

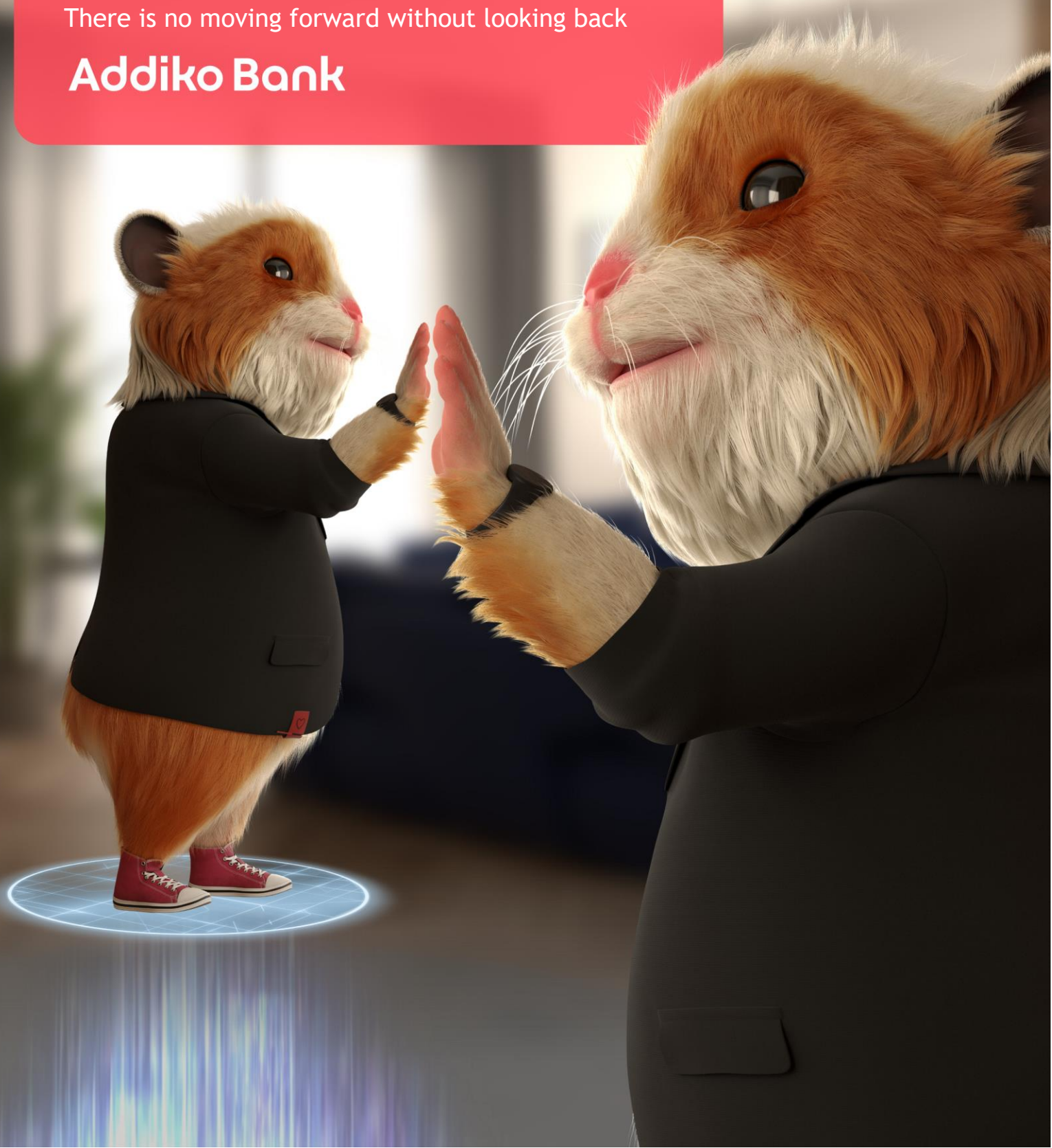
Annual Report

2025

Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka

There is no moving forward without looking back

Addiko Bank



HIGHLIGHTS

1 Key financial data

EARNINGS	
NET PROFIT	26,9 mil BAM
OPERATING RESULT	28,3 mil BAM
CIR	53,4%
NIM	4,14%
ASSET QUALITY	
NPE COVERAGE	91,2%
NPE RATIO	3,1%
LOAN TO DEPOSIT RATIO	85,5%
CAPITAL	
TIER 1 RATIO	19,9%

2 Business development

NET PROFIT 26,9 mil BAM (up 26,4% compared to 2024)

NET BANKING INCOME 67,5 mil BAM (up 6,1% compared to 2024)

CIR decrease to 53,4 % (lower by 0,2 percentage points compared to 2024)

LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (up 75,4 mil BAM compared to 2024) with focus growth at 77,5 mil BAM compared to 2024

DEPOSITS OF CUSTOMERS 861,4 mil BAM (up 30,0 mil BAM compared to 2024)

3 Key achievements

- An additional shift towards the high-yield focus portfolio, which on 31.12.2025. makes up 97,0% of total gross performing loans
- In the focus segments of Consumer and SME the Bank achieved two-digit growth of 11,9% compared to the end of 2024
- Increase in profitability of the Bank – Return on Equity (ROE) at 13,6% compared to 11,7% at the end of 2024
- Significant reduction in NPE rate – 3,1% compared to 3,7% at the end of 2024, as a basis for long-term stability
- Stable capital position for continued business growth - Capital adequacy rate 19,9%
- ESG in focus through the development of initiatives with the intention of achieving our sustainable development goals

Key data

	(000) BAM		
	2025	2024	(%)
Net banking income	67.454	63.580	6,1%
Net interest income	45.715	44.004	3,9%
Net fee and commission income	21.739	19.576	11,0%
Net result on financial instruments	33	429	-92,3%
Other operating result	-3.076	-2.020	52,3%
General administrative expenses	-36.046	-34.048	5,9%
Operating result before impairments and provisions	28.365	27.941	1,5%
Other result	-134	194	>100%
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	1.339	-4.681	>100%
Income tax	-2.697	-2.196	22,8%
Profit after tax	26.873	21.258	26,4%
Performance ratios	2025	2024	(pts)
Net interest income/total average assets	4,1%	4,2%	-0,1
Return on average tangible equity	13,6%	11,7%	1,9
Cost/income ratio	53,4%	53,6%	-0,2
Cost of risk ratio	0,1%	-0,5%	0,6
Cost of risk ratio (net loans)	0,2%	-0,7%	0,9
Earnings per share (in BAM)	0,18	0,15	3,0
Selected items of the Statement of financial position	2025	2024	(%)
Loans and advances to customers	736.687	661.304	11,4%
Deposits of customers	861.361	831.823	3,6%
Equity	205.764	198.060	3,9%
Total assets	1.131.543	1.076.643	5,1%
Risk-weighted assets	874.312	795.612	9,9%
Balance sheet ratios	2025	2024	(pts)
Loan to deposit ratio	85,5%	79,5%	6,0
NPE ratio (total exposure)	2,4%	3,1%	-0,7
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3,1%	3,7%	-0,6
NPE coverage ratio	91,2%	88,2%	3,0
Liquidity coverage ratio	254,0%	389,0%	-135,0
Common equity tier 1 ratio	19,9%	21,7%	-1,8
Total capital ratio	19,9%	21,7%	-1,8

Letter from the CEO

Dear shareholders, partners, and colleagues,

On behalf of the Management Board of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka, it is with particular pride and great pleasure that I address you following yet another exceptionally successful business year for our Bank.

The past year, 2025, was marked by external and domestic macroeconomic and market factors such as the slowdown of economic growth in the eurozone, increased uncertainty in international trade flows, and inflationary dynamics, all of which significantly shaped the business environment and conditions in the financial market. Despite such circumstances, for Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka this was a year in which we achieved our best result in history, in which we achieved a profit increase of 26.4%, once again confirming the quality of our strategy and the resilience of our business model, supported by disciplined risk management, operational excellence, and strong commitment to our clients.

We confirmed our leading position in consumer lending with an 11.5% growth in the loan portfolio. Likewise, recognizing the specific needs of the SME segment and being aware of its fundamental importance as a driver of local community growth, with timely, flexible, and fast support from our Bank, we recorded strong momentum in lending activity in this segment as well. Loan portfolio growth of as much as 13,3% is further proof that we are a stable and reliable partner to our corporate.

Continuous improvement in the quality of our assets is reflected in positive trends of key portfolio quality metrics. Efficient management of the non-performing portfolio has delivered concrete and sustainable results, with a record-low inflow rate of non-performing loans in the retail segment, confirming portfolio stability and a high level of discipline in valuation and collection processes. Through these results, we demonstrate our commitment to responsible risk management and long-term business sustainability.

For us, digitalization is not a trend, but a way to give clients back what is most valuable - time. We were the first in the market to introduce Apple Pay, and previously Google Pay, enabling simple and secure payments via mobile phones. Addiko is the only bank that offers lending directly at retail outlets with our partners to clients of all banks, without the need to visit a bank branch. In addition, we are the only bank that enables clients to complete the entire loan application process from home, with secure delivery of documentation to their address.

We are proud that our digital achievements have been recognized with the prestigious Golden BAM award for excellence in the digitalization of banking services, serving as official confirmation of our commitment to innovation and modernization of banking services.

An inseparable part of our operations is our dedication to sustainable development goals, namely support for the local community and the environment in which we operate. In line with the values of the Addiko Group, we place ESG initiatives among our top business priorities, committed to investing in a higher-quality, more inclusive, and more sustainable environment for all. For the fourth consecutive year, we implemented the SME Academy with the support of the EBRD, which since last year has been further enhanced by gaining a regional character, confirming that it is not a one-off initiative but a long-term platform for business development and advisory support for the SME segment.

We participated as a “good teammate” in numerous sports, environmental, cultural, and educational events, thereby actively supporting the progress of the local communities in which we operate.

In cooperation with the EBRD and EFSE, we secured a credit line that promotes energy efficiency, and in addition to benefits for clients, we placed special focus on empowering women leaders, demonstrating that responsibility toward the community also means creating opportunities for sustainable development and equality.

Our results are not just figures -our employees, their expertise, enthusiasm, dedication, and teamwork are behind them. They are the driving force of the Bank and the reason we are recognized as a desirable employer.

Ahead of us is a year in which artificial intelligence, further digital integration, and sustainable business practices will shape the market. Addiko Bank Banja Luka enters this period well prepared. We will continue to invest in technology that saves clients time, while never losing the human touch and local understanding that make us recognizable.

Our promises remain the same: we will be straightforward, we will be fast, and we will be there to support your ambitions.

Thank you for your trust and support.

Sincerely,

Sladjan Stanić, CEO of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka

The Management Board of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka



From left to right: Sladan Stanić - Chairman of the Management Board, Mile Todorović - Board Member, Nataša Kragulj - Board Member.

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Certain statements contained in this report may be statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current view and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Actual results may differ materially from the results predicted and information on past performances do not permit reliable conclusions to be drawn as to the future performances. Forward-looking statements based on the management's current view and assumptions might involve risks and uncertainties that could cause a material deviation from the statement contained herein.

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

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Any data is presented on the Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka level unless stated otherwise.

The tables in this report may contain rounding differences.

Management Report

Addiko Bank Banja Luka is a member of Addiko Group, a banking group specialized in doing business with consumers and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Central and Southeastern Europe (CSEE). The Addiko Group consists of Addiko Bank AG, a fully licensed Austrian parent bank registered in Vienna, Austria, regulated by the Financial Markets Authority of Austria (FMA) and the European Central Bank, as well as six subsidiary banks, registered and licensed to provide services in five countries of Central and Southeastern Europe: Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (where two banks operate: Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka and Addiko Bank d.d. Sarajevo), Serbia and Montenegro. As of December 31, 2025, Addiko Bank Banja Luka served approximately 150 thousand clients, using a well-spread network of 28 branches and digital banking channels.

In accordance with its strategy, Addiko Bank Banja Luka (hereinafter: Addiko Bank or Addiko Bank Banja Luka) has positioned itself as a specialist bank for consumers and SME with a focus on the growth of credit activities, as well as on payment services (from the "area in focus"), offering consumer loans for consumers and loans for working capital and investments for SME, which are mainly financed from deposits of the population. Mortgage financing by Addiko Bank, financing of public institutions and large corporate clients ("areas that are not in the focus of business") are gradually reduced, providing liquidity and capital for gradual growth in the segment of business with consumers and SME.

Addiko Bank Banja Luka provides a modern user experience in accordance with its strategy of straightforward banking, which includes "focus on the essentials, efficiency and simple communication". Banking products and services are standardized, especially in the segment of business with consumers and the segment of business with small and medium-sized enterprises, with the aim of improving efficiency, reducing risk and maintaining asset quality.

1. Macroeconomic environment

The year 2025 continued to be shaped by the consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, now in its fourth year, rising geopolitical tensions and military conflicts across several continents, as well as - originating from the United States - open trade and tariff disputes. These developments led to an increased level of instability and uncertainty in Europe.

Global zones of armed conflict and rising geopolitical tensions triggered renewed volatility in prices and supply across energy, goods and commodity markets, once again exposing Europe's persistent strategic vulnerability in terms of energy and goods supply. In addition, significant volatility in international tariff and trade policies - caused by repeated expansions or modifications of U.S. tariff packages that directly affected the EU - further increased uncertainty, weighed on the Eurozone's growth potential, and delayed investment decisions.

In such an environment, 2025 represented a period in which not only the economic burdens stemming from weak consumer spending, inflation and subdued external demand prevailed, but also geopolitically induced uncertainties, trade-policy volatility and security risks significantly contributed to the overall complexity of the situation, resulting in continued weak economic growth in the Eurozone. Nevertheless, for the period 2026-2028, a gradual acceleration of economic activity is expected, driven by fiscal stimuli directed at defense and infrastructure, strengthening private consumption, and a reduction in political-economic uncertainty.

Between January and December 2025, the Euro Area recorded an overall low inflation rate. The annual rate declined to 1.9% by year-end, placing it close to the ECB's target range, while the EU-wide rate stood at 2.3%. However, this favorable overall development masked a continued wide dispersion of national inflation rates. Countries with very low inflation in December included France (0.7%) and Italy (1.2%). In contrast, several Central and Southeastern European countries exhibited significantly higher rates: Romania recorded the highest inflation in the EU at 8.6%, while Austria and Croatia, each at 3.8%, also remained in the upper range of the Euro Area. Slovenia, by comparison, posted a harmonized inflation rate of 2.6%, placing it noticeably closer to the Euro Area average and therefore within a more moderate segment.

After the European Central Bank (ECB) implemented a total of ten interest rate hikes between July 2022 and September 2023, raising the rate for the marginal lending facility to 4.75%, it initiated a phase of interest rate cuts in June 2024. In 2025, the ECB continued this easing cycle and lowered the key interest rates a total of four times, most recently in June 2025. As of 11 June 2025, the key interest rates are as follows:

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

While declining inflation and a weaker U.S. dollar would generally argue in favor of interest rate cuts, potential second-round effects and rising commodity prices - despite subdued economic activity - continue to point to inflation risks. Against this backdrop, the ECB may adopt a wait-and-see stance during 2026 and leave the policy rate unchanged - as it already did at its monetary policy meeting on 5 February 2026, when it once again decided not to adjust the key interest rates. Only once greater clarity regarding the economic outlook and price developments emerges is a monetary policy adjustment likely to be considered.

In contrast to the Euro Area's low GDP growth of 1.5% in 2025, the CSEE markets recorded noticeably stronger momentum. In its autumn forecast, the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw) emphasized that the region continues to grow faster than the Eurozone, supported by private consumption, investments and EU funds. At the same time, wiiw pointed to several headwinds, including weak external demand, geopolitical risks and structural adjustments in industry. The CSEE region continues to lag behind the Eurozone, with its still relatively high unemployment rate of 6.2%, highlighting structural differences in the labor market.

In the countries of the region, continued positive GDP growth is expected, although the dynamics are burdened by global geopolitical and trade uncertainties. These factors negatively affect exports and investments, particularly foreign investments, while domestic political conditions further reduce investor confidence in certain economies. At the same time, sectors such as tourism continue to provide strong support to growth, contributing to maintaining stable rates of economic activity in the region.

After achieving growth of 2.5% in 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina's economy showed signs of losing momentum in 2025. The slowdown was broad-based, with all key segments of final demand recording weaker dynamics compared to the previous year. Private consumption weakened under the impact of rising inflation, exports remained modest, while escalating political tensions further undermined investor confidence. According to IMF estimates, real GDP growth in 2025 amounted to approximately 2.4%. In the coming period, a moderate acceleration of economic activity is expected, driven by rising real wages and a slight recovery in exports, which should contribute to a more stable macroeconomic environment.

Currently, divergent labor market trends are observed across the region. In some economies, unemployment continues to decline, approaching levels of full employment, largely as a result of strong growth in services and tourism sectors and increased demand for labor. Conversely, in other countries a slight increase in unemployment is noticeable, caused by weaker domestic demand and restructuring in both the public and private sectors. Nevertheless, this negative trend is expected to reverse in the medium term, as the main challenge remains labor shortages and the need to attract foreign workers. In 2025, Bosnia and Herzegovina recorded an improvement in its unemployment rate, with the Labor Force Survey showing a decline to 11.2% in the third quarter from 13.1% previously. This decrease indicates stabilization of the labor market and rising employment, although high youth unemployment continues to represent a structural challenge. Overall, the labor market shows moderately favorable developments but remains burdened by long-term weaknesses in youth employment.

Inflationary pressures in the region generally increased during 2025 compared to the previous year, although inflation is unlikely to reach double-digit levels or values comparable to the period 2022-2023 in any country of the region in the near term. In 2025, inflation in Bosnia and Herzegovina rose more than expected, with average annual price growth of 4.1%. The largest increases were recorded in food prices, housing costs, and prices in restaurants and hotels. One of the factors driving this growth was strong domestic demand, supported by rising wages, remittances from abroad and credit growth. Food prices also rose sharply due to global pressures and unfavorable local weather conditions. Utility and energy costs also increased, partly due to droughts that affected electricity exports and raised domestic energy prices

(Source: Eurostat, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Wiiw, IMF)

2. Financial development

2.1. Overview of financial performance

- Operating result before impairments and provisions up 1,5% to BAM 28.365 thousand vs. BAM 27.941 thousand last year.
- Credit loss income for financial assets at +0,1% or BAM +1.339 thousand compared to BAM -4.046 thousand a year earlier.

- NPE ratio in relation to total exposure increased to 2,4% (2024: 3,0%) while coverage the rate of non-performing exposure increased to level at 91,2%.
- Return on average tangible equity to 13,6% (2024: 11,7%).
- EPS of BAM 0,18 in 2025 compared to BAM 0,14 a year earlier.

The share of the two focus segments Consumer and SME as a percentage of the gross performing loan book increased to 97% compared to 96% at year-end 2024. The overall customer gross performing loan book continued to grow in 2025, expanding to BAM 750.478 thousand, while the non-focus segments loans decreased. The overall focus gross performing loan book grew by 11,0% YoY, while Consumer portfolio showed growth of 11,5%.

Net interest income achieved robust growth of 3,9%, rising to BAM 45.715 thousand (2024: BAM 44.004 thousand) with slightly decreased NIM at 4,14% (2024: 4,21%). The net fee and commission income increased by 11,0% YoY to BAM 21.739 thousand as of year-end 2025 (2024: BAM 19.576 thousand).

General administrative expenses increased to BAM 36.046 thousand (2024: EUR 34.048 thousand) as consequence of the rise in prices. The cost-income ratio saw further improvement, reaching 53,4% (2024: 53,6%), an improvement by nearly 0,2 percentage points.

The NPE ratio in relation to the total exposure is 2,40% while NPE ratio in relation to the balance exposure (EBA definition) is 3,14% NPL ratio according ot local regulatory definition is 3,56%.

The CET1 ratio stood at 19,9% (2024: 21,7%).

2.2. Detailed analysis of the result

	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024	(000)BAM	
			(abs)	(%)
Net banking income	67.454	63.580	3.874	6,1%
Net interest income	45.715	44.004	1.711	3,9%
Net fee and commission income	21.739	19.576	2.163	11,0%
Net result on financial instruments	33	429	-396	-92,3%
Other operating result	-3.076	-2.020	-1.056	52,3%
Operating income	64.411	61.989	2.422	3,9%
General administrative expenses	-36.046	-34.048	-1.998	5,9%
Operating result before impairments and provisions	28.365	27.941	424	1,5%
Other result	-134	194	-328	>100%
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	1.339	-4.681	6.020	>100%
Operating result before tax	29.570	23.454	6.116	26,1%
Tax on income	-2.697	-2.196	-501	22,8%
Result after tax	26.873	21.258	5.615	26,4%

Net banking income improved by BAM 3.874 thousand to BAM 67.454 thousand (2024: BAM 63.580 thousand).

Net interest income increased by BAM 1.711 thousand, driven by the focus Consumer segment, as well as by revenues related to the management of the securities portfolio within the Treasury segment. The regular interest income in the Consumer segment increased by BAM 3.885 thousand compared with year-end 2024 on the back of an increased gross performing loans (up BAM 56.998 thousand) with the decrease in interest rates in the business segment with legal entities. Further intentionally run-down of the non-focus portfolio is also visible through the decrease in the loan book volume and consequently lower regular interest income in the amount of BAM -518 thousand. On the liabilities side, interest increased by an additional BAM 237 thousand, primarily due to the growth of MREL eligible liabilities. At the same time, interest expenses in the Consumer segment decreased by BAM 186 thousand compared to the previous year, despite a significant growth of Consumer deposits on an annual basis.

Net fee and commission income increased to BAM 21.739 thousand (2024: BAM 19.576 thousand) as a result of increased business activities in the Consumer segment (BAM +1.583 thousand). In the Consumer segment, this increase was mainly achieved by higher income from fees in the positions of accounts and packages, transactions, cards, as well as increase of income from bancassurance. On the expenditure side, a significant increase in costs related to card operations was recorded.

Net result on financial instruments amounts to BAM 33 thousand at the end of 2025 mainly as a result of fx difference (2024: BAM 429 thousand mainly as a result of derecognition of financial liabilities at amortized cost).

Other operating result, as a sum of other operating income and other operating expenses, changed by BAM -1.056 thousand, i.e. from BAM -2.020 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM -3.076 thousand at the end of 2025.

This position includes the following significant items:

- Deposit insurance costs in the amount of BAM -2.020 thousand (2024: BAM -1.968 thousand).
- Bank charges and other fees in the amount of BAM -1.425 thousand (2024 BAM -1.558 thousand).
- Profits from the sale of non-financial assets on the reporting date amount to BAM 583 thousand (2024: BAM 1.444 thousand).

General administrative expenses from BAM -34.048 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM -36.046 thousand at the end of 2025, which relate to the following main positions:

- Personnel expenses increased compared to the previous period from BAM -16.023 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM -16.934 thousand as they amounted at the end of 2025. Personal expenses are higher primary due to the adjustment of employees' salaries to market conditions.
- Other administrative costs increased by BAM 950 thousand from BAM -15.295 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM -16.245 thousand at the end of 2025 in line with overall price increase related to inflation.
- Depreciation and amortisation increased by BAM 137 thousand from BAM -2.730 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM -2.867 thousand at the year-end 2025.

Negative **Other result** in the amount of BAM -134 thousand at the end of 2025 (2024: BAM 194 thousand) is mainly the result of the decrease in the net result from the reversal of the impairment of non-financial assets in the amount of BAM -385.

Credit loss expenses on financial assets in the total amount of BAM +1.339 thousand, ie decrease of the cost of credit losses are primarily the result of a lower of NPL exposures in the segment of legal entities, as well as income from the release of provisions as an effect of updating the model. Compared to last year, the lower cost was realized mainly due to the lower inflow of the NPL portfolio as well as the mentioned closure of NPL exposure in the segment of legal entities.

Tax on income increased by BAM -501 thousand (from BAM -2.196 thousand in 2024 to BAM -2.697 thousand at the end of 2025).

2.3. Detailed analysis of the statement of financial position

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	(abs)	(000)BAM (%)
Cash and cash reserves	185.815	267.707	-81.892	-30,6%
Loans and advances to credit institutions	36.409	15.285	21.124	>100%
Loans and advances to customers	736.687	661.304	75.383	11,4%
Investment securities	142.794	102.037	40.757	39,9%
Tangible assets	21.169	21.422	-253	-1,2%
Intangible assets	4.901	4.323	578	13,4%
Tax assets	1.635	2.291	-656	-28,6%
Other assets	2.133	2.274	-141	-6,2%
Total assets	1.131.543	1.076.643	54.900	5,1%

The **statement of financial position** shows a solid interest-bearing asset structure: 68% of the Bank's total assets are loans to customers and credit institutions, most of which belong to the focus area of operations. In addition, a significant part of Bank's assets is represented by cash reserves and state bonds.

Total assets at the end of 2025 amount to BAM 1.131.543 thousand, with an increase of BAM 54,900 thousand or 5,1% compared to 2024 (2024: BAM 1.076.643 thousand). Total risk, i.e., the total amount of risk-weighted assets including credit, market and operational risk increased to BAM 874.312 thousand (2024: BAM 795.612 thousand) in line with focus portfolio growth.

Cash and cash reserves decreased to BAM 185.815 thousand as of December 31, 2025, reflecting a solid liquidity position, which represents 16% of the Bank's total assets (2024: BAM 267.707 thousand).

Loans and advances to credit institutions (net) increased by BAM 21.124 thousand to BAM 36.409 thousand (2024: BAM 15.285 thousand).

Loans and advances to customers (net) increased by BAM 75.383 thousand to BAM, that is, by 11.4%, and at the end of 2025 they amount to BAM 736.687 thousand (2024: BAM 661.304 thousand). This rate of growth reflects Addiko's strategy to continue the run-down of lower yielding Large Corporate, Mortgage and Public Finance lending to change the business composition in favour of higher value-adding lending business in the focus segments: Consumer and SME. As a result of activities initiated under the Transformation Program and Acceleration Program the gross performing loan book of the focus segments additionally increased by BAM 77.575 thousand to BAM 728.083 thousand (2024: BAM 650.508 thousand), representing 97% of the total gross performing loans to customers (2024: 96%). Business activity within the non focus segments decreased in line with the plan, confirming the consistent implementation of the Bank's strategic direction.

Investment securities increased during 2025, from BAM 102.037 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM 142.794 thousand as at December 31, 2025. Due to the good liquidity position Addiko Bank has adjusted its investment strategy in securities, with the aim of investing in long-term high-quality bonds and holding them to maturity in order to increase yield and collect interest income to maturity and in line with the aforementioned, investment that Bank had in 2025 was classified through the "Hold to Collect - HTC" business model and measured at amortized cost, in order to provide a stable income until maturity. At the same time, part of the portfolio was placed through the "Hold to Collect and Sell" (HTCS) business model, which enabled additional flexibility from the point of view of liquidity management and adaptation to market conditions.

