public Finance	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	61.0%
Treasury	1,085.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,529.9</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>86.2%</b>

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Exposure	NPE	Provisions NPE	Collateral (NPE)	NPE Ratio	Coverage Ratio
Consumer	675.2	12.1	8.9	0.1	1.8%	74.2%
SME	573.5	13.5	12.3	2.9	2.3%	91.5%
Non-focus	181.7	14.1	13.4	7.6	7.8%	95.2%
o/w Large Corporate	14.8	8.8	8.8	3.5	59.6%	100.0%
o/w Mortgage	156.2	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.4%	87.2%
o/w Public Finance	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	82.2%
Treasury	1,073.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,503.8</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>87.5%</b>

Coverage Ratio indicates the extent to which defaulted non-performing exposures (NPEs) are covered by impairments, including both provisions calculated based on risk parameters as well as those based on individual discounted cashflows. This ratio reflects the bank's ability to absorb losses arising from NPEs. It is calculated by comparing impairment losses to the amount of defaulted non-performing exposures.

The overall decrease in the Coverage Ratio is a result of debt sales and write-off activities for Consumer portfolio. In determining provision coverage for NPE, Addiko Bank aims to be fully aligned with the supervisory expectations for prudential provisioning of non-performing exposures published by the European Central Bank.

## (58) Measurement of real estate collateral and other collateral

### 58.1. Collateral distribution

Bank's exposure to credit risk comes out of loan activity, investments and cases where the Banks acts as an arbiter on behalf of clients or third persons. The risk that counterparty will not fulfil his/her obligation from financial instruments is continuously monitored on monthly basis.

Collateral types and collateral amounts depend on the client credit risk assessment, and their acceptability and evaluation are regulated by internal act Collateral Management Policy.

The Bank monitors market values of accepted collaterals on an ongoing basis and requests additional collaterals if necessary and stipulated by the contract.

In the case where the counterparty is not able to pay the outstanding amounts due, the Bank can initiate collection of received collaterals (and does not use them for conducting its regular business) in order to close its receivables.

Analysis of type of collaterals and credit risk exposures secured with those collaterals are presented in the following tables. Amounts of collaterals are presented at the internally accepted value (ICV), more conservative than the estimated value, using conservative haircuts in the calculation, which buffer potential losses, capped up to the value of the outstanding exposure they secure. Haircuts which are applied consistently in line with prescribed internal policy.

The Bank prescribed in its internal documents the methods of treatment of all security instruments that are relevant in terms of credit risk for the Bank, in accordance with the regulatory requirements governing those instruments.

Guarantees are represented by government guarantees, provinces, local authorities and banking guarantees.

Types of collaterals and internal collateral values (ICV) at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 considered in the analysis above were as follows:

in EUR million

Collateral distribution	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Performing	Non-Performing	Performing	Non-Performing
Exposure	2,495.7	34.1	2,464.2	39.6
Internal Collateral Value (ICV)	152.0	9.3	181.4	10.6
thereof CRE	33.9	5.4	40.4	5.7
thereof RRE	114.0	3.8	134.6	4.8
thereof financial collateral	2.0	0.1	3.2	0.0
thereof guarantees	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
thereof other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
<b>ICV coverage rate</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>

Management of all collaterals is determined in the "Collateral Management Policy". Pursuant to the Collateral Management Policy and also Real Estate Valuation Standard, all the real estate has to be regularly monitored and its value regularly reassessed. Revaluation is being done annually for all commercial real estate, and at least once in three years for residential real estate. The valuation of all commercial real estate is performed on an individual level if the market value is above EUR 1.0 million, pursuant to the Collateral Management Policy. The market value of the ones with lower value is monitored using a statistical model. Thresholds for individual monitoring for residential real estate are more conservative, and those correspond to a market value of over EUR 0,4 million. Any outliers identified through statistical monitoring (CRE and RRE) are additionally monitored individually.

The predominant part of the reflected stated collaterals is provided for loans and receivables (negligible collaterals within other financial instruments). Reduction of collateral received value is the result of the continuing increase of lending activities on unsecured placements to private customers and small business entities according to the adopted business strategy.

The table below provides an analysis of the current fair value of collateral held and credit enhancements for stage 3 assets in accordance with IFRS 7R35K(c).

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held under the base case scenario							Net exposure	ECL	
		Securities	Guarantees	Property	Other	Offsetting collateral	Surplus collateral	Total collateral			
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Governments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-financial corporations	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	16.1	15.6
Households	16.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	11.8	12.1
<b>Commitments and financial guarantees</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Loan commitments given	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Financial guarantees given	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other commitments given	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Gross carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held under the base case scenario					Surplus collateral	Total collateral	Net exposure	ECL
		Securities	Guarantees	Property	Other	Offsetting				
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>33.2</b>
Central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Governments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-financial corporations	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	19.4	19.1
Households	17.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	13.2	14.1
<b>Commitments and financial guarantees</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Loan commitments given	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Financial guarantees given	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other commitments given	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.1

## (59) Market risk

Market risk arises from open positions in market instruments that are linked to interest rates, different underlying currencies, and equities, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Bank manages market risk through periodic estimation of potential losses that could arise from adverse changes in market conditions, and through establishing and maintaining appropriate limits.

The Bank structures market price risks according to the risk factors in interest rate, credit spread, currency and equity price risk. The Bank places a special emphasis on identifying, measuring, analysing and managing market risk. Market price risks may result from securities (and products similar to securities), money and foreign currency products, derivatives, exchange rate hedges and results hedging, assets similar to equity or from the management of assets and equity/liabilities.

### 59.1. Value at Risk (VaR) analysis

The VaR risk measure estimates the potential loss over the given holding period for a specified confidence level. The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification by recognizing offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets. Risks can be measured consistently across all markets and products, and risk measures can be aggregated to arrive at a single risk number. The one-day 99% VaR number used by the Bank reflects the 99% probability that the daily loss should not exceed the reported VaR.

VaR methodology employed to calculate daily risk numbers is a Monte Carlo simulation used in order to determine potential future exposure to risk. The Bank uses VaR to capture: exposure to Bank Book (99% confidence; 1 day holding horizon), exposure to Trading Book (99% confidence; 1 day horizon) and portfolios and exposure to daily open FX position of the Bank. Methodology used is a structured Monte Carlo simulation with 10,000 runs and a 99% confidence interval based on exponentially weighted volatilities and correlations of the Bank's own time series (250 days).

Under the internal model, the variance-covariance method is used for the calculation of VaR for interest rate risk measurement in the Bank Book. The approach is based on the assumption that daily changes of interest rates fall within normal distribution. The risk vector is given by the position volatility and a normal distribution factor. The value of estimated loss or VaR for the overall portfolio is given by the multiplication of correlation matrix and in-verse risk vector.

As Euro is the base currency for all calculations, the Monte Carlo-based VaR calculation is modelled and reported via common Addiko Group internal application Portfolio Management System ("PMS") that covers also Bank's exposure and monitors risk from the Bank perspective.

The following table presents VaR trends of specific risk factors during the year 2025:

Value at Risk / Risk category	EUR million Minimum	EUR million Maximum	EUR million Average	EUR million End of year
Interest rate risk - trading book	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest rate risk - banking book	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1
Credit spread risk	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Equity risk	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Currency risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total*</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>

\* Correlation effects are not considered in the above analysis.

The following table presents VaR trends of specific risk factors during the year 2024:

Value at Risk / Risk category	EUR million Minimum	EUR million Maximum	EUR million Average	EUR million End of year
Interest rate risk - trading book	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest rate risk - banking book	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.2
Credit spread risk	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
Equity risk	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Currency risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total*</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>

\* Correlation effects are not considered in the above analysis.

Comparing the year-end figures, the decrease in the total risk amount at the end of 2025 is primarily attributable to a reduction in interest rate risk in the banking book, driven by decline in market interest rates. Furthermore, total market risk exposure was, on average, higher in 2025 compared to the previous year, mainly due to increased equity risk and credit spread risk, while interest rate risk was, on average, lower than in the previous year.

## 59.2. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates. Management of the interest rate risk is performed through the Interest rate risk in bank book report with the inclusion of utilization of internally accepted limits and based on this report interest rate position steering within limits is performed through local and group Asset Liability Committees. Due receivables are taken into account under the following conditions: receivables that are due and not impaired are mapped as interest non-sensitive item. Furthermore, receivables which are impaired due to credit risk criteria are reduced for the portion of impairment through the whole payment period as to display only the interest sensitive part of each receivable.

The Bank's interest rate risk in the Bank Book changed between EUR 0.12 million and EUR 1.08 million during 2025 and was below internal VaR limit set at EUR 1.5 million. The structure of the balance sheet according to the share of liabilities with fixed interest rates decreased compared to the previous year as the share of term deposits decreased and share of received funds with until a further notice type of interest rate increased.

Gap analysis allocates all interest rate sensitive instruments into predefined time buckets according to their interest repricing dates, which are either contractually defined or based on modeled behavioral assumptions.

Interest GAP Balance for on-balance sheet positions as of 31 December 2025 is as follows:

in EUR million

	Up to 1 day	1 day to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years	No Effect*	Total
Assets	485.3	95.5	93.4	429.5	361.1	261.7	550.0	105.5	2,381.9
Liabilities	-437.1	-188.1	-85.9	-281.2	-158.7	-150.1	-623.0	-457.9	-2,381.9
<b>Interest GAP</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>-92.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>202.5</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>-73.0</b>	<b>-352.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Interest GAP (%)</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-14.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

\* "No Effect" represents non-interest rate sensitive positions.

Interest GAP Balance for on-balance sheet positions as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

in EUR million

	Up to 1 day	1 day to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years	No Effect*	Total
Assets	452.8	78.5	93.2	379.0	331.3	266.8	634.4	107.7	2,343.8
Liabilities	-394.4	-145.1	-94.8	-360.0	-171.2	-136.8	-567.9	-473.5	-2,343.8
<b>Interest GAP</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>-66.6</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>160.1</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>-365.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Interest GAP (%)</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>-15.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

\* "No Effect" represents non-interest rate sensitive positions.

### 59.3. Foreign currency risk

The Bank is exposed to changes of foreign exchange rates which influence its financial position and cash flows. Foreign currency risk exposures emerge out of credit, deposit and investment activities as well as out of trading activities. Foreign currency risk is controlled daily under the given limits for specific currencies and total off-balance sheet positions denominated in foreign currencies or linked to foreign currencies.

The Bank's Management Board establishes exposure limits at the overall level as well as per particular currency. The given internal limits represent the Bank's appetite for foreign currency risk exposure. Volume of open FX limit remained at EUR 30 million during 2025. The monthly average total open FX position volume was in range from EUR 0.7 million to EUR 1.6 million. The Bank's appetite for FX risk remained unchanged compared to the previous year, with average monthly limit utilization of 4%.

Foreign currency risk is measured via internal Monte Carlo-based VaR calculation, and the VaR limit was set EUR 50 thousand throughout 2025. Given the Bank's low appetite for open FX position, FX risk measured by VaR remained at low levels throughout the year, with limit utilization averaging 12%.

The following table details the Bank's open FX position as of 31 December 2025 as well as Bank's sensitivity to changes in the exchange rate between the domestic currency (EUR) and the relevant foreign currency, comparing the rates at the end of 2025 and 2024:

	USD	CHF	CAD	Other
Open FX position	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.3
Net profit or loss effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The following table details the Bank's open FX position as of 31 December 2024 as well as Bank's sensitivity to changes in the exchange rate between the domestic currency at (EUR) and the relevant foreign currency, comparing the rates at the end of 2024 and 2023:

	USD	CAD	AUD	Other
Open FX position	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Net profit or loss effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

A positive number with long open position indicates an increase in profit and a depreciation of domestic currency against the relevant foreign currency, while a negative number with long open position indicates a decrease in profit and an appreciation of domestic currency against the relevant foreign currency comparing year end exchange rates.

#### 59.4. Equity risk

The equity instruments held in the Bank is susceptible to market price risks, which arise from the uncertainty surrounding the future value of these shares. Exposure to equity risk under the standard VaR methods implemented in Addiko Bank is estimated at EUR 0.2 million as of 31 December 2025 same as the estimation of EUR 0.2 million as of 31 December 2024.

#### 59.5. Credit spread risk

Credit spread risk represents the risk of debt instrument price change that comes out from a shift in expected client creditworthiness, which is usually reported through CDS curve. Along with the interest rate risk, credit spread risk represents a major risk factor within the market risks. Credit spread margin is a constitutional part of each market price of debt security and it is determined on a daily basis. VaR is used as a measure of credit spread risk, having estimated the maximum potential loss of the portfolio over a given period (usually 1 day), due to simulated changes in the prices of its constituent parts, i.e., debt financial instruments.

