

Tatra banka

Annual report 2024

Slovak Republic

This document is only informative and serves solely as an additional information of the official Slovak language version of the annual report.



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Summary of Key Data

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Strong Member of a Strong Group

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Survey of key data according to International Financial Reporting Standards

Tatra banka Group (in EUR thousands)

	2024	2023	Change	
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income				
Net interest income	479 719	404 363	18,6%	
Net fees and commission income	187 166	166 967	12,1%	
Net trading income and fair value result	41 399	40 803	1,5%	
General administrative expenses	(304 076)	(273 394)	11,2%	
Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes	(1 407)	(7 343)	(80,8)%	
Impairment losses on financial assets	(24 790)	(29 146)	(14,9)%	
Consolidated profit before income taxes	378 487	300 882	25,8%	
Consolidated profit after income taxes	241 763	237 160	1,9%	
Comprehensive consolidated profit after tax	243 033	242 564	0,2%	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position				
Loans to banks, gross	173 158	194 778	(11,1)%	
Loans to customers, gross	14 736 730	14 351 046	2,7%	
Deposits from banks	491 044	2 549 688	(80,7)%	
Deposits from customers	15 651 741	15 694 256	(0,3)%	
Equity (including consolidated profit)	1 698 619	1 622 332	4,7%	
Total assets	20 903 480	22 231 147	(6,0)%	
Key ratios				
Return on equity (ROE) before tax	24,6 %	21,0%	17,1 %	
Cost/income ratio ²⁾	42,9 %	44,8%	(4,2) %	
Return on assets (ROA) before tax	1,8 %	1,4%	28,6 %	
Tier 1 ratio, total	17,3%	17,4%	(0,7)%	
Own funds ratio	19,1%	19,4%	(1,5)%	
Stock data				
Earnings per ordinary share (nominal value per share: 800 EUR)	3 027	3 023	0,1%	
Earnings per ordinary share (nominal value per share: 4 000 EUR)	15 135	15 115	0,1%	
Resources				
Number of staff on balance sheet date	3 407	3 349	1,7%%	
Branches on balance sheet date ¹⁾	138	140	(1,4)%	
Ratings	Long-term deposits	Outlook	Short-term deposits	Baseline Credit Assessment
Moody's Investors Service	A3	negative	Prime-2	Baa 1

1) Inclusive of Corporate centres, "Centrum bývania" branches, Raiffesen bank branches and Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o. branches

2) excluded special levy of selected financial institutions

Statements



Statement by the Chairperson of the Management Board

Dear shareholders, business partners, and clients,
For Tatra banka, 2024 was another exceptional year. In this Annual Report, we will share the main developments and data for the previous period. From this year onwards, we will present an extended version of the report complemented with a sustainability report on a local banking group level. In the sustainability report, we will summarize the most important

facts and data reflecting our direction in terms of environmental and societal responsibility, as well as from the perspective of the bank's value-based management.

I would also like to address significant changes in the external environment. Falling inflation in the Eurozone marked the start of lowering of interest rates by the Central Bank, while weak performance of key European economies and domestic problems delayed recovery of the Slovak economy. Moreover, a new levy on banks entered into force in 2024. This levy significantly affects the functioning of the banking sector, especially at a time when the economy needs to rely on a strong banking sector.

However, even in these challenging times, Tatra banka proved its resilience and stood by its clients. The bank's economic results also positively reflected that the bank is following the right path. Compared to last year, profit before tax increased by 17 %, although individual profit after tax fell slightly behind the previous year due to the significantly increased tax liability.

We are proud that independent evaluators were also impressed by Tatra banka in 2024, awarding the bank more than 20 awards. According to EMEA Finance and Euromoney magazines, Tatra banka is a leader on the Slovak banking market. The same magazines also see Tatra banka as a leader in private banking. Additionally, Euromoney magazine appreciated the bank's approach to small corporate clients. Evaluators from Global Finance magazine decided that Tatra banka is an innovation leader in the Central and Eastern Europe region. The Banker magazine also acknowledged Tatra banka in terms of digital innovation. Further awards were also received by the bank from Global Finance magazine, as part of the Best Digital Bank Awards. Tatra banka won as many as 13 awards, of which two were for the Central and Eastern Europe region and one was global. In the competition of the world's best banks, our bank defended its title as the world's best mobile banking adaptive site. Moreover, the Banker magazine decided that the title of Chief Innovation Officer of the Year would go to Slovakia, namely to Daniel Minárik, Tatra banka's Chief Data and Innovation Officer.

We are particularly pleased with the recognition by independent evaluators. At the same time, we see these awards as the outcome of our relentless efforts to improve client comfort and deliver the best banking experience. Building on these efforts, we also introduced many new products, services, and innovations for our clients in 2024.

In January, as part of the **Manifest^{TB}** initiative, we presented a new design for our payment cards. The card designs were inspired by the works of art of contemporary Slovak painters, designers and photographers, all of them laureates of the Tatra banka Foundation Art Award. We strongly believe that art only makes sense when it lives among people and spreads in society. Thus, our ambition is to bring more art into the everyday lives of our clients.

Card2Card^{TB} – transfers between payment cards executed in several minutes is yet another new card service. This service is intended for outgoing payments to Member States of the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, the UK, Serbia, Kosovo, Albania and Ukraine, and complements the ecosystem of instant payments, allowing payments to be sent safely and quickly to other countries.

The children's application, **TABI**, is undeniably one of our 2024 flagships. TABI is a groundbreaking initiative on the Slovak market, bringing together two domains – financial education and learning through play. The first domain focuses on the financial education of children and is available to both clients and non-clients of the bank. The second offers banking functionalities to educate children on how they should manage their money. The application is also unique in terms of its origin, as it was developed by many experts from various areas. Many specialists