Tax assets decreased to BAM 1.635 thousand (2024: BAM 2.291 thousand) mainly due to increase in current tax assets.

Other assets decreased to BAM 2.133 thousand (2024: BAM 2.274 thousand) due to decrease in other remaining assets.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	(abs)	(000)BAM (%)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	917.500	870.304	47.196	5,4%
Deposits of credit institutions	321	13.999	-13.678	-97,7%
Deposits of customers	861.361	831.823	29.538	3,6%
Borrowings	46.804	15.471	31.333	>100%
Other financial liabilities	9.014	9.011	3	0,0%
Provisions	2.989	3.954	-965	-24,4%
Tax liabilities	514	0	514	-
Current tax liabilities	514	0	514	-
Other liabilities	4.776	4.325	451	10,4%
Equity	205.764	198.060	7.704	3,9%
Total equity and liabilities	1.131.543	1.076.643	54.900	5,1%

Deposits of credit institutions decreased from BAM 13.999 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM 321 thousand at the end of 2025.

Deposits of customers increased to BAM 861.361 thousand, which they amounted to at the end of 2025 (2024: BAM 831.823 thousand). The given liquidity profile is one of the advantages of both the Bank itself and the entire Group, which causes the Bank's low dependence on market financing conditions. About 32% of deposits are term deposits, mostly denominated in BAM, followed by EUR and US dollars (USD).

Borrowings increased from BAM 15.471 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM 46.804 thousand at the end of 2025 in line with regular repayments of existing credit lines from banks and other financial institutions, but also with the withdrawal of new lines, primarily from the EBRD and EFSE.

Other financial liabilities increased from BAM 9.011 thousand at the end of 2024 to BAM 9.014 thousand at the end of 2025.

Provisions were decreased from BAM 3.954 thousand, which they amounted to in 2024, to BAM 2.989 thousand at the end of 2025. This position mainly includes provisions for litigation, provisions for contingent liabilities and guarantees.

Other liabilities increased in the amount of BAM 451 thousand (from BAM 4.325 thousand in 2024 to BAM 4.776 thousand in 2025). This position mainly consists of payroll liabilities, accruals for variable payments to employees, accrued income and temporary/pass-through accounts.

3. Capital and liquidity

According to financial data on December 31, 2025, the Bank meets all regulatory requirements and limits related to capital adequacy and liquidity.

The Bank has a strong capital base to cover the risks to which it is exposed in its operations, that is, a capital base that can support the current Bank's operations as well as any future operations, given the high capital adequacy rates and the financial leverage rate, which are significantly above the prescribed regulatory minimums.

In addition, the Bank fulfills all regulatory requirements regarding liquidity, i.e. requirements related to the maintenance of mandatory reserves within the reserve account at the Central Bank of BH, FX and maturity matching of financial assets and financial liabilities, etc., while the Bank's liquidity indicators (liquidity coverage ratio -LCR, net stable funding ratio-NSFR) are also significantly above the regulatory limits.

Regulatory capital requirements

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank's capital base consisted exclusively of regular core capital (CET1) at a rate of 19,9% (2024: 21,7%), which is significantly above the prescribed minimum. The bank's liquidity position remained strong, meeting all regulatory and internal requirements.

Capital requirement is consisting of:

- Additional minimum capital Buffer of 1,5%,
- Capital Buffer of 2,5%

so that the total capital adequacy rate cannot be below 16,0%, the core capital rate below 13,0% and the regular core capital rate below 10,75%.

On December 31, 2025, all three mentioned rates amounted to 19,9%, which is significantly above the minimum prescribed requirement.

The leverage ratio was 14,7% (2024: 15,3%) which is significantly above the minimum prescribed requirement.

The Bank fulfills the MREL requirement in accordance with the defined dynamics.

Liquidity position

The liquidity position of the Bank remained strong, with liquidity indicators high above the regulatory requirements

During the financial year, the Bank recorded a stable level of deposits around BAM 246.411 thousand within LCR calculation. Based on anticipated inflows and outflows, it is also expected a stable liquidity situation in the year 2026.

The main funding base predominately entails customer deposits, namely in the retail segment, representing a very stable and constantly growing base. Loan to Deposit ratio (LTD) calculated as the ratio between net loans to customers and deposits from customers at 85,5% (2024: 79,5%) gives the Bank the potential for further customer loan placements

4. Outlook, dividend policy and risk factors

4.1. Outlook

For 2026, a positive economic development of the Addiko Group is expected, supported by favorable macroeconomic prospects for the CSEE region. In its autumn forecast published in October 2025, the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw) expressed a distinctly positive view on GDP growth in the three EU candidate countries where the Addiko Group operates: GDP growth in 2026 is expected to reach 2.8% in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2025E: 2.3%), 3.5% in Serbia (2025E: 2.0%) and 3.4% in Montenegro (2025E: 3.4%). These forecasts are accompanied by declining unemployment rates in the respective countries.

Positive forecasts were also issued for the two EU member states where Addiko operates. Slovenia's economy is expected to grow by 2.2% (2025E: 0.5%) and Croatia's by 2.8% (2025E: 3.0%), while unemployment rates are expected to remain broadly unchanged (Slovenia: 0.1 percentage points to 3.6%; Croatia: unchanged at 4.9%).

With these favorable prospects, all countries clearly outperform the outlook for the Euro Area, for which the IMF projected only 1.3% growth in January 2026. This confirms that the CSEE countries remain one of the most dynamic regions in Europe.

Following a total of four interest rate cuts by the ECB during 2025, most recently in June 2025, the rate for the marginal lending facility now stands at 2.40%. As inflation in the Euro Area declined from 2.4% (December 2024) to 1.9% (December 2025), the market does not anticipate further immediate cuts. The ECB's future interest rate path will depend on a wide range of macroeconomic and external factors: within the Euro Area, inflation dynamics and economic growth remain key, while outside Europe geopolitical crises, military conflicts and trade disputes play a significant role.

The goal remains for Addiko to become the leading specialist bank in the CSEE region in the Consumer and SME segments. The Management Board will continue to exercise caution with regard to credit risk in order to ensure sustainable and stable business growth.

4.2. Dividend policy

The plan envisages that, after the mandatory allocation to legal reserves (5% of realized net profit), and taking into account the prescribed capital and MREL requirements, the rest of realized profit will be distributed as a dividend. It is understood that at no time will the legal and internally prescribed capital limits and the regulatory implementation of MREL requirements be violated.

4.3. Risk factors

Given Addiko Group's focus on the Consumer and SME segments, its business is particularly tied to the economic cycle and economic developments in its core countries: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. Some of these countries are marked by significant political instability in various forms.

The main risk factor influencing the achievement of objectives relates to the economic cycle and economic development in the core countries of operation. In addition, an escalation of Russia's war in Ukraine or a major geopolitical crisis could generate further economic risks. Particularly relevant are exogenous shocks in the price or supply of key goods such as oil or natural gas. Likewise, the unilateral imposition of customs duties by one country may trigger counter-measures by another, potentially leading to a major trade war with negative economic effects on both directly and indirectly affected economies.

The bank faces regulatory risks from the implementation of various regulatory and consumer protection initiatives, meaning that potential regulatory constraints could also negatively impact the Group's ability to improve efficiency.

Addiko Bank is exposed to current and future non-financial and legal risks that may materialize regardless of the economic environment and could have a negative impact on business, financial position and operating results. General legal risks exist in the form of possible changes to the legislative framework in which business activities are carried out. There is a risk that existing laws will be amended or new laws introduced that could harm Addiko Group's business. Furthermore, laws or regulations may be introduced at EU or national level that directly affect business activities.

Addiko regularly assesses and reports on ESG risks that may impact the Group. Therefore, an annual self-assessment of exposure to ESG risks is conducted, currently encompassing climate-related and environmental risks. The results are used to define the key areas of action within Addiko Group.

5. Corporate Governance

The position of President of the Bank's Management Board is performed by Mr. Slađan Stanić, who was appointed to this position by the Supervisory Board starting on October 1, 2024. year. In the role of President of the Management Board, Mr. Stanić leads the overall executive management of the Bank, with responsibility for the CEO and CFO area, directing the strategic development, financial stability and long-term growth of the Bank. Mr. Stanić is a top banking leader with extremely rich professional experience and a wide range of professional knowledge, and he stands out for his unique expertise in the field of risk management and finance in the banking sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina. His many years of experience in complex corporate management systems, strategic thinking and in-depth understanding of the financial environment represent a strong foundation for stable, development-oriented and responsible operations of the Bank.

From 01.09.2021. year Mr. Mile Todorović successfully performs the function of a member of the Bank's Management Board responsible for the management of the sales segment, the area of Retail (CRMO), banking operations and information technology (COO), and from 01.10.2024. within his competences, he is responsible also for the Corporate Market (CCMO).

Before being appointed to the Bank's Management Board, Mr. Todorović has built a rich professional career in the banking sector, gaining many years of management experience in management positions in the retail segment. His strong understanding of market trends, proven leadership experience and strategic focus on sustainable growth and innovation represent significant value, expertise and efficiency of Addiko Bank's Management.

From 01.01.2025. year Mrs. Nataša Kragulj assumed the position of the member of the Management Board responsible for risk management. Mrs. Nataša Kragulj has rich and many years of professional experience in the field of risk management, previously acquired through responsible positions within the control functions of the bank. During her career, she actively participated in the development, implementation and improvement of the risk management system, ensuring a high degree of compliance with regulatory requirements, internal policies and best practices of the banking sector. The strong focus on control mechanisms, expertise in risk management and the high level of professional responsibility that Mrs. Kragulj possesses represent a significant value for the Bank, strengthening the quality of management decisions, long-term security and business resilience.

5.1. Corporate governance standards

Addiko Bank Banja Luka applies the Corporate Governance Standards (<https://cms.blberza.com/api/files/cms2/docver/20830/files/Stabdardi%20eng..pdf>). The standards of corporate management determine in more detail the mechanisms of functioning and protection of interests in the mutual relations of various interest holders (interested parties) in the joint stock company. The standards are established on the basis of the following principles of corporate governance:

1. Ensuring the basis for effective application of principles of management of joint stock companies;
2. Shareholder rights and key ownership functions;
3. Equal treatment of shareholders;
4. The role of interested parties - interest holders in the management of joint stock companies;
5. Publication and publicity of information;
6. Role and responsibilities of the board.

6. Capital, shares, voting and control rights

The Bank's share capital on the reporting date amounts to BAM 153.094.025 and is divided into 153.094.025 voting shares with a nominal value of BAM 1.00 per share. The Company's Statute does not contain any restrictions regarding the right to vote or the transfer of shares, and the Management Board is not aware of any other such provisions. There is no control of voting rights for employees who own shares.

Addiko Bank AG, Vienna, Austria, owns 99,9% of the Bank's share capital.

The Bank's owner is Addiko Bank AG, Vienna, Austria, holding a 99,9% equity interest therein.

No compensation contracts have been concluded between the Bank and members of its Management Board and Supervisory Board or employees in the event of a public takeover bid.

7. Internal Control System for accounting procedures

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

The goal of Addiko Bank's internal control system is to ensure effective and efficient operations, appropriate identification, measurement and mitigation of risks, reasonable business management, reliability of reported financial and non-financial information, internally and externally, and compliance with laws, regulations, regulatory requirements and internal regulations and decisions.

The internal control system consists of a series of rules, procedures and organisational structures aimed to:

- ensure the implementation of the corporate strategy,
- achieve effective and efficient corporate processes;
- preserve the value of corporate assets;
- ensure the reliability and integrity of accounting and management data,
- ensure that business is in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

Special goals in relation to Addiko Bank's accounting procedures are that the Internal Control System ensures that all business transactions are recorded immediately, correctly and in a unique way. Implementation of the internal control system in relation to the financial reporting process is also determined by internal rules and regulations.

The Bank's internal control system is built on a process-oriented approach. Addiko Bank manages control activities through process documentation, which includes monitoring and documenting each process, including information on the flow of the process according to internal guidelines for process management.

The overall effectiveness of internal controls is regularly monitored. Monitoring key risks is part of Addiko Bank's daily activities, as well as periodic assessments by business lines, internal control functions, internal audit departments, risk management departments, Compliance and AML departments.

Regular monitoring of the internal control system and timely reporting on the lack of internal control and escalation of problems to interested parties (e.g., boards) has been established. Deficiencies in internal control, whether recognised by the business line, internal audit, or other control functions, are promptly reported to the appropriate level of management for further decision-making and immediately addressed.

Internal audit performs independent and regular checks of business compliance with legal provisions and internal rules.

The internal control system itself is not static, but constantly adapts to the changing environment. The implementation of the internal control system is basically based on the integrity and ethical behavior of employees. The Management Board and management of the Bank actively and consciously accept their role of leading by example by promoting high standards of ethics and integrity and by establishing a culture of risk and control within the organisation that emphasizes and demonstrates to employees at all levels the importance of internal controls.

8. Sustainability

Managing Sustainability in 2025

Bank has recognised the crucial role that financial institutions play in shaping a more sustainable future. With a steadfast commitment to integrating sustainability into its operations, bank diligently embedded environmental, social and governance principles into its core values. Building upon this foundation, the year 2023 marked a significant milestone as bank undertook key initiatives to translate its sustainability vision into impactful actions. Addiko supports the growing importance and relevance of the broad ESG (environmental-social-governance framework) agenda, particularly climate change, for its business and operational environment.

Transparent Reporting

Addiko Group in 2023 on consolidated level, for the first time disclosed its Sustainability Report adhering to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), showing Addiko's proactive approach to meeting the recently adopted European Sustainability Reporting. Bank aims to provide stakeholders with insights into its environmental, social, and governance performance, reinforcing its commitment to responsible banking practices. For the year 2024, the Addiko Group will publish a comprehensive Sustainability Report at the consolidated level.

Climate-Related Risk Assessment

Addiko Bank has recognized the urgency of addressing climate change and the risks associated with it. In response, the bank has begun a thorough assessment of climate and environmental risks, in line with the guidelines of the European Banking Authority (EBA). This assessment aims to identify potential risk factors and understand their impact on the bank's business model. By proactively engaging in this assessment, the bank can effectively mitigate climate-related risks and at the same time identify opportunities for sustainable growth in line with market demands.

In the previous period, Addiko Bank worked intensively on the inclusion of climate risks in relevant models, in this sense the main activities were:

- The bank has implemented a map of physical risks in the physical risk management system.
- As part of the annual risk inventory process (assessing the materiality of risk), the bank included and quantified the risk of geographical concentration of clients.
- As part of the comprehensive stress testing, the methodology related to climate risk stressing is also included
- We made an assessment within the guidelines for managing climate risks and risks related to the environment of the Banking Agency of the Republic of Srpska.

Furthermore, Addiko is committed to reducing its carbon footprint by closely monitoring energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The bank is proactively formulating and implementing initiatives to minimize its environmental impact and transition towards more sustainable practices. In line with these efforts, Addiko is actively pursuing environmental initiatives, including transitioning to a hybrid car fleet and implementing loan restrictions on industries with substantial contributions to climate change. These measures not only help mitigate climate risks but also contribute to fostering a greener and more sustainable future.

ESG strategy

Addiko is committed to the UN principles for responsible banking within the framework of the ESG strategy and defines specific sustainable development goals in relation to them. Based on the "Agenda 2030" adopted by the United Nations in September 2015, which outlines 17 international sustainable development goals, the following four goals were selected as the most important for Addiko Bank's operations:

- Good health and well-being (Addiko supports good health and well-being, employees are encouraged to have a healthy active lifestyle)
- Gender equality (Addiko has adopted a three-year diversity and inclusion goal with specific diversity and inclusion goals)
- Decent work and economic growth (represents part of Addiko's efforts to create well-paid and high-quality jobs and enable the employment of young professionals)
- Climate change (climate protection is an important element in Addiko's operational business, and one of the bank's goals is to contribute to better environmental awareness)

Therefore, our approach to ESG issues is guided by the principle "Every little bit counts", which emphasizes our commitment to actively contribute to a sustainable future.

As a major milestone in its sustainable transformation, has adopted the ESG strategy by mid-2023, strategy is closely related to Bank's operations and risk strategy. The ESG strategy will support the inclusion of ESG indicators in governance, credit approval, risk management. The ESG strategy will also determine which climate and environmental (C&E) risks may affect the business strategy and how to reflect those risks in the implementation of the business strategy. Within the ESG strategy, Bank has established specific sustainable development goals in order to demonstrate its commitment to meeting the adopted goals through the execution of 15 initiatives that promote ESG awareness. In this sense, our commitment to the continuous reduction of our carbon footprint is integrated into all processes in the bank.

ESG Governance and Responsible Practice

Addiko implemented a robust sustainability governance framework, integrating sustainability considerations across various organisational levels. This framework ensures that sustainability receives attention from top decision-makers, while being integrated into daily operations. With clearly defined structures and assigned responsibilities, Addiko established the groundwork for comprehensive sustainability governance throughout its operations. In this sense, our commitment to continuously reducing our carbon footprint is integrated into all processes in the bank.

Bank places great importance on engaging with its stakeholders including customers, employees, shareholders, and regulatory authorities and throughout active interaction with them is promoting sustainability awareness.

In 2026, Bank will continue with firm dedication for improvement process of data collection and increasing readiness to fulfill reporting liabilities.

9. Other disclosures

For requirements on events after the reporting date, see note (73). Additionally, information on the use of financial instruments is presented in note (66) Fair value disclosure.

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This version of the report is a translation from the original, which was prepared in Serbian language. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our financial reports and the accompanying audit report takes precedence over this translation.

I. Statement of comprehensive income

Statement of profit or loss

		01.01. - 31.12.2025	(000) BAM 01.01. - 31.12.2024 reclassified*
	Note		
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		54.180	52.232
Interest expenses		-8.465	-8.228
Net interest income	(27)	45.715	44.004
Fee and commission income		28.041	24.977
Fee and commission expenses		-6.302	-5.401
Net fee and commission income	(28)	21.739	19.576
Net result on financial instruments	(29)	33	429
Other operating income	(30)	849	1.775
Other operating expenses	(30)	-3.925	-3.795
Personnel expenses	(31)	-16.934	-16.023
Other administrative expenses	(32)	-16.245	-15.295
Depreciation and amortisation	(33)	-2.867	-2.730
Operating result before impairments and provisions		28.365	27.941
Other result	(34)	-134	194
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	(35)	1.339	-4.681
Result before tax		29.570	23.454
Tax on income	(36)	-2.697	-2.196
Result after tax		26.873	21.258
thereof attributable to equity holders of parent		26.873	21.258
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Result after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders (in TBAM)		26.873	21.258
Number of ordinary shares (in units of shares)		153.094.205	153.094.205
Earnings per share (in BAM)		0,18	0,14

* see Note 1.2

The following notes (1) - (74) are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of other comprehensive income

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Result after tax	26.873	21.258
Other comprehensive income	1.026	2.104
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-44	-36
Tangible assets	0	0
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit plans	-62	-43
Fair value reserve - equity instruments	13	3
Net change in fair value	13	3
Income Tax	5	4
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	1.070	2.140
Fair value reserve - debt instruments	1.070	2.140
Net change in fair value	1.162	2.475
Income Tax	-92	-335
Total comprehensive income for the year	27.899	23.363
thereof attributable to equity holders of parent	27.899	23.363

The following notes (1) - (74) are an integral part of these financial statements.

II. Statement of financial position

		(000) BAM	
	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024 reclassified*
Assets			
Cash reserves	(37)	185.815	267.707
Loans and advances to credit institutions	(38)	36.409	15.285
Loans and advances to customers	(38)	736.687	661.304
Investment securities	(39)	142.794	102.037
Tangible assets	(40,42)	21.169	21.422
Property, plant and equipment		20.513	20.745
Investment property		656	677
Intangible assets	(41,42)	4.901	4.323
Tax assets	(36)	1.635	2.291
Current tax assets		0	630
Deferred tax assets		1.635	1.661
Other assets	(43)	2.133	2.274
Total assets		1.131.543	1.076.643
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(44)	917.500	870.304
Deposits of credit institutions		321	13.999
Deposits of customers		861.361	831.823
Borrowings		46.804	15.471
Other financial liabilities		9.014	9.011
Provisions	(45)	2.989	3.954
Tax liabilities	(36)	514	0
Current tax liabilities		514	0
Other liabilities	(46)	4.776	4.325
Total liabilities		925.779	878.583
Equity			
Share capital	(47)	153.094	153.094
Legal reserves		3.248	2.185
Revaluation reserves		-199	-143
Fair value reserve		-150	-1.232
Retained earnings		49.771	44.156
Total equity		205.764	198.060
Total liabilities and equity		1.131.543	1.076.643

*see Note 1.2

The following notes (1) - (74) are an integral part of these financial statements.

III. Statement of changes in equity

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Share capital	Legal re-serves	Revaluation re-serves	Fair value re-serve	Retained earnings	Total
Equity as at 31.12.2024	153.094	2185	-143	-1.232	44.156	198.060
Equity as at 01.01.2025	153.094	2.185	-143	-1.232	44.156	198.060
Result after tax	0	0		0	26.873	26.873
Other comprehensive income	0	0	-56	1.082	0	1.026
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans	0	0	-62	0	0	-62
Fair value changes (equity instruments)	0	0	0	13	0	13
Fair value changes (debt instruments)	0	0	0	1.162	0	1.162
Other	0	0	6	-93	0	-87
Total comprehensive income	0	0	-56	1.082	26.873	27.899
Dividend payment	0	0	0	0	-20.195	-20.195
Other changes	0	1.063	0	0	-1.063	0
Equity as at 31.12.2025	153.094	3.248	-199	-150	49.771	205.764

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Share capital	Legal re-serves	Revaluation re-serves	Fair value re-serve	Retained earnings	Total
Equity as at 31.12.2023	153.094	1.009	-104	-3.375	24.074	174.698
Equity as at 01.01.2024	153.094	1.009	-104	-3.375	24.074	174.698
Result after tax	0	0		0	21.258	21.258
Other comprehensive income	0	0	-39	2.143	0	2.104
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans	0	0	-43	0	0	-43
Fair value changes (equity instruments)	0	0	0	3	0	3
Fair value changes (debt instruments)	0	0	0	2.475	0	2.475
Other	0	0	4	-335	0	-331
Total comprehensive income	0	0	-39	2.143	21.258	23.362
Other changes	0	1.176	0	0	-1.176	0
Equity as at 31.12.2024	153.094	2.185	-143	-1.232	44.156	198.060

The following notes (1) - (74) are an integral part of these financial statements.

IV. Statement of cash flows

	(000) BAM	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Received interest and similar income calculated using the effective interest method	49.338	49.297
Paid interest and similar income calculated using the effective interest method	-8.717	-7.962
Received fees and commissions	27.992	24.877
Paid fees and commissions	-5.740	-4.871
Net inflow from derivative financial instruments	0	13
Net outflow from derivative financial instruments	-12	0
Collection of loans previously written off	4.727	5.312
Cash paid to employees	-15.349	-14.951
Payment of operative expenses	-20.890	-19.184
Other inflow from operating activities	0	2.921
Other outflow from operating activities	-636	0
Income taxes paid	-1.664	-4.605
Cash flows from operating activities before changes on operating assets and liabilities	29.049	30.847
Net decrease/(increase) of deposits at credit institutions	-20.655	-13.109
Net increase of loans and advances to customers	-76.330	-33.590
Net decrease of other assets	135	-293
Net (decrease)/increase of deposits from banks and other financial institutions	-29.510	2.220
Net increase of deposits from customers	45.716	35.612
Net decrease of provisions for liabilities	-1.494	-1.697
Net decrease of other liabilities	223	-209
Net cash from operating activities	-52.866	19.781
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-25.262	0
Sale of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9.191	1.767
Investment in other financial instruments at amortised cost	-26.886	-20.609
Sale of other other financial instruments at amortised cost	6.142	5.085
Purchases of tangible assets	-940	-998
Sale of tangible assets	8	1
Sale of investment properties	0	0
Purchases of intangible assets	-1.660	-1.388
Dividend received	0	4
Net cash from investing activities	-39.407	-16.138
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividend payment	-20.174	0
Inflow from borrowings from banks	3.912	5.867
Paid principal for borrowings from banks	-3.716	-1.676
Inflow from borrowings from other financial institutions	31.293	9.779
Paid principal for borrowings from other financial institutions	0	-12.243
Payment of lease liability	-948	-752
Net cash from financing activities	10.367	975
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-81.906	4.618
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	268.123	263.585
Foreign exchange effects	38	-80
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	186.255	268.123

The following notes (1) - (74) are an integral part of these financial statements.

V. Notes to the Financial Statements

Company

Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka (hereinafter the "Bank") is a legal successor of Kristal Banka a.d., Banja Luka which was initially registered as a separate legal entity as at September 30, 1992, and subsequently transformed into a shareholders' company as at May 16, 1997. Prior to its establishment as an independent bank, the Bank operated as a main branch of Jugobanka Jubanka d.d., Sarajevo, a related party of Jugobanka d.d., Beograd.

Under Decision of the district Commercial court of Banja Luka (no. 057-0-Reg-16-002147) dated October 28, 2016, the Bank changed its name to the current legal name.

The Bank is licensed in the Republic of Srpska to perform banking operations related to payment transfers, credit and deposit activities in the country and abroad, and in accordance with the Republic of Srpska banking legislation, it is obligated to operate based on the principles of liquidity, solvency and profitability.

The Bank's registered Head Office is located at no. 13, Aleja Svetog Save St., Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska. As of December 31, 2025, besides the Head Office located in Banja Luka, the Bank had 28 branch offices situated throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH) (December 31, 2024: the Head Office located in Banja Luka and 28 branch offices).

The Bank's owner is Addiko Bank AG, a member of Addiko Group, holding a 99,9% equity interest therein.

Accounting policies

(1) Accounting principles and statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the accounting regulations applicable to banks in Republic of Srpska (RS), which are based on the Law on Accounting and Auditing in RS, Law on Banks of RS, and bylaws of the Banking Agency of RS, passed based on aforementioned laws.

- The Law on Accounting and Auditing in RS stipulates preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- The Law on Banks of RS stipulates preparation of annual financial statements in accordance with the aforementioned Law on Accounting and Auditing in RS, this law and bylaws passed based on both laws.
- The Banking Agency of Republic of Srpska (BARS) adopted the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determining Expected Credit Losses (the Decision), which is in force as of 1 January 2020, and which resulted in certain differences arising from calculation of allowances for credit losses due to application of minimum rates stipulated by the Decision, which are not required by IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (IFRS 9). The Decision has an effect on valuation of non-financial assets arising from credit operations (acquired tangible assets whose valuation is within the scope of other relevant IFRSs).