Credit spread risk management is carried out through daily VaR within which the monitoring of internally accepted limits is conducted. On the basis of that report, Management and the relevant sectors have information on the amount of risk taken and whether the bank is or it is not positioned within the defined/acceptable limits.

The credit spread risk for bond in HTC&S stood at EUR 0.12 million at 31 December 2025, versus EUR 0.45 million at 31 December 2024. The Bank's credit spread risk maintained from EUR 0.12 million to EUR 0.46 million throughout the year and was below limit of EUR 0.70 million. Credit spread VaR for bonds in the HTC portfolio amounted EUR 0.4 million at the end of the year.

## (60) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a measure of the extent to which the Bank may be required to raise funds to meet its commitments associated with financial instruments. The Bank is obliged to continuously ensure sufficient amount of liquid assets in order to cover all demands that arise from maturity of their obligations.

The Bank has a clearly defined tolerance towards the liquidity risk exposure, which is determined in accordance with adopted strategy and business plans. In order to meet all regulatory requirements and to achieve and respect security principles as well as to maintain stability and achievement of planned profitability, systematic measurement, limitation and reporting of liquidity risk is applied within the Bank. The Bank maintains its liquidity in accordance with the requirements of CRR, including delegated act 2015/61 and the associated requirements of CEBS / EBA as well as CRR / CRD IV and the CNB regulations.

### 60.1. Exposure to liquidity risk

The Bank has maintained a strong liquidity position during 2025 given the robust liquidity reserve and stable funding base. As one of key regulatory requirements, the Bank manages liquidity position via Liquidity Coverage Ratio, which the regulator defines as the ratio of a credit institution's liquidity buffer to its net liquidity outflows over a 30 calendar day stress period.

In 2025, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) moved between its lowest level of 294.4% in December 2025 and its peak of 373.4% in July 2025.

The following table represents levels of liquidity coverage ratio obtained by the Bank in 2025 and 2024 and calculated out of daily values:

	2025	2024
	%	%
Year End	301.5	329.7
Maximum	373.4	395.9
Minimum	294.4	275.1
Average	324.2	328.8

In addition to the LCR ratio, the bank manages its long-term liquidity through a regulatory Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The NSFR ratio is a liquidity standard requiring banks to hold sufficient stable funding to cover the duration of their long-term assets.

In 2025, the NSFR has been moving between its lowest level of 183.6% in June 2025 and its peak of 188.1% in August 2025.

The following table represents levels of NSFR ratio obtained by the Bank in 2025 and 2024, calculated on a quarterly values for 2024 and on a monthly values for 2025:

	2025	2024
	%	%
Year End	186.0	189.4
Maximum	188.1	189.4
Minimum	183.6	176.0
Average	186.0	181.4

In December 2025, the counterbalancing capacity at the Addiko Bank was structured as follows:

in EUR million

Counterbalancing Capacity	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Coins and bank notes	55.1	55.1
Withdrawable central bank reserves	373.4	373.4
Level 1 tradable assets	570.3	579.1
Level 2A tradable assets	0.0	0.0
Level 2B tradable assets	5.4	5.4
<b>Total Counterbalancing Capacity</b>	<b>1,004.2</b>	<b>1,012.9</b>

In December 2024, the counterbalancing capacity at the Addiko Bank was structured as follows:

in EUR million

Counterbalancing Capacity	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Coins and bank notes	56.1	56.1
Withdrawable central bank reserves	347.8	347.8
Level 1 tradable assets	578.3	607.3
Level 2A tradable assets	0.0	0.0
Level 2B tradable assets	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Counterbalancing Capacity</b>	<b>982.2</b>	<b>1,011.1</b>

Furthermore, the Bank has set additional internal limits which represent the constitutional part of Liquidity Risk Policy. These ratios are used in liquidity risk management process and represents tolerance toward liquidity risk:

- Current liquidity ratio,
- Local Loan Stable Funding Ratio (LLSFR),

The ratio of liquid assets to total assets is indicator of current liquidity which defines what portion of total assets should be kept as liquid assets (e.g. giro positions, securities portfolio). The goal is to keep liquidity reserves in proportion with total assets.

Local Loan Stable Funding Ratio represents the monthly observation's ratio between loans and funding.

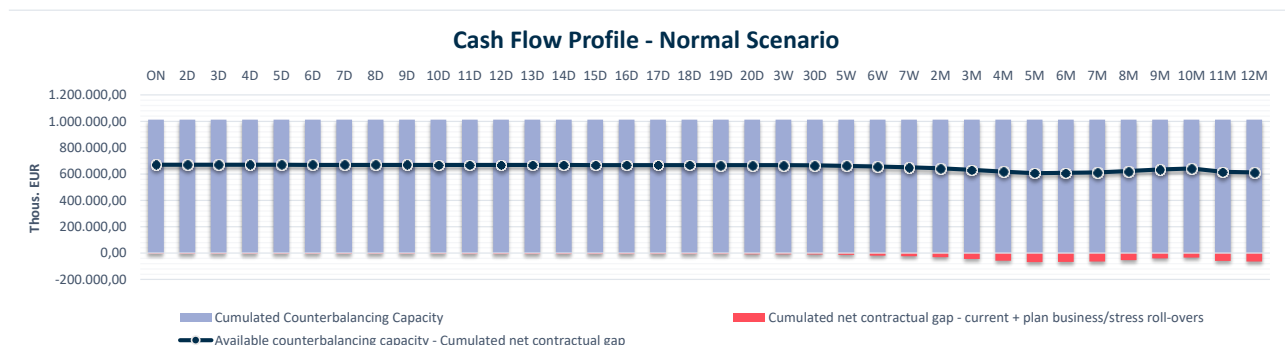
The following table shows the level of internal Liquidity ratios in 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
	%	%
<b>Current liquidity ratio:</b>		
Year End	47.5	47.2
Maximum	49.4	47.2
Minimum	45.3	41.7
Average	46.6	44.2
<b>LLSFR ratio:</b>		
Year End	67.1	65.8
Maximum	69.3	72.7
Minimum	63.4	65.8
Average	67.5	69.6

Aside from the mentioned regulatory requirements, the Bank has also developed a system of liquidity risk management which ensures continuous maintenance of sufficient liquidity assets (reserve) in the form of additional, high quality, unpledged liquid instruments as insurance in case of unexpected events. A system-based measurement of liquidity risk and monthly monitoring is being performed by the following measure used: the ratio of sufficient Counterbalancing capacity versus projected net cash flows, also known as "Time to Wall" ratio. This ratio is defined for a variety of scenarios. By monitoring this ratio, liquidity risk measurement is being performed for several different predefined liquidity crises, starting from moderate to severe.

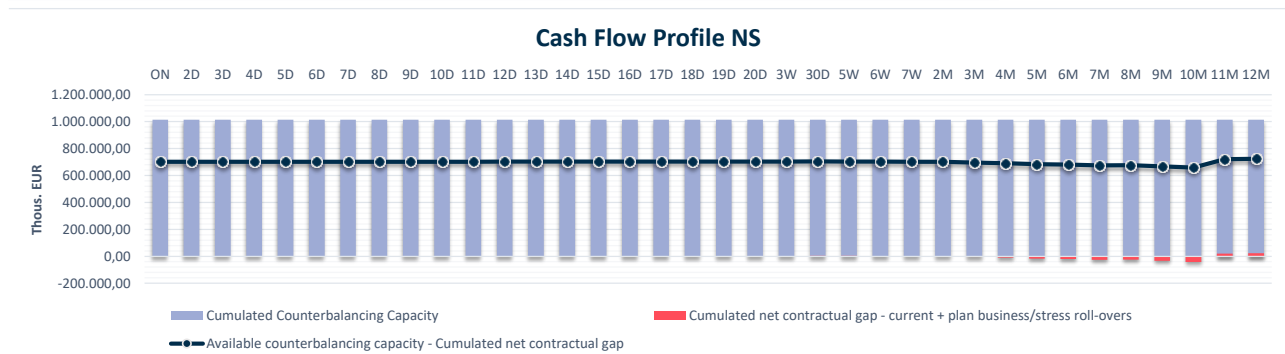
Graph below shows sufficiency of liquidity reserves in relation to net projected outflows ("Time to Wall" ratio) on 31 December 2025:

Normal Scenario		31.12.2025
Time to Wall		>12 m
Net Liquidity Position (EUR Mio) after	1 week	669,60
	1 month	665,77
	3 months	631,31
	6 months	609,03
	1 year	612,23



Graph below shows sufficiency of liquidity reserves in relation to net projected outflows ("Time to Wall" ratio) on 31 December 2024:

Normal Scenario		31.12.2024
Time to Wall		>12 m
Net Liquidity Position (EUR Mio) after	1 week	702,02
	1 month	704,21
	3 months	695,12
	6 months	680,88
	1 year	723,53



Aside from the above, the Bank has established a liquidity contingency plan which comprises a variety of measures and regulates procedures in case of a particular crisis. Liquidity crisis declaration criteria consist of several quantitative and qualitative ratios which are monitored and reported daily. In case that crisis declaration criteria are fulfilled, Risk Control department is obliged to inform Management Board, ALCO and LICO, which is then in charge of further actions.

## 60.2. Maturity analysis

### 60.2.1. Contractual maturities

The Bank places special focus on term structure of assets and liabilities in scope of its liquidity risk management.

The following tables set out the contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows for the financial assets, liabilities and off-balance of the Addiko Bank on 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/outflow	daily due	up to 3 months	from 3 months to 1 year	from 1 year to 5 years	> 5 years
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	456.3	456.3	456.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities held for trading	5.5	6.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.3	2.0
Loans and advances to credit institutions	5.1	5.1	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances to customers	1,220.7	1,392.5	53.1	91.8	285.5	729.6	232.5
Investment securities	650.7	915.5	9.9	34.8	110.3	494.2	266.4
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,338.2</b>	<b>2,775.3</b>	<b>520.2</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>395.7</b>	<b>1,226.1</b>	<b>500.9</b>
Derivatives with netted Cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Derivatives with gross Cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits and borrowings from credit institutions	69.4	-70.5	-27.6	-10.8	-32.1	0.0	0.0
Deposits and borrowings from customers	1,809.1	-1,810.0	-1,448.2	-239.6	-102.2	-18.7	-1.3
Other financial liabilities - lease liabilities	3.7	-3.8	0.0	-0.4	-1.2	-2.1	-0.1
Other financial liabilities - other	13.5	-13.5	-13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loan commitments	0.0	-122.9	-1.1	-61.1	-34.2	-26.5	0.0
Financial guarantees	0.0	-46.6	-0.8	-45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other commitments	0.0	-38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-23.6	-14.8
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,895.7</b>	<b>-2,105.7</b>	<b>-1,491.2</b>	<b>-357.8</b>	<b>-169.8</b>	<b>-70.8</b>	<b>-16.2</b>
Derivatives with netted Cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Derivatives with gross Cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

The following tables set out the contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows for the financial assets, liabilities and off-balance of the Addiko Bank on 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/outflow	daily due	up to 3 months	from 3 months to 1 year	from 1 year to 5 years	> 5 years
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	429.3	429.3	429.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities held for trading	7.1	7.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.2	2.2
Loans and advances to credit institutions	5.7	5.7	0.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances to customers	1,185.0	1,362.5	42.5	85.1	271.8	719.8	243.3
Investment securities	667.2	985.1	9.7	23.7	79.3	558.3	314.1
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,294.2</b>	<b>2,790.4</b>	<b>482.1</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>351.2</b>	<b>1,282.3</b>	<b>559.6</b>
Derivatives with netted Cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Derivatives with gross Cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits and borrowings from credit institutions	52.2	-55.4	-14.3	-6.8	-2.1	-32.1	0.0
Deposits and borrowings from customers	1,773.4	-1,775.6	-1,320.4	-211.7	-223.7	-18.1	-1.7
Other financial liabilities - lease liabilities	4.1	-4.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.2	-2.6	0.0
Other financial liabilities - other	12.5	-12.5	-12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loan commitments	0.0	-122.7	-0.9	-67.1	-29.6	-25.0	0.0
Financial guarantees	0.0	-49.6	-1.2	-48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other commitments	0.0	-42.9	0.0	-0.1	-2.0	-27.5	-13.2
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,842.2</b>	<b>-2,062.8</b>	<b>-1,349.3</b>	<b>-334.5</b>	<b>-258.7</b>	<b>-105.3</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
Derivatives with netted Cash flow	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Derivatives with gross Cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inflow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

The table is based on undiscounted cash flows of financial instruments and reflects the numbers in the statement of financial position. Time bucketing is defined by residual maturity of each position with the inclusion of the respective interest. Carrying amount in table above does not include tangible and intangible assets, tax or other assets nor does it include provisions and other liabilities. Position Deposits and borrowings from credit institutions also includes Subordinated debt.