In accordance with the provisions of the Decision, the Bank created higher allowances for credit losses in the amount of BAM 10.812 thousand compared to the amount calculated by using the Bank's internal methodology in line with the requirements of IFRS 9. This difference as at 31 December 2025 (2024: BAM 14.439 thousand) arose from the following reasons:

- application of minimum impairment rates stipulated by the Article 23 of the Decision for exposures in Stage 1 of credit risk - difference in the amount of BAM 3.240 thousand (2024: BAM 2.296 thousand),
- application of minimum impairment rates stipulated by the Article 24 of the Decision for exposures in Stage 2 of credit risk - difference in the amount of BAM 4.849 thousand (2024: BAM 9.091 thousand),
- application of minimum impairment rates stipulated by the Article 25 of the Decision for exposures in Stage 3 of credit risk (non-performing assets) - difference in the amount of BAM 1.857 thousand (2024: BAM 1.937 thousand), of which the amount of BAM 1.892 thousand refers to exposures not secured by acceptable collateral, the amount of BAM -35 thousand refers to exposures secured by acceptable collateral. The amount of BAM 246 thousand refers to presentation of interest calculation for exposures arising solely due to passage of time (unwinding) (2024: BAM 156 thousand).

Previously described differences between the statutory accounting regulations applicable to banks in RS and requirements for recognition and measurement under International Financial Reporting Standards have resulted in the following effects:

	(000) BAM	
	31. December 2025.	31. December 2024.
Total Assets (carrying amount)	1.131.543	1.076.643
Difference in provisions for loans and advances	9.947	13.325
Difference in repossessed assets	0	0
Total Assets	1.141.490	1.089.968
Total Liabilities (carrying amount)	925.779	878.583
Difference in provisions for off-balance	-710	-1.031
Total Liabilities	925.069	877.552
Equity (carrying amount)	205.764	198.060
Difference in provisions for debt securitites	-155	-83
Difference in retained earnings	10.812	14.439
Total Equity	216.421	212.416
Liabilities and Equity	1.141.490	1.089.968

	(000) BAM	
	Year ended 31. December 2025.	31. December 2024.
Result before tax (carrying amount)	29.570	23.454
Repossessed assets	0	0
Difference in provisions	-3.627	198
Result before tax	25.943	23.652

The financial statements consist of 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. Generally, the statement of financial position is structured in order from a higher liquidity ratio to a lower one. Amounts expected or achievable within twelve or more months from the reporting date are set out in Note (61) Analysis of Remaining Maturities.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle, which implies that the Bank will continue to operate in the foreseeable future. For estimates and assumptions in accordance with IAS 1, please see Note (4) Use of estimates and assumptions / material uncertainties regarding estimates.

1.1. Basis of presentation

If estimates or assessments are necessary for accounting and measuring under IAS/IFRS rules, they are made in accordance with the respective standards, except where the Regulator requires alignment (see Note 1). 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, the fair value and the impairment of financial instruments, deferred taxes and assessments of legal risks from legal proceedings and the recognition of provisions regarding such risks. The actual values may deviate from the estimated figures.

The figures in the financial statements are generally stated in thousands of convertible marks (ths BAM); the convertible mark (BAM) is the reporting currency. Convertible mark is pegged to the Euro (EUR 1 = BAM 1,95583). The tables shown may contain rounding differences.

On 26 February 2026, the Management Board of the Bank 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 it approves the financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

1.2. Change in presentation of financial statements

In 2025, the Bank reviewed the presentation of certain items in the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Profit or Loss. As a result, in 2025, the Bank made the following reclassifications compared to the published reports for 2024:

- the amount of BAM 942 thousand relating to inactive transaction accounts and deposits was reclassified from Other liabilities to Other financial liabilities.

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Reclassifi- cation		31.12.2024 reclassified
Liabilities			Liabilities
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	869.362	942	870.304
Deposits of credit institutions	13.999	0	13.999
Deposits of customers	831.823	0	831.823
Borrowings	15.471	0	15.471
Other financial liabilities	8.069	942	9.011
Other liabilities	5.267	-942	4.325
Total liabilities	878.583	0	878.583

- the amount of BAM 2.110 thousand relating to interest income from Cash balances at Central Bank and other demand deposits was reclassified from Other interest income to Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Reclassifi- cation		31.12.2024 reclassified
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	50.122	2.110	52.232
Other interest income	2.110	-2.110	0
Interest expenses	-8.228		-8.228
Net interest income	44.004	0	44.004

- the amount of BAM 635 thousand relating to other expenses related to credit loss expenses was reclassified from Other results to Credit loss expenses on financial assets.

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Reclassifi- cation		31.12.2024 reclassified
Other result	-441	635	194
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	-4.046	-635	-4.681
Result before tax	23.454	0	23.454
Tax on income	-2.196		-2.196
Result after tax	21.258	0	21.258

(2) Application of new standards and amendments

2.1. New standards

New standards, interpretations and their amendments which can be applicable for the Bank are listed below. The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards are mandatory for periods beginning on 1 January 2025:

Standard	Name	Description	Impact on Bank
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, as the Bank does not engage in transactions involving non-exchangeable currencies.

2.2. Further requirements

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

Standard	Name	Description	Impact on Bank
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

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 within the Bank, as Bank 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.

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 within 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 within 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 Bank 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 profit or loss. 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 within the Addiko Group, 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 profit or loss. 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 Bank, as no PPAs were concluded.

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

Standard	Name	Description	Impact on Bank
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	New Standard	Impact under assessment
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 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 statement of profit or loss. All income and expenses have to be classified into five categories (operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax) in the statement of profit or loss;
- 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.

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 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 Bank, as the Bank's functional and presentation currencies are not hyperinflationary.

(3) Impact of climate changes on financial statements

The Bank supports the transition to a carbon-neutral economy and will lower its footprint by reducing its direct emissions from own banking operations and indirect through its lending activities (no-go transactions). Regarding own activities through the Environmental, Social and Governance Strategy (ESG Strategy) it is planned significant increase of the share of battery electric vehicles in car fleet, the installation of photovoltaic modules on self-owned buildings, the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems and switch to renewable energy sources used for electricity or heating.

The Bank intends to maintain a dynamic and proactive approach to K&E risk and will annually innovate both relevant policies and a comprehensive approach to the subject.

The bank has identified the following as key segments for successful monitoring and mitigation of K&E risks:

- People
- Trainings
- Data collection

With the internal act Policy of the process of internal assessment of capital adequacy v6.0 (Decision NO-III-35/2025 of 29.04.2025) an analysis of environmental, social and management (ESG) risks was also carried out as part of other risks. The bank does not treat ESG risks as a separate type of risk, but integrates them into the existing risk classification and into the existing risk management framework.

The RAF framework for 2025 defines the RAF limit for Exposure to climate and environmental risks/Exposure to highly affected industries (in millions of BAM). The amount of the RAF limit in question is BAM 63.5 million and it is the responsibility of the Department for Business with Legal Entities.

The limit has been slightly lowered compared to 2024, reflecting the Bank's efforts to limit exposure to highly affected industries, and taking into account the plan and exposure at the time of setting the limit.

Aware of the ever-increasing impact of climate change, the Bank has taken its impact into account through the ESG Management Policy. In accordance with the European Union standard on sustainable business reporting, the Addiko Group publishes a non-financial sustainability report at the consolidated level, while at the local level the Bank follows obligations from the regulatory Guidelines for managing climate risks and risks related to the environment. In preparing the financial report, 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: 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 consolidated financial statements.
- Expected credit losses (ECL): Based on an assessment of climate-related and other environmental risks (C&E risks) 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, 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.

(4) Use of estimates and assumptions/material uncertainties in relation to estimates

The financial statements contain values based on judgments and calculated using estimates and assumptions. Estimates and assumptions 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 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. Significant estimates and assumptions in the Bank relate to:

Credit risk provisions

The Bank regularly assesses the recoverability of its problematic loans and recognises corresponding risk provisions in case of impairment. Estimates as to the amount, duration and probable occurrence of expected return cash flows are made when assessing recoverability. This assessment is based on a detailed analysis and assumptions made, which are however subject to uncertainties. A different estimate of these assumptions may result in a significantly different measurement of credit risk provisions. The model for measurement of expected credit losses requires the assessment of significant increase in credit risk and uses historical data and their extrapolations, the observed data and individual estimations as well as grouping of similar assets when credit risk deterioration has to be assessed on a collective basis.

For further information on credit risk provisioning methodology, reference is made to financial assets in note (13) Financial instruments as well as to the Risk Report under note (54) Development of risk provisions.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Generally, the fair value of a financial instrument to be included in the statement of financial position is determined based on quoted prices in the main market. The main market is deemed to be the market that is most active with regard to the financial instrument. If no market price is available, however, the market price of similar assets or liabilities is used, or the fair value is determined on the basis of accepted measurement models. The input parameters used are based - whenever available - on observable market data. If no market parameters are available due to lack of liquidity in the market, estimates of benchmark parameters are made on the basis of similar markets and instruments and are used in measuring the instrument based on a model typically used in the market. In doing so, conditions such as similar credit standing, similar terms, similar payment structures or closely linked markets are taken into account in order to arrive at the best possible market benchmark. To determine the fair value, the Bank uses the comparison to the current fair value of other largely identical financial instruments, the analysis of discounted cash flows and option pricing models.

With the measurement models that are used, the fair value is generally determined on the basis of observable prices or market parameters. If none can be determined, then the parameters must be determined by expert estimates on the basis of past experience and applying an appropriate risk premium.

For further details regarding the measurement of financial instruments, see note (13) Financial instruments. For further detail on the determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs, see note (66) 66.1 Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value. The carrying amount of the financial instruments is included in note (38) Loans and receivables as well as note (39) Investment securities.

Deferred tax assets

The Bank considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions, particularly those relating to transfer pricing. The Bank determined, based on its tax compliance and transfer pricing study, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities.

Provisions

Setting up provisions is also based on judgments. A decision has to be made on the extent to which the Bank has an obligation resulting from a past event and if an outflow of economically useful resources to fulfill 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, accounting judgments can be difficult because of the 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 (45) Provisions for pending legal disputes.

Lease contracts

The application of IFRS 16 requires the Bank make judgments that affect the valuation of lease liabilities and the valuation of right of use assets. The lease term determined by the Bank comprises the non-cancellable periods of lease contracts, periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Bank is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. If there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances, the lease terms are reassessed, especially with regards to extension or termination options. Bank does not have lease contracts with indefinite term.

The present value of the lease payments is determined using the incremental borrowing rate (discount rate) representing the risk free rate, adjusted by default swap rates and adjusted by add-on based on mid-to-long credit facilities. The Bank secured interest rate curve reflects a loan-to-value ratio of 60%. In general, the determination of the discount rates is based on an arm's length pricing principal.

For further details regarding the treatment of leasing contracts please refer to the note (6) Leases.

(5) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency translation within the Bank follows the provisions of IAS 21. Accordingly, all monetary assets and liabilities have to be converted at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Insofar as monetary items are not part of a net investment in foreign operations, the result of the conversion is generally reported under exchange differences through profit or loss. Open forward transactions are translated at forward rates at the reporting date.

Transactions in currencies other than Bosnia and Herzegovina BAM are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Profits and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

The Bank values its assets and liabilities by middle rate of Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina valid at the date of balance sheet. The principal rates of exchange set forth by the Central Bank and used in the preparation of the Bank's balance sheet at the reporting dates were as follows:

FX rate for BAM	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
EUR	1,955830	1,955830
USD	1,663545	1,872683

(6) Leases

6.1. Leases in which the Bank is a lessee

At inception of 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 through-out 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 Bank also assess 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 Bank's 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 in new, with the IASB considering a lease to be of low value if it is USD 5,000 or less. In such cases the lease contracts are recognised off the statement of financial position and lease ex-penses 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, and amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Prolongation options, termination options and purchase options are also considered (see note (4) "Use of estimates and assumptions/material uncertainties in relation to estimates"), and also the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee have to be included in the measurement of lease liability.

Recognising right of use assets on the assets side of the statement of financial position, and the corresponding lease liabilities on the equity and liabilities side, leads to an increase in total assets/equity and liabilities. Since only liabilities increase on the equity and liabilities side and all other items remain the same, the equity ratio decreases. Profit and loss is also impacted. The total amount of the expenses charged over the term of the lease remains the same, but temporal distribution and allocation to different parts of profit and loss change. Pursuant to IFRS 16 expenses are to be split between interest expenses and depreciation. As interest expenses are calculated based on the effective interest method and decrease over the term of the lease, but depreciation is generally carried out on a straight-line basis, this results in a degressive development of expenses with a shift of expenses into the earlier periods of the term. Interest expenses are to be reported under the Net interest income. Additionally, since the annual depreciation of right of use assets under IFRS 16 is lower than the lease rates and all other items remain the same, the operating expenses will decrease.

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-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right of use asset, or profit or loss if the right of use asset is already reduced to zero.

Lease incentives are recognised as part of the measurement of right of use assets and lease liabilities. In the statement of cash flows, interest payments and the redemption of lease liabilities are presented under cash flows from operating activities.

The Bank also assesses the right of use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. Right of use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets.

IFRS 16 requires that a lessee recognises as a part of its lease liability only the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee which was provided by a lessee to a lessor.

6.2. Leases in which the Bank is a lessor

Lessor accounting depends on which party bears the material opportunities and risks in the lease asset.

For the classification and recognition of leases as a lessor (as finance or operating lease), the economic effect of the lease contract prevails over the legal ownership of the leased asset.

The Bank applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease.

Under operating leases, the lessor presents the leased assets at cost less scheduled depreciation over the useful life of the asset and less any impairment loss.

6.3. 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 are presented in the line item "Depreciation and amortisation" in the statement of profit or loss. The interest expense on lease liabilities is presented in the line item "Interest expenses" in the statement of profit or loss.

The Bank as a lessor in an operating lease, with the exception of real estate, presents the leased assets in the line "Property, plant and equipment" in tangible assets. Ongoing lease payments, gains and losses on disposal as well direct operating expenses, are reported under the line item "Other operating income" or "Other operating expense", scheduled depreciation under "Depreciation and amortisation" and impairment under "Other result". Real estate leased under an operating lease is reported in the statement of financial position under the line item "Investment properties" in tangible assets. Ongoing lease payments, gains and losses on disposal, direct operating expenses and scheduled depreciation are reported under the line item "Other operating income" or "Other operating expense" and impairment under "Other result".

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 operating activities.

(7) Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic 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 weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

(8) Net interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost as well as interest-bearing financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and non-trading financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, interest income and interest expenses are recorded based on the effective interest rate.

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 loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of financial asset is the amortised cost of financial asset before adjusting for any 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.

Effective interest rate method is the calculation rate used to exactly discount the estimated future cash inflows and 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. 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. The expected credit losses are disregarded.

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).

Interest income from assets held for trading, as well as interest components of derivatives are presented in “Net interest income”. Changes in clean fair value resulting from trading assets and liabilities are presented in “Net result on financial instruments”.

Negative interest from financial assets and financial liabilities is presented in “Net interest income”.

(9) Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income and expense (other than those that are integral part of effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate) are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customer and are reported in “Net fee and commission income”. Bank derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of services over time and at a point in time in the business segments. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under IFRS 8 Operating Segments.

In accordance with IFRS 15, income is recognised when the Bank satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to a customer. 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 recognised upon completion of the underlying transaction. Taking into consideration the Bank 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) which are not treated as interest like income
- *Securities*, representing commission income and expense from asset management
- *Bancassurance*, representing commission income and expense from insurance brokerage

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

- *Transaction services*, representing fee income charged to clients for transactions performed (except credit cards) like payment order, standing order
- *Cards*, representing fee income related to prepaid and credit cards (like monthly membership fees) and acquiring business like membership fees, interchange fees, scheme fees, service fees, etc.
- *FX & DCC*, representing fee income related to foreign exchange transactions like fees from FX spot transaction or Dynamic currency conversions.

Trade finance, representing fee income earned from providing transaction services to third parties, such as arranging the acquisition of shares or other securities

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 in the Notes to the statement of profit or loss, the product view is used as a base for presentation.

(10) Net result on financial instruments

Net result on financial instruments held for trading income includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading, realised gains and losses from derecognition, 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 financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income gains and losses from derecognition and dividends. Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost includes all gains and losses from derecognition.

(11) 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 restructuring expenses 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).

(12) Other result

The other result includes impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses for assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups and for non financial assets. In addition, it shows the result from legal provisions and legal income and expense. Furthermore, the insignificant modification gains and losses are presented in this position.

For the purpose of a transparent presentation of expenses connected with operational risk items, the following new line item has been introduced within the note (34) Other result: "Net result from operational risks". The new position will be used in the future for the presentation of the following Basel II event types: 1 - Internal Fraud, 2 - External Fraud, 3 - Employment practices and workplace safety, 4 - Clients, products and business practices and 7 - Execution, delivery and process management, with the exemption of losses connected with lawsuits (which will be further reported in the line item "Net result from legal cases" and losses connected with credit risk (which will be further reported as part of the "Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets"). The changes in the presentation was triggered by the identification, during the reporting period, of some specific material operational risk cases.

Figures of the comparative year' period were not adapted as no material operational risk items, on an individual or aggregated bases, have been identified, other than the losses related to legal cases which, as previously described, were and will be further reported under the line item "Net result from legal cases".

(13) Financial instruments

The presentation of the items in the statement of financial position as such reflects the nature of the financial instruments. For this reason, the classes have been defined according to those items in the statement of financial position which contain financial instruments in accordance with **IFRS 9** 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.

13.1. Classification and measurement

Business models

All financial assets have to be assigned to one of the business models described below. It must be assessed for each solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) compliant financial asset at initial recognition, if it belongs to the following category:

- *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, not identified in the Bank.

In the infrequent case that the entity changes its business model for managing certain financial assets, a reclassification of all affected financial assets would be required. Such subsequent 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 held to collect business model.

Contractual cash flow characteristics

For the assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, "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 a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument and analyzes 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 for the time value of money.

Significant areas of judgements are unilateral changes in margins and interest rates, prepayment clauses, other contingent payment features, project financing and benchmark test for loans with interest mismatch features.

The SPPI compliance is assessed as follows:

- Unilateral changes of margins and interest rates: passing on costs related to the basic lending agreement, introducing the clauses designed to maintain a stable profit margin, and the changes of the interest rates that reflect the worsening of the credit rating, but are not SPPI harmful.
- Prepayment clauses: are not critical if the prepaid amount reflects the outstanding principal, interest and fees associated with the early redemption. The prepayment fee has to be smaller than the loss of interest margin and loss of interest.
- Other contingent payment features: those could be typically side business clauses where the the penalty represents the increased costs for risk monitoring or the reimbursement of lost profit which is associated with the triggering event. Such clauses are not SPPI harmful.
- Project financing: if there is no reference to the performance of the underlying business project. If there is no such reference and the borrower has adequate equity for the project to absorb losses before affecting ability to meet payments on the loan, it may pass the SPPI test.
- Loans with floating interest rates: if the loan contains contains interest mismatch features (fixation date is before the start of the period, reference rate's tenor is different to the rate reset frequency, etc.) it has to be assessed whether the time value of money element of interest has been significantly modified (whether the interest mismatch feature could result in contractual undiscounted cash flows that are significantly different from benchmark deal), and a quantitative benchmark test has to be performed.
- Financial instruments with environmental, social and governance (ESG) features that change contractual cash flows based on the borrower meeting certain contractually specified ESG targets: in case of issuance or acquisition of instruments with ESG feature, Bank policy is first to verify if the effect of the ESG feature could only have a de minimis effect on the contractual cash flows of the loan, then the feature does not affect the classification of the loan. However, if the effect of the ESG feature could be more than de minimis, then the feature will be assessed as to whether it is consistent with a basic lending arrangement and meet the SPPI criterion.

When performing the benchmark test, at the initial recognition, contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial instrument are compared with the benchmark cash flow, i.e. contractual undiscounted cash flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified. The effect of the modified time value of money element is considered in each reporting period and cumulatively over the lifetime of the financial instrument. The benchmark test is based on a range of reasonable scenarios. The appropriate comparable benchmark financial instrument is the one with the same credit quality and the same contractual terms except for the modification, either real existing or hypothetical asset. If an entity concludes that the contractual (undiscounted) cash flows could be significantly different (10% threshold) from the (undiscounted) benchmark cash flows (either periodical or cumulative), the financial asset does not meet the condition in the IFRS 9 paragraphs 4.1.2(b) and 4.1.2A(b) and therefore cannot be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI.

During 2025 and 2024, there were no financial instruments with interest mismatch 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.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

Based on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics the Bank classifies financial assets in the following categories:

- A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if the object of the entity's business model is to hold the financial asset and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding ("SPPI criteria").
- A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if the asset is held in a business model in which assets are managed both in order to collect contractual cash flows to sell them and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (simple loan feature).
- Financial assets that do not meet these criteria are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Furthermore, embedded derivatives will no longer be separated from the financial host asset. The financial instrument is assessed in its entirety and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs (except for FVTPL financial instruments, for which transaction costs are recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss). Regular way (spot) purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date.

Financial assets with prepayment features that permit or require a party to a contract either to pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract - leading to the situation that from the perspective of the holder of the asset there may be a so-called negative compensation (the prepayment amount could be less than the unpaid amount of principal and interest) - can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income instead of at fair value through profit or loss. To qualify for amortised cost measurement, the asset must be held within a "held to collect" business model.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified into one of the categories set out below, the basis of this classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Subsequent measurement is determined by the classification category.

Financial assets at amortised costs

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised costs, if the financial asset is held in a hold to collect business model and the contractual cash flows are SPPI compliant. Financial assets 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 impairment allowance. Interest income is presented in the line "Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method". Impairment is presented in the line "Credit loss expenses on financial assets". The major volume of financial assets of the Bank is 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 is classified and subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, if the financial asset is held in a hold to collect and sell business model and the contractual cash flows are SPPI compliant. Financial assets 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". Impairment is presented in the line "Credit loss expense on financial assets". The difference between fair value and amortised cost is presented in "Fair value reserve" in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. 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 statement of profit or loss.

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

A financial asset that is held for trading or that does not fall into the hold to collect nor hold to collect and sell business models shall be assigned into the other business model and is measured at fair value through profit or loss. In addition, the Bank may use option to designate some financial assets as measured at FVTPL. Interest income and dividend income are 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". In addition, any financial instrument for which the contractual cash flow characteristics are not SPPI compliant must be measured in this category, even if held in a hold to collect or hold to collect and sell business model. Non-trading financial assets consist of the two following subcategories and shall be assigned into the other business model and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

- *Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss*
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 in the Bank.
- *Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss*
Financial assets are classified in this category if their cash flows are not SPPI compliant or they are held as part of residual business models that are other than held for trading.

Equity instruments that are held for trading as well as equity instruments that are not held for trading (and they were not designated at FVTOCI at initial recognition) are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

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

When modification or exchange of financial liability measured at amortised cost that does not result in the derecognition of the original financial liability, an entity recognises an adjustment to the amortised cost of the financial liability arising from a modification or an exchange in profit or loss at the date of the modification or exchange.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL consist of financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities measured 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 profit or loss. Bank did not make a use of the option to designate some financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL during 2025 and 2024.

There were no changes to the Bank's business model during 2025 and 2024.

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

13.2. 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 impairment standards applied measure 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 that arise if borrowers' default on their obligations at some time during the complete maturity of the financial assets with simultaneous consideration of probabilities of default as well as credit losses (loss given default).

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 (EAD) and losses in the case of default (LGD) and the conditional probability of default (PD) 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. The Bank calculates in total three outcomes: Base case, optimistic case and pessimistic case while occasionally also some more adverse scenarios are simulated to understand dynamics and potential portfolio risks (see chapter Forward-looking information).

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 reflects 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 Risk Controlling Department. In general, models are developed at the market segment level and wherever possible, an internal history of customer behavior is used in development. In exceptional cases, external data obtained from rating agencies were used. Methodology wise, an indirect modeling approach is chosen. This means that underlying existing Basel III 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).

LGD (loss given default) is an estimate of the economic loss under condition of a default. When calculating expected credit losses during 2025 the Bank applied fixed minimal LGD values defined by the Instruction for the Classification and Valuation of Financial Assets of Banking Agency of Republic of Srpska.

As stated in Note (1) Accounting principles and statement of compliance, the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses prescribes minimum rates for the calculation of provisions for credit losses, ie. if the Bank, in accordance with its internal methodology, determines higher amounts of provisions for credit losses in relation to the minimum amounts calculated by applying the Decision, it will apply higher amounts of provisions for credit losses.

Minimum rates of expected credit losses as stipulated by Decision are as follows.

Stage 1

The Bank determines ECL for exposures in Stage 1 at least in the following amounts:

- a) for low-risk exposures referred to in Article 18, paragraph (2) of the Decision - 0.1% of exposures,
- b) for exposures to central governments and central banks outside Bosnia and Herzegovina for which there is a credit assessment by a recognized external credit rating institution which is assigned to credit quality level of 3 and 4 in accordance with Article 69 of the regulator's decision on calculating the bank's capital - 1% of exposures,
- c) for exposures to banks and other financial sector entities for which there is a credit assessment by a recognized external credit rating institution which is assigned to credit quality level of 1, 2 or 3 in accordance with Article 69 of the regulator's decision on calculating the bank's capital - 0.1% of exposures
- d) for other exposures - 0.5% of exposures.
- e) exceptionally, if the bank does not have an adequate time series, quantity and/or quality of relevant historical data, and is unable to determine the value of the PD parameter using its model in an adequate and documented manner, the bank cannot determine the expected credit loss for other exposures classified in credit risk level 1 in the amount of less than 1% of the exposure.

Stage 2

The Bank determines ECL for exposures in Stage 2 at least in amount equal 5% of exposure.

Exceptionally, if the bank does not have an adequate time series, quantity and/or quality of relevant historical data, and is unable to determine the value of the PD parameter using its model in an adequate and documented manner, the bank cannot determine the expected credit loss for other exposures classified in the credit level. risk 2 in the amount of less than 8% of the exposure.

Stage 3

The Bank determines ECL for exposures in Stage 3 at least in amounts defined in Table 1 or Table 2 below.

Table 1. Minimum expected credit loss rates for exposures secured by eligible collateral:

Days past due	Minimum expected credit loss
Up to 180 days	15%
181 - 270 days	25%
271 - 365 days	40%
366 - 730 days	60%
731 - 1.460 days	80%
Above 1.460 days	100%

Table 2. Minimum expected credit loss rates for exposures not secured by eligible collateral

Days past due	Minimum expected credit loss
Up to 180 days	15%
181 - 270 days	45%
271 - 365 days	75%
366 - 456 days	85%
Above 456 days	100%

Allocation of exposure to credit risk stages

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 (Significant increase in credit risk-SICR) compared to initial recognition, assets move into stage 2, referring to Bank's defined criteria (as described further below in more detail). At this point, the full lifetime ECL is applied, resulting in a significant increase in the provisions.

For the purposes of determining a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank applies qualitative and quantitative criteria, so that exposures that meet the following criteria are classified as exposures with a significant increase in credit risk:

- delay in repayment of obligations to the Bank in a materially significant amount for more than 30 days
- relative increase of PD value compared to initial recognition by more than 3 times
- restructured exposures: these are exposures for which the Bank took restructuring measures due to the fact that the debtor encountered financial difficulties (forbearance). Restructuring measures may result in these exposures being classified as performing or non-performing, requiring a classification to stage 2 or 3.
- transfer of the client to the list of exposures that need to be specially monitored (watch list)
- clients whose internal ratings represent the worst internal ratings for performing clients (4D and 4E)

The increase in PD value, i.e. probability of default, is measured based on changes in the lifetime probability of default (lifetime PD) on the reporting date compared to the first recognition of the exposure, and significance is assessed according to different thresholds of the probability of default depending on the portfolio. These thresholds are regularly analyzed from a qualitative and/or quantitative perspective to ensure that the criteria are realistic (see the "Validation" chapter). The bank has established thresholds for a significant increase in credit risk based on percentage (relative) changes in PD compared to initial recognition.

The quantitative PD threshold used is a relative increase in PD of 300%, whereby the Bank also applies the exemption of low credit risk for all clients (except for clients in Consumer segment) who have a PD on the reporting date less than or equal to 0,3%, and for clients from the Bank and Government segment whose current rating is better than or equal to the 1D rating.

Additional qualitative criteria related to watch lists and early warning systems are reflected in the probability of default through the automatic deterioration of the client's rating (which is an integral part of the rating model and process) or act as a trigger for moving to a certain Credit Risk Level, depending on the portfolio.

Both qualitative and quantitative factors used for credit risk stratification are continuously checked and monitored to ensure that they are adequate and applicable at all times (see the "Validation" chapter).

As an additional criterion for classifying the client into Stage 2 during 2025 (as well as during 2024), the Bank used the criterion of a significant increase in credit risk due to a significant increase in interest rates in accordance with the Decision on Temporary Measures to Mitigate the Risk of Interest Rate Increases.

Stage 3 occurs when the credit quality of a exposure deteriorates to the point that credit losses are incurred, which means the asset is credit-impaired / defaulted. Lifetime ECL continuous to be applied for loans in this stage of credit deterioration but interest income is calculated based on the lower net amortized cost carrying amount. (i.e. gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance.)

Regulatory default definition according to Decision On Credit Risk Management And Determination Of Expected Credit Losses is applied:

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

The criteria on the basis of which it is determined whether a financial asset is impaired by credit losses are defined by the Default and Forbearance Policy.

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 has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk for each portfolio of financial instruments incorporating historical data analysis and estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk. These key drivers used for the analyses include in addition to other important factors the following major indicators: unemployment rates, GDP growth rates, real estate prices, industrial production, net export etc. 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 both internal and external data source. An extensive internal check and (if needed) adjustment is performed to make sure that forecasts reflect 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. For these purposes, the Bank uses the forecasts of the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw). 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.

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 formalized 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 of model performance via model monitoring reports and meetings is undertaken to ensure that portfolio and model developments are timely identified while already raised findings are timely tackled. The responsibilities and methodology of the validation process are defined by the Validation Policy for risk models.

Write-offs

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

An accounting write-off is a transfer of a balance sheet exposure to an off-balance sheet one, whereby the Bank reserves the right to take further measures to collect receivables from debtors.

The Bank must perform accounting write-off the balance sheet exposure two years after it has recorded the expected credit losses in the amount of 100% of the gross book value of that exposure and declared it fully due.

After meeting the aforementioned conditions, it is necessary to write off all types of balance sheet receivables (principal, interest, fees) that are written off internally and record them in off-balance sheet records.

The Bank has implemented the functionality related to the automatic implementation of accounting write-offs in accordance with the criteria defined by the Decision on credit risk management and determination of expected credit losses number.

If, during the debtor's collection process, the Bank recognizes that financial assets measured at amortized cost will not be repaid, in part or in full, Bank can make permanent write-off according to internal policies and according to the IFRS conditions, with approval of the competent body of the Bank.

13.3. Derecognition and contract modification

Contract modifications resulting from negotiations with customers can lead to two types of modifications to initially contracted cash flows: significant and insignificant modifications.

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.

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 profit or loss statement. 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 profit or loss. Even if the lifetime ECLs are less than the amount of ECLs that were included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition, favourable changes in lifetime ECLs have to be recognised as an impairment gain.

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.

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 profit or loss in the line "Other result".

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

(14) 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.

The Bank did not have repurchase agreement in year 2025 and 2024.

(15) 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 profit or loss.

(16) Financial guarantees

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.

(17) Cash reserves

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash balances at Central bank that are daily due, placements to banks that are daily due, as well as the minimum reserve. 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.

The Minimum Reserve requirement is one of the indirect instruments of monetary policy of Central Bank BiH and the basis for its calculation consists of deposits and borrowed funds. Minimum Reserve requirement is 10% from average deposits and it is calculated every ten-days (3 times a month), also represents minimum amount the Bank is obliged to have with Central Bank, at least in average during mentioned period.

(18) 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. Assets leased to third parties under operating leases are reported here as well, for further details see note (6) Leases. Real estate acquired to generate returns is reported under investment properties.

Property, plant and equipment is measured at 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.

The following depreciation rates and expected useful lives are used:

Depreciation rate or useful life	in percent	in years
for immovable assets (buildings)	up to 2%	up to 50 yrs
for movable assets (plant and equipment)	up to 10%	up to 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 initially carried at cost, at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses according to the cost method admissible under IAS 40, with depreciation on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life.

Scheduled depreciation on leased buildings and on property, plant and equipment used by the Bank is reported under Depreciation and amortisation in the income statement. Gains and losses on disposal as well as current lease proceeds from 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. 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

(19) Intangible assets

Software as well as prepayments made on intangible assets are reported under intangible assets. These assets are measured at cost less amortisation.

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:

Depreciation rate or useful life	in percent	in years
for software	up to 14,3%	up to 7 yrs

In case there are indications of impairments, an impairment test is conducted in accordance with IAS 36 in order to identify possible impairments. 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. 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.

(20) 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 based on income tax represents the sum of the current tax payable and deferred taxes.

The tax expense is based on taxable income for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income 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 Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are accounted for using the liability method, which compares the tax base of the items in the statement of financial position with the amounts stated pursuant to IFRS. In the case of expected taxable temporary differences, taxes are deferred. A deferred tax liability shall be recognised if the reversal of taxable temporary differences will lead to an effective tax burden. Deferred tax assets are recognised for taxable temporary differences that result in a tax credit when recovered. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as required by IAS 12. The recognition of deferred tax is only allowed if there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. In accordance with IAS 12, non-current deferred taxes are not discounted.

The recoverability of a deferred tax asset due to tax losses carried forward and taxable temporary differences is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Recognition and reversal of tax assets and tax liabilities is recorded either in the income statement or in other comprehensive income, shown as a separate position.

(21) Other assets

Other assets mainly consist of deferred assets, given advances for service and repossessed assets, but do not comprise financial instruments.

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

(22) Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

Pursuant to IFRS 5, an asset (or a disposal group) held for sale is classified as such if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Essential conditions that, cumulatively fulfilled, result in such a classification pursuant to IFRS 5.7 and 5.8 are:

- Immediate availability, i.e. the asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets
- Commitment to a plan to sell the asset, active search to locate a buyer
- High probability of sale
- Sale within a period of twelve months

If the requirements are met, the disposal item must thus be measured according to the special provisions under IFRS 5 as at the reporting date and written down to the lower of the carrying amount or the fair value less costs to sell.

Assets classified as held for sale and the associated liabilities are each recorded in a separate main item in the statement of financial position. "Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses for assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups" are presented in "Other result". Gains and losses from disposal for assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups are presented in "Other operating income and other operating expense".

The Bank did not have an asset held for sale in year 2025 and 2024.

(23) Provisions

23.1. Short-term employee benefits

The Bank performs payment of liabilities in terms of taxes, contributions, and benefits from employment in accordance with positive regulations in RS and Brcko District, as meal allowances, transport, one-time fee. These costs are recognized in the income statement in the same period as the cost of staff salaries refers to.

23.2. Long-term employee benefits: retirement severance payments

In accordance with positive regulations, as well as the requirements of the Bank's Employment Handbook, severance payments are made depending on the way of employment contract termination and for cases in which there is obligation for the Bank to pay termination.

In the event of termination of employment due to retirement, the Bank pays severance payments in the amount of 3 (three) average net individual salaries of the employee.

In case of termination by the Bank, after the employee worked for at least 2 (two) years in the Bank, with an unlimited contract, the Bank pays severance payments in the amount of 1/3 (one third) of the average net individual salaries of the employee in last three months before termination, for each working year in the Bank, except if otherwise determined by Bank's decision.

Retirement benefits provisions are based on actuarial reports and are used only for the purposes they are intended for. At the end of each year, an assessment of accuracy of the amounts of provisions for retirement benefits and unused holidays.

23.3. 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). Provisions are made both for individual cases and at portfolio level and measured in accordance with IFRS 9 and BARS Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses.

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

23.4. 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.

23.5. Other provisions

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 effect is significant, non-current provisions are discounted. The measurement of provisions for contingent liabilities and impending losses is based on reliable (best) estimates according to IAS 37.36 et seq. 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.

(24) Other liabilities

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

(25) Share-based payments

25.1. Cash-settled share-based payments

Liabilities for share-based payments are recognised as Personnel expenses over the relevant service period. The liabilities are remeasured to fair value at each reporting date until the settlement and are presented as Provisions in the balance sheet. The ultimate cost of a cash-settled award is the cash paid to the beneficiary, which is the fair value at settlement date. Changes in the measurement of the liability are reflected in the statement of profit or loss.

25.2. Share-settled share-based payments

The Bank does not have share-based payments settled in equity instruments.

(26) 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 capital represents the amounts paid in by shareholders in accordance with the articles of association.

Legal reserves represent reserve fund formed in accordance with the Law on Companies.

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.

Revaluation reserves represent result of value increase according to IAS 19.

Other reserves were including transferred balance form account Formed reserves for credit losses according to regulatory rules based on Shareholder Assembly decisions.

The retained earnings include the cumulated profits generated by the Bank.

Notes to the profit or loss statement

(27) Net interest income

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	54.180	52.232
Cash balances at Central Bank and other demand deposits	903	2.110
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	48.915	47.638
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1.565	1.286
Securities measured at amortised cost	2.797	1.198
Total interest income	54.180	52.232
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-8.460	-8.226
Other liabilities	-3	0
Negative interest from financial assets	-2	-2
Total interest expense	-8.465	-8.228
Net interest income	45.715	44.004

Interest expense of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the amount of BAM -8.465 thousand (2024: BAM-8.228 thousand) includes expenses of BAM -5.332 thousand (2024: BAM -5.307 thousand) related to deposits from households and non-financial corporations.

Interest income break down by instrument and sector as follows:

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Debt securities	4.361	2.484
Governments	4.230	2.341
Credit institutions	131	143
Loans and advances	48.916	47.638
Governments	74	131
Credit institutions	1.358	2.531
Other financial corporations	161	385
Non-financial corporations	7.813	8.755
Households	39.510	35.836
Other assets	903	2.110
Total	54.180	52.232

Interest expenses break down by instrument and sector as follows:

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Deposits and borrowings	-8.372	-8.172
Governments	-188	-239
Credit institutions	-430	-1.219
Other financial corporations	-2.422	-1.407
Non-financial corporations	-368	-165
Households	-4.964	-5.142
Other financial liabilities	-88	-54
Other liabilities	-3	0
Negative interest from financial assets	-2	-2
Debt securities	-2	-2
Total	-8.465	-8.228

Out of total interest expense on Deposits and borrowing, BAM -1.616 thousand refers to interest expense for borrowing (2024: BAM -227 thousand)

(28) Net fee and commission income

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Accounts and Packages	7.561	6.690
Transactions	5.443	5.237
Cards	5.092	4.880
Loans	1.794	1.697
Trade finance	882	842
Bancassurance	3.572	2.511
Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency conversion	2.981	3.085
Other	716	35
Fee and commission income	28.041	24.977
Transactions	-808	-774
Cards	-5.098	-4.413
Securities	-53	-32
Client incentives	-103	-90
Trade finance	-172	-6
FX changes	-34	-57
Loans	-34	-29
Other	-6.302	-5.401
Fee and commission expenses	21.739	19.576
Net fee and commission income	7.561	6.690

Expenses on card fees for the year 2025 includes the amount of BAM 661 thousand (2024: BAM 559 thousand) related to VAT on fees for services performed by card companies (more details in Note 34).

The nature of fee and commission income and expenses is described in Note (9).

(29) Net result on financial instruments

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Held for trading financial instruments	33	-69
o/w exchange difference	44	-82
o/w gain or losses on financial instruments	-11	13
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost	0	494
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	4
Total	33	429

The amount of BAM 494 thousand for year 2024 is related to derecognition of Financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Result on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss can be shown:

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	0	494
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	4
Total	0	498

(30) Other operating income and other operating expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses - net

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Deposit guarantee	-2.020	-1.968
Banking levies and other taxes	-1.425	-1.558
Net result from from sale of non financial assets	583	1.437
Result from operating lease	30	5
Result from other income and other expenses	-244	64
Total	-3.076	-2.020

Other operating income and other operating expenses - gross

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Other operating income	849	1.775
Gains from sale of non financial assets	583	1.444
Income from operating lease assets	71	56
Income from Investment property	0	0
Other income	195	275
Other operating expenses	-3.925	-3.795
Losses from sale of non financial assets	0	-7
Expense incurred in earning the operating lease assets income	-41	-51
Deposit guarantee	-2.020	-1.968
Banking levies and other taxes	-1.425	-1.558
Other expenses	-439	-211
Total	-3.076	-2.020

Banking levies and other taxes includes expenses of BAM -961 thousand related to fees to Banking Agency RS (2024: BAM -912 thousand).

(31) Personnel expenses

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Wages and salaries	-10.128	-9.493
Social security	-1.897	-1.782
Variable remuneration	-1.814	-1.739
Bonus and sales incentives	-1.487	-1.426
Cash-settled share-based payments	-327	-313
Other personal tax expenses	-22	-18
Additional social benefits	-407	-572
Expenses for retirement benefits	-2.774	-2.613
Expenses for severance payments	-22	-42
Income from release of other employee provisions	299	347
Other personnel expenses	-169	-111
Total	-16.934	-16.023

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Employees at closing date (Full Time Equivalent - FTE)	328,00	330,50
Employees average (FTE)	332,26	328,67

(32) Other administrative expenses

(000) BAM

	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
IT expense	-8.189	-7.770
Premises expenses (rent and other building expenses)	-3.321	-3.027
Legal and advisory costs	-1.868	-1.568
Advertising costs	-1.628	-1.657
Other administrative expenses	-1.239	-1.273
Total	-16.245	-15.295

(33) Depreciation and amortisation

(000) BAM

	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Property, plant and equipment	-1.772	-1.627
o/w right of use assets	-808	-717
Intangible assets	-1.095	-1.103
Total	-2.867	-2.730

(34) Other result

(000) BAM

	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Net result from legal cases	-59	-22
Release of provisions for legal cases and income from legal cases	9	137
Allocation of provisions for passive legal cases and legal costs	-68	-159
Net result from operational risks	-74	-94
Release of provisions from operational risk and income from operational risk	5	2
Allocation of provisions from operational risk and operational risk expenses	-79	-96
Modification gain or losses	-1	-27
Impairment / reversal of impairment from non financial assets	0	337
Reversal of impairment	9	394
Impairment	-9	-57
Total	-134	194

The line item "Impairment on non-financial assets" in 2025 contains of: impairment of Tangible and Intangible assets in amount of BAM -9 thousand and BAM 9 thousand represents reversal of impairment of repossessed assets due to sale (2024: Tangible and Intangible assets in amount of BAM -57 thousand and BAM 394 thousand represents reversal of impairment of repossessed assets due to sale).

The line item "Release of provisions for legal cases and income from legal cases" includes an amount of BAM 4 thousand of direct income based on an out-of-court settlement (2024: BAM 19 thousand).

(35) Credit loss expenses on financial assets

Credit loss expenses of impairment on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, at amortised cost and financial guarantees and commitments breaks down as follows:

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Change in CL on financial instruments at FVTOCI	-121	438
Change in CL on financial instruments at amortised cost	422	-3.660
Net allocation to risk provision	-3.699	-8.326
Proceeds from suspended and written-off loans and receivables	4.726	5.312
Directly recognised impairment losses	-605	-646
Net allocation of provisions for commitments and guarantees given	1.038	-1.459
Total	1.339	-4.681

(36) Taxes on income

	(000) BAM	
	01.01. - 31.12.2025	01.01. - 31.12.2024
Current tax	-2.758	-2.191
Deferred tax	61	-5
Total	-2.697	-2.196

36.1. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Operating result before tax	29.570	23.454
Theoretical income tax expense based on corporate tax rate of 10 %	-2.957	-2.345
Tax effects		
Effects of non-deductible expenses	-462	-196
Effects of non-deductible income	662	350
The change of deferred taxes and temporary differences	60	-5
Actual income tax (effective tax rate: 9,1% (2024: 9,4%))	-2.697	-2.196

36.2. Movements in deferred tax balances

Deferred tax assets related to temporary difference are recognised since future tax profits that allow utilisation appear highly likely.

Deferred taxes (tax assets or tax liabilities) have been recorded for the differences between carrying amounts for tax purposes and book values with regard to the following items:

2025	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance at 31 December		
				Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Provisions for loans and advances	1.042	92	0	1.134	1.134	0
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	136	-70	0	66	66	0
Revaluation of tangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations of equity instruments at FVTOCI	-17	0	-1	-18	0	-18
Revaluations of debt instruments at FVTOCI	177	0	-104	73	73	0
Allowances for expected credit losses of investment securities at FVOCI	18	0	12	30	30	0
Termination benefits and other long term employee benefits (compensation for termination of contracts, long-service leave, jubilee benefits)	41	1	6	48	48	0
Other	264	38	0	302	302	0
Total deferred Tax	1.661	61	-87	1.635	1.653	-18

The total change in deferred taxes in the financial statements is BAM -26 thousand (2024: BAM -336 thousand). Of which, BAM 61 thousand is recognized in the profit and loss statement (2024: BAM -5 thousand) and an amount of BAM -87 thousand is shown in other comprehensive income in equity (2024: BAM 331 thousand).

2024	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance at 31 December		
				Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Provisions for loans and advances	904	138	0	1.042	1.042	0
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	215	-79	0	136	136	0
Revaluation of tangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations of equity instruments at FVTOCI	-12	0	-5	-17	0	17
Revaluations of debt instruments at FVTOCI	463	0	-286	177	177	0
Allowances for expected credit losses of investment securities at FVOCI	62	0	-44	18	18	0
Termination benefits and other long term employee benefits (compensation for termination of contracts, long-service leave, jubilee benefits)	37	0	4	41	41	0
Other	328	-64	0	264	264	0
Total deferred tax	1.997	-5	-331	1.661	1.678	17

The development of deferred taxes in net terms is as follows:

	(000) BAM	
	2025	2024
Balance at start of period (01.01.)	1.661	1.997
Tax income/expense recognised in profit or loss	61	-5
Tax income/expense recognised in OCI	-87	-331
Balance at end of period (31.12.)	1.635	1.661

	(000) BAM	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets	1.653	1.678
Deferred tax liabilities	-18	-17
Total	1.635	1.661

Notes to the statement of financial position

(37) Cash reserves

	(000) BAM		
31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
Cash reserves ¹⁾	35.128	0	35.128
Cash balances at central banks	120.614	-293	120.321
Other demand deposits	30.513	-147	30.366
Total	186.255	-440	185.815

¹⁾Cash on hand

	(000) BAM		
31.12.2024	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
Cash reserves ¹⁾	31.469	0	31.469
Cash balances at central banks	189.771	-190	189.581
Other demand deposits	46.883	-226	46.657
Total	268.123	-416	267.707

¹⁾Cash on hand

Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits include amounts that are daily due and the minimum reserves. Cash balances at central banks also serve to meet the requirements for minimum reserves. The surplus of amounts above the minimum reserve at the account of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina also serves to fulfill the requirements for the minimum reserve. At the reporting date, the minimum reserve held was BAM 88.420 thousand (2024: BAM 82.930 thousand).

37.1. Cash reserves at central banks and other demand deposits - development of gross carrying amount

	(000) BAM			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025	236.654	0	0	236.654
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-84.980	0	0	-84.980
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-547	0	0	-547
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2025	151.127	0	0	151.127

	(000) BAM			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024	232.466	0	0	232.466
Changes in the gross carrying amount	4.464	0	0	4.464
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-276	0	0	-276
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	236.654	0	0	236.654

37.2. Cash reserves at central banks and other demand deposits - development of ECL allowance

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-416	0	0	-416
Changes in the loss allowance	-23	0	0	-23
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-1	0	0	-1
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-440	0	0	-440

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-522	0	0	-522
Changes in the loss allowance	106	0	0	106
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-416	0	0	-416

(38) Loans and advances

The Bank measures all loans and advances at amortised cost.

38.1. Loans and advances to credit institutions

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
Loans and advances to Credit institutions	36.578	-169	36.409

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
Loans and advances to Credit institutions	15.351	-66	15.285

Loans and advances to credit institutions includes amount of BAM 2.785 thousand related to cash outflow from ATMs after the cut-off time (2024: BAM 2.216 thousand) which are related:

- BAM 1.881 thousand (2024: BAM 1.377 thousand) to the Bank's clients who had sufficient funds in their deposit account at the time of the transaction (Note 44.2),
- BAM 339 thousand (2024: BAM 246 thousand) to the Bank's clients who would use the approved overdraft at the time of the transaction,
- BAM 565 thousand (2024: BAM 593 thousand) to clients of other banks.

Loans and advances to credit institutions - development of gross carrying amount

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025	15.351	0	0	15.351
Changes in the gross carrying amount	19.206	0	0	19.206
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	2021	0	0	2021
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2025	36.578	0	0	36.578

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024	3.009	0	0	3.009
Changes in the gross carrying amount	12.724	0	0	12.724
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-382	0	0	-382
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	15.351	0	0	15.351

Loans and advances to credit institutions - development of ECL

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-66	0	0	-66
Changes in the loss allowance	-112	0	0	-112
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	9	0	0	9
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-169	0	0	-169

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-1	0	0	-1
Changes in the loss allowance	-62	0	0	-62
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-3	0	0	-3
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-66	0	0	-66

38.2. Loans and advances to customers

31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	ECL			Carrying amount (net)
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Governments	935	-19	0	-1	915
Other financial corporations	6.184	-164	0	0	6.020
Non-financial corporations	171.841	-2.436	-2.396	-2.492	164.517
Households	605.798	-5.967	-9.211	-25.385	565.235
Total	784.758	-8.586	-11.607	-27.878	736.687

31.12.2024	Gross carrying amount	ECL			Carrying amount (net)
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Governments	1.487	-30	0	-1	1.456
Other financial corporations	3.344	-59	0	0	3.285
Non-financial corporations	162.574	-1.691	-2.430	-7.019	151.434
Households	547.708	-7.341	-11.040	-24.198	505.129
Total	715.113	-9.121	-13.470	-31.218	661.304

Development of gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers

	(000) BAM			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025	578.302	101.220	35.591	715.113
Changes in the gross carrying amount	115.328	-33.493	-3.402	78.433
Transfer between stages	-2.618	-4.497	7.115	0
Write-offs	-14	-1	-6.435	-6.450
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-1	0	0	-1
Foreign exchange and other movements	-6	-1	-2.330	-2.337
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2025	690.991	63.228	30.539	784.758

	(000) BAM			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024	552.594	103.083	31.457	687.134
Changes in the gross carrying amount	57.163	-22.630	-281	34.252
Transfer between stages	-31.422	20.768	10.654	0
Write-offs	-2	-1	-6.245	-6.248
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-27	0	0	-27
Foreign exchange and other movements	-4	0	6	2
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	578.302	101.220	35.591	715.113

Development of ECL allowances of loans and advances to customers

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-9.121	-13.470	-31.218	-53.809
Changes in the loss allowance	4.027	-861	-5.674	-2.508
Transfer between stages	-3.493	2.723	770	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Changes in models/risk parameters	0		0	0
Write-offs	1		6.430	6.431
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	1	1.814	1.815
Unwinding	0	0	285	285
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-8.586	-11.607	-27.878	-48.071

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-7.446	-15.711	-28.531	-51.688
Changes in the loss allowance	564	1.351	-10.485	-8.570
Transfer between stages	-2.239	890	1.349	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Changes in models/risk parameters	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	6.237	6.237
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	212	212
Unwinding	0	0	210	210
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-9.121	-13.470	-31.218	-53.809

Loans and advances to households

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025	445.295	74.980	27.433	547.708
Changes in the gross carrying amount	81.360	-17.449	-2.078	61.833
Transfer between stages	11.661	-18.040	6.379	0
Write-offs	-3	-1	-3.737	-3.741
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	-1	-1	-2
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2025	538.313	39.489	27.996	605.798

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024	394.971	74.167	27.575	496.713
Changes in the gross carrying amount	68.861	-10.207	-1.691	56.963
Transfer between stages	-18.533	11.021	7.512	0
Write-offs	-1	-1	-5.965	-5.967
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-3	0	2	-1
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	445.295	74.980	27.433	547.708

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-7.341	-11.040	-24.198	-42.579
Changes in the loss allowance	4537	-482	-5.982	-1.927
Transfer between stages	-3.164	2.310	854	0
Write-offs	1	1	3.734	3.736
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	207	207
Unwinding	0	0	208	208
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-5.967	-9.211	-25.385	-40.563

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-5.212	-12.196	-24.666	-42.074
Changes in the loss allowance	54	638	-7.368	-6.676
Transfer between stages	-2.183	518	1.665	0
Write-offs	0	0	5.963	5.963
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	208	208
Unwinding	0	0	205	205
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-7.341	-11.040	-24.198	-42.579

Loans and advances to non-financial corporations

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025	128.178	26.238	8.158	162.574
Changes in the gross carrying amount	31.661	-16.034	-1.325	14.302
Transfer between stages	-14.269	13.532	737	0
Write-offs	-1	0	-2.697	-2.698
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-1	0	0	-1
Foreign exchange and other movements	-6	0	-2.330	-2336
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2025	145.562	23.736	2.543	171.841

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024	153.944	23.684	3.883	181.511
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-12.850	-7.192	1.410	-18.632
Transfer between stages	-12.887	9.746	3.141	0
Write-offs	-1	0	-280	-281
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-27	0	0	-27
Foreign exchange and other movements	-1	0	4	3
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	128.178	26.238	8.158	162.574