The above table presents contractual cash flows as of the reporting date and does not incorporate behavioral assumptions, including the assessed stability of deposits without contractual maturity. Consequently, the reported negative position in the overnight time bucket does not represent an actual liquidity pressure. The analysis based on expected cash flows, incorporating behavioral assumptions regarding the stability of the deposit base, is presented in Section 65.4.2.

The amounts in the table above have been compiled as follows:

Type of financial instrument	Basis on which amounts are complied
Non-derivative financial liabilities and financial assets	Undiscounted contractual cash flows, which include estimated interest payments.
Issued financial guarantee contracts, and unrecognised loan commitments	Earliest possible contractual maturity. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.
Derivative financial liabilities and financial assets	Contractual undiscounted cash flows. The amounts shown are the gross nominal inflows and outflows for derivatives that have simultaneous gross settlement and the net amounts for derivatives that are net settled.

## 60.2.2. Expected maturities

The Banks' expected cash flows on some financial assets and financial liabilities vary from the contracted cash flows.

The following table sets out the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities by remaining maturities, taking into consideration the period between the reporting date and the expected payment date for the receivable or liability. Where receivables or liabilities fall due in partial amounts, the remaining maturity is reported separately for each partial amount. The table displays only cash flow generating items, while the total rows also include the rest of balance sheet positions to the total carrying amounts. Carrying amount in tables below does not include tangible and intangible assets or tax.

For the purpose of the expected cash flow analysis, sight deposits have been distributed across maturity buckets in accordance with the internal NMD (Non-Maturity Deposits) model. The model is applied both for IRRBB measurement and within the liquidity risk framework, including the preparation of the Liquidity Gap Balance.

The following table sets out the expected maturities of undiscounted cash flows for the financial asset and liabilities of the Addiko Bank on 31 December 2025:

in EUR million			
31.12.2025	up to 1 year	over 1 year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	456.3	0.0	456.3
Debt securities held for trading	3.4	3.9	7.2
Investment securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0.4	0.0	0.4
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	40.5	260.9	301.4
Financial assets at amortised cost	454.9	1,119.7	1,574.7
Other assets	4.5	0.0	4.5
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>960.0</b>	<b>1,384.5</b>	<b>2,381.9</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	1.5	0.1	1.5
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	963.7	931.9	1,895.7
Provisions	50.5	0.0	50.5
Other liabilities	9.7	0.0	9.7
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,025.4</b>	<b>932.0</b>	<b>1,957.4</b>

The following table sets out the expected maturities of undiscounted cash flows for the financial asset and liabilities of the Addiko Bank on 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	up to 1 year	over 1 year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	429.3	0.0	429.3
Debt securities held for trading	4.9	5.9	10.8
Investment securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1.1	0.0	1.1
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	22.8	283.6	306.4
Financial assets at amortised cost	395.2	1,155.1	1,550.3
Other assets	4.7	0.0	4.7
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>858.0</b>	<b>1,444.7</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	3.5	0.1	3.7
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,101.6	740.6	1,842.2
Provisions	64.8	0.0	64.8
Other liabilities	9.2	0.0	9.2
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,179.1</b>	<b>740.7</b>	<b>1,922.1</b>

### 60.3. Financial assets available to support future funding

The following table sets out the carrying amounts based on availability of the financial assets of the Addiko Bank on 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	0.7	400.5
Equity instruments	0.0	9.1
Debt securities	0.0	647.1
Loans and advances	0.0	1,225.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2,282.5</b>

The following table sets out the carrying amounts based on availability of the financial assets of the Addiko Bank on 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	3.8	369.5
Equity instruments	0.0	8.1
Debt securities	0.0	666.1
Loans and advances	0.0	1,190.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2,234.4</b>

**60.4. Financial assets pledged as collateral**

The carrying amount of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position that had been pledged as collateral for liabilities at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is shown in the following table:

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	0.7	3.8
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Financial assets are pledged as collateral as part of sales and repurchases and securities borrowing under terms that are usual and customary for such activities. Cash collaterals were pledged in relation to derivatives.

As of 31 December 2025, no financial assets have been transferred under repurchase agreements.

**(61) Operational risk**

**61.1. Definition**

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events, and includes legal risk but excludes reputational risk and strategic risk.

**61.2. General requirements - Operational risk management framework**

Operational risk management (ORM) is at the core of a bank's operations, integrating risk management practices in processes, systems and culture. As a pro-active partner to senior management, ORM's value lies in supporting and challenging senior management to align the business control environment with the bank's strategy by measuring and mitigating risk loss exposure, contributing to optimal return for stakeholders.

A robust framework of operational risk management which includes identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting operational risk provides a mechanism for discussion and effective escalation of issues leading to better risk management and increasing institutional resilience. The Risk Control function as a central component that coordinates, analyses and monitors operational risk, and a decentralized component in all organizational units of the Bank responsible for everyday practical use and implementation of operational risk management process.

The comprehensive data collection, which the framework supports, allows analysis of complex issues and facilitates tailored risk mitigation actions.

Within the operational risk management, roles and responsibilities are strictly defined and documented in internal documents which allow communication and collaboration at all levels, and adequate flow and circulation of information relevant for operational risk management. Non blaming culture prevents any conflict of interest in the data collection process.

Methods of measuring the operational risk include both quantitative and qualitative methods, which represent the tool for observation of changes in the Bank's risk profile.

Quantitative methods of measuring the operational risk include data collecting the events that resulted in losses or could result in losses due to the operational risk. Qualitative method of measurement of the operational risk includes an scenarios analysis for events of low frequency and significant consequences on an annual basis, a risk assessment during the implementation of new products, entering into the new markets, outsourced activities, risk assessment within the significant projects and risk and control assessment in business processes according to internal control system methodology.

Internal Control System, as a key component of operational risk management, represents a comprehensive set of measures designed and implemented to identify, assess, manage, and mitigate risks within business processes. The main goal of an Internal Control System process is to reduce the risks within the business area by establishing adequate control management. Through the continuous enhancement of processes and the established control framework, the Bank ensures the bank assures correctness of financial and regulatory reporting.

Operational risk management is a continuous cyclic process which includes risk and control self-assessment, risk decision making, scenario analysis and implementation of risk controls, which results in acceptance, mitigation, or avoidance of risk.

### **61.3. Risk monitoring**

Operational Risk Management reports on a monthly basis to the Management Board and on a quarterly basis to the Operational Risk Committee and the Supervisory Board in order to provide an overview of the operational risk situation to the management to enable the related risk steering and to integrate the operational risk management into the bank processes.

In the document "Operational Risk Policy" the Bank has summarized rules for the identification, assessment, management and control of the operational risk. Series of internal acts were created that strategically and operationally define operational risk management process and clearly define the roles and responsibilities of all the Bank's employees involved in it.

The monitoring of Operational Risk losses in 2025 shows impacts for expected legal matters on Swiss franc denominated loans in Croatia, both converted and non-converted. Regarding the legal issues with the Swiss franc, it's worth noting that Addiko already recognised the necessary legal provisions based on the final number of expected cases in the 2023 financial statements, as the statute of limitations for unconverted cases expired on 14 June 2023. However, due to Croatia's court backlog and judicial strikes during 2023 and 2024, the bank continues to receive individual court claims filed until the deadline, which made it necessary to record these expected cases as operational risk events also throughout 2025.

## **(62) Other risks**

### **62.1. Strategic risk / Business risk**

Strategic risk means the risk of loss caused by adverse business decisions, lack of responsiveness to changes in the economic environment, etc. It arises from the faulty management decisions on corporate positioning, treatment of business sectors, the choice of business partners or the development and use of internal potential.

Ability to manage strategic risk is crucial for its survival and long-term development. Strategic risk management primarily involves the Bank's relation to the environment in which it operates, decisions in response to the changes that occur in its business environment and making decisions related to capital and other resources in a manner that creates a priority of the Bank as a whole in front of her competition.

Business risk is defined as potential loss in earnings due to adverse, unexpected changes in business volume, margins or both. Such losses can result above all from a serious deterioration of the market environment, customer shift, changes in the competitive situation or internal restructuring. It can lead to serious losses in earnings, thereby diminishing the market value of a company.

Business risk is in principle driven by three key factors:

- Revenue Volatility
- Pre-tax Operating Profit Margin
- Cost Base Flexibility

Increased revenue volatility will increase the probability of revenue falling below costs, hence incurring a business risk loss.

## 62.2. Outsourcing risk

Outsourcing risk represents the term for all the risks that can arise when the Bank is contractually delegating of activities to the service providers for services which would normally be performed by the Bank itself and as such risk cannot be quantified separately, but its influence is being observed through other risks such as operational risk, strategic, reputational, legal, etc., which could have a negative effect on the financial result, business continuity or Bank reputation.

## 62.3. Reputational risk

The Reputational risk is defined as the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse perception of the image of the financial institution on the part of clients, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators. The bank's reputation reflects the information that third parties have on how trustworthy the behavior has been in the past.

The Bank distinguishes between two major factors for reputational risk:

- Reputational risk caused by internal and external complaints
- Reputational risk as a matter of the damage to the bank's image

## 62.4. Systemic risk

Systemic risk is understood as the risk of disruption in the financial system as a whole or parts of the financial system.

## 62.5. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risks

ESG risks include all risks arising from potential negative impacts, direct or indirect, on the environment, people and communities and more generally all stakeholders, in addition to those arising from corporate governance. ESG risk could affect profitability, reputation and credit quality and could lead to legal consequences.

Addiko Bank also regularly assesses and reports on ESG risks which may impact the bank. ESG risk factors (primarily climate-related and environmental risks) and their risk materiality are regularly assessed on a yearly basis. As a result Addiko does not treat the ESG risks as a separate risk type but integrates them in the existing risk classification and into the existing risk management framework, as drivers for other risk types (e.g. credit risk or operational risk).

Additionally, depending on the results of the mentioned risk materiality assessment process, appropriate risk reduction techniques and control mechanisms are implemented, with the aim of monitoring such a portfolio throughout its entire life.

In line with regulatory expectations, Addiko puts a special focus on climate-related and other environmental risk (C&E risk) management. In this context Addiko considers both physical and transition risks:

- Physical risk refers to the direct impact from climate-related or environmental changes, which can be "acute" (e.g. extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods and wildfires) or "chronic" in case of progressive changes, such as sustained higher temperatures, heat waves, droughts and rising sea levels.
- Transition risk refers to the potential losses resulting from the adjustment towards a lower-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy (e.g. changes to laws and regulations, litigation due to failure to mitigate or adapt, and shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products and services due to changes in consumer behavior and investor demand).

Addiko performed a consolidated assessment of climate-related and other environmental risks in two consecutive steps. In a first step assessed the impact of climate and environmental change considering various scenarios for the short, medium and long-term. In a second step Addiko analysed how the impact identified in the first step will transmit onto the bank. Based on this analysis, Addiko concluded that in particular its credit risk can be impacted by climate-related and other environmental risk drivers. While due to granularity and diversification of Addiko loan portfolio, there is no immediate material threat to the quality of the bank assets, the potential impact on the economy. Addiko operates drives the systemic risk Addiko is exposed to. In this context it is evident that acute and chronic climate and

environmental risks already impact macroeconomic indicators, whereby the severity of this impact over the medium- to long term is highly dependent on the measures taken to curb climate change. Consequently, Addiko also considered the impact from climate-related transition risks in the macroeconomic financial forecasts used in the calculation of the Expected Credit Loss, thus, directly impacting the risk provisions of the loan book.

While no immediate danger for Addiko was identified in the assessment of climate-related and other environmental risks, the significance and complex challenges of the matter require continuous monitoring. Addiko focuses in particular on the strict limitation of any idiosyncratic C&E risk. In this context, Addiko has identified industries which are and might in the future be impacted by climate and environmental risk and set prudent limits on the maximum exposure to these limits, which are diligently tracked. Furthermore, within the operational credit-granting process, Addiko has defined measures to recognize the potential impact of climate and environmental risk on the asset quality of the clients. Proper assessment is necessary in order to prevent potential financial, legal or reputational consequences for the bank that might appear in case that bank supports financing of the respective company.

Further details regarding ESG risks are disclosed in the Management Report in chapter Sustainability Statement.

## (63) Legal risk

### 63.1. Passive legal disputes: monitoring and provisioning of legal risks

The overall number of passive legal disputes decreased during 2025, reflecting the ongoing reduction of the CHF-related cases. Consequently, the overall amount in dispute for passive legal disputes was decreased as of 31 December 2025 (EUR 184.4 million) versus 31 December 2024 (EUR 204.5 million) by EUR 20.1 million.