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-1.691	-2.430	-7.019	-11.140
Changes in the loss allowance	-416	-378	309	-485
Transfer between stages	-329	412	-83	0
Write-offs	0	0	2.697	2.697
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	1.604	1.604
Unwinding	0	0	76	76
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-2.436	-2.396	-2.492	-7.324

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-2.114	-2.603	-3.865	-8.582
Changes in the loss allowance	479	-199	-3.116	-2.836
Transfer between stages	-56	372	-316	0
Write-offs	0	0	274	274
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	4	4
Unwinding	0	0	5	5
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-1.691	-2.430	-7.019	-11.140

Loans and advances to other financial corporations

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025	3.342	2	0	3.344
Changes in the gross carrying amount	2.850	-10	0	2.840
Transfer between stages	-10	10	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2025	6.182	2	0	6.184

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024	1.693	5.091	0	6.784
Changes in the gross carrying amount	1.649	-5.089	0	-3.440
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	3.342	2	0	3.344

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-59	0	0	-59
Changes in the loss allowance	-106	1	0	-105
Transfer between stages	1	-1	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Unwinding	0	0	0	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-164	0	0	-164

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-80	-895	0	-975
Changes in the loss allowance	21	895	0	916
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Unwinding	0	0	0	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-59	0	0	-59

Loans and advances to general governments

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025	1.487	0	0	1.487
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-543	1	0	-542
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	-10	0	0	-10
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2025	934	1	0	935

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024	1.986	141	-1	2.126
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-497	-142	0	-639
Transfer between stages	-2	1	1	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	1.487	0	0	1.487

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-30	0	-1	-31
Changes in the loss allowance	11	0	0	11
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Unwinding	0	0	0	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-19	0	-1	-20

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-40	-17	0	-57
Changes in the loss allowance	10	17	-1	26
Transfer between stages	0	0	0	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Unwinding	0	0	0	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-30	0	-1	-31

(39) Investment securities

(000) BAM

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	83.735	65.461
At amortised cost	59.059	36.576
Total	142.794	102.037

39.1. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Investment securities - development of gross carrying amount (Debt Securities)

(000) BAM

	Stage 1
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025	65.241
Changes in the gross carrying amount	18.382
Transfer between stages	0
Write-offs	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2025	83.623

(000) BAM

	Stage 1
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024	63.248
Changes in the gross carrying amount	1.993
Transfer between stages	0
Write-offs	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	65.241

Investment securities - development of ECL allowance

	(000) BAM	
	Stage 1	
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025		-181
Changes in the loss allowance		-121
Transfer between stages		0
Write-offs		0
Foreign exchange and other movements		0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025		-302

	(000) BAM	
	Stage 1	
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024		-619
Changes in the loss allowance		438
Transfer between stages		0
Write-offs		0
Foreign exchange and other movements		0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024		-181

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Debt securities	83.321	65.060
Governments	67.788	42.735
Credit institutions	15.533	22.325
Equity instruments	414	401
Other financial corporations	414	401
Total	83.735	65.461

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

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Banja Luka Stock Exchange	175	175
S.W.I.F.T	92	79
Central Register of Securities, Banja Luka	147	147
Total	414	401

39.2. At amortised cost

Investment securities at amortised cost - development of gross carrying amount

	(000) BAM	
	Stage 1	
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2025		36.758
Changes in the gross carrying amount		23.540
Transfer between stages		0
Write-offs		0
Foreign exchange and other movements		0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024		60.298

	(000) BAM	
	Stage 1	
Gross carrying amount at 01.01.2024		20.036
Changes in the gross carrying amount		16.722
Transfer between stages		0
Write-offs		0
Foreign exchange and other movements		0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024		36.758

Investment securities at amortised cost - development of ECL allowance

(000) BAM

	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-182
Changes in the loss allowance	-1.057
Transfer between stages	0
Write-offs	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-1.239

(000) BAM

	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-382
Changes in the loss allowance	200
Transfer between stages	0
Write-offs	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-182

(40) Tangible assets

(000) BAM

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Owned property, plant and equipment	18.734	18.732
Land and buildings	16.638	16.975
Plant and equipment	1.754	1.402
Plant and equipment - under construction	342	355
Right of use assets	1.779	2.013
Land and buildings	960	986
Plant and equipment	819	1.027
Investment property	656	677
Total	21.169	21.422

(41) Intangible assets

(000) BAM

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Software	3.028	3.074
Intangible assets under development	1.873	1.249
Total	4.901	4.323

(42) Development of tangible and intangible assets
42.1. Development of cost and carrying amounts

(000) BAM

2025	Owned property, plant and equipment			Right of use assets		Investment property	Total
	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Plant and equipment - under construction	Plant and equipment	Plant and equipment		
Acquisition cost 01.01	28.285	6.789	356	3.434	2.148	1.240	42.252
Additions	12	258	707	482	92	0	1.551
Disposals	-1	-234	0	0	0	0	-235
Transfers	187	533	-720	0	0	0	0
Acquisition cost 31.12	28.483	7.346	343	3.916	2.240	1.240	43.568
Cumulative depreciation 31.12	-11.846	-5.592	0	-3.045	-1332	-584	-22.399
Carrying amount 31.12	16.637	1.754	343	871	908	656	21.169

(000) BAM

2024	Owned property, plant and equipment			Right of use assets			Total
	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Plant and equipment - under construction	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Investment property	
Acquisition cost 01.01	27.684	7.031	228	3.036	1.114	1.240	40.333
Additions	36	315	754	488	944	0	2.537
Disposals	-33	-585	0	0	0	0	-618
Transfers	598	28	-626	-90	90	0	0
Acquisition cost 31.12	28.285	6.789	356	3.434	2.148	1.240	42.252
Cumulative depreciation 31.12	-11.311	-5.387	0	-2.538	-1.031	-563	-20.830
Carrying amount 31.12	16.974	1.402	356	896	1.117	677	21.422

(000) BAM

2025	Intangible assets		Total
	Software	Assets under development	
Acquisition cost 01.01	30.474	1.306	31.780
Additions	186	1.496	1.682
Internal development	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Transfers	866	-866	0
Acquisition cost 31.12	31.526	1.936	33.462
Cumulative depreciation 31.12	-28.497	-64	-28.561
Carrying amount 31.12	3.029	1.872	4.901

(000) BAM

2024	Intangible assets		Total
	Software	Assets under development	
Acquisition cost 01.01	28.952	1.438	30.390
Additions	53	1.337	1.390
Internal development	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Transfers	1.471	-1.471	0
Acquisition cost 31.12	30.476	1.304	31.780
Cumulative depreciation 31.12	-27.402	-55	-27.457
Carrying amount 31.12	3.074	1.249	4.323

42.2. Development of depreciation and amortisation

(000) BAM

2025	Owned property, plant and equipment			Right of use assets		Investment property	Total
	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Plant and equipment - under construction	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment		
Cumulative depreciation 01.01	-11.311	-5.387	0	-2.538	-1031	-563	-20.830
Reclassification from assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	224	0	0	0	0	224
Scheduled depreciation	-535	-429	0	-507	-301	-21	-1.793
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Write-ups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative depreciation 31.12	-11.846	-5.592	0	-3.045	-1.332	-584	-22.399

(000) BAM

2024	Owned property, plant and equipment			Right of use assets		Investment property	Total
	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Plant and equipment - under construction	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment		
Cumulative depreciation 01.01	-10.864	-5.534	0	-2.031	-821	-541	-19.791
Reclassification from assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	33	578	0	0	0	0	611
Scheduled depreciation	-480	-429	0	-507	-210	-22	-1.648
Impairment	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-2
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Write-ups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative depreciation 31.12	-11.311	-5.387	0	-2.538	-1.031	-563	-20.830

(000) BAM

2025	Software	Intangible assets Assets under development	Total
Cumulative depreciation 01.01	-27.402	-55	-27.457
Disposals	0	0	0
Scheduled depreciation	-1.095	0	-1.095
Impairment	0	-9	-9
Other changes	0	0	0
Write-ups	0	0	0
Cumulative depreciation 31.12	-28.497	-64	-28.561

(000) BAM

2024	Software	Intangible assets Assets under development	Total
Cumulative depreciation 01.01	-26.298	0	-26.298
Disposals	0	0	0
Scheduled depreciation	-1.104	0	-1.104
Impairment	0	-55	-55
Other changes	0	0	0
Write-ups	0	0	0
Cumulative depreciation 31.12	-27.402	-55	-27.457

(43) Other assets

The other assets contain the following main positions:

(000) BAM

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Prepayments and accrued income	1.036	1.095
Given advances for services	339	352
Repossessed assets (emergency acquired assets)	0	0
Inventories	40	136
Receivables from funds for paid sick leave	142	236
Receivables from courts for deposits that are refundable	111	133
Other remaining assets	465	322
Total	2.133	2.274

(44) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Deposits and borrowings	908.486	861.293
Deposits of credit institutions	321	13.999
Deposits of customers	861.361	831.823
Borrowings	46.804	15.471
Other financial liabilities o/w lease liabilities	9.014 2.057	9.011 1.317
Total	917.500	870.304

44.1. Deposits of credit institutions

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Current accounts / overnight deposits	321	306
Deposits with agreed terms	0	13.693
Total	321	13.999

44.2. Deposits of customers

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Current accounts / overnight deposits	586.100	545.732
Governments	20.516	23.172
Other financial corporations	8.190	5.748
Non-financial corporations	133.116	141.757
Households	424.278	375.055
Deposits with agreed terms	275.261	286.091
Governments	6.000	13.001
Other financial corporations	39.729	58.313
Non-financial corporations	21.478	11.152
Households	208.054	203.625
Total	861.361	831.823

Total mount of Deposits to households includes BAM 1.881 thousand (2024: BAM 1.377 thousand) related to cash outflow from ATMs after the cut-off time of Bank's clients who had sufficient funds in their deposit account at the time of the transaction. Settlement of these transactions was done in the beginning of year 2026.

44.3. Borrowings

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Credit institutions	6.078	5.845
Other financial institutions	40.726	9.626
Total	46.804	15.471

Overview by client can be shown in following table:

	Interest rates in %	(000) BAM	
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024
EBRD	2,4-2,6	6.078	5.845
EFSE	5,8-6,0	40.726	9.626
Total		46.804	15.471

EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) has placed a long-term loan to the Bank for long-term non-purpose financing of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The interest is determined on the basis of 6M EURIBOR, +/- percentage point, with a determined minimum interest rate, in accordance with the Financing Agreement. Companies that are financed from these sources are obliged to comply with the prescribed environmental and social norms defined by the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina/Republic of Srpska. In addition, during 2024 and 2025, the Bank signed an MREL agreement on a long-term loan with EFSE (European Fund For Southeast Europe), where the interest is also determined on the basis of 6M EURIBOR, +/- percentage point.

Development and Employment Fund of the RS, Fund for Development of Eastern Region of the of the RS and Housing Fund of the RS borrowings were repaid in September 2024.

Reconciliation of borrowings and cash flows from financial activities can be shown as follows:

	(000) BAM	
	2025	2024
Change of cash flows from financial activities		
Balance 01.January	15.471	13.905
Increase of borrowings	35.205	15.646
Repayment of borrowings	-3.716	-13.919
Paid interest	-1.674	-373
Total change of cash flows from financial activities	45.286	15.259
Other changes related to liabilities		
Interest expense	1.518	212
Total other changes related to liabilities	1.518	212
Balance 31.December	46.804	15.471

(45) Provisions

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Pending legal disputes	264	254
Commitments and guarantees granted	1.986	3.024
Pensions and other post employment defined benefit obligations	476	413
Provisions for operational risk	208	208
Other provisions	55	55
Total	2.989	3.954

The item “pending legal disputes” includes provisions for legal risks in connection with customer protection claims. Further, outstanding obligations such as pending legal disputes in connection with the loan business are disclosed under this item. No further disclosures according to IAS 37.92 are made in order to protect the Bank’s position in these legal disputes. More information see in Note 60 Legal risk.

The calculated amount for provisions for restructuring measures, pending legal disputes as well as for other provisions is based on best possible estimates of expected outflows of economically useful resources as at the reporting date, including also the consideration of risks and uncertainties which are expected with regard to the fulfillment of the obligation. Estimates take into account risks and uncertainties. Outflows of economically useful resources resulting from these measures are to be expected in the course of the next five business years. However, it should be considered that, especially in relation to provisions for legal claims, the outcome of the underlying proceedings is in many cases difficult to predict and for this reason final timing could significantly deviate from original estimate.

45.1. Provisions - development of loan commitments, financial guarantee and other commitments given

	(000) BAM			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Nominal value at 01.01.2025	129.023	21.196	1.597	151.816
Changes in the nominal value	10.252	-1.056	-1.557	7.639
Transfer between stages	-2.762	2.676	86	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Nominal value at 31.12.2025	136.513	22.816	126	159.455

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Nominal value at 01.01.2024	118.314	25.402	0	143.716
Changes in the nominal value	9.110	1.736	-2.746	8.100
Transfer between stages	1.599	-5.942	4.343	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
Nominal value at 31.12.2024	129.023	21.196	1.597	151.816

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2025	-633	-794	-1.597	-3.024
Changes in the loss allowance	71	-533	1.500	1.038
Transfer between stages	-342	345	-3	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2025	-904	-982	-100	-1.986

(000) BAM

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 01.01.2024	-692	-873	0	-1.565
Changes in the loss allowance	380	-433	-1.406	-1.459
Transfer between stages	-321	512	-191	0
Write-offs	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0	0	0	0
ECL allowance as at 31.12.2024	-633	-794	-1.597	-3.024

45.2. Provisions - development of other provisions

(000) BAM

	Carrying amount 01.01.2025	Allocations	Use	Releases	Other changes	Carrying amount 31.12.2025
Pensions and other post employment defined benefit obligations	413	0	85	-22	0	476
Pending legal disputes	254	0	33	-18	-5	264
Provisions for operational risk	208	0	0	0	0	208
Other	55	0	0	0	0	55
Total	930	0	118	-40	-5	1.003

(000) BAM

	Carrying amount 01.01.2024	Allocations	Use	Releases	Other changes	Carrying amount 31.12.2024
Pensions and other post employment defined benefit obligations	371	84	-42	0	0	413
Pending legal disputes	410	118	-155	-119	0	254
Provisions for operational risk	199	34	-25	0	0	208
Other	56	0	-1	0	0	55
Total	1.036	236	-223	-119	0	930

45.3. Provisions - development of provisions for retirement benefits and severance payments

The development of the present value of obligations relating to retirement benefits and severance payments is displayed below. For reasons of immateriality, disclosures were summarised.

(000) BAM

	2025	2024
Present value of the defined benefit obligations as of 01.01	413	371
+ Current service cost	22	42
+ Contributions paid to the plan	0	0
+/- Actuarial gains/losses	63	42
+/- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-7	-5
+/- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	70	47
+/- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes from experience assumptions	0	0
- Payments from the plan	-22	-42
+ Past service cost	0	0
+/- through business combinations and disposals	0	0
+/- Other changes	0	0
Present value of the defined benefit obligations as of 31.12	476	413

Due to the low amount of personnel provisions for the Bank as at 31 December 2025, further disclosures according to IAS 19 are omitted.

(46) Other liabilities

(000) BAM

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Deferred income	201	190
Liabilities for gross salaries	1.401	1.296
Accruals	613	563
Liabilities for variable payments	2.428	2.042
Other liabilities	133	234
Total	4.776	4.325

(47) Equity

(000) BAM

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Equity	205.764	198.060
Share capital	153.094	153.094
Legal reserves	3.248	2.185
Revaluation reserves	-199	-143
Fair value reserve	-150	-1.232
Retained earnings	49.771	44.156
Other reserves	0	0
Non-controlling interest	0	0

Direct owner of the Bank is Addiko Bank AG Austria.

The total amount of BAM 153.094 thousand (2024: BAM 153.094 thousand) corresponds to the fully paid in share capital, which is divided into 153.094.205 common stock (ordinary) shares with a par value of BAM 1 per share, which was registered with the District Commercial Court of Banja Luka on January 25, 2017 under Decision no. 057-0-Reg-17-000103.

Legal reserves are created from the net profit in the amount of at least 5% of the profit until it reaches an amount that cannot be less than 10% of the core capital.

The revaluation reserves includes the measurement results - after taking deferred taxes into account - for the tangible and intangible assets measured at fair value model, and actuarial gains and losses for defined plans.

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.

Retained earnings represent accumulated net earnings brought forward.

The Bank recorded a profit in the amount of BAM 26.873 thousand in the financial year 2025.

(48) 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 receivables from credit institutions and customers, liabilities to credit institutions and customers.

The cash flow from investing activities includes cash inflows and outflows arising from securities, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, cash balances at central banks that are daily due and deposits that are daily due.

Segment Reporting

The Bank's segment reporting is based on IFRS 8 Operating Segments, which adopts the management approach. Accordingly, segment data is prepared based on internal management reporting. The business segmentation is subdivided into Consumer and SME Business, which are the focus segments and into non-focus segments, which are Large Corporates, Public Finance and Mortgages. To evaluate the result of the respective segments, the Management Board uses as main performance measures the statement of profit or loss as set out below as well as gross performing loan volumes, deposit volumes and belonging KPIs. In the profit or loss statement of the segment report interest income and interest expenses are netted in the position net interest income, which reflects the presentation in the internal reporting and thus is basis for further steering of the Bank by the Management Board.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the significant accounting policies. The Bank evaluates performance for each segment on the basis of a.) operating result before tax b.) gross performing loans volumes and c.) deposit volumes as management's consideration of the most relevant items in evaluating the results of the respective segments.

Business Segmentation

The segment reporting comprises the five following business segments:

Consumer: the Bank's Consumer segment serves more than a hundred thousand customers, which includes Private Individuals (excluding mortgage and housing loans) through a network of 28 branches and state of the art digital channels.

SME Business: the Bank offers the full product suite to circa 4 thousand active SME clients (companies with annual turnover up to BAM 97.791 thousand). SME business is a main strategic segment of the Bank, in which the Bank is targeting the real economy with working capital, investment loans and a strong focus on trade finance products.

Mortgage: Mortgage and housing loans portfolio

Large Corporates: This segment includes legal entities and entrepreneurs with annual gross revenues of more than BAM 97.791 thousand. The Bank services local and international companies by centralised and specialized local teams.

Public Finance: Public Finance segment is oriented on participation in public tenders for the financing requirements of the key public institutions in country as Ministry of finance, state enterprises and local governments.

Corporate Center: This segment consists of Treasury business in the Bank as well as central functions items like overhead, project-related operating expenses, contributions to the single resolution fund, bank levy and the intercompany reconciliation.

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Focus segments			Non-focus segments		Corporate Center	Total
	Consumer	Business SME	Mortgage	Large Corporates	Public Finance		
Net banking income	49.790	11.777	667	852	27	4.341	67.454
Net interest income	33.346	7.724	667	469	-168	3.677	45.715
Net fee and commission income	16.444	4.053	0	383	195	664	21.739
Net result from financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
Other operating result	0	0	0	0	0	-3.076	-3.076
Operating income	49.790	11.777	667	852	27	1.298	64.411
Operating expenses	-21.324	-6.079	-17	-647	-568	-7.411	-36.046
Operating result before impairments and provisions	28.466	5.698	650	205	-541	-6.113	28.365
Other result	0	0	0	0	0	-134	-134
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	1.463	593	1.303	-700	2	-1.322	1.339
Result before tax	29.929	6.291	1.953	-495	-539	-7.569	29.570
Business volume							
Net loans and receivables	542.499	172.252	10.020	10.720	917	36.688	773.096
o/w gross performing loans customers	552.708	175.375	9.953	11.559	882	0	750.477
Financial liabilities at AC	598.897	158.928	0	25.738	32073	101864	917.500

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Focus segments			Non-focus segments		Corporate Center	Total
	Consumer	Business SME	Mortgage	Large Corporates	Public Finance		
Net banking income	44.032	12.887	895	1.248	-47	4.565	63.580
Net interest income	29.170	8.756	895	870	-231	4.544	44.004
Net fee and commission income	14.862	4.131	0	378	184	21	19.576
Net result from financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	429	429
Other operating result	0	0	0	0	0	-2.020	-2.020
Operating income	44.032	12.887	895	1.248	-47	2.974	61.989
Operating expenses	-20.094	-6.018	-26	-667	-581	-6.662	-34.048
Operating result before impairments and provisions	23.938	6.869	869	581	-628	-3.688	27.941
Other result	0	0	0	0	0	194	194
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	-3.670	-3.597	1.309	572	566	139	-4.681
Result before tax	20.268	3.272	2.178	1.153	-62	-3.355	23.454
Business volume							
Net loans and receivables	482.665	152.793	13.472	10.750	1.460	15.449	676.589
o/w gross performing loans customers	495.709	154.799	13.428	10.899	1.427	0	676.262
Financial liabilities at AC	550.465	151.336	0	27.074	40.891	100.538	870.304

The relation between net commission income and reportable segments can be seen in the tables below:

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Focus segments		Non-focus segments		Corporate Center	Total
	Consumer	SME Business	Large Corporates	Public Finance		
Accounts and Packages	6.473	1.051	8	23	6	7.561
Transactions	2.792	2.198	206	200	47	5.443
Cards	4.894	197	0	0	1	5.092
Loans	1.683	109	2	0	0	1.794
Trade finance	1	687	192	2	0	882
Securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bancassurance	3.569	3	0	0	0	3.572
FX & DCC	2.599	375	7	0	0	2.981
Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	35	6	0	0	675	716
Fee and commission income	22.046	4.626	415	225	729	28.041
Accounts and Packages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transactions	-414	-326	-31	-30	-7	-808
Cards	-4.900	-197	0	0	-1	-5.098
Securities	0	0	0	0	-53	-53
Bancassurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Client incentives	-103	0	0	0	0	-103
Trade finance	0	0	0	0	0	0
FX changes	-135	-36	-1	0	0	-172
Loans	-30	-4	0	0	0	-34
Other	-20	-10	0	0	-4	-34
Fee and commission expenses	-5.602	-573	-32	-30	-65	-6.302
Net fee and commission income	16.444	4.053	383	195	664	21.739

¹Segment Consumer contributed fully (100%) to the net fee and commission income of the segment Retail

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Focus segments		Non-focus segments		Corporate Center	Total
	Consumer	SME Business	Large Corporates	Public Finance		
Accounts and Packages	5.652	1.001	10	22	5	6.690
Transactions	2.553	2.243	198	192	51	5.237
Cards	4.718	161	0	0	1	4.880
Loans	1.612	82	3	0	0	1.697
Trade finance	1	650	188	3	0	842
Securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bancassurance	2.508	3	0	0	0	2.511
FX & DCC	2.660	419	6	0	0	3.085
Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	32	3	0	0	0	35
Fee and commission income	19.736	4.562	405	217	57	24.977
Accounts and Packages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transactions	-440	-271	-27	-33	-3	-774
Cards	-4.265	-147	0	0	-1	-4.413
Securities	0	0	0	0	-32	-32
Bancassurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Client incentives	-90	0	0	0	0	-90
Trade finance	0	0	0	0	0	0
FX changes	-5	-1	0	0	0	-6
Loans	-54	-3	0	0	0	-57
Other	-20	-9	0	0	0	-29
Fee and commission expenses	-4.874	-431	-27	-33	-36	-5.401
Net fee and commission income	14.862	4.131	378	184	21	19.576

¹Segment Consumer contributed fully (100%) to the net fee and commission income of the segment Retail

Risk Report

(49) Risk control and monitoring

The Bank steers and monitors its risks across all business segments, with the aim of optimising the risk profile and guaranteeing risk-bearing capacity at all times and therefore protecting the bank's creditors.

The following central principles apply in the Bank 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.
- 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.

(50) Risk strategy & Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)

The Bank's 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 Company's business strategy and risk orientation. 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's 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.

The Bank has established a Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) which sets the bank's risk appetite while following the bank's business and risk strategy. Furthermore, RAF determines the risks undertaken in relation to its risk capacity and taking into consideration the budget, risk strategy and the Recovery Plan giving an interlinked framework for proper internal steering and surveillance.

(51) Risk organisation

Ensuring adequate risk management structures and processes is in the responsibility of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The CRO acts independently of business units.

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

In 2025, the following organisational units were operative:

Risk Management -The bank is responsible for credit risk management for all customer segments that are segmented either as retail or non-retail (legal entities), and legal entities include the segments Standard, Small, Medium, as well as Large and Public clients. This includes operational and strategic roles. It operationally covers the analysis and approval of credit requests, as well as the monitoring and collection of problematic placements, while strategically defining policies, procedures, manuals, guidelines and all other documents for the above-mentioned segments of credit risk management, all with the aim of supporting the profitable growth of the portfolio, while ensuring that credit risk is aligned with the framework of Bank's budget.

Risk Control Department - the risk management control function is organizationally located within the risk control function. It consists of the Credit Risk Control and Data Management Team, the Non-Credit Risk Control and Fraud Prevention Team and two expert functions: CISO Expert Function and Real Estate Appraisal Expert Function.

The Credit Risk Control and Data Management Team - ensures the risk strategy, implements credit risk control, calculates internal capital requirements, tests resistance to stress, coordinates the preparation of the Recovery Plan and ICAAP report, classifies and evaluates exposures, i.e. allocates exposure to credit risk levels and determines expected credit losses, performs planning of key financial indicators of asset quality, management and participation in the development, implementation and improvement of models and tools for measuring and controlling exposure to credit risk, and performs data management and data quality in local DWH and relevant group databases.

The Non-Credit Risk Control and Fraud Prevention Team defines thresholds, monitors risk indicators and initiates measures to manage the Bank's market and liquidity risk within the defined risk-taking capacity, internal limits and regulatory restrictions, coordinates the preparation of the ILAAP report, defines the strategic direction of the operational risk management framework that includes identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting, providing a mechanism for discussing and escalating problems that leads to better risk management and increased institutional resilience. Also, the responsibility of this team includes activities on the prevention of operational and fraud risks and the creation of a framework for monitoring and preventing credit fraud. The team is also responsible for coordination and support in the outsourcing process.

The CISO Expert Function is responsible for defining the information security strategy, monitoring compliance with the internal information security policy, coordinating information security risk assessment activities, implementing and monitoring relevant group standards, participating in incident investigations in this area, coordinating the activities of creating business impact analysis (BIA), coordinating the development of business continuity management plans.

Expert Function Real Estate Valuation is responsible for preparation of valuations, statistical valuations, and control of external real estate valuations, development of an action plan related to valuations, and all types of reports on valuations of collateral and bank assets.

(52) Internal risk management guidelines

The Bank defines 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. 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.

(53) Credit risk

53.1. Definition

According to the Strategy and Business Policy and Risk Management Strategy, credit risk is the most important driver of risk in the Bank. It is divided into different subtypes of risk, of which the counterparty risk (basic; eng. single name risk) is the most important and requires special treatment.

53.2. General requirements

The credit 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.

In accordance with the instructions of the competent authorities, as defined by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, decisions on credit placements are made by the Bank's Credit Committee as well as key personnel in the Risk Control Department, depending on the level of exposure of credit placements.

If the credit request leads to the Bank's total exposure of more than 10% of recognized capital to the GoB or to any subsequent increase in that exposure, it is necessary to obtain prior consent for concluding a legal transaction from the Supervisory Board, i.e. the body appointed by the Supervisory Board.

The Bank's Credit Committee is the permanent committee of the Bank and the highest body for making credit decisions.

53.3. 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 of default on a 20-level master rating scale, while non-performing clients have a default probability of 1 (because the default event has already occurred).

53.4. Risk limitation

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

Any client (legal entity or natural person) who has any credit risk exposure or obligations within the Bank must be connected to other private persons or to groups of connected clients.

When it comes to the assessment/underwriting (assuming credit risk) of an individual client or GoB, which is carried out through defined credit risk assessments, whether for the purpose of new business or review of existing business, it is necessary to consider and analyze all types the connection and influence of the observed client connected to one or more other clients, regardless of whether other clients have credit risk exposure in the Bank or not. The sources of information used are: detailed information on the main customers, suppliers, ownership structure, management structure of the observed company, cash flows of the client and all other aspects of economic interconnection based on control, management or ownership, as well as the Central Credit Registry.

Based on the aforementioned assessment, ie. relationship control and economic dependence, and in accordance with the definition of affiliated clients, two or more clients with exposure in the Bank are treated as one risk.

In order to appropriately assess and mitigate the risk that arises due to different types of business and exposure to banks and when investing in securities, the Bank monitors and limits the aforementioned primarily through a limit establishment system, applying different categories of limits depending on the type of business /exposures and counterparties. Applying for limits, managing exposures, as well as monitoring and reporting, is the responsibility of the relevant local departments and committees, as well as the Group ones. In the event that the limits are exceeded, escalation processes are defined, and measures to mitigate the aforementioned risks are also defined.

53.5. Reconciliation between Financial instruments classes and Credit risk exposure

The credit risk exposure comprises the gross carrying amount (on and 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, whereas amortised cost is used for loans.

All the written-off exposures which are not written-off as a part of the asset sale or debt settlement process, and are therefore kept out-of balance, continue to be subject to enforcement activity.

Breakdown of net exposure within the Bank in accordance with IFRS 7.35M as at 31 December 2025:

(000) BAM

31.12.2025 Financial instruments	Performing			Non-Performing					Total Net
	Exposure	ECL ²⁾	Net	Exposure	ECL ²⁾	Net	Exposure	ECL ²⁾	
Cash reserves ¹⁾	151.127	-440	150.687	0	0	0	151.127	-440	150.687
Loans and receivables of which credit institutions	790.791	-20.362	770.429	30.545	-27.878	2.667	821.336	-48.240	773.096
of which customer loans	36.578	-169	36.409	0	0	0	36.578	-169	36.409
Investment securities ³⁾	754.213	-20.193	734.020	30.545	-27.878	2.667	784.758	-48.071	736.687
On balance total	1.085.839	-22.343	1.063.496	30.545	-27.878	2.667	1.116.384	-50.221	1.066.163
Off balance	143.921	-1.541	142.380	0	0	0	143.921	-1.541	142.380
Total	1.245.168	-24.230	1.220.938	30.671	-27.978	2.693	1.275.839	-52.208	1.223.631
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total credit risk exposure	1.245.168	-24.230	1.220.938	30.671	-27.978	2.693	1.275.839	-52.208	1.223.631

¹⁾ The position does not include cash on hand

²⁾ Expected credit losses

³⁾ Without equity instruments

The following table shows the exposure in accordance with IFRS 7.35M as at 31 December 2024:

(000) BAM)

31.12.2024 Financial instruments	Performing			Non-Performing					Total Net
	Exposure	ECL ²⁾	Net	Exposure	ECL ²⁾	Net	Exposure	ECL ²⁾	
Cash reserves ¹⁾	236.654	-416	236.238	0	0	0	236.654	-416	236.238
Loans and receivables of which credit institutions	694.873	-22.657	672.216	35.591	-31.218	4.373	730.464	-53.875	676.589
of which customer loans	15.351	-66	15.285	0	0	0	15.351	-66	15.285
Investment securities ³⁾	679.522	-22.591	656.931	35.591	-31.218	4.373	715.113	-53.809	661.304
On balance total	1.033.526	-23.436	1.010.090	35.591	-31.218	4.373	1.069.117	-54.654	1.014.463
Off balance	101.999	-363	101.636	0	0	0	101.999	-363	101.636
Total	1.183.745	-24.863	1.158.882	37.188	-32.815	4.373	1.220.933	-57.678	1.163.255
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total credit risk exposure	1.183.745	-24.863	1.158.882	37.188	-32.815	4.373	1.220.933	-57.678	1.163.255

¹⁾ The position does not include cash on hand

²⁾ Expected credit losses

³⁾ Without equity instruments

53.6. Credit risk exposure by rating class

The overall NPE stock development in 2025 is mainly influenced by inflow of new NPE and accounting write-off repayments, settlements and collection effects. Taking all these effects into consideration the overall non-performing exposure decreased during 2025 by BAM 6,5 million, which is mostly due to the decrease of NPE portfolio in in the SME segment, ie write-offs, repayments and selling of receivables.

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

	(000) BAM						
31.12.2025	1A-1E	2A-2E	3A-3E	Watch	NPE	No rating	Total
Consumer	190.712	289.839	67.309	37.576	26.387	0	611.823
SME	128.106	137.724	19.479	5.574	2.589	62	293.534
Non-Focus	58.128	25.097	75.524	6.487	1.694	3	166.933
o/w Large Corporate	0	14.410	5.485	5.920	648	0	26.463
o/w Mortgage	3.532	5.045	894	567	1.045	0	11.083
o/w Public Finance	54.596	5.642	69.145	0	1	3	129.387
Corporate Center ¹⁾	70.299	6.294	126.911	0	0	45	203.549
Total	447.245	458.954	289.223	49.637	30.670	110	1.275.839

¹⁾Corporate Center includes financial institutions considering national bank exposure, deposits as well as securities

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

	(000) BAM						
31.12.2024	1A-1E	2A-2E	3A-3E	Watch	NPE	No rating	Total
Consumer	162.595	264.014	63.731	34.077	25.738	233	550.388
SME	31.751	132.762	89.035	8.999	9.276	46	271.869
Non-Focus	31.119	25.935	62.323	2.591	2.175	1	124.144
o/w Large Corporate	4.000	18.685	4.547	0	648	0	27.880
o/w Mortgage	4.039	7.249	1.106	1.127	1.526	0	15.047
o/w Public Finance	23.080	1	56.670	1.464	1	1	81.217
Corporate Center ¹⁾	76.236	2.766	195.530	0	0	0	274.532
Total	301.701	425.477	410.619	45.667	37.189	280	1.220.933

¹⁾Corporate Center includes financial institutions considering national bank exposure, deposits as well as securities

The classification of credit assets into risk grades is based on Bank 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;
- 2A-2E: representing customers with a good or moderate credit standing;
- 3A-3E: representing customers with a medium or high credit risk;
- Watch: representing customers with which are on the list of exposures that need to be monitored separately, i.e. clients with increased credit risk identified by the Bank on the basis of internally defined quantitative and qualitative criteria
- NPE (default): one or more of the default criteria under Decision about credit risk management and establishment of expected credit losses are met: payments have been overdue for more than 90 days in material significant amount or the bank considers that the debtor will not fully settle his obligations to the bank „Unlikeliness to pay-UTP“ (i.e. significantly doubts the customer's credit standing, there are risk-oriented restructuring measures leading to a forborne non-performing exposure, there is a realisation of a loan loss or bankruptcy proceedings are initiated).

As at the reporting date, exposures with “No rating” can be identified, which are related to newly originated clients which first month after placement do not have calculated behavioural rating or clients that left the “default” status, and which will be assigned a rating in the following monthly rating calculation cycle.

Default status (Stage 3) is applied at the client level which means if an obligor defaults on one deal, then the customers'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 advances to customers at amortised cost:

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	242.454	1.578	0	244.032
2A-2E	365.167	11.357	0	376.524
3A-3E	74.442	11.314	0	85.756
Watch	8.841	38.948	0	47.789
NPE	0	0	30.546	30.546
No rating	82	29	0	111
Total gross carrying amount	690.986	63.226	30.546	784.758
Loss allowance	-8.586	-11.607	-27.878	-48.071
Carrying amount	682.400	51.619	2.668	736.687

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	157.780	5.480	0	163.260
2A-2E	311.089	33.483	0	344.572
3A-3E	100.532	25.539	0	126.071
Watch	8.828	36.511	0	45.339
NPE	0	0	35.592	35.592
No rating	72	207	0	279
Total gross carrying amount	578.301	101.220	35.592	715.113
Loss allowance	-9.121	-13.470	-31.218	-53.809
Carrying amount	569.180	87.750	4.374	661.304

Loans and advances to banks at amortised cost:

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	27.903	0	0	27.903
2A-2E	5.868	0	0	5.868
3A-3E	2.807	0	0	2.807
Watch	0	0	0	0
NPE	0	0	0	0
No rating	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	36.578	0	0	36.578
Loss allowance	-169	0	0	-169
Carrying amount	36.409	0	0	36.409

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	13.112	0	0	13.112
2A-2E	0	0	0	0
3A-3E	2.239	0	0	2.239
Watch	0	0	0	0
NPE	0	0	0	0
No rating	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	15.351	0	0	15.351
Loss allowance	-66	0	0	-66
Carrying amount	15.285	0	0	15.285

Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	58.123	0	0	58.123
2A-2E	0	0	0	0
3A-3E	25.501	0	0	25.501
Watch	0	0	0	0
NPE	0	0	0	0
No rating	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	83.624	0	0	83.624
Loss allowance	-303	0	0	-303
Carrying amount	83.321	0	0	83.321

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	39.717	0	0	39.717
2A-2E	0	0	0	0
3A-3E	25.524	0	0	25.524
Watch	0	0	0	0
NPE	0	0	0	0
No rating	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	65.241	0	0	65.241
Loss allowance	-181	0	0	-181
Carrying amount	65.060	0	0	65.060

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost:

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	11.942	0	0	11.942
2A-2E	5.641	0	0	5.641
3A-3E	42.716	0	0	42.716
Watch	0	0	0	0
NPE	0	0	0	0
No rating	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	60.299	0	0	60.299
Loss allowance	-1.240	0	0	-1.240
Carrying amount	59.059	0	0	59.059

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	5.713	0	0	5.713
2A-2E	0	0	0	0
3A-3E	31.045	0	0	31.045
Watch	0	0	0	0
NPE	0	0	0	0
No rating	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	36.758	0	0	36.758
Loss allowance	-182	0	0	-182
Carrying amount	36.576	0	0	36.576

Commitments and financial guarantees given:

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	72.125	6.276	0	78.401
2A-2E	59.072	11.440	0	70.512
3A-3E	5.252	3.316	0	8.568
Watch	64	1.784	0	1.848
NPE	0	0	126	126
No rating	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	136.513	22.816	126	159.455
Loss allowance	-904	-982	-100	-1.986
Carrying amount	135.609	21.834	26	157.469

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating class				
1A-1E	36.838	2288	0	39.126
2A-2E	67.029	11.128	0	78.157
3A-3E	25.094	7.511	0	32.605
Watch	61	269	0	330
NPE	0	0	1597	1597
No rating	1	0	0	1
Total gross carrying amount	129.023	21.196	1.597	151.816
Loss allowance	-633	-794	-1597	-3.024
Carrying amount	128.390	20.402	0	148.792

53.7. Exposure by business sector

The following tables present the on balance exposure of non-financial corporations by industry based on the “NACE Code 2.0”.

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Non-financial corporations Gross carrying amount	ECL
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.041	-53
B Mining and quarrying	1.897	-34
C Manufacturing	58.231	-1.520
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9.682	-1.092
E Water supply	1.378	-60
F Construction	27.037	-657
G Wholesale and retail trade	37.581	-1.969
H Transport and storage	14.937	-950
I Accommodation and food service activities	3.656	-175
J Information and communication	6.617	-278
K Financial and insurance activities	0	0
L Real estate activities	3	0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.269	-510
N Administrative and support service activities	319	-6
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0
P Education	114	-2
Q Human health services and social work activities	426	-7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0
S Other services	652	-11
Loans and advances	171.841	-7.324

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Non-financial corporations Gross carrying amount	ECL
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.327	-78
B Mining and quarrying	1.734	-32
C Manufacturing	51.217	-1.777
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12.074	-487
E Water supply	825	-43
F Construction	24.095	-480
G Wholesale and retail trade	44.908	-6.047
H Transport and storage	11.656	-1.071
I Accommodation and food service activities	4.139	-115
J Information and communication	3.745	-82
K Financial and insurance activities	0	0
L Real estate activities	219	-2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.854	-912
N Administrative and support service activities	269	-5
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0
P Education	32	-1
Q Human health services and social work activities	474	-8
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0
S Other services	5	0
Loans and advances	162.574	-11.140

53.8. Presentation of exposure by overdue days

(000) BAM

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	569.716	17.642	2.282	1.002	21.181	611.823
SME	288.459	2.980	93	2	2.000	293.534
Non-Focus	165.026	757	0	27	1.123	166.933
o/w Large Corporate	25.815	0	0	0	648	26.463
o/w Mortgage	9.825	757	0	27	474	11.083
o/w Public Finance	129.386	0	0	0	1	129.387
Corporate Center	203.549	0	0	0	0	203.549
Total	1.226.750	21.379	2.375	1.031	24.304	1.275.839

(000) BAM

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	508.051	16.949	2.668	1.680	21.040	550.388
SME	257.052	5.885	66	3	8.863	271.869
Non-Focus	121.799	940	97	14	1.294	124.144
o/w Large Corporate	27.232	0	0	0	648	27.880
o/w Mortgage	13.351	940	97	14	645	15.047
o/w Public Finance	81.216	0	0	0	1	81.217
Corporate Center	271.995	2.537	0	0	0	274.532
Total	1.158.897	26.311	2.831	1.697	31.197	1.220.933

53.9. Breakdown of financial assets by degree of impairment

Overdue but not impaired financial assets:

	(000) BAM			
	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Exposure	Collateral	Exposure	Collateral
Loans and advances to customers (on- and off-balance)				
- overdue to 30 days	20.269	1.614	25.558	2.107
- overdue 31 to 60 days	2.141	66	2.454	35
- overdue 61 to 90 days	874	0	1.645	91
Total	23.284	1.680	29.657	2.233

Impaired financial instruments:

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Loans and advances to customers (on- and off-balance)		
Exposure	30.671	35.591
Provisions	27.978	31.218
Collateral	1.279	2.750

Forbearance (restructuring)

Forbearance measures are defined as concessions towards a borrower facing or about to face difficulties in meeting its financial commitments (“financial difficulties”). They represent changes to the original terms and conditions of the contract in order to help the client overcome temporary financial difficulties. The Corporate Risk Management is responsible for the identification of forbearance measures, which is defined by the Bank’s Default and Forbearance Policy. Additionally, approval of forbearance measures represent a trigger event in order to perform impairment tests in accordance with IFRS requirements.

The following tables provides an overview of the forbearance status at the Bank in the course of the financial year 2025 and 2024

	(000) BAM			
	1.1.2025	Additions of assets to which forbearance measures have been extended (+)	Assets which are no longer considered to be forborne (-)	31.12.2025
General governments	0	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	2.497	0	-2.423	74
Households	2.873	371	-1.210	2.034
Loans and advances	5.370	371	-3.633	2.108

	(000) BAM			
	1.1.2024	Additions of assets to which forbearance measures have been extended (+)	Assets which are no longer considered to be forborne (-)	31.12.2024
General governments	0	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	0	2.497	0	2.497
Households	3.903	434	-1.464	2.873
Loans and advances	3.903	2.931	-1.464	5.370

The forbearance exposure was as follows in 2025 and 2024:

2025	Closing Balance 31.12.2025	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not im- paired (> 0 days)	Impaired	(000) BAM interest in- come recog- nised in respect of for- borne assets (+)
General governments	0	0	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	74	0	0	74	8
Households	2.034	629	462	943	84
Loans and advances	2.108	629	462	1.017	92

2024	Closing Balance 31.12.2024	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not im- paired (> 0 days)	Impaired	(000) BAM interest in- come recog- nised in respect of for- borne assets (+)
General governments	0	0	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	2.497	168	0	2.329	228
Households	2.873	1.017	396	1.460	112
Loans and advances	5.370	1.185	396	3.789	340

Carrying amounts of inventories (incl. Repossessed collaterals)

In the financial year 2025, the Bank reported carrying amounts of inventories (including rescue acquisitions) of BAM 0 thousand (2024: BAM 0 thousand). Inventories (incl. rescue acquisitions) mainly consist of collateral acquired by the Bank due to non-fulfilment of a credit contract by a customer. This includes especially assets from rescue acquisitions from the banking business (especially real estate).

(54) Development of risk provisions

54.1. Method of calculating risk provisions

Provisions are calculated in line with the international accounting standard for financial instruments (IFRS 9). Different approaches are applied, depending on the stage a transaction is allocated to. Stage 1 requires the recognition of twelve-month expected credit losses. If there is a significant increase in credit risk, the loss allowance must be increased up to the amount of the expected lifetime loss (Stage 2). In case of an objective indication of an impairment (NPE, Stage 3) the lifetime expected credit loss is recognised.

As for the non-performing part (Stage 3) two approaches are of relevance, namely collective assessment based on risk parameters for small exposures and individual assessment for exposures above the materiality threshold defined by the Instructions for Classification and Valuation of Financial Assets.

For the part of the non performing portfolio where the exposure at default (EAD) on group of borrowers level is below a certain materiality threshold defined by local regulations¹, the calculation of provisions for impairment losses is performed as a collective assessment (rule-based approach). Collective assessment is done based on calculated parameters of credit risk on portfolio/segment level, ie that is, a homogeneous group that represents a group of exposures with similar credit risk characteristics.

¹ In 2025. materiality threshold for the Banku was BAM 100.000, and on the basis of net assets according to Instructions for the classification and valuation of financial assets

Individual assessment, or calculation of specific risk provisions based on individual assessment of impairment losses considers that the underlying credit exposure is subject to an individual analysis in accordance with regulations regarding the calculation of provisions for impairment losses. In this calculation, repayments from a borrower's operating business (primary cash flows) and from the utilisation of collaterals and guarantees (secondary cash flows) are taken into consideration. Depending on the assumed recovery scenario (restructuring, settlement, debt sale, court procedure and/or collaterals repossession), expected repayments are assessed individually in terms of type, amount and time, the underlying assumptions are documented and justified on a case-by-case basis and expected cash flows are discounted to the net present value and offset against the outstanding current exposure. In terms of the calculation of recovery cash flows from potential repossession of available collaterals (primarily real estates), the Bank bases its assumptions on the collateral's market value, which is updated annually. Haircuts to be applied on market value are assigned individually on a case-by-case basis, depending on the determined usability and based on a variety of factors such as concrete offers or sales of similar collaterals, market liquidity, location, utilisation period and legal situation in relation to the real estate.

The risk provisions also include expectations of future economic circumstances ("forward-looking") in accordance with the IFRS 9 standard and local regulations. For these purposes, the Bank uses the forecasts of the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw). The Vienna Institute provides macroeconomic projections for the basic, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios (used in the calculation of expected credit losses) and the adverse scenario, which is used for stress testing purposes.

The basic scenario (Baseline) is the result of an assessment of current economic trends, medium-term prospects in the real and financial sectors and the risks surrounding them. The scenarios differ by:

- (i) economic and geopolitical risks, mainly reflecting prolonged war conditions in Ukraine, further trade fragmentation and a slight return to protectionism, higher interest rates, widespread recession;
- (ii) climate transition risks reflecting assumptions about decarbonisation policies affecting key economic scenarios.

The following table shows the realized and forecasted key macroeconomic parameters for the period 2023-2030 for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Macroeconomic parameter	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
BDP%, yearly rate	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Unemployment %	13.2	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.2	12.10	11.8	11.2
Inflation, % yearly rate	6.1	1.7	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Budget balance % of BDP	-1.2	-1.9	-2.0	-1.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Foreign trade % of BDP	-2.3	-4.2	-4.9	-4.8	-4.7	-4.7	-4.8	-3.0

The likelihood of the pessimistic scenario has increased compared to last year and is now set at 35%. This increase reflects the emergence of new negative factors such as escalating trade tensions, prolonged uncertainty regarding economic policies, and heightened financial market volatility, which now outweigh positive developments like accelerated monetary policy easing and increased public investment, both in expected impact and probability. Three major risks have been identified, all of which are heavily skewed toward negative outcomes.

First, the introduction of broad U.S. tariffs has intensified global trade tensions and increased the risk of a more serious trade war. Uncertainty regarding the duration and resolution of these measures contributes to the negative outlook.

Second, the trajectory of inflation and economic growth in the coming months remains uncertain, with risks predominantly on the downside. Although recent data indicate mostly stable inflation, the full effects of the new tariffs are not yet visible. As inventories are depleted, prices are expected to rise, which could once again intensify inflationary pressures through higher import costs. The effects on economic growth and global supply chains are expected to be negative, although the extent of disruption remains unclear.

Third, if the pace of monetary easing implemented by major central banks is slower than assumed in the baseline scenario, rising risks may emerge for financial institutions and corporations due to high interest rates.

Scenario probabilities ¹	Baseline case	Optimistic case	Pesimistic case
October 2025 wiiw forecast report	60%	5%	35%
October 2024 wiiw forecast report	65%	5%	30%

¹ wiiw calibrates also adverse scenario that reflects extreme severity of calibrated shocks, used for static and dynamic stress testing purposes.

The following table shows how the ECL allowance for stage 1 and stage 2 for each economic scenario and probability-weighted ECL allowance continues to reflect a 60 per cent weighting of base case, optimistic a 5 per cent weighting and pessimistic case a 35 per cent weighting.

Final ECL is further adjusted by minimum coverage rates prescribed by Banking Agency of Republic of Srpska Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses and Decision On Temporary Measures To Mitigate The Risk Of An Interest Rate Increase.

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Probability weighted	Optimistic case	Base case	Pessimistic case
Pi Secured	158	146	153	168
PI Other	13.455	12.365	13.016	14.362
Financial Institutions Model	90	80	87	96
Countries	1.648	1.453	1.599	1.758
Municipalities	9	7	8	10
Corporate Model	5.025	3.834	4.705	5.742
SCPI	313	282	306	331
Total (Stage 1 and 2)	20.697	18.167	19.875	22.468

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Probability weighted	Optimistic case	Base case	Pessimistic case
Pi Secured	310	294	305	323
PI Other	16.956	16.070	16.694	17.673
Financial Institutions Model	106	60	95	138
Countries	338	279	325	377
Municipalities	9	5	8	14
Corporate Model	1.860	1.048	1.584	2.595
SCPI	253	196	230	312
Total (Stage 1 and 2)	19.833	17.952	19.240	21.432

54.2. Development of risk provisions

On the one hand, the main driver of the development of the provisioning cost in 2025 was primarily the inflow of new NPL in the retail segment, which amounted to 10.4 million BAM. On the other hand, a significant reduction, or release of provisions, occurred through the closure of NPL exposures in the corporate segment. Also, a significant effect was achieved through the repayment of written-off receivables.

54.3. Changes in the calculation of portfolio risk provisions

Based on the ongoing model improvement framework at the Bank, updates of internal ECL models are performed regularly to make sure that the latest available information is considered (FLI component). In 2025, the Bank developed and implemented a new rating model for the corporate segment that is applied both in the process of approving new placements and in the process of calculating expected credit losses. Updating the PD model included extending the time series with the latest available data used to calculate the PD, improvement of methodology, as well as using the latest available macroeconomic data provided by the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw). During 2025 the Bank continued to use, the minimum prescribed LGD rates were used in accordance with the Instruction for the Classification and Valuation of Financial Assets.

Updating of the PD model during 2025 resulted in increase in the level of expected credit losses amounting to BAM 2,94 million.

54.4. Development of the coverage ratio

Coverage Ratio 1, which shows the coverage of NPE exposures by provisions, has slightly increased compared to the previous year due to the resolution of NPL exposures in the SME segment that had a lower coverage rate because of high-quality collateral, as well as due to a lower inflow of new NPLs in the retail segment compared to last year. Coverage Ratio 3, which—besides provisions—also includes collateral, is slightly lower than in the previous year as a result of the gradual decrease in NPE exposures secured by mortgages in the retail segment (repayments, payment agreements, repossession of assets, write-offs).

The following tables show the NPE and coverage ratios at YE25 and YE24:

(000) BAM

31.12.2025	Exposure	NPE	Provisions	Collateral (NPE)	NPE Ratio	NPE Ratio (Balance exposure)	Coverage Ratio 1	Coverage Ratio 3
Consumer	611.823	26.388	24.042	121	4,3%	4,5%	91,1%	91,6%
SME	293.534	2.589	2.423	181	0,9%	1,4%	93,6%	100,6%
Non Focus	166.933	1.694	1.513	977	1,0%	7,0%	89,3%	147,0%
o/w Large Corporate	26.463	648	648	82	2,4%	5,3%	100,0%	112,7%
o/w Mortgage	11.083	1.045	864	895	9,4%	9,4%	82,7%	168,3%
o/w Public Finance	129.387	1	1	0	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%
Corporate Center	203.549	0	0	0	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total	1.275.839	30.671	27.978	1.279	2,4%	3,1%	91,2%	95,4%

(000) BAM

31.12.2024	Exposure	NPE	Provisions	Collateral (NPE)	NPE Ratio	NPE Ratio (Balance exposure)	Coverage Ratio 1	Coverage Ratio 3
Consumer	550.388	25.737	22.870	132	4,7%	4,9%	88,9%	89,4%
SME	271.869	9.276	8.106	1.072	3,4%	4,7%	87,4%	98,9%
Non-Focus	124.144	2.175	1.839	1.547	1,8%	7,7%	84,6%	155,7%
o/w Large Corporate	27.880	648	648	82	2,3%	5,6%	100,0%	112,7%
o/w Mortgage	15.047	1.526	1.190	1.465	10,1%	10,1%	78,0%	174,0%
o/w Public Finance	81.217	1	1	0	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%
Corporate Center	274.532	0	0	0	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total	1.220.933	37.188	32.815	2.751	3,0%	3,7%	88,2%	95,6%

(55) Measurement of real estate collateral and other collateral

Pursuant to the Bank Collateral Management Policy and also the Bank Real Estate Valuation Policy, all real estate is regularly monitored and its value regularly re-assessed, annually for all commercial real-estate, and at least once in three years for residential real estate and real estates which are collateral for NPE.