There is still a future risk of further increasing number of proceedings and amounts in dispute due to changed court practice, binding sample proceedings decisions and binding opinions of the Supreme Court. This risk has been recognized by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in Joined Cases C-554/21, C-622/21, and C-727/21, *Financijska agencija v. HANN-INVEST d.o.o. and others*, holding that internal mechanisms for the harmonization of case law in Republic of Croatia are incompatible with the requirements of effective judicial protection as enshrined in EU law.

Monitoring and steering tools have been implemented in the Bank to establish and secure reliable data quality and dispute handling quality, and to monitor daily litigation work and the development of court cases.

Legal provisions for the legal risk inherent in passive legal proceedings, specifically the risk of losing the case and having to bear the associated costs, are generally calculated in accordance with international accounting principles and local regulations where the expected outflow of economic resources is more probable than not. The Bank's Legal Service department familiar with the respective cases and/or external appraisers are responsible for assessing the expected outcome of the disputes. The latter especially applies in the case of particularly complex disputes or particularly high amounts in dispute. In addition to these general requirements, legal provisions are also formed for particularly complex and/or high-profile legal disputes, which of course carry a greater inherent legal risk.

### 63.2. Historical unilateral interest changes and Suisse Frank clause risk

As of 31 December 2025, 96% of the total number of retail disputes relate to cases involving foreign-currency (FX) clauses, unilateral interest change disputes, or claims for payment regarding fees. In 2004-2008, many private customers in Croatia took out foreign-currency loans (especially CHF). In recent years, such agreements have increasingly been the subject of complaints and litigation, often supported by consumer associations. Core allegations include insufficient pre-contract information on currency/interest risks and the unfairness or nullity of FX or interest-adjustment provisions (and, in certain cases, nullity of the entire loan).

CHF litigation relating to **converted loans** continues to be shaped by national case-law and CJEU guidance. The CJEU (C-567/20; 5 May 2022) clarified that certain claims tied to statutory conversion can fall outside the EU Unfair Terms Directive, leaving national courts to assess whether Croatia's 2015 Conversion Law achieved a fair balance. Croatian courts have long considered CHF currency clauses and unilateral interest-change terms unfair/null in the underlying loan agreements that were subsequently converted pursuant to the 2015 Conversion Law, with contracts remaining valid;

the Supreme Court has also affirmed the legal effects of conversion agreements concluded under the 2015 Conversion Law. Media are reporting renewed Supreme Court activity revisiting CHF issues with some divergent second-instance outcomes that require further unification. Namely, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia has not adopted a fully uniform position in relation to converted CHF cases. To date, three different Supreme Court opinions have been issued reflecting differing legal position with non-binding effect. Such divergence represents a source of legal uncertainty that is expected to be addressed through further harmonisation of judicial practice.

### 63.3. Active legal disputes

In September 2017, Addiko filed a Request for Arbitration with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) in Washington, D.C. against the Republic of Croatia under the Austria-Croatia Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) concerning the Conversion Law, claiming EUR 153 million. Addiko alleges that the BIT's fair and equitable treatment standard was violated. The tribunal was constituted in 2018, and on 12 June 2020 it issued a decision rejecting Croatia's jurisdictional objection related to the compatibility of the BIT with EU law, allowing the case to proceed. The main hearing on jurisdiction and merits took place in March/April 2021, and the parties presented their arguments; however, no final award has been issued to date. As of 31 December 2025, the case remains pending. In 2025, following the resignation of the presiding arbitrator, ICSID recorded a reconstitution of the tribunal in September 2025 to appoint a replacement, indicating continued procedural activity. The vacancy was subsequently filled, and the proceedings resumed on 13 January 2026.

If the action is unsuccessful, court fees and legal costs could amount to approximately EUR 11 million (YE24: EUR 11 million). This estimate is based on current legal advice and reflects potential cost allocations by the tribunal; actual amounts may differ. No reliable estimate of any potential inflow from the claim can be made at this stage, as the timing and outcome of the award remain uncertain. Based on the current status of the proceedings, management considers a positive outcome to be possible; however, recognition of any asset is not appropriate under IAS 37 because realization is not virtually certain. The timing of resolution is uncertain, and no decision is expected before 2026. This matter is considered an area of significant estimation uncertainty due to its complexity and procedural developments.

### (64) Derivative financial instruments

Credit exposure or replacement cost of financial derivative instruments represents the Bank's credit exposure from contracts with a positive fair value, that is, it indicates the estimated maximum potential losses of the Bank in the event that counterparties fail to perform their obligations. This is usually a small fraction of the notional amounts of the contracts. The credit exposure of each contract is indicated by the credit equivalent, calculated pursuant to generally applicable methodology using the current exposure method and it involves the fair market value of the contract (only if positive, otherwise a zero value is taken into account) and a portion of nominal value, which indicates the potential change in fair market value over the term of the contract.

The credit equivalent is established depending on the type of contract and its maturity. The Bank periodically assesses credit risks of all financial instruments.

Derivative financial instruments used by the Bank include interest, cross-currency and currency swaps and forwards, whose value changes in response to changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Derivatives are either standardized contracts transacted through regulated exchanges or individually negotiated contracts. Swap arrangements are used for hedging of exposure resulting from adverse movements in interest and exchange rates, as well as for transformation of currency liquidity.

## Supplementary information required by IFRS

### (65) Leases from the view of the Bank as lessor

The Bank doesn't provide disclosures for leases from the view as lessor as specified by IFRS Standards due to the fact that the information resulting from these disclosures are not material.

### (66) Leases from the view of the Bank as lessee

The majority of offices and branches are leased under various rental agreements. The Bank leases also equipment and vehicles. Lease contracts are made under usual terms and conditions and include price adjustment clauses in line with general office rental market conditions. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods up to 10 years. Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases. Several lease contracts have indefinite lease term. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these contracts. There are no lease contracts with variable payments other than that depending on an index or a rate. For further details regarding lease contracts please refer to note (18) Leases, and to note (3) Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies.

The lease agreements do not include any clauses that impose any restrictions on the Bank's ability to pay dividends, engage in debt financing transactions or enter into further lease agreements.

The total cash outflows for leases are as follows:

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Payments for principal portion of lease liability	-1.6	-3.3
Payments for interest portion of lease liability	-0.2	-0.1
Payments for short-term, low value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	-0.4	-0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>

The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities under IFRS 16 is as follows:

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Up to 1 year	1.7	1.6
From 1 year to 5 years	2.1	2.6
More than 5 years	0.1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>

The expenses relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Leases of low value assets	-0.4	-0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>

The Bank has no commitments for future cash outflows which are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities at the current reporting date.

## (67) Commitments

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Loan commitments	161.3	165.6
Financial guarantees	5.1	7.0
Other commitments	41.5	42.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>215.1</b>

The position "Other commitments" includes mainly non-financial guarantees, like performance guarantees or warranty guarantees and guarantee frames.

## (68) Fair value disclosures

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a debt in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

IFRS 13 specifies the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- **Level I - Quoted prices in active markets.** The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is best established through quoted prices of identical financial instruments where these quoted prices represent market values/prices used in regularly occurring transactions. This applies above all to equity instruments traded on an active market, debt instruments traded on the interbank market and quoted derivatives.
- **Level II - Value determined using observable parameters.** Level II inputs include quoted prices for similar instruments and other observable market data (e.g. yield curves, credit spreads and implied volatilities).
- **Level III - Value determined using non-observable parameters.** Level III inputs are used where observable market data is not available and require management judgement.

The used valuation models are regularly reviewed, validated and calibrated. All valuations are performed independently of the trading departments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are reported by instrument in the following way:

- **Equity instruments** - Equity instruments are reported under level I if prices are quoted in an active market. If no quoted prices are available, they are reported under level III. Valuation models include the adjusted net asset value method, the simplified income approach, the dividend discount model and the comparable company multiple method.
- **Derivatives** - The fair value of derivatives that are not options is determined by discounting the relevant cash flows with the corresponding yield curves. These are reported under level II if they are measured on the basis of observable input factors. If non-observable significant input factors are used, these derivatives are reported under level III. The fair value of structured financial products is calculated according to the type of embedded derivative using a measurement model; they are reported under level II or level III depending on the input factors used.
- **Debt financial assets and liabilities** - The method used to measure debt financial assets and liabilities depends on the liquidity in the relevant market. Liquid instruments measured on the basis of the relevant market value are reported under level I. The fair value is determined using valuation techniques whereby expected cash flows are discounted by the risk premium adjusted curves in the event that there is no active market. The proximity to the

risk premium curve used determines whether these instruments are reported under level II or level III. They are reported under level III in the event that a significant, non-observable risk premium is used. Market prices provided either at a low frequency or only from one source are reported under level III.

#### **Measurement methods used to determine the fair value of level II and level III items**

The accepted measurement models according to IFRS 13 are the market approach, the cost approach and the income approach. The measurement method using the market approach is based on identical or comparable assets and liabilities. With the income approach, future cash flows, expenses or revenue are discounted at the measurement date. The fair value determined in this manner reflects current market expectations regarding these future amounts. It primarily includes present value models and also option price models used for the measurement of financial instruments or option-based cash flows. The cost approach is not used. The fair value of financial instruments with short terms where the carrying amount is an adequate approximation of the fair value was not separately determined.

The following measurement techniques are applied to items that are measured internally based on models:

- Present value of the future cash flows (discounted cash flow method) - Level II and III items that are not traded in active markets but where the date and amount of the cash flows are known are measured at the present value of the future cash flows. Discounting takes a risk premium into account. All significant input factors are observable for level II instruments while some significant parameters cannot be directly observed for level III.
- Option measurement models - The existing portfolio of level III items includes cash flows with amounts tied to various market variables such as swap rates, stock market indexes and FX rates, or with dates that cannot be determined. Accepted interest and option measurement models calibrated daily with market data (swaption prices, market prices, FX rates) are used for the measurement of such cash flows.

Non-observable input factors for level III items:

- Volatilities and correlations - Volatilities are important input parameters for all option measurement models. The volatilities are derived from market data using accepted models.
- Risk premiums - Credit risk premiums indicate the default risk of an issuer. They provide information about the expected loss if the issuer defaults and therefore reflect the loss given default and the probability of default. For some issuers, risk premiums can be observed directly in the market. When single-name CDS curves are not available for an issuer, the risk premiums have to be estimated based on similarities to other issuers or based on the issuer's country and sector. Increase (decrease) in the credit risk premiums would decrease (increase) the fair value.
- Loss given default - The loss given default is a parameter that is never directly observable before an entity defaults.
- Probability of default - Risk premiums and loss given default are used to estimate the probability of default, which is used for possible fair value adjustments.

#### **Fair value adjustments - Credit value adjustment (CVA) and debt value adjustment (DVA)**

Credit value adjustment (CVA) and debt value adjustment (DVA) are reported for all OTC derivatives. The calculation is based on a Monte Carlo simulation of the future replacement value (exposure), taking into account the effects of CSA agreements ("Credit Support Annex", CSA) by path. This results in a distribution of replacement values for all future dates. To determine the CVA, the absolute expected values from the positive exposure paths are multiplied by the counterparty's marginal probabilities of default and discounted. The DVA, on the other hand, is determined by multiplying and discounting the absolute expected values from the negative exposure paths with the bank's own marginal probabilities of default.

For counterparties with a collateral contract, the CVA and DVA have to be calculated at the portfolio level. The calculation takes into account contractual parameters such as minimum transfer amount, threshold, rounding and netting. The relative CVA approach is used to allocate the portfolio CVA to specific items. Here, the portfolio CVA is distributed in proportion to the individual CVAs. The full CVA approach is applied to items not secured by collateral. This approach calculates the CVA at the individual item level. A waterfall principle is applied to determine the probabilities of default. First, the probabilities of default are derived from CDS curves. Synthetic curves are used if there are no single-name curves available; and are composed of country-specific curves and an internal rating.

## OIS discounting

The Bank measures derivatives taking into account base spread influences by applying various interest curves to calculate the forward rates and discount factors (multi-curve framework). According to the current market standards, benchmark indices are used for discounting in the measurement of OTC derivatives secured by collateral.

### 68.1. Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non-market assumptions	Total
Financial assets held for trading	5.5	1.8	0.0	7.2
Derivatives	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8
Debt securities	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5
Investment securities mandatorily at FVTPL	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Debt securities	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Investment securities at FVTOCI	225.5	75.6	0.3	301.4
Equity instruments	8.8	0.0	0.3	9.1
Debt securities	216.7	75.6	0.0	292.3
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>309.1</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5
Derivatives	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non-market assumptions	Total
Financial assets held for trading	7.1	3.7	0.0	10.8
Derivatives	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7
Debt securities	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1
Investment securities mandatorily at FVTPL	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Debt securities	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Investment securities at FVTOCI	306.2	0.0	0.2	306.4
Equity instruments	7.9	0.0	0.2	8.1
Debt securities	298.3	0.0	0.0	298.3
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>313.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>318.3</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7
Derivatives	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>

## 68.1.1. Transfers between Level I and Level II

The Bank recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the financial instrument does no longer meet the criteria described above for the categorisation in the respective level.

In 2025, a review of the application of the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy was conducted, and as a result, debt securities at FVTOCI, with a carrying amount of EUR 75.6 million, were reclassified from Level I to Level II. Movements on the Bank bond portfolio are result of Treasury department strategy and trading activities.

## 68.1.2. Unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis for Level III measurements

Financial instruments in this level pertain to some illiquid unlisted equity instruments. Changes in the input parameters used for the measurement of these instruments do not generate material impacts.

The development of level III is presented as follows:

in EUR million

2025	Valuation gains/losses - income statement		Valuation gains/losses - OCI		Additions (+)	Disposals (-)	Transfer into/out of other levels	31.12.
	01.01.							
Investment securities at FVTOCI	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Equity instruments	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>

in EUR million

2024	Valuation gains/losses - income statement		Valuation gains/losses - OCI		Additions (+)	Disposals (-)	Transfer into/out of other levels	31.12.
	01.01.							
Investment securities at FVTOCI	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Equity instruments	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>

## 68.2. Fair value of financial instruments and assets not carried at fair value

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Difference	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non-market assumptions
Cash and cash equivalents <sup>1)</sup>	456.3	456.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,574.7	1,638.9	64.2	231.8	121.8	1,285.3
Debt securities	348.8	353.6	4.8	231.8	121.8	0.0
Loans and advances	1,225.8	1,285.3	59.4	0.0	0.0	1,285.3
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,030.9</b>	<b>2,095.1</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>1,285.3</b>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,895.7	1,893.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1,893.0
Deposits	1,836.4	1,834.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	1,834.5
Borrowings	11.0	10.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.5
Subordinated debt	31.1	30.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	30.8
Other financial liabilities	17.2	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,895.7</b>	<b>1,893.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,893.0</b>

<sup>1)</sup>Cash and cash equivalents have not been assigned to a level as the carrying amount always approximates their fair value due to their short-term nature.

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Difference	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non-market assumptions
Cash and cash equivalents <sup>1)</sup>	429.3	429.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,550.3	1,645.8	95.5	367.2	0.0	1,278.6
Debt securities	359.7	367.2	7.5	367.2	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances	1,190.7	1,278.6	88.0	0.0	0.0	1,278.6
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,979.6</b>	<b>2,075.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>367.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,278.6</b>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,842.2	1,839.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	1,839.9
Deposits	1,780.1	1,779.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1,779.5
Borrowings	14.5	13.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.9
Subordinated debt	31.1	30.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Other financial liabilities	16.6	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,842.2</b>	<b>1,839.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,839.9</b>

<sup>1)</sup>Cash and cash equivalents have not been assigned to a level as the carrying amount always approximates their fair value due to their short-term nature.

Financial instruments not carried at fair value are not managed on a fair value basis and their fair values are calculated only for disclosure purposes and do not impact the statement of financial position and the income statement. The fair value of receivables and liabilities is determined according to the present value of future cash flows. The risk premium amounts for receivables depend on the internal or external rating of the borrower taking into account the country risk. The fair value valuation of debt securities at amortised costs is based on quoted prices or other observable inputs on the markets. For liabilities, the own credit spread is taken into account in the discount factor. For subordinated debt, forecasted return on equity (ROE) is taken for calculation of a discount factor. For liabilities covered, a weighted credit spread curve from available benchmark-covered bonds from the peer group was used. Due to the existing uncertainties, a broad range exists for the fair values to be determined.

The Bank assessed that the fair value of cash positions approximately corresponds to their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

### 68.3. Fair value of Investment property

The fair value of investment property is determined using market-based estimates which are generally calculated by experts. If no market-based estimate exists, the fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow method.

At 31 December of 2025 the carrying amount of investment properties amounts to EUR 0.4 million (2024: EUR 1.3 million), whereas the fair value amounts to EUR 0.5 million (2024: EUR 1.4 million). All investment properties were classified in level III (2024: level III).

### (69) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The following tables show the reconciliation of gross amounts to the offset net amounts, separately for all recognised financial assets and financial liabilities. Furthermore, the amounts that are subject to a legally enforceable global netting or similar agreement but have not been offset in the statement of financial position.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position where the Bank has currently an enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The impact of offsetting is presented in the line "Amounts that are set off for financial instruments I". The impact of potential offsetting if all set-off rights would be exercised is presented in the line "Net amounts of financial instruments I and II (c-d)".

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Derivatives	Reverse repo	Total
<b>Assets</b>			
a) Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments (I and II) <sup>1)</sup>	1.8	2.7	4.5
b) Amounts that are set off for financial instruments I	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>c) Net amounts of financial instruments I and gross amounts of financial instruments II presented in the statement of financial position (a-b)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
d) Master netting arrangements (that are not included in b)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria (Netting effect of financial instruments II);	0.9	0.0	0.9
Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral);	0.8	0.0	0.8
Amounts related to non-cash financial collateral received (excluding cash collateral)	0.0	2.7	2.7
<b>e) Net amounts of financial instruments I and II (c-d)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Financial instruments I: Financial assets that are already offset in the statement of financial position

Financial instruments II: Financial assets that are subject to a netting agreement but are not offset in the statement of financial position

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Derivatives	Reverse repo	Total
<b>Assets</b>			
a) Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments (I and II) <sup>1)</sup>	3.7	2.9	6.6
b) Amounts that are set off for financial instruments I	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>c) Net amounts of financial instruments I and gross amounts of financial instruments II presented in the statement of financial position (a-b)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>
d) Master netting arrangements (that are not included in b)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria (Netting effect of financial instruments II);	0.1	0.0	0.1
Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral);	3.5	0.0	3.5
Amounts related to non-cash financial collateral received (excluding cash collateral)	0.0	2.9	2.9
<b>e) Net amounts of financial instruments I and II (c-d)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Financial instruments I: Financial assets that are already offset in the statement of financial position

Financial instruments II: Financial assets that are subject to a netting agreement but are not offset in the statement of financial position

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Derivatives	Direct repo	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>a) Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments (I and II)<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
b) Amounts that are set off for financial instruments I	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>c) Net amounts of financial instruments I and gross amounts of financial instruments II presented in the statement of financial position (a-b)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
d) Master netting arrangements (that are not included in b)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria (Netting effect of financial instruments II);	0.9	0.0	0.9
Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral);	0.5	0.0	0.5
Amounts related to non-cash financial collateral received (excluding cash collateral)	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>e) Net amounts of financial instruments I and II (c-d)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Financial instruments I: financial liabilities that are already offset in the statement of financial position

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Derivatives	Direct repo	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>a) Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments (I and II)<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
b) Amounts that are set off for financial instruments I	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>c) Net amounts of financial instruments I and gross amounts of financial instruments II presented in the statement of financial position (a-b)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
d) Master netting arrangements (that are not included in b)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria (Netting effect of financial instruments II);	0.1	0.0	0.1
Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral);	3.4	0.0	3.4
Amounts related to non-cash financial collateral received (excluding cash collateral)	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>e) Net amounts of financial instruments I and II (c-d)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Financial instruments I: financial liabilities that are already offset in the statement of financial position

Framework agreements are concluded with business partners for offsetting derivative transactions, so that positive and negative market values of the derivative contracts covered by the framework agreements can be offset against each other.

Repurchase agreements qualify as potential offsetting agreements. Since such offsetting cannot be performed in the ordinary course of business but only in case following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy or following other predetermined events, the positions are not offset in the statement of financial position.

## (70) Derivative financial instruments

### 70.1. Derivatives held for trading

The following derivatives existed at the reporting date:

in EUR million

	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	Nominal amounts	Fair values		Nominal amounts	Fair values	
		Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative
<b>a) Interest rate</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>OTC-products</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
OTC other	6.1	0.1	0.1	8.3	0.1	0.1
<b>b) Foreign exchange</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>OTC-products</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
OTC other	342.5	1.7	1.5	201.5	3.6	3.5

## (71) Related party disclosures

Addiko Bank d.d., Zagreb is directly owned by Addiko Bank AG, Vienna, to whom and to whose affiliates, the Bank provides banking services.

Related parties as defined by the Bank are parent company, entities of the parent company group as well as key management. The Bank considers that the key management includes Management and Supervisory Board members, as well as managers with key or controlling functions including their close members of the family.

Transactions with related parties are done at arm's length.

Business relations with related parties are as follows at the respective reporting date:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Entities of the parent		
	Parent company	company group	Key management
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Cash reserves	0.1	0.1	0.0
Financial assets held for trading	0.1	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances	0.0	0.2	0.0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Deposits	0.3	9.9	0.5
Subordinated debt	31.1	0.0	0.0
Nominal value of derivatives	3.1	17.2	0.0
Contingent liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Parent company	Entities of the parent company group	Key management
Financial assets	0.3	0.2	0.1
Cash reserves	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial assets held for trading	0.1	0.1	0.0
Loans and advances	0.0	0.1	0.1
Financial liabilities	31.4	1.6	0.3
Deposits	0.3	1.6	0.3
Subordinated debt	31.1	0.0	0.0
Other financial liabilities	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other liabilities	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nominal value of derivatives	4.2	13.2	0.0
Contingent liabilities	0.0	0.1	0.0

in EUR million

31.12.2025	Parent company	Entities of the parent company group	Key management
Interest and similar income	0.1	0.0	0.0
Interest expense	-2.1	-0.2	0.0
Fee and commission income	0.1	0.2	0.0
Net result on financial instruments	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Other administrative expenses	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
Other operating income	0.4	2.2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

in EUR million

31.12.2024	Parent company	Entities of the parent company group	Key management
Interest and similar income	0.2	0.0	0.0
Interest expense	-2.2	0.0	0.0
Fee and commission income	0.1	0.1	0.0
Net result on financial instruments	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Other administrative expenses	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Other operating income	0.6	2.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Loans and advances to key management personnel were granted in accordance with the Bank's regular conditions for such exposures and were approved by the Supervisory Board. No other financial guarantees or other commitments were granted to key management personnel.

The compensation received by the key management personnel is presented as follows:

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Wages and salaries	2.0	2.0
Social security	0.3	0.3
Share-based payments	0.4	0.1
Other personnel expenses	0.9	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>

The number of key members of management that received compensation in 2025 was 16 (2024: 19).

Compensation to the Supervisory Board members for the year 2025 amounted to EUR 0.1 million (2024: EUR 0.1 million).

## (72) Share-based payments

Since 2021 it is offered on the Group level, in addition to the annual bonus, a Performance Acceleration Incentive Framework (PAIF) based on which Addiko granted to defined senior management (including management board) variable remuneration components in the form of share-based payments. The aim of the PAIF scheme is to align the business strategy and long-term objectives of Addiko Group senior management team with the interests of shareholders and to provide a long-term incentive for the management to ensure sustainable development of the Company. The PAIF scheme is designed as a long-term reward scheme with a performance monitoring period of three years. It is composed of the main long-term component, that monitors achievements over a three-year period (currently for period 2023-2025), and a second component that allows yearly adjustments.

In addition, in alignment with EBA guidelines, the program is activated only if regulatory requirements in respect of own funds and liquidity are met and no breaches of specific risk indicators took place within a pre-defined timeframe. According to the Remuneration policy of Addiko Bank, the remuneration program includes cash-settled share-based payments.

## (73) Own funds and capital requirements

### 73.1. Capital requirements

The ECB is the competent authority in charge for the direct supervision of Addiko Group, the parent entity and the two subsidiaries operating in Slovenia and Croatia. The individual banking operations in the other countries are directly supervised by their local regulators.

The following table presents the Bank's regulatory minimum capital ratios, which include both regulatory buffers and capital requirements determined through the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	CET1	T1	TCR	CET1	T1	TCR
Pillar 1 requirement	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
Pillar 2 requirement	1.83%	2.44%	3.25%	1.83%	2.44%	3.25%
<b>Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR)</b>	<b>6.33%</b>	<b>8.44%</b>	<b>11.25%</b>	<b>6.33%</b>	<b>8.44%</b>	<b>11.25%</b>
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Systemic risk buffer (SyRB)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
O-SII risk buffer	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)	1.47%	1.47%	1.47%	1.48%	1.48%	1.48%
<b>Combined Buffer Requirements (CBR)</b>	<b>5.72%</b>	<b>5.72%</b>	<b>5.72%</b>	<b>5.73%</b>	<b>5.73%</b>	<b>5.73%</b>
<b>Overall Capital Requirement (OCR)</b>	<b>12.05%</b>	<b>14.16%</b>	<b>16.97%</b>	<b>12.06%</b>	<b>14.17%</b>	<b>16.98%</b>
Pillar 2 guidance (P2G)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
<b>OCR + P2G</b>	<b>15.05%</b>	<b>17.16%</b>	<b>19.97%</b>	<b>15.06%</b>	<b>17.17%</b>	<b>19.98%</b>

According to the 2024 SREP decision, a **Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R)** of 3.25% was applicable from 1 January until 31 December 2025.