The valuation of all commercial and residential real estate is performed on an individual level if the market value is above BAM 1,956 thousand for CRE, and above BAM 782 thousand for other RRE. The market value of the ones with smaller value is re-assessed using certain statistical methods and tools.

The internal collateral values (ICV) are shown in the following table for 31 December 2025 as well as 31 December 2024:

(000) BAM

Collateral Distribution	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Exposure	1.275.839	1.220.933
Internal Collateral Value (ICV)	46.752	51.547
thereof CRE	29.943	27.654
thereof RRE	12.464	15.056
thereof financial collateral	4.345	1.005
thereof guarantees	0	0
thereof other	0	7.832
ICV coverage rate	3,7%	4,2%

The predominant part of the reflected stated collaterals is provided for loans and advances (negligible collaterals for other exposure types). Compared to the previous year, there was a decrease in the internally accepted value of collateral, mostly due to a significant reduction in the exposure of several corporate entities that were secured by high-value collateral, and due to a gradual decrease in the portfolio of loans secured by mortgages, as the Bank has not placed these loans for several years. The aforementioned also resulted in a decrease in collateral coverage, which is expected given the Bank's focus on consumer loans and loans to small and medium-sized enterprises.

(56) Market risk

56.1. Definition

Market risks consist of potential losses arising from a change in market prices. The Bank structures market price risks according to the risk factors in interest rate, credit spread, currency and equity price risk. The Bank carries out the following activities in the market risk management process: identifying, measuring, analysing and monitoring of 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

56.2. Risk measurement

The Bank daily calculates market risk as part of daily monitoring with value-at-risk methods on the basis of a one-day holding period, with a confidence level of 99.0%. 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 recognising 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 99.0% VaR number used by the Bank reflects the 99% probability that the daily loss should not exceed the reported VaR. The VaR methodology employed to estimate daily risk numbers is a Monte Carlo simulation with 10,000 runs, or a simulation under Variance-Covariance method. While the latter method is used to estimate interest rate risk for non-trading activities, the Monte Carlo approach is then used to estimate potential losses of other market risk types. The bank uses VaR to capture potential losses arising from changes in the risk free rates, security issuers' credit margins, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices. All VaR methods in place rest on assumption of exponentially weighted moving averages and correlations in the market risk factors collected for the historical series of 250 days.

56.3. Overview - market price risk

INTEREST RATE RISK

The value at risk of the economic interest rate risk for the Bank per 31 December 2025 is BAM 118 thousand (31 December 2024: BAM 343 thousand).

The interest rate gap profile for the Bank contains all interest-rate-sensitive items (Assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items in the non-trading book) which are either contractually fixed, floating or based on behavioural assumptions. The stochastic cash flows are illustrated using uniform standards as well as local models for country-specific transactions. All interest sensitive items in the balance sheet are taken as the basis for calculating economic value and earnings-based measures, as well as other measures of IRRBB, based on the interest rate shock and stress scenarios. Any non-interest-sensitive items are not comprised in the interest risk calculation but dealt with in association with other risk factors, such as the participation risk.

Regulatory requirements state that impact on EVE of a sudden parallel +/-200 basis points shift of the yield curve in total own funds may not exceed 20% of Tier 1 capital.

The change in present value of the banking book with a parallel rise in the interest rate curves by 1 base point in all maturity bands and currencies as at 31 December 2025 amounts to BAM 12 thousand (entire aggregated effect of this interest rate simulation) - the aggregated effect in 2024 was BAM 13 thousand.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Bank did not have significant exposure to foreign exchange risk. The database used to determine exposure to foreign exchange risk is based on data from regulatory reports as well as positions arising from participations, and it incorporates operational business activities. In this manner, foreign exchange risk encompasses the Bank's entire exposure to currency risk. The EUR currency is not analyzed, given that the BAM is pegged at a fixed exchange rate to the EUR. Exposure to open foreign exchange positions in other currencies is considered immaterial.

The total open currency positions as of December 31, 2025, amounted to approximately BAM 183 thousand (2024: approximately BAM 629 thousand), with the majority of the exposure attributable to the EUR currency. The Value at Risk (VaR) related to exchange rate differences was approximately BAM 0.4 thousand per day as of December 31, 2025 (2024: BAM 1.8 thousand), calculated at a 99% confidence level. The limit of BAM 23 thousand was duly observed as of December 31, 2025.

EQUITY RISK

Bank held only insignificant amounts of stock in its portfolio. The value at risk for the equity risk at the Bank amounted to BAM 0 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (value at risk as at 31 December 2024: BAM 0 thousand) with a one-day holding period and a confidence level of 99%.

CREDIT SPREAD RISK

The credit spread risk within the Bank stood at BAM 6 thousand at 31 December 2025 with a one-day value at risk and a confidence level of 99% (31 December 2024: BAM 53 thousand). The limit of BAM 471 thousand was adhered to as at 31 December 2025. The greatest influencing factor in credit spread risk is the holding of liquidity reserves in the form of securities at the Bank. In addition to monitoring VaR in respect to the credit spread risk, the Bank also monitors concentration risks within the bond portfolio - within the respective risk reports concentrations on the bank level of the bond portfolio are monitored as well as concentrations of bonds within the categories of government bonds, financial bonds as well as corporate bonds.

The following table shows the estimated values of market risks, which Bank uses for internal risk management:

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest Rate Risk (Banking and Trading Book)	2.208	6.408
Credit Spread Risk	110	998
Foreign Exchange Risk	8	33

The decline in overall market risk exposure can be seen in general as an effect of increased instability and volatility in financial markets in the 2025, compared to 2024.

(57) Liquidity risk

57.1. Definition

The Bank defines liquidity risk as the risk of not being able to fully or timely meet payment obligations due, or - in the event of a liquidity crisis - only being able to procure refinancing at increased market rates, or only being able to sell assets at market prices if a discount has been included.

57.2. General requirements

At the Bank, liquidity management at Bank level are the responsibility of Balance Sheet Management & Treasury and controlling under Risk controlling.

The Bank has emergency liquidity planning in place which has been set out in writing. It sets out the processes and control or hedging instruments which are required to avert imminent crises or to overcome acute crises. In the event of a liquidity crisis, the top priorities of the bank are to rigorously maintain solvency and to prevent damage to the bank's reputation.

57.3. Risk control

The liquidity reserve ensures the Bank's solvency at all times, even during crisis situations. These liquidity reserve is subject to different stress scenarios in order to maintain an overview of available liquidity resources even during crisis situations. Moreover, the bank holds its own liquidity buffer for stress situations, composed of ECB-eligible securities and securities that can be quickly sold.

In 2025, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) has been moving between its lowest level of 254% in december 2024 and its peak of 469% in March 2025

The counterbalancing capacity at the Bank was structured as follows:

	(000) BAM	
Counterbalancing Capacity	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Coins and bank notes	35.128	31.469
Withdrawable central bank reserves	34.160	108.802
Level 1 tradable assets	118.757	71.125
Total Counterbalancing Capacity	188.045	211.396

Liquidity Controlling for the Bank is carried out at a local level on the one hand as well as centrally through the Group Holding on the other hand. Cash-flow classifications composed by deterministic, stochastic, forecast data (planned or budgeted forecasts) and non-relevant cash-flows form the basis of the liquidity gap evaluation and reporting.

Any occurring gaps in pre-defined time buckets are compared to the liquidity coverage potential - a well-diversified bundle of liquidity reserves available for the proper liquidity management. The liquidity reserves are subjected to a regular review and, as described further above, tested by various stress situations (mild, strong, severe/survival) through simulations.

Beside ongoing structural controlling activities, it is ensured that general regulatory requirements are adhered as well.

57.4. Overview - liquidity situation

The liquidity situation of the Bank in 2025 was stable, any capital market activities were therefore not necessary.

At 31 December 2025 the Bank recorded a stable level of deposits around BAM 246.411 thousand within LCR calculation. Based on anticipated inflows and outflows, it is also expected a stable liquidity situation in the year 2026.

The concentration of the liquidity risk is in line with the diversification of funding based on the main products and the most relevant currencies. The biggest positions in the funding, apart from equity, are a-vista and term-deposits. The most important currency in funding is BAM and EUR. Both, products and currencies are tracked through different time buckets and time frames.

In addition, the Bank is monitoring the impact of customers with high volume business: the biggest ten counterparties which are compared with the volume of total financial liabilities.

Below is a breakdown of contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows for the financial liabilities of the Bank.

(000)BAM

31.12.2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	daily due or without maturity	up to 3 months	from 3 months to 1 year	from 1 year to 5 years	> 5 years
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	917.500	932.767	597.754	49.403	142.588	143.018	4
Deposits of customers	861.360	867.769	590.101	46.882	137.273	93.509	4
Deposits of credit institutions	322	322	322	0	0	0	0
Borrowings	46.804	55.662	108	2.327	4.732	48.495	0
Other financial liabilities	9.014	9.014	7.223	194	583	1.014	0
Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan commitments	107.912	107.912	107.912	0	0	0	0
Financial guarantees	8.412	8.412	8.412	0	0	0	0
Other commitments	43.131	43.131	43.131	0	0	0	0
Total	1.076.955	1.092.222	757.209	49.403	142.588	143.018	4

(000)BAM

31.12.2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	daily due or without maturity	up to 3 months	from 3 months to 1 year	from 1 year to 5 years	> 5 years
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	870.304	881.016	562.239	50.617	163.465	104.691	4
Deposits of customers	831.823	838.334	554.955	48.589	159.905	74.881	4
Deposits of credit institutions	13.999	15.126	262	275	837	13.752	0
Borrowings	15.471	18.545	68	1.574	2.186	14.717	0
Other financial liabilities	9.011	9.011	6.954	179	537	1.341	0
Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan commitments	94.339	94.339	94.339	0	0	0	0
Financial guarantees	10.578	10.578	10.578	0	0	0	0
Other commitments	46.899	46.899	46.899	0	0	0	0
Total	1.022.120	1.032.832	714.055	50.617	163.465	104.691	4

(58) Operational risk

58.1. Definition

The Bank defines operational risk (OpRisk) as the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems, people or external factors. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes reputational risk and strategic risk.

58.2. General requirements - Operational risk management framework

Operational risk management is at the core of a bank's operations, integrating risk management practices in processes, systems and culture.

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

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.

58.3. Risk monitoring

Noncredit risk controlling and Fraud prevention team reports regularly to relevant committees (on a quarterly basis to the Management Board, Supervisory Board, Audit Committee, Risk Committee and OpRisk Committee) in order to provide an overview of the operational risk situation to the management to enable the adequate risk steering and to integrate the operational risk management into the bank processes.

58.4. Exposure & capital overview

Operational risk, in its cyclical process, shows changes in loss realisation thus impacting operational risk management which is visible through the loss collection and risk and control self-assessment processes, the two most important tools in operational risk management.

Operational risk in relation to the Pillar 1 capital requirement is calculated based on the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) and in accordance with the Decision on the calculation of banks' capital (using the relevant indicator). Operational risk for Pillar 2 is quantified based on the "Business Indicator Component (BIC)" multiplied by the "Internal Loss Multiplier" (ILM) defined in accordance with the Basel IV methodology. The LC (Loss Component) is defined as 15x the average annual operational risk losses based on history since 2016, taking into account only individual events with a loss of over EUR 100,000. If the economic capital for operational risk calculated in the manner described above is lower than the capital requirement according to the Pillar 1 methodology (local regulatory requirement), the Bank uses the Pillar 1 capital requirement (principle of conservatism).

(59) Other risks

The following risk types are backed up with capital under "Other risks":

- Reputational risk
- Macro-economic risks/ Systemic risks
- Business risk/Strategic risk
- Profitability risk

For material "Other risks", economic capital is considered in the risk bearing capacity calculation.

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.

The Bank primarily focuses on environmental risk management and climate changes. Due to the granularity and diversification of the loan portfolio, there is no immediate material threat to the quality of the Assets, while the potential impact on the macroeconomics means that the Bank will be mainly affected through macroeconomic transmission channels.

Acute and chronic climate and environmental risks already affect macroeconomic indicators, and the severity of this impact in the medium and long term largely depends on the measures taken to combat climate change.

Although no immediate danger has been identified for the Bank, the uncertainty of ESG risks requires continuous monitoring.

The Bank has already identified industries that are and could be affected by climate and environmental risks in the future, but at the end of 2025 the loan portfolio does not show any concentration in those industries, and measures are being introduced to monitor and limit such exposures.

As part of the operational loan approval process, the Bank has defined measures to recognize the potential impact of climate and environmental risk on the quality of clients' assets in the affected industries. 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.

After aspects above being analysed and in case that transaction is being supported adequate mitigating and monitoring system is implemented/established which will ensure the control over the transaction.

(60) Legal Risk

In order to collect receivables on loans, guarantees, letters of credit or other bases, the Bank has a total of 5.840 active legal disputes with a total value of BAM 86.370 thousand led by Risk Management Department - Collection Team.

60.1. Passive legal disputes

As at 31 December 2025, there were 63 open court proceedings against the Bank, with total nominal value of BAM 13.783 thousand, excluding contingent penalty interest.

In 2025, the Bank did not have significant unplanned costs related to passive litigation.

The Bank estimates the amount of provisions for court costs. The estimate is based on the estimated probability of future cash flows arising from past legal or other resulting liabilities. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank set aside funds in the amount of BAM 264 thousand for court proceedings and receivables, which the Management Board considers sufficient for risk of loose legal disputes.

The Bank's strategies in court proceedings are regularly established, and adequate legal representation and coordination of the Bank's defense is established, as well as the out-of-court dispute resolution procedure, recording and reporting on litigation and claims. This resulted in these and other court decisions in favor of the Bank, and the termination of certain proceedings with significant decrease of total value of proceedings.

The following is overview of court proceedings as of 31.12.2025

Type of case	Number of cases	Value of cases	(000) BAM
			Provisions
Compensation for damages	10	12.212	0
Unfair enrichment	5	12	0
Labor dispute	8	62	182
Old foreign currency savings	3	215	65
Determination	33	1.161	2
Currency clause / margin	3	114	2
Debt payment	1	7	13
Total	63	13.783	264

60.2. Monitoring and provisioning of legal risks

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. Accordingly, no legal provision is required to be set up if the Bank is very likely to prevail in the proceedings. If the probability of success is below 50%, legal provisions must be recorded. Local legal divisions familiar with the respective case and/or external appraisers are responsible for assessing the chances of success. The latter especially applies in the case of particularly complex cases 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.

Besides the legal data base, where data can be seen on a daily level, regular reports on the local legal situation and the latest developments in the pending legal proceedings, as well as ad-hoc reports on new legal. The resulting stocktaking allows, at any time, for an overview of the total number of pending legal proceedings the Bank is involved in as well as the legal risk inherent in these proceedings (as measured by the chances of success), the recording of risk-adequate legal provisions at an appropriate amount, an effective monitoring of changes and the adopting of measures, if necessary.

Supplementary information required to be disclosed

(61) Analysis of remaining maturities

(000) BAM

Analysis of remaining maturity as at 31.12.2025	daily due	up to 3 months	from 3 months to 1 year	from 1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	up to 1 year	over 1 year	Total
Cash reserves	185.815	0	0	0	0	185.815	0	185.815
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	79.840	0	3.481	414	0	83.321	414	83.735
Financial assets at amortised cost	39.202	105.978	145.739	371.486	169.750	290.919	541.236	832.155
Tangible assets	21.169	0	0	0	0	21.169	0	21.169
Intangible assets	4.901	0	0	0	0	4.901	0	4.901
Tax assets	1.635	0	0	0	0	1.635	0	1.635
Current tax assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax assets	1.635	0	0	0	0	1.635	0	1.635
Other assets	2.133	0	0	0	0	2.133	0	2.133
Total	334.695	105.978	149.220	371.900	169.750	589.893	541.650	1.131.543
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	594.831	49.032	137.994	135.639	4	781.857	135.643	917.500
Provisions	345	87	835	1.358	364	1.267	1.722	2.989
Tax liabilities	514	0	0	0	0	514	0	514
Current tax liabilities	514	0	0	0	0	514	0	514
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	2.247	2.428	0	101	0	4.675	101	4.776
Total	597.937	51.547	138.829	137.098	368	788.313	137.466	925.779

(000) BAM

Analysis of remaining maturity as at 31.12.2024	daily due	up to 3 months	from 3 months to 1 year	from 1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	up to 1 year	over 1 year	Total
Cash reserves	267.707	0	0	0	0	267.707	0	267.707
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	58.019	0	0	7.442	0	58.019	7.442	65.461
Financial assets at amortised cost	10.195	99.234	130.782	319.402	153.552	240.211	472.954	713.165
Tangible assets	21.422	0	0	0	0	21.422	0	21.422
Intangible assets	4.323	0	0	0	0	4.323	0	4.323
Tax assets	2.291	0	0	0	0	2.291	0	2.291
Current tax assets	630	0	0	0	0	630	0	630
Deferred tax assets	1.661	0	0	0	0	1.661	0	1.661
Other assets	2.274	0	0	0	0	2.274	0	2.274
Total	366.231	99.234	130.782	326.844	153.552	596.247	480.396	1.076.643
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	559.203	49.766	159.717	101.614	4	768.686	101.618	870.304
Provisions	708	1.737	979	480	50	3.424	530	3.954
Tax liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current tax liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	2.193	2.042	0	90	0	4.235	90	4.325
Total	562.104	53.545	160.696	102.184	54	776.345	102.238	878.583

Remaining maturity refers to 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. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement up to 1 year after the reporting date and over 1 year after the reporting date, as requested in IAS 1, is presented. The breakdown by remaining maturities is based on the carrying amounts included in the statement of financial position.

(62) Leases from the view of the Bank as lessee

The Bank leases the majority of its offices and branches under various rental agreements. The Bank leases also equipment and vehicles. Most of the 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. Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases. Several lease contracts have indefinite lease term and several contracts contain insignificant residual value guarantees. 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 (6) Leases and to note (4) Use of estimates and assumptions/material uncertainties in relation to estimates.

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 Bank had total cash outflows for leases of BAM 1.173 thousand in (2024: BAM 1.058 thousand).

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Payments for principal portion of lease liability	-836	-749
Payments for interest portion of lease liability	-88	-54
Payments for short-term, low value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	-249	-255
Total	-1.173	-1.058

Undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities under IFRS 16 was as follows:

	(000) BAM	
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cashflow	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
up to 1 year	846	797
from 1 year to 5 years	1.045	1.399
more than 5 years	0	0
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	1.891	2.196

The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Short-term leases	119	118
Leases of low value assets	130	137
Total	249	255

(63) Leases from the view of the Bank as lessor

The future expected collections from operating leases were as follows for each of the years shown below:

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
up to 1 year	49	37
from 1 year to 5 years	10	13
more than 5 years	0	0
Total	59	50

Lease income in business year 2025 for the Bank amounts to BAM 71 thousand (2024: BAM 56 thousand).

(64) Assets/liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The following amounts in the statement of financial position are denominated in foreign currencies:

	31.12.2025	(000) BAM 31.12.2024
Assets	1.131.543	1.076.643
of which: EUR	224.465	221.675
of which: USD	18.035	18.044
of which: CHF	14.455	14.286
of which: BAM	873.119	820.908
of which: RSD	39	39
of which: HRK	0	0
of which: other currencies	1.430	1.691
Liabilities	925.779	878.583
of which: EUR	300.384	319.572
of which: USD	18.042	18.028
of which: CHF	14.492	14.073
of which: BAM	591.441	525.464
of which: RSD	0	0
of which: HRK	0	0
of which: other currencies	1.420	1.446

The amount of liabilities denominated in foreign currencies does not include equity in foreign currency. The majority of the differences between the respective sums is hedged through foreign exchange swaps (FX swaps) and forward exchange transactions.

(65) Contingent liabilities and other liabilities not included in the statement of financial position

The following gross commitments not included in the statement of financial position existed at the reporting date:

	31.12.2025	(000) BAM 31.12.2024
Loan commitments, given	107.912	94.339
Financial guarantees, given	8.412	10.578
Other commitments, given	43.131	46.899
Total	159.455	151.816

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

Contingent liabilities in relation to legal cases

Bank faces a number of passive legal cases, where customers filed claims against Bank seeking compensation for damages, mainly related to FX and unilateral interest change clauses. No further disclosures according to IAS 37.92 are made in order to protect the Bank's position in these legal disputes.

(66) 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. Bank uses various valuation techniques to determine fair value. IFRS 13 specifies a fair value hierarchy with respect to the inputs and assumptions used to measure financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions of the Bank. This hierarchy gives the highest priority to observable inputs when available and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. Bank considers relevant and observable inputs in its valuations, where possible.

The fair value hierarchy comprises the following levels:

- **Level 1** - 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 2** - Value determined using observable parameters: If there are no quoted prices for individual financial instruments, the market prices of comparable financial instruments or accepted measurement models applying directly or indirectly observable prices or parameters (interest rates, yield curves, implied volatilities and credit spreads) must be used to determine the fair value. This level includes the majority of the OTC derivatives and non-quoted debt instruments. A financial instrument is classified in Level II if all significant inputs in the valuation are observable on the market.
- **Level 3** - Value determined using non-observable parameters: This category includes financial instruments for which there are no observable market rates or prices.

The fair value is therefore determined using measurement models and unobservable inputs (typically internally derived credit spreads) appropriate for the respective financial instrument. These models make use of management assumptions and estimates depending on the pricing transparency and complexity of the financial instrument. A financial instrument is classified in level III if one or more significant inputs are not directly observable on the market.

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

The end of the reporting period is established as the time of reclassification between the various levels of the fair value hierarchy.

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.

66.1. Fair value of assets carried at fair value

The table below shows the allocation of assets carried at fair value to their level in the fair value hierarchy.

(000) BAM

	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non market assumptions	Total
31.12.2025				
Assets				
Investment securities at FVTOCI	58.064	25.257	414	83.735
Equity instruments	0	0	414	414
Debt securities	58.064	25.257	0	83.321
Total	58.064	25.257	414	83.735

(000) BAM

	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non market assumptions	Total
31.12.2024				
Assets				
Investment securities at FVTOCI	39.674	25.465	322	65.461
Equity instruments	0	79	322	401
Debt securities	39.674	25.386	0	65.060
Total	39.674	25.465	322	65.461

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 the current and the previous reporting period no transfer of debt securities between level I and level II took place.

The reconciliation of the assets reported under level III as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

(000) BAM

		Gains/ losses recognized in OCI	Gains/ losses recognized in PnL	Additions (+)	Disposals (-)	Transfer in/out from level	31.12.
2025	01.01						
Assets							
Investment securities at FVTOCI	322	0	0	0	0	92	414
Equity instruments	322	0	0	0	0	92	414
Total	322	0	0	0	0	92	414

The reconciliation of the assets reported under level III as at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

(000) BAM

2024	01.01	Gains/ losses recognized in OCI	Gains/ losses recognized in PnL	Additions (+)	Disposals (-)	Transfer in/out from level	31.12.
Assets							
Investment securities at FVTOCI	322	0	0	0	0	0	322
Equity instruments	322	0	0	0	0	0	322
Total	322	0	0	0	0	0	322

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, overnight-indexed swap rates (OIS interest rates) are used for discounting in the measurement of OTC derivatives secured by collateral. A cross-currency base spread is taken into account for foreign currency swaps, where the collateral and cash flows are in a different currency.

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

The carrying amounts of recognised financial instruments not carried at fair value are compared to the respective fair values below:

						(000) BAM
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
Assets						
Cash reserves	185.815	185.815	0	0	0	185.815
Financial assets at amortised cost	832.155	842.057	9.902	17.518	42.861	781.678
Loans and receivables	773.096	781.678	8.582	0	0	781.678
Debt securities	59.059	60.379	1.320	17.518	42.861	0
Total	1.017.970	1.027.872	9.902	17.518	42.861	967.493
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	917.500	918.489	989	0	0	918.489
Deposits	861.682	859.829	-1.853	0	0	859.829
Borrowings	46.804	49.646	2.842	0	0	49.646
Other financial liabilities	9.014	9.014	0	0	0	9.014
Total	917.500	918.489	989	0	0	918.489

						(000) BAM
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
Assets						
Cash reserves	267.707	267.738	31	0	0	267.738
Financial assets at amortised cost	713.165	753.314	40.149	0	36.787	716.527
Loans and receivables	676.589	716.527	39.938	0	0	716.527
Debt securities	36.576	36.787	211	0	36.787	0
Total	980.872	1.021.052	40.180	0	36.787	984.265
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	870.304	871.563	1.259	0	0	871.563
Deposits	845.822	845.835	13	0	0	845.835
Borrowings	15.471	16.717	1.246	0	0	16.717
Other financial liabilities	9.011	9.011	0	0	0	9.011
Total	870.304	871.563	1.259	0	0	871.563

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. For liabilities, the own credit spread is taken into account in the discount factor. Due to the fact that no debt issues of the Bank are placed on the market, the calculation of credit spread curves for senior unsecured liabilities is based on quoted credit default swap curves or credit spreads from senior unsecured bonds in a weighted peer group consisting of banking groups operating in CSEE whose markets and estimated credit standing is as similar to that of the Bank as possible. For the covered liabilities, the curve of the weighted credit spread of the available bonds covered by the reference value from the peer group was used. Due to the existing uncertainties, a broad range exists for the fair values to be determined.

The management assessed that the fair value of cash positions approximately correspond to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

(67) Derivative financial instruments

67.1. Derivatives held for trading

The following transactions had not yet been carried out at the reporting date:

	(000) BAM	
	Nominal amount 31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Foreign exchange and gold		
OTC other	75.299	15.647

	(000) BAM					
	31.12.2025		31.12.2024			
	Nominal amounts	Fair values		Nominal amounts	Fair values	
		Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative
Foreign exchange and gold						
OTC-products	75.299	0	0	15.647	0	0
OTC other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Trading book volume can be shown as follows:

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2024
Derivatives in trading book (nominal)	75.299	15.647
Debt securities (carrying amount)	0	0
Trading book volume	75.299	15.647

(68) Related party disclosures

In accordance with the International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 24: “Related Party Disclosures”, related parties are parties or entities that represent:

- a) enterprises that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control the reporting company or are under its control, i.e. which the reporting entity controls together with other entities (including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
- b) associated persons - companies in which the Bank has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture of the investor;
- c) individuals who directly or indirectly have the voting rights in the Bank that gives them significant influence over the Bank, as well as any other entity which is expected to influence, or be influenced by the relating individual in their dealings with the Bank;
- d) executives in key positions, i.e. individuals having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, including directors and officers of the Bank and members of their immediate families; and
- e) companies in which any person described in (c) or (d) has a substantial interest in the voting rights or which is directly or indirectly owned by the mentioned individuals, or where the same may have a significant impact. This includes enterprises owned by directors or major shareholders of the Bank and enterprises that have a member of key management in both their company and in a same or similar positions at the Bank.

In considering each possible related party transaction, attention is directed to the essence of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Business relations with related parties are as follows at the respective reporting date:

	(000) BAM						
31.12.2025	ABH	ABS	ABC	ABSE	ABM	ABSA	Key personnel
Financial assets							
Loan and advances	5.868	0	9.274	0	0	0	309
Placements	176	53	7.196	228	0	1.259	0
Other assets	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	98	0	0	20	84	0	2.617
Other financial liabilities	53	0	24	295	0	160	6
Loan commitments given	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Commitments and guarantees given	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	(000) BAM						
31.12.2024	ABH	ABS	ABC	ABSE	ABM	ABSA	Key personnel
Financial assets							
Loan and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	454
Placements	2.344	281	843	207	0	1.371	0
Other assets	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	13.791	0	0	25	78	0	5.316
Other financial liabilities	114	0	5	239	0	104	1
Loan commitments given	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Commitments and guarantees given	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	(000) BAM						
31.12.2025	ABH	ABS	ABC	ABSE	ABM	ABSA	Key personnel
Interest and similar income	436	0	368	1	0	0	15
Interest expenses	-224	0	0	0	0	0	-34
Fee and commission income	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Fee and commission expenses	-9	-2	-76	-1	0	0	0
Other administrative expenses	-366	0	-596	-295	0	0	0
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	12	0	-93	-1	0	5	0
Total	-151	-2	-397	-296	0	5	-6

	(000) BAM						
31.12.2024	ABH	ABS	ABC	ABSE	ABM	ABSA	Key personnel
Interest and similar income	1.279	0	0	0	0	0	23
Interest expenses	-1.114	0	0	0	0	0	-111
Fee and commission income	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Fee and commission expenses	-9	-1	-56	-1	0	0	0
Other administrative expenses	-210	0	-549	-239	0	0	0
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	-50	1	2	0	0	3	-2
Total	-104	0	-603	-240	0	3	-70

The following table shows the total remuneration of the members of the Management and Supervisory Board according to IAS 24.17. Expenses according to IAS 24 are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the relevant rules of the basic standards IAS 19 and IFRS 2. The disclosed amounts correspond to the estimated payment on the reporting date and may deviate from those that will be finally paid::

	(000) BAM	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Short term employee benefits	894	960
Other long term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0
Total	894	960

(69) Share-based payments

In 2021 the Bank established, in addition to the annual bonus, a Performance Acceleration Incentive Framework (PAIF) based on which the Bank granted to management board variable remuneration components based on value of shares. The program is intended to closely align the interests of the participants with those of the shareholders. The structure of the Framework was defined for a three-year time period, 2023-2025. year, and includes long-term and annual components. The program is activated if pre-defined criteria (knock-out) are met, which depend on capital adequacy, LCR, NPE, profit after tax, but also individual performance.

PAIF is accounted in accordance with IFRS 2.

Share-based payments: Under the Bank's PAIF scheme for 2024, Management Board members and B-1 chosen directors receive an additional variable remuneration which value depends on the total shareholder return (TSR). Target TSR values/amounts for the long-term component are determined at the beginning of the three-year period, and target TSRs for the annual components before the start of each year of the three-year cycle. The TSR target value for the long-term component of the PAIF cycle 2023-2025 and the TSR target value for the annual component in 2024 were calculated in relation to the price of in amount of BAM 29,63 (EUR 15,15).

During 2025 the Bank made settlements for results achieved in 2024, but also deferred payments for results achieved in previous years.

All share-based payments (cash-settled, equity-settled) can only be paid out 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.

(70) Capital management

70.1. Own funds and capital management

In accordance with the Law on Banks (Official Gazette of RS no. 04/17, 19/18, 54/19) the minimum amount of a bank's paid-in capital and the lowest level of the capital a bank has to maintain, cannot be lower than BAM 15.000 thousand. The Bank's subscribed capital amounted to BAM 153.094 thousand is in line with these provisions.

Regulatory capital represents the sum of Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, after regulatory adjustments.

Tier 1 of the bank shall represent the sum of Common Equity Tier 1, after regulatory adjustments and Additional Tier 1 after regulatory adjustments.

Items of ordinary core capital of the Bank consist of equity instruments, premiums on shares, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves. The Bank deducts from ordinary capital items loss of current financial year, losses from previous years, intangible assets, insufficient regulatory reserves, deferred tax assets etc. The additional core capital of the Bank consists of items of additional capital after regulatory adjustments. The items of additional capital are equity instruments and instrument-related premium accounts.

Tier 2 capital consists of the Tier 2 capital items after deductions for regulatory adjustments. Tier 2 capital cannot be more than one third of the core capital.

With regard to capital risk management, the Bank aims to:

- provide compliance with the Banking Agency requirements,
- provide compliance with Addiko Group standards,
- provide possibilities of long-term business operation while providing profit for shareholders.

In terms of the calculation of risk weighted assets (RWA) for regulatory reporting, the following approaches are applied:

- Standardised Approach for credit risk (SA-CR) and
- Simplified Approach (BIA) for operational risk.

The capital management is fully integrated into the Bank's business planning process to ensure that the regulatory requirements as well as the target capital ratio are complied with throughout the planning horizon.

In addition to the minimum capital ratios required by the regulators, the Bank defines early warning and recovery levels in the Bank's recovery plan and the corresponding processes. The warning levels refer to liquidity as well as to regulatory and economic capital figures.

Additionally, the Bank tracks all new regulatory changes, e.g. new regulatory decisions about capital management. The impact of the new regulatory changes is estimated and the expected effects on the capital position of the Bank are presented to the respective division heads and Management Board members. This process should ensure that the Bank adapts its capital management procedures to the new prudential requirement in time.

70.2. Implementation of new regulatory decision

In June 2019, the Banking Agency published the final version of new regulatory Decision about credit risk management and determining expected credit losses, which is mandatory for reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2020. The requirements of new regulatory decision represent a significant change from IFRS 9 because minimum thresholds are prescribed. The effects of implementation of new regulatory decision are recognized in initial equity as at 1 January 2020 on position Other reserves in the amount of BAM 4.511 thousand.

70.3. Own funds and capital requirements

Own funds according to the Banking Agency decisions consist of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 (T2). In order to determine the capital ratios, each respective capital component - after application of all regulatory deductions and filters - is considered in relation to the total risk.

The regulatory minimum capital ratios including the regulatory buffers as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 amount to:

	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	CET1	T1	TCR	CET1	T1	TCR
Minimum capital requirement	6,75%	9,00%	12,00%	6,75%	9,00%	12,00%
Capital Buffer	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%
Additional minimum capital Buffer	1,50%	1,50%	1,50%	1,50%	1,50%	1,50%
Overall Capital Requirement (OCR)	10,75%	13,00%	16,00%	10,75%	13,00%	16,00%

The Bank is under obligation to maintain capital adequacy at the minimum of 16,0%, i.e. to harmonize the scope and the structure of its operations with the performance indicators that are defined by the regulations of the Banking Agency especially with the Decision on calculation of bank capital and other decisions of the Banking Agency in the field of supervision and control of bank operations, and the Law on Banks of Republic of Srpska.

In addition to the above, through the risk management process, risk appetite, capital strategy and planning, and recovery plans, the Bank also took into account the additional capital recommendation (Pillar 2 Guidance) in the amount of 1%.

The Bank's Management monitors adequacy ratios and other business indicators on a regular basis. Reports on indicators are submitted to the Banking Agency quarterly in the prescribed form.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	153.094	153.094
Retained earnings	22.898	22.898
Statutory reserves	3.248	2.185
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-349	-1.374
CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments	178.891	176.803
CET1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
Intangible assets	-3.037	-2.384
Other deductions from common equity	-1.652	-1.678
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-4.689	-4.062
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	174.202	172.741
Tier 2 (T2) capital:		
Tier 2 (T2) capital	0	0
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	174.202	172.741
Amount of exposure weighted for credit risk / Total risk-weighted assets	795.466	723.219
Total amount of exposure for position, currency and merchandise risk	0	0
Weighted operating risk	78.846	72.393
Total risk weighted assets	874.312	795.612
Capital ratios and buffers %		
CET1 ratio	19,9%	21,7%
TC ratio	19,9%	21,7%

*The amounts of capital and other balance sheet items in the above table are calculated in accordance with BARS regulations.

Total capital is higher for BAM 1.461 thousand comparing to last year.

The capital requirements in force during the year, including a sufficient buffer, were met at all times.

Capital requirements (risk-weighted assets)

Credit risk, operational risk, and market risk are in the scope of regulatory risks for RWA calculation. RWAs increased by BAM 78.700 thousand during the reporting period mostly due to the growth of the loan portfolio in the retail and corporate segments.

The increase of RWAs for credit risk by BAM 72.247 thousand. RWAs for operating risks increased by BAM 6.453 thousand.

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio for the Bank, calculated in accordance with the BARS Decision on Minimum Standards for Bank Capital Management, was 14,7% at 31 December 2025, compared to 15,3% at 31 December 2024. The decrease was mainly driven by increase in the Total leverage ratio exposure.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
		(000) BAM
Tier 1 capital	174.202	172.741
Total leverage ratio exposure	1.188.839	1.132.150
Leverage ratio %	14,7%	15,3%

*The amounts of capital and other balance sheet items in the above table are calculated in accordance with BARS regulations.

70.4. MREL requirements

The Banking Agency regulation stipulates that banks are required to meet the minimum amount of regulatory capital and acceptable liabilities that provide sufficient amounts of instruments that can be written off or converted into capital in case of losses, after which further uninterrupted operations would be enabled.

The bank fulfills the MREL requirement in accordance with the defined dynamics

(71) Assets pledged as collateral

As of 31. December 2025, the Bank had pledge of Republic Italy Bonds in amount of BAM 3.481 thousand. and pledge of Republic Slovenia Bonds in amount of BAM 3.736 thousand (2024: pledge of Republic Italy Bonds in amount of BAM 7.041 thousand)

The aforementioned assets was pledged for the purpose of taking a loan from the EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

(72) Auditing expenses

The contracted audit costs can be presented as follows:

	31.12.2025	(000) BAM 31.12.2024
Audit of year end financial statements	147	144
Audit of information system	18	18
Total	165	162

In accordance with a contract to audit the 2025 annual report, Group reporting package and regulatory reports for Banking Agency of Republic of Srpska the bank m KPMG B-H d.o.o. the amount of BAM 147 thousand without VAT and expenses (2024: BAM 144 thousand without VAT and expenses).

In accordance with a contract for auditing of the information system for 2025 (obligatory reporting to Banking Agency of Republic of Srpska) the bank contracted with KPMG B-H d.o.o. the amount of BAM 18 thousand without VAT and expenses (2024: BAM 18 thousand without VAT and expenses).

The total amount spent on auditing and other assurance services in 2025 amounted to BAM 165 thousand without VAT and expenses (2024: BAM 162 thousand without VAT and expenses).

(73) Events after the reporting date

Until the date of issuance of these financial statements, there were no events after the balance sheet date that would significantly affect the Bank's financial statements, and that would require additional disclosures or corrections.

(74) Boards and Officers of the Company

from January 1, 2025

Supervisory Board**Chairman of the Supervisory Board:**

Tadej Krašovec (from 26.11.2021 - today)

**Deputy Chairman of the
Supervisory Board:**

Petra Hildegard Zirhan-Wagner (from 26.11.2021 -
03.06.2025)

Biljana Vujović (from 24.07.2025 - today))

Members of the Supervisory Board:

Stevo Pucar (from 23.12.2020 - today)

Radomir Savić (from 23.12.2020 - today)

Biljana Vujović (from 24.07.2023 - 24.07.2025)

Biljana Ljuban (from 28.02.2025- today)

Milena Bevanja (from 28.02.2025- today)

Nenad Mečava (from 03.06.2025- today)

Management Board

Sladán Stanić, Chairman (from 01.10.2024 - today)

Mile Todorović, Member (from 26.08.2021 - today)

Sladán Stanić, Member (from 18.12.2020 - 30.09.2024)

Nataša Kragulj, Member (from 01.01.2025 - today)

Audit Committee

Đorđe Lazović, Chairman (from 16.05.2019 - today)

Siniša Radonjić, Member (from 16.05.2019 - today)

Ines Krnić, Member (from 25.05.2022 - today)

Banja Luka, 26 February 2026
Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka

MANAGEMENT BOARD


Sladan Stanić
Chairman


Nataša Kragulj
Member of the Management Board




Mile Todorović
Member of the Management Board

Statement of all legal representatives

The Management Board is required to prepare financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank and of the results of their operations and cash flows, in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and is responsible for maintaining proper accounting records to enable the preparation of such financial statements at any time. Management 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 applying 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 on the Bank together with the annual financial statements, following which the Supervisory Board is required to approve the financial statements.

Banja Luka, 26 February 2026
Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka

MANAGEMENT BOARD


Sladan Stanić
Chairman


Nataša Kragulj
Member of the Management Board




Mile Todorović
Member of the Management Board

Independent Auditors' report

To the shareholders of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka ("the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, 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 the statutory accounting requirements applicable to banks in the Republic of Srpska.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) as applicable to audit of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Republic of Srpska, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

This version of the Auditors' report is a translation from the original, which was prepared in Serbian language. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over translation.

Independent Auditors' report To the shareholders of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka (continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of loans and advances to customers

As at 31 December 2025, gross loans and advances to customers: BAM 785 million, related impairment allowance: BAM 48 million and, for the year then ended, net impairment release recognised in statement of the profit or loss: BAM 1,5 million (31 December 2024: gross loans and advances to customers: BAM 715 million, related impairment allowance: BAM 54 million and, for the year then ended, net impairment recognised in the statement of profit or loss: BAM 5,1 million).

Refer to Accounting policies, Note 4 Use of estimates and assumptions/material uncertainties in relation to estimates, Note 38 Loans and advances to customers, and Note 53 Credit risk.

Key audit matter

Impairment allowances represent Management Board's best estimate of the expected credit losses ("ECLs") within loans and advances to customers (collectively, "loans", "exposures") at the reporting date. We focused on this area as the measurement of impairment allowances requires the Management Board to make complex and subjective judgements and assumptions.

The Bank calculates allowances for credit losses in accordance with the requirements of the Banking Agency of the Republic of Srpska ("ABRS"), which combines the requirements of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" with the ABRS-prescribed minimum requirements for provisioning.

The impairment allowances for performing exposures (Stage 1 and Stage 2 in the framework's hierarchy) and non-performing (Stage 3) exposures below BAM 100 thousand individually are determined by modelling techniques relying on key parameters such as the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD), taking into account historical experience, identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality and forward-looking information (together, "collective impairment allowance").

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures in this area, performed, where applicable, with the assistance of our own financial risk management ("FRM") and information technology (IT) specialists included, among others:

- Inspecting the Bank's ECL methods and assessing their compliance with the relevant requirements of the regulatory and financial reporting frameworks. As part of the above, we identified the relevant models, assumptions and sources of data, and assessed the appropriateness of application of such models to the assumptions and data. We also challenged the Management Board on whether the level of the methodology's sophistication is appropriate based on an assessment of the entity-level factors;
- Making relevant inquiries of the Bank's credit risk management, finance and IT personnel in order to obtain an understanding of the provisioning process, IT applications used therein, key data sources and assumptions used in the ECL model. Also assessing and testing of the Bank's IT control environment for data security and access;
- Testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of selected controls over the approval, recording and monitoring of loans, including those relating to the identification of significant increase in credit risk, loss events and default, appropriateness of the classification of exposures into performing and non-performing, calculation of days past due, collateral valuations and calculation of the impairment allowances.

Independent Auditors' report

To the shareholders of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka *(continued)*

Key Audit Matters (continued)

<i>Key audit matter (continued)</i>	<i>How our audit addressed the matter (continued)</i>
<p>Expected credit losses for individually significant Stage 3 (non-performing) exposures (equal to or above BAM 100 thousand) are determined on an individual basis by means of a discounted cash flows analysis. The process involves subjectivity and reliance on a number of significant assumptions, including those in respect of the expected proceeds from the realization of the related collateral and the minimum period for collateral disposal.</p> <p>Incorporated into both the collective and individual assessment are also specific rules of the ABRS regarding various minimum provisioning rates.</p> <p>While the economic environment in 2025 has shown mixed signs of stabilization, inherent uncertainties remain, particularly in relation to specific markets and credit risk assumptions.</p> <p>In the wake of the above factors, we considered impairment of loans and receivables to be associated with a significant risk of material misstatement in the financial statements, which required our increased attention in the audit.</p> <p>Accordingly, we considered this area to be our key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For loss allowances calculated on a collective basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Challenging the key risk parameters (PD, EAD and LGD) applied in the collective ECL model, by reference to the Bank's data on historical defaults, realized losses on those defaults, and loan amortization; — Obtaining the relevant forward-looking information and macroeconomic projections used in the Bank's ECL assessment. Independently assessing the information by means of corroborating inquiries of the Management Board and inspecting publicly available sources; ● For impairment allowances calculated individually: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — For a sample of exposures, taking into account customer's business, market conditions and debt service; critically assessing, by reference to the underlying documentation (loan files) and through discussion with the loan officers and credit risk management personnel, the existence of any triggers for classification to Stage 2 or Stage 3; ● For loan exposures in totality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Assessing the adequacy of the recognized ECLs against various minimum provisioning requirements prescribed by the ABRS; — Critically assessing the overall reasonableness of the impairment allowances, including both the share of the gross non-performing exposures in total gross exposure and the non-performing loans provision coverage. — Examining whether the Bank's loan impairment and credit risk-related disclosures in the financial statements appropriately address the relevant quantitative and qualitative requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Independent Auditors' report

To the shareholders of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka (*continued*)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Key data, Letter from the CEO and Management report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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 the statutory accounting requirements applicable to banks in the Republic of Srpska, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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.

Independent Auditors' report To the shareholders of Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Vedran Vukotić.

KPMG B-H d.o.o. za reviziju
Branch office Banja Luka
Registered Auditors
Svetozara Markovića 5
78000 Banja Luka
Bosnia and Herzegovina



26 February 2026

Glossary

ABC	Addiko Bank d.d., Croatia
ABBL	Addiko Bank a.d., Bosnia & Herzegovina (Banja Luka)
ABH	Addiko Bank AG, Austria (Holding)
ABM	Addiko Bank a.d., Montenegro
ABS	Addiko Bank d.d., Slovenia
ABSA	Addiko Bank d.d., Bosnia & Herzegovina (Sarajevo)
AC	Amortised costs
Associated company	A company over which a material influence is exerted in terms of its business or financial policy and that is recognised in the consolidated accounts using the equity method
Banking book	All risk-bearing on- and off-balance-sheet positions of a bank that are not assigned to the trading book
Bank@Work	An alternative sales channel, focusing on delivering the convenience promise as a main advantage to the customer. Branch teams are regularly visiting large companies' headquarters with mobile equipment, presenting Addiko's product and service offer, opening products on the spot or helping potential customers applying for a loan
CDS	Credit default swap; a financial instrument that securitizes credit risks, for example those associated with loans or securities
Change CL/GPL (simply Ø)	Change in CL / simply Ø gross performing loans
CL	Credit loss
CMA & CML	Customer Margin Assets (CMA) and Liabilities (CML) is as Gross Margin respectively on the asset and liability side, including the booked regular and interest like income and calculatoric costs and benefits defined within the Fund Transfer Pricing methodology
Cost/income ratio (CIR)	Operating expenses / (Net interest income + Net fee and commission income)
Cost of risk ratio	Credit loss expenses on financial assets/Credit risk bearing exposures
CRB	Credit Risk Bearing
Credit institutions	Any institution undertaking the business of which is to take deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account
CSF	"Central Steering Functions" and designated services that have the character of shareholder activities and are therefore provided and charged solely to Addiko. CSF are related to strategic direction, coordination, support, monitoring and steering, e.g. human resources, legal, marketing
Customer loans	Exposure of on balance loans including accrued interest, gross amount of provisions of performing and non performing loans
Derivatives	Financial instruments whose value depends on the value of an underlying asset (such as stocks or bonds). The most important derivatives are futures, options and swaps
Fair value	Price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FVTOCI	Fair value through OCI
FVTPL	Fair value through Profit or Loss
FX & DCC	Foreign exchange and Dynamic currency conversions

General governments	Central governments, state or regional governments, and local governments, including administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings, but excluding public companies and private companies held by these administrations that have a commercial activity (which shall be reported under “credit institutions”, “other financial corporations” or “non-financial corporations” depending on their activity); social security funds; and international organisations, such as institutions of the European Union, the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for International Settlements
Gross disbursements	Disbursements include disbursements of term loans (Consumer- Mortgage and Housing loans and Corporate term loans, not including revolving loans) and internal refinancing which relates to intra - bank transactions
Gross exposure	Exposure of on and off balance loans including accrued interest, gross amount of provisions of performing loans and non performing loans
Gross performing loans	Exposure of on balance loans without accrued interest and no deduction of provisions of performing loans
GSS	Means “group shared services” and designates services that are aimed at providing economic or commercial value to Group members by means of enhancing or maintaining their business position, e.g. transaction banking, back office, digital banking. GSS do not relate to shareholder activities, i.e. activities performed solely because of a shareholding interest in one or more other Group members, and are provided and charged to the respective receiving Group member
Households	Individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and producers of goods and non-financial services exclusively for their own final consumption, and as producers of market goods and non-financial and financial services provided that their activities are not those of quasi-corporations. Non-profit institutions which serve households (“NPISH”) and which are principally engaged in the production of non- market goods and services intended for particular groups of households shall be included
Large Corporates	The Segment Large Corporates includes legal entities and entrepreneurs with annual gross revenues of more than EUR 40 million
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio; the ratio of high quality liquid assets and net cash flows in the next 30 days
Leverage ratio	The ratio of Tier 1 capital to specific exposures on and off the statement of financial position calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in CRD IV
Loans and receivables	Gross carrying amount of loans and receivables less ECL allowance
Loan to deposit ratio	Indicates a bank’s ability to refinance its loans by deposits rather than wholesale funding. It is based on net customer loans and calculated with loans to non-financial corporations and households in relation to deposits from non-financial corporations and households. Segment level: Loans and receivables divided by financial liabilities at amortised costs
Loss identification period (LIP)	The time span from the default of the client until the recognition of the default in the Bank
Net banking income	The sum of net interest income and net fee and commission income
Net interest income (segment level)	Net interest income on segment level includes total interest income related to effective interest rate from gross performing loans, interest income from NPE, interest like income, interest expenses from customer deposits, consideration of funds transfer pricing and allocated contribution from interest and liquidity gap
NIM	Net interest margin is used for external comparison with other banks as well as an internal profitability measurement of products and segments. It is calculated with net interest income set in relation to average interest-bearing assets (total assets less investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, intangible fixed assets, tangible fixed assets, tax assets and other assets)

Non-financial corporations	Corporations and quasi-corporations not engaged in financial intermediation but principally in the production of market goods and non-financial services according to the ECB BSI Regulation
NPE	Defaulted, non-performing exposure (Gross Carrying Amount). A default and thus a non-performing exposure applies if it can be assumed that a customer is unlikely to fulfill all of its credit obligations to the bank, or if the debtor is overdue at least 90 days on any material credit obligation to the bank
NPE ratio	Is an economic ratio to demonstrate the proportion of loans that have been classified as defaulted non-performing in relation to the entire customer loan portfolio. The definition of non-performing has been adopted from regulatory standards and guidelines and comprises in general those customers where repayment is doubtful, a realization of collaterals is expected, and which thus have been moved to a defaulted customer rating segment. The ratio reflects the quality of the loan portfolio of the bank and provides an indicator for the performance of the bank's credit risk management. Non performing exposure/credit risk bearing exposure (on and off balance)
NPE coverage ratio	Describes to which extent defaulted non-performing exposure have been covered by impairments (individual and portfolio-based loan loss provisions) thus expressing also the ability of a bank to absorb losses from its NPE. It is calculated with impairment losses set in relation to defaulted non-performing exposure
NPE collateral coverage	Collaterals allocated to non-performing exposure / non-performing exposure
Option	The right to buy (call) or sell (put) an underlying reference asset at an agreed price with-in a specific period of time or at a fixed point in time
OTC	Over the counter; trade with non-standardised financial instruments directly between the market participants instead of through an exchange
Other financial corporations	All financial corporations and quasi-corporations other than credit institutions such as investment firms, investment funds, insurance companies, pension funds, collective investment undertakings, and clearing houses as well as remaining financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and captive financial institutions and money lenders
PI	Private individuals
POCI	Purchased or originated credit impaired assets
Public Finance	The Segment Public Finance includes all state-owner entities
Regular interest income	Regular interest income is related to nominal interest rate from gross performing loans excluding income from origination fees, penalty interests and funds transfer pricing
Rescue acquisitions	Emergency acquired assets, which are assets acquired during the foreclosure procedures of a loan
Retail (PI/Micro)	The Segment Retail includes the following categories: (i) PI, private individuals that are not representing a group, company, or organisation and (ii) Micro, includes private entrepreneurs and profit-oriented entities with annual gross revenues of less than EUR 0.5 million
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	On-balance and off balance positions, which shall be risk weighted according to (EU) Nbr 575/2013
Return on tangible equity	Calculated as adjusted result after tax divided by the simple average of equity attributable to the owners of the parent for the respective period
SME	Within this corporate segment small & medium corporate businesses are included. The small business subsegment includes clients with an annual gross revenue up to EUR 8 million. The medium business subsegment includes corporate clients with an annual gross revenue between EUR 8 million and EUR 40 million.
Stage 1	Impairment stage which relates to financial instruments for which expected credit loss model applies and for which no significant increase in credit risk has been recorded since their initial recognition. The impairment is measured in the amount of the 12-month expected credit loss

Stage 2	Impairment stage which relates to financial instruments for which expected credit loss model applies and for which are subject to significant increase in credit risk has been recorded since their initial recognition. The impairment is measured in the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss
Stage 3	Impairment stage which relates to financial instruments for which expected credit loss model applies and which are credit-impaired. The impairment is measured in the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss
Total capital ratio (TCR)	all the eligible own fund, presented in % of the total risk according to Decision about capital management
Tier 2 capital	Own funds consist of the sum of Tier 1 capital, additional Tier 1 (AT1) and supplementary capital (Tier 2).
TLOF	Total liabilities and own funds
Viber	Viber is a free chat service for smartphones and desktop computers. The program enables IP telephony and instant messaging between Viber users via the Internet
Yield GPL (simply Ø)	Regular interest income / simply Ø gross performing loans
DWH	Data warehouse
CRE	Commercial Real Estate Collaterals
RRE	Residential Real Estate Collaterals
TTC	Through-the-cycle
PIT	Point-in-time
C&E	Climate and environmental risks

Imprint

**Publisher of the Financial Report
and responsible for the content:**

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We have drawn up this report with the greatest of care and the data upon which it is based has been checked. Rounding errors or mistakes in transmission, typesetting or printing cannot, however, be ruled out.