In relation to the **combined buffer requirement (CBR)** as of 31 December 2025 the prescribed **countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB)** rate for the Republic of Croatia amounted to 1.50%, resulting with the Bank's implied rate of 1.47% (down from 1.48% at the end of the last year). The Croatian National Bank has announced a further increase in the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) to 2.00%, effective January 1, 2027. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank is assessed as an **Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII)**, with a prescribed buffer rate of 0.25% (the same as at the end of last year). The Bank is also subject to a **capital conservation buffer (CCB)** of 2.50% (2024: 2.50%) and a **systemic risk buffer (SyRB)** of 1.50% (2024: 1.50%).

Based on the SREP 2024 decision, the Pillar 2 guidance (P2G) for periods from 1 January until 31 December 2025 was at 3.00% (2024: 3.00%).

The ECB's SREP 2026 decision from 28 October 2025, which will be applicable from 1 January 2026, stipulates no changes in the P2R and P2G, remaining at 3.25% and 3.00% respectively.

In its decision, the supervisory authority referred to the business model including a focus on consumer and SME lending and several regulatory influences. Governance, compliance and AML/CFT frameworks are in further development, supported by supervisory qualitative measures and amid staffing interdependencies, alongside ongoing data quality work (IRRBB, large exposures, Operational risk). Credit risk developments include improvement of credit risk indicators, achieving the forecasted NPL reductions, with further improvement area in early warning system monitoring area. Operational risk area features legal cost impacts, with CHF legal cases as the main risk driver.

## 73.2. Own funds

The regulatory capital consists of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, related share premiums, retained earnings, reserves and accumulated other comprehensive income after adjustment for dividends proposed after the end of the reporting period and deductions for goodwill, intangible assets and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes; as well as Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.

The following table therefore shows the breakdown of own funds pursuant to CRR:

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves</b>		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	339.5	339.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	11.4	4.0
<b>CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>343.6</b>
<b>CET1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
Additional value adjustments	-0.3	-0.3
Intangible assets (net of related tax liability)	-6.2	-6.5
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital</b>	<b>344.4</b>	<b>336.7</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	40.0	40.0
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)</b>	<b>384.4</b>	<b>376.7</b>
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments</b>		
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	<b>387.4</b>	<b>385.7</b>
Total risk exposure amount	1,155.7	1,135.2
<b>Capital ratios %</b>		
CET1 capital ratio	29.8%	29.7%
T1 capital ratio	33.3%	33.2%
Total capital ratio	33.5%	34.0%

The capital requirements in force during the reporting period, including a sufficient buffer, were met at all times.

Total capital increased by EUR 1.7 million during the reporting period, reflecting the following main components:

- The positive **OCI development** of EUR 7.4 million, mainly resulting from the fair value measurement of debt instruments measured at FVTOCI,
- The EUR 0.3 million increase of **other regulatory deduction items**, stemming primarily from increase of **intangible assets** in the amount of EUR 0.3 million,
- Regular amortization of Tier 2 capital which impacted decrease of total capital by EUR 6 million.

### 73.3. Risk structure

The Bank uses the standardised approach in the calculation of the credit risk, the new standardised approach in the operational risk and the simplified approach in the credit valuation adjustment risk, all based on (EU) 575/2013 amended by (EU) 2024/1623 (CRR3). For the calculation of the market risk, the Bank continues to apply the standardised approach based on (EU) 575/2013 amended by (EU) 2019/876 (CRR2), as the European Commission has postponed the implementation of the Basel III fundamental review of the trading book (FRTB) standards (Regulation (EU) 2025/1496). The applied approaches contribute to a relatively high-risk density (RWA-to-assets ratio) of 48.5% (YE24: 48.4%), further driven by the Bank's focus on unsecured consumer lending and SME business.

During the reporting period, risk-weighted assets (RWA) increased by EUR 20.5 million:

- EUR 20.1 million increased in credit risk - driven primarily by new disbursements in the focus segments, Consumer and SME, as well as increase of risk weights applied to sovereign bonds issued by EU member states but denominated in a different EU currency, in accordance with the Article 500a (EU) 575/2013, as amended by the Article 1(244) of (EU) 2024/1623. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in exposure within non-core segments and capital efficiencies gained through the broader implementation of the CRR3 framework.
- EUR 0.5 million decrease in market risk, mainly driven by bonds in the trading book moving closer to maturity.
- EUR 12.6 million increase in credit value adjustment risk, due to implementation of simplified approach in accordance with CRR3 framework
- partially offset by an EUR 11.8 million reduction in RWA for operational risk. The RWA for operational risk under CRR3 are based on the new standardised approach and the mapping set out in Consultation Paper EBA/CP/2025/05, as amended by the Final Report on the draft RTS specifying the Business Indicator mandates for operational risk (EBA/RTS/2025/02) and the Final Report on the draft ITS on supervisory reporting for operational risk (EBA/ITS/2025/06). The calculation of the Business Indicator Component (BIC) is performed using a three year average. The lower coefficient compared to the average under CRR2 contributed to the reduction.

	in EUR million	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Credit risk pursuant to Standardised Approach	977.3	965.9
Counterparty credit risk	27.2	5.7
Market risk	2.2	2.7
Operational risk	149.0	160.9
<b>Total risk exposure amount</b>	<b>1,155.7</b>	<b>1,135.2</b>

## 73.4. Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio for the Bank, calculated in accordance with Article 429 CRR, was 15.8% at 31 December 2025 (2024: 15.9%). The development was driven by an increase in the total leverage exposure and parallel, but not as significant, increase in Tier 1 capital.

in EUR million

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Tier 1 capital	384.4	376.7
Total leverage ratio exposure	2,435.6	2,365.6
<b>Leverage ratio %</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>

## 73.5. Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

In line with the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), institutions must maintain sufficient own funds and eligible liabilities to support an effective and credible application of the bail-in tool. For Addiko Group, the competent resolution authority is the Single Resolution Board (SRB). Based on the SRB's resolution plan, Addiko Group follows a multiple point of entry (MPE) resolution strategy with two resolution entities – Addiko Bank d.d., Croatia and Addiko Bank d.d., Slovenia – while Addiko Bank AG is designated as the liquidation entity.

On 31 March 2025 the SRB issued a decision with immediate effect, setting MREL requirements for the Bank as 21.4% of TREA and 5.2% of LRE.

During the reporting period, the MREL ratio was at all times above the respective requirements.

## (74) Boards and Officers of the Company

1 January to 31 December 2025

### Supervisory Board

#### Chairman of the Supervisory Board:

Herbert Juranek (member since 22 December 2021, reelected as chairman since 23 December 2025)

#### Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board:

Julia Leeb (member since 12 May 2023, deputy chairman since 2 March 2024)

#### Members of the Supervisory Board:

Tomislav Perović

Sanela Pašić

Andrea Castellarin

### Management Board

Mario Žižek, Chairman of the Management Board

Ana Dorić Škeva, Member of the Management Board

Marko Bolanča, Member of the Management Board

## (75) Events after the reporting date

There were no material events after the reporting date.

Zagreb, 12 March 2026  
Addiko Bank d.d.

MANAGEMENT BOARD



Mario Žižek

President of the Management Board



Ana Dorić Škeva

Member of the Management Board



Marko Bolanča

Member of the Management Board

## Responsibility of the Management and Supervisory Boards for the preparation and for the approval of annual financial statements

The Management Board of the Bank is required to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank at the reporting date and of the results of its operations and cash flows, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union ("IFRS"), and is responsible for maintaining proper accounting records to enable the preparation of such financial statements at any time. It has a general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably available to it to safeguard the assets of the Bank and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Management Board is responsible for selecting suitable accounting policies to conform with applicable accounting standards and then apply them consistently; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business.

The Management Board is responsible for the submission to the Supervisory Board of its Annual Report. If the Supervisory Board approves the Annual Report, it is deemed confirmed by the Management Board and Supervisory Board, after which the Supervisory Board submits the Annual Report to the General Assembly for approval.

The Management Board is also responsible for preparation and fair presentation of supplementary schedules in accordance with the Decision of the Croatian National Bank on the Structure and Content of the Annual Financial Statements of Credit Institutions (Official Gazette 80/25).

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation and content of Management report presented on pages 6 to 18 in accordance with the provisions of the Croatian Accounting Act (Official Gazette 85/24, 145/24, 151/25) and other information that include Key data and Letter from the CEO.

The financial statements set out on pages 22 to 26, as well as the Appendix to the Financial statements on pages 130 to 144, were authorised by the Management Board on 12 March 2026 and submitted to the Supervisory Board for acceptance. To confirm this, the financial statements have been signed by authorized persons, as follows.

For and on behalf of Addiko bank d.d.:

Zagreb, 12 March 2026  
Addiko Bank d.d.

MANAGEMENT BOARD



Mario Žižek

President of the Management Board



Ana Dorić Škeva

Member of the Management Board



Marko Bolanča

Member of the Management Board

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Addiko Bank d.d.

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Addiko Bank d.d. ("the Bank"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;

and, for the year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025:

- the income statement and 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 2025, 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 ("EU IFRS").

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council. 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 the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Republic of Croatia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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## Impairment of loans and advances to customers

As at 31 December 2025, gross loans and advances to customers: EUR 1,261.2 million, related impairment allowance: EUR 40.5 million and, for the year then ended, impairment loss recognised in the income statement: EUR 7.1 million (31 December 2024: gross loans and advances to customers: EUR 1,229.6 million, impairment allowance: EUR 44.7 million, and, for the year then ended, impairment loss recognised in the income statement: EUR 1.5 million).

Refer to Material accounting and measurement policies, note 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies, note 39.2 Loans and advances to customers and note 56 Credit risk.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Impairment allowances represent the Management Board's best estimate of the expected credit losses ("ECLs") within the loans and advances ("loans", "exposures") at the reporting date. We focused on this area as the determination of the amounts of impairment allowances requires a significant judgment from the Management Board.</p> <p>The Bank calculates allowances for credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, based on the ECL model with dual-measurement approach, under which the impairment allowance is measured as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.</p> <p>Impairment allowances for performing exposures (Stage 1 and Stage 2 in the ECL methodology's hierarchy) and non-performing exposures (Stage 3 in the hierarchy) not exceeding EUR 130 thousand (individually or for a group of related borrowers), are determined by modelling techniques (together, "collective impairment allowance"). Historical experience, identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality and defaulted exposures, forward-looking information and management judgment are incorporated into the model assumptions. The Bank is continuously recalibrating the model parameters, which also required our increased attention in the audit.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Inspecting the ECL impairment provisioning methods and models, and assessing their compliance with the relevant regulatory and financial reporting framework;</li> <li>— Making relevant inquiries of the Bank's risk management and information technology (IT) personnel to update our understanding of the loan impairment process, IT applications used therein, as well as key data sources and assumptions in the ECL model. Also, testing the IT control environment for data security and access, assisted by our own IT specialists;</li> <li>— Testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of selected controls over the 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 and their segmentation into homogenous groups, calculation of days past due and calculation of the impairment allowances;</li> <li>— Assessing whether the definition of significant increase in credit risk and an event of default used by the Bank were appropriate and whether the modelled inputs and thresholds used are adequately applied.</li> </ul>

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<p>For Stage 3 exposures over EUR 130 thousand (individually or for a Group of related borrowers), 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.</p> <p>Due to the above factors we considered impairment of loans to be associated with a significant risk of material misstatement in the financial statements. Therefore, the area required our increased attention in the audit and as such was determined to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>For collective impairment allowances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Obtaining an understanding of the selected internal rating models for loans, and assessing the relevance and reliability of the key data used therein;</li> <li>— Assisted by our own financial risk management specialist, challenging selected key parameters within the collective ECL model, such as the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) by reference to, among other things, our own analysis of the Bank's data on past default occurrence and realised losses on those defaults.</li> </ul> <p>For impairment allowances calculated individually, for a risk-based sample of exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Critically assessing the existence of any triggers for classification to Stage 2 or Stage 3, by reference to the underlying documentation (loan files), through inquiries of the loan officers and credit risk management personnel and by considering business operations of the respective customers as well as market conditions and historical debt service.</li> </ul> <p>For all impairment allowances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Critically assessing the overall reasonableness of the impairment allowances, including both the share of the gross non-performing exposure in total gross exposure and the non-performing loans provision coverage;</li> <li>— Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the financial statement disclosures relating to expected credit losses against the requirements of the relevant financial reporting framework.</li> </ul>
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## Provision for legal claims

As at 31 December 2025, provisions for claims disputed in courts, recognised within Provisions: EUR 47.4 million (31 December 2024: EUR 61.3 million); and, for the year then ended, related expense recognised in the income statement: EUR 10.1 million (2024: EUR 8.9 million).

Refer to Material accounting and measurement policies, note 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies, note 48.2 Provisions for pending legal disputes and note 63 Legal risk.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As part of its regular business activities, the Bank is exposed to various litigations, including those relating to Swiss Frank (“CHF”) loans, as discussed in Note 63.2. Under the relevant requirements of IFRS Standards, a provision is recognised in respect of those litigations where a present, legal or constructive, obligation exists as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that there will be an outflow of benefits and a reliable estimate of the obligation could be made.</p> <p>The recognition or disclosure of a liability or contingent liability in the financial statements involves inherent uncertainty and depends on significant assumptions and judgments. Key judgments and estimates relate to determining whether a present obligation exists for loans converted from CHF to EUR under the Consumer Credit Act, assessing the probability of a future outflow of resources (payment), and estimating the amount of the obligation. Additionally, for court cases involving converted CHF loans, key judgments depend on anticipated developments in Croatian court practice.</p> <p>Provisions are determined through both individual assessments and a model that considers factors such as the number and type of claims, average claim size, claim duration, and assumptions regarding the expected outcomes of court rulings.</p> <p>The amounts involved are potentially material and 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 is considered by us to be a significant risk in our audit, which required our increased attention. Accordingly, we considered the area to be our key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Inspecting the Bank's legal claim provisioning methodology and assessing its compliance with the relevant requirements of the financial reporting framework, including, but not limited to, the existence of the present obligation, probability of future payment and estimation of the amount of obligation for loans that have been converted from CHF to EUR according to Consumer Credit Act;</li> <li>— Reading minutes of the meetings of the Management and Supervisory Boards to assess reasonableness of the major judgements and estimates made by management and identify additional obligations;</li> <li>— On a sample basis, challenging the Bank's assumptions and estimates in respect of the claims, including those for the liabilities recognised or contingent liabilities disclosed in the financial statements. This involved assessing the probability of an unfavourable outcome of the litigation and challenging the estimates of related obligations, by inspecting supporting documentation, such as individual court case files, analyses of the Bank's in-house and external lawyers' assessment of the future development of claims and expected outcome;</li> <li>— Specifically, in respect of the CHF lending court cases, inspecting opinions and representations of external legal advisors and the developments of court practice in Croatia, in order to challenge the reasonableness of the major judgements and estimates made by Management Board in the provisioning process;</li> <li>— Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the related disclosures against the requirements of the relevant financial reporting framework.</li> </ul>

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## Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Report included in the Annual Report of the Bank, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With regard to the Management Report, we also performed procedures prescribed by applicable legal requirements and we report that:

- the information given in the Management Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared, is consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements;
- the Management Report has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with EU IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Pursuant to the Decision of the Croatian National Bank on the Structure and Content of the Annual Financial Statements of credit institutions (Official Gazette 80/25), the Management of the Bank has prepared the schedules ("the Schedules"), which comprise an alternative presentation of the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2025, and of the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a reconciliation ("the Reconciliation"), set out on pages 130 to 144. The Management of the Bank is responsible for the Schedules and the Reconciliation. The financial information in the Schedules is derived from the financial statements of the Bank set out on pages 22 to 26 on which we have expressed an unmodified/modified opinion as set out above.

### Information Required by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council

#### *Appointment of Auditor and Period of Engagement*

We have been appointed to audit the annual financial statements of the Bank by resolution of the those charged with governance dated 13 March 2025. Our period of total uninterrupted engagement is five years, covering the periods ended 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2025.

#### *Consistency with Additional Report to Audit Committee*

We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee.

#### *Non-audit Services*

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament of the Council and Article 44 of the Audit Act were provided and that we remained independent in conducting the audit.

**KPMG Croatia d.o.o. za reviziju**

12 March 2026

Croatian Certified Auditors  
Eurotower, 17th floor  
Ivana Lučića 2a  
10000 Zagreb  
Croatia

*Member of the Management Board, Croatian Certified Auditor*

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## Appendix - Supplementary Schedules for the Croatian National Bank

Pursuant to the Croatian Accounting Act (Official Gazette 85/24, 145/24, 151/25) the Croatian National Bank issued the Decision on the Structure and Content of the Annual Financial Statements of Credit Institutions (Official Gazette 80/25). The following tables present financial statements in accordance with the above-mentioned decision:

### Balance Sheet

in EUR million

Item	Item Name	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Assets</b>			
1.	Cash in hand and balances with central banks	446.1	421.3
2.	Treasury bills and other short-term securities eligible for refinancing with central banks (2.1. + 2.2.):	0.0	0.0
2.1.	(a) treasury bills and similar securities	0.0	0.0
2.2.	(b) other short-term securities	0.0	0.0
3.	Loans and advances to credit institutions (3.1. + 3.2.):	15.2	13.8
3.1.	(a) repayable on demand	10.1	8.0
3.2.	(b) other loans and advances	5.1	5.7
4.	Loans and advances to customers	1,220.7	1,184.9
5.	Debt securities, including fixed-income securities (5.1. + 5.2.):	647.1	666.1
5.1.	(a) issued by public bodies	616.0	624.2
5.2.	(b) other debt securities	31.1	41.9
6.	Shares and other variable-yield securities	9.1	8.1
7.	Participating interests	0.0	0.0
8.	Shares in affiliated undertakings	0.0	0.0
9.	Intangible assets	9.4	8.9
10.	Tangible assets	17.8	19.1
10.1.	(a) property, plant and equipment	17.3	17.8
10.2.	(b) investment property	0.4	1.3
11.	Tax assets (11.1. + 11.2.):	10.2	13.1
11.1.	(a) current tax assets	0.8	0.0
11.2.	(b) deferred tax assets	9.4	13.1
12.	Other assets	3.4	4.9
13.	Prepaid expenses and other accrued income	2.9	3.5
14.	Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
<b>15.</b>	<b>Total assets (from 1. to 14.)</b>	<b>2,381.9</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>

in EUR million

Item	Item Name	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
16.	Amounts owed to credit institutions (16.1. + 16.2.):	38.3	21.1
16.1.	(a) on demand	27.3	14.0
16.2.	(b) with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	11.0	7.1
17.	Liabilities to customers (17.1. + 17.2.):	1,809.1	1,773.5
17.1.	(a) secured deposits (17.1.1. + 17.1.2.):	1,608.9	1,602.5
17.1.1.	(aa) on demand	1,391.7	1,265.9
17.1.2.	(ab) with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	217.2	336.7
17.2.	(b) other liabilities to customers (17.2.1. + 17.2.2.):	200.1	171.0
17.2.1.	(ba) on demand	56.4	54.4
17.2.2.	(bb) with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	143.7	116.6
18.	Issued debt securities	0.0	0.0
19.	Other liabilities	28.4	29.4
20.	Deferred expense payments and other passive accruals	0.0	0.0
21.	Provisions (21.1. + 21.2.):	50.5	64.8
21.1.	(a) provisions for pensions and similar obligations	0.0	0.0
21.2.	(b) other provisions	50.5	64.8
22.	Tax liabilities (22.1. + 22.2.):	0.0	2.2
22.1.	(a) current tax liabilities	0.0	2.2
22.2.	(b) deferred tax liabilities	0.0	0.0
23.	Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0.0	0.0
24.	Subordinated liabilities	31.1	31.1
25.	Equity (25.1. + 25.2.):	339.5	339.5
25.1.	(a) paid-in capital	339.5	339.5
25.2.	(b) unpaid capital called for payment	0.0	0.0
26.	Share premium	0.0	0.0
27.	Other equity items	40.0	40.0
28.	(-) Treasury shares	0.0	0.0
29.	Reserves (29.1. + 29.2. + 29.3. + 29.4.):	17.8	17.8
29.1.	(a) legal reserves	17.0	17.0
29.2.	(b) statutory reserves	0.0	0.0
29.3.	(c) reserves for own shares	0.0	0.0
29.4.	(d) other reserves	0.8	0.8
30.	Revaluation reserves	0.0	0.0
31.	Accumulated other comprehensive income	-6.3	-13.7
32.	Retained earnings	0.0	0.0
33.	Profit or loss for the current year	33.5	38.1
34.	Minority interests	0.0	0.0
<b>35.</b>	<b>Total liabilities and equity (from 16. to 34.)</b>	<b>2,381.9</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>			
36.	Loan commitments	161.3	165.6
37.	Financial guarantees	5.1	7.0
38.	Other commitments	41.5	42.5
<b>39.</b>	<b>Total off-balance sheet items (from 36. to 38.)</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>215.1</b>

## Statement of Profit or Loss

in EUR million

Item	Item Name	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
1.	Interest receivable and similar income	90.4	89.6
1.1.	<i>of which: income from fixed-income securities</i>	15.0	12.7
2.	Interest payable and similar charges	11.8	12.9
3.	Income from securities (3.1. + 3.2. + 3.3.):	0.0	0.0
3.1.	<i>(a) income from shares and other variable-yield securities</i>	0.0	0.0
3.2.	<i>(b) income from participating interests</i>	0.0	0.0
3.3.	<i>(c) income from shares in affiliated undertakings</i>	0.0	0.0
4.	Commissions receivable	31.7	30.9
5.	Commissions payable	6.2	6.1
6.	Net profit or net loss on financial operations	1.1	0.3
7.	Other operating income	4.4	3.9
7.1.	<i>of which: gains and losses resulting from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost</i>	0.0	0.0
8.	General administrative expenses (8.1. + 8.2.):	51.7	50.1
8.1.	<i>(a) staff costs</i>	26.7	25.8
8.2.	<i>(b) other administrative expenses</i>	25.0	24.3
9.	Impairment or reversal of impairment of intangible and tangible assets	0.2	0.0
10.	Other operating charges	0.4	0.4
11.	Provisions or reversal of provisions (11.1. + 11.2.):	10.5	8.4
11.1.	<i>(a) provisions for commitments and guarantees</i>	0.4	-0.7
11.2.	<i>(b) other provisions</i>	10.1	9.1
12.	Impairment or reversal of impairment of loans and advances	7.1	1.5
13.	Impairment or reversal of impairment of securities and participating interests and shares in affiliated companies	0.0	-0.1
14.	Profit or loss before tax from continuing operations (1. - 2. + 3. + 4. - 5. + 6. + 7. - 8. - 9. - 10. - 11. - 12. - 13.)	39.8	45.5
15.	Tax expense or income relating to profit or loss from continuing operations	6.3	7.3
<b>16.</b>	<b>Profit or loss after tax from continuing operations (14. - 15.)</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>
17.	Profit or (-) loss before tax from discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
18.	Tax expenses or (-) income related to discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
<b>19.</b>	<b>Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations (17. - 18.)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Profit or loss for the current year (16. + 19.; 21. + 22.)</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>
21.	Attributable to minority interest [non-controlling interests]	0.0	0.0
22.	Attributable to owners of the parent company	0.0	0.0

## Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

in EUR million

Position	Position Name	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>1.</b>	<b>Profit or (-) loss for the current year</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Other comprehensive income (3. + 15.)</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (from 4. to 10. + 13. + 14.)</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
4.	Tangible assets	0.0	0.0
5.	Intangible assets	0.0	0.0
6.	Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans	0.0	0.0
7.	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	0.0	0.0
8.	Share of other recognized income and expense of entities accounted for using the equity method	0.0	0.0
9.	Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.3	1.6
10.	Gains or (-) losses from hedge accounting of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	0.0	0.0
11.	<i>Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income [hedged item]</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
12.	<i>Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income [hedging instrument]</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
13.	Fair value changes of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in their credit risk	0.0	0.0
14.	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	-0.1	-0.3
<b>15.</b>	<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (from 16. to 23.)</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
16.	Hedge of net investments in foreign operations [effective portion]	0.0	0.0
17.	Foreign currency translation	0.0	0.0
18.	Cash flow hedges [effective portion]	0.0	0.0
19.	Hedging instruments [not designated elements]	0.0	0.0
20.	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	8.7	11.1
21.	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	0.0	0.0
22.	Share of other recognized income and expense of Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	0.0	0.0
23.	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or (-) loss	-1.6	-2.0
<b>24.</b>	<b>Total comprehensive income for the year (1. + 2.; 25. + 26.)</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>48.6</b>
25.	Attributable to minority interest [non-controlling interest]	0.0	0.0
26.	Attributable to owners of the parent	0.0	0.0

Zagreb, 12 March 2026

Addiko Bank d.d.

MANAGEMENT BOARD



Mario Žižek

President of the Management Board



Ana Dorić Škeva

Member of the Management Board



Marko Bolanča

Member of the Management Board

## Statement of Cash Flows

in EUR million

Position	Position Name	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	<b>Operating activities by indirect method</b>		
9.	Profit/(loss) before tax	39.8	45.5
	<i>Adjustments:</i>		
10.	Impairment and provisions	17.8	10.3
11.	Depreciation	6.5	6.3
12.	Net unrealized loss/(gain) from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0
13.	(Gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	-1.4	-0.4
14.	Other non-monetary items	-86.0	-84.2
	<b>Change in assets and liabilities from operating activities</b>		
15.	Balances with Croatian National Bank	0.0	0.0
16.	Deposits and loans with credit institutions	-0.1	5.0
17.	Loans and advances to other customers	-43.1	-41.5
18.	Securities and other financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	11.2	50.5
19.	Securities and other financial instruments held for trading	4.4	0.9
20.	Non-trading securities and other financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0
21.	Securities and other financial instruments mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	0.5	0.7
22.	Securities and other financial instruments mandatory at amortised cost	-3.1	-3.6
23.	Other assets from operating activities	9.5	6.5
24.	Deposits from financial institutions	52.8	6.7
25.	Transaction accounts of other customers	125.9	-56.2
26.	Demand deposits of other costumers	6.0	-17.3
27.	Term deposits of other customers	-119.6	182.5
28.	Derivative financial liabilities and other trading liabilities	-2.1	1.1
29.	Other liabilities from operating activities	-26.5	-24.9
30.	Interest received from operating activities [indirect method]	81.7	85.7
31.	Dividends received from operating activities [indirect method]	0.0	0.0
32.	Interest paid from operating activities [indirect method]	-14.1	-10.1
33.	(Income taxes paid)	-7.1	-5.7
<b>34.</b>	<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (from 1. to 33.)</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>157.8</b>
	<b>Investing activities</b>		
35.	Proceeds from sale/(payments for purchase) of tangible and intangible assets	-3.1	-2.8
36.	Proceeds from sale/(payments for purchase) of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	0.0	0.0
37.	Proceeds from sale/(payments for purchase) of securities and other financial instruments from investing activities	20.5	-131.5
38.	Dividends received from investing activities	0.0	0.0
39.	Other proceeds/(payments) from investing activities	0.0	0.0
<b>40.</b>	<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (from 35. to 39.)</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>-134.3</b>
	<b>Financing activities</b>		
41.	Net increase/(decrease) of borrowings from financial activities	-3.3	-5.8
42.	Net increase/(decrease) of borrowings from issued debt securities	0.0	0.0
43.	Net increase/(decrease) of subordinated debt	0.0	0.0
44.	Increase of share capital	0.0	0.0
45.	(Dividend paid)	-38.1	-8.9
46.	Other proceeds/(payments) from financing activities	-1.6	-3.4
<b>47.</b>	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities (from 41. to 46.)</b>	<b>-43.0</b>	<b>-18.1</b>
<b>48.</b>	<b>Net increase/(decrease) of cash and cash equivalents (34. + 40. + 47.)</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>49.</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>429.3</b>	<b>424.0</b>
50.	Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-0.5	0.0
<b>51.</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (48. + 49. + 50.)</b>	<b>456.3</b>	<b>429.3</b>

## Statement of Changes in Equity

in EUR million

2025													Minority interests		
Position	Position name/ Sources of capital changes	Capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Other equity items	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent	Interim dividends	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	Total
1.	<b>Opening balance [before restatement]</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>421.7</b>
2.	Effects of corrections of errors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Effects of changes in accounting policies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	<b>Opening balance [current period] (1. + 2. + 3.)</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>421.7</b>
5.	Issuance of ordinary shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Issuance of preference shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Issuance of other equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Exercise or expiration of other equity instruments issued	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Conversion of debt to equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Capital reduction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Dividends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-33.0
12.	Purchase of treasury shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.	Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Transfers among components of equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combinations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Share based payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Other increase or (-) decrease in equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.1
20.	Total comprehensive income for the year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9
21.	<b>Closing balance [current period] (from 4. to 20.)</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>424.5</b>

in EUR million

2024													Minority interests		
Position	Position name/ Sources of capital changes	Capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Other equity items	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent	Interim dividends	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	Total
1.	<b>Opening balance [before restatement]</b>	339.5	0.0	40.0	0.0	-24.2	-0.2	0.0	17.8	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	382.0
2.	Effects of corrections of errors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Effects of changes in accounting policies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	<b>Opening balance [current period] (1. + 2. + 3.)</b>	339.5	0.0	40.0	0.0	-24.2	-0.2	0.0	17.8	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	382.0
5.	Issuance of ordinary shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Issuance of preference shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Issuance of other equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Exercise or expiration of other equity instruments issued	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Conversion of debt to equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Capital reduction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Dividends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.9
12.	Purchase of treasury shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.	Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Transfers among components of equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combinations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Share based payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Other increase or (-) decrease in equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0
20.	Total comprehensive income for the year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6
21.	<b>Closing balance [current period] (from 4. to 20.)</b>	339.5	0.0	40.0	0.0	-13.7	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	421.7

## Reconciliation of the statutory financial statements with the supplementary schedules for the Croatian National Bank

As data in financial statements prepared in accordance with the Croatian National Bank ("CNB") decision are classified differently from data in financial statements prepared according to the IFRS, the following tables present comparatives.

Comparatives for the Statement of financial position - Assets at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	IFRS											
	Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets held for trading	Loans and advances to credit institutions	Loans and advances to customers	Investment securities	Property, plant and equipment	Investment property	Intangible assets	Current tax assets	Deferred tax assets	Other assets	
Croatian National Bank's Decision												
<b>Assets</b>												
Cash in hand and balances with central banks	446.1	446.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury bills and other short-term securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances to credit institutions	15.2	10.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances to customers	1,220.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,220.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities, including fixed-income securities	647.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	641.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shares and other variable-yield securities	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Participating interests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shares in affiliated undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intangible assets	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tangible assets:	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(a) property, plant and equipment	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) investment property	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax assets:	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.4	0.0
(a) current tax assets	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
(b) deferred tax assets	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0
Other assets	3.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Prepaid expenses and other accrued income	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,381.9</b>	<b>456.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1,220.7</b>	<b>650.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>

## Comparatives for the Statement of financial position - Liabilities and Equity at 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

31.12.2025	IFRS														
	Financial liabilities held for trading	Deposits of credit institutions	Deposits of customers	Borrowings	Subordinated debt	Other financial liabilities	Provisions	Current tax liabilities	Other liabilities	Share capital	Additional Tier 1 capital	Legal and other reserves	Fair value reserve	Accumulated profit	
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>															
Amounts owed to credit institutions	38.3	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to customers	1,809.1	0.0	0.0	1,798.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Issued debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other liabilities	28.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deferred expense payments and other passive accruals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Provisions	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(a) current tax liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) deferred tax liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subordinated liabilities	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity	339.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Share premium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other equity items	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(-) Treasury shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0
Revaluation reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.3	0.0
Retained earnings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Profit or loss for the current year	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5
Minority interests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>2,381.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>1,798.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>

Comparatives for the Statement of financial position - Assets at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

31.12.2024	IFRS											
	Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets held for trading	Loans and advances to credit institutions	Loans and advances to customers	Investment securities	Property, plant and equipment	Investment property	Intangible assets	Current tax assets	Deferred tax assets	Other assets	
Croatian National Bank's Decision												
<b>Assets</b>												
Cash in hand and balances with central banks	421.3	421.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury bills and other short-term securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances to credit institutions	13.8	8.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances to customers	1,184.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,184.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities, including fixed- income securities	666.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	659.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shares and other variable-yield securities	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Participating interests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shares in affiliated undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intangible assets	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tangible assets:	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(a) property, plant and equipment	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) investment property	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax assets:	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0
(a) current tax assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) deferred tax assets	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0
Other assets	4.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Prepaid expenses and other accrued income	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>	<b>429.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1,184.9</b>	<b>667.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>

## Comparatives for the Statement of financial position - Liabilities and Equity at 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

31.12.2024	IFRS														
	Financial liabilities held for trading	Deposits of credit institutions	Deposits of customers	Borrowings	Subordinated debt	Other financial liabilities	Provisions	Current tax liabilities	Other liabilities	Share capital	Additional Tier 1 capital	Legal and other reserves	Fair value reserve	Accumulated profit	
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>															
Amounts owed to credit institutions	21.1	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to customers	1,773.5	0.0	0.0	1,759.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Issued debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other liabilities	29.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deferred expense payments and other passive accruals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Provisions	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Tax liabilities</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
(a) current tax liabilities	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) deferred tax liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subordinated liabilities	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity	339.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Share premium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other equity items	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(-) Treasury shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0
Revaluation reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.7	0.0
Retained earnings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Profit or loss for the current year	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1
Minority interests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>2,343.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>1,759.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>38.1</b>

## Comparatives for the Income statement ended 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

2025	IFRS														
	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	Other interest income	Interest expenses	Fee and commission income	Fee and commission expenses	Net result on financial instruments	Other operating income	Other operating expenses	Personnel expenses	Other administrative expenses	Depreciation and amortisation	Other result	Expected credit losses on financial assets	Tax on income	
Croatian National Bank's Decision															
Interest receivable and similar income	90.4	90.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest payable and similar charges	11.8	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income from securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commissions receivable	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commissions payable	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net profit or net loss on financial operations	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other operating income	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
General administrative expenses:	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	26.5	16.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
(a) staff costs	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) other administrative expenses	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	16.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impairment or reversal of impairment of intangible and tangible assets	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other operating charges	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Provisions or reversal of provisions:	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.4	0.0
(a) provisions for commitments and guarantees	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
(b) other provisions	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0
Impairment or reversal of impairment of loans and advances	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Impairment or reversal of impairment of securities and participating interests and shares in affiliated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Profit or loss before tax from continuing operations	39.8	90.2	0.2	-11.8	31.7	-6.6	1.3	4.2	-2.1	-26.5	-16.7	-6.3	-10.2	-7.5	0.0
Tax expense or income relating to profit or loss from continuing operations	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3

Comparatives for the Income statement ended 31 December 2025:

in EUR million

2025	IFRS														
	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	Other interest income	Interest expenses	Fee and commission income	Fee and commission expenses	Net result on financial instruments	Other operating income	Other operating expenses	Personnel expenses	Other administrative expenses	Depreciation and amortisation	Other result	Expected credit losses on financial assets	Tax on income	
Croatian National Bank's Decision															
Profit or loss after tax from continuing operations	33.5	90.2	0.2	-11.8	31.7	-6.6	1.3	4.2	-2.1	-26.5	-16.7	-6.3	-10.2	-7.5	-6.3
Profit or (-) loss before tax from discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax expenses or (-) income related to discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Profit or loss for the current year</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-26.5</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-6.3</b>

## Comparatives for the statement of profit or loss ended 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

2024	IFRS														
	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	Other interest income	Interest expenses	Fee and commission income	Fee and commission expenses	Net result on financial instruments	Other operating income	Other operating expenses	Personnel expenses	Other administrative expenses	Depreciation and amortisation	Other result	Expected credit losses on financial assets	Tax on income	
Croatian National Bank's Decision															
Interest receivable and similar income	89.6	89.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest payable and similar charges	12.9	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income from securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commissions receivable	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commissions payable	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net profit or net loss on financial operations	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other operating income	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
General administrative expenses:	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	25.3	16.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
(a) staff costs	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) other administrative expenses	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	16.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impairment or reversal of impairment of intangible and tangible assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other operating charges	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Provisions or reversal of provisions:	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	-0.7	0.0
(a) provisions for commitments and guarantees	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0
(b) other provisions	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Impairment or reversal of impairment of loans and advances	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Impairment or reversal of impairment of securities and participating interests and shares in affiliated companies	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Profit or loss before tax from continuing operations	45.5	89.3	0.4	-12.9	30.9	-6.3	0.4	3.3	-2.3	-25.3	-16.4	-6.3	-8.6	-0.7	0.0
Tax expense or income relating to profit or loss from continuing operations	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3

Comparatives for the statement of profit or loss ended 31 December 2024:

in EUR million

2024	IFRS														
	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	Other interest income	Interest expenses	Fee and commission income	Fee and commission expenses	Net result on financial instruments	Other operating income	Other operating expenses	Personnel expenses	Other administrative expenses	Depreciation and amortisation	Other result	Expected credit losses on financial assets	Tax on income	
Croatian National Bank's Decision															
Profit or loss after tax from continuing operations	38.1	89.3	0.4	-12.9	30.9	-6.3	0.4	3.3	-2.3	-25.3	-16.4	-6.3	-8.6	-0.7	-7.3
Profit or (-) loss before tax from discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax expenses or (-) income related to discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Profit or loss for the current year</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-25.3</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-7.3</b>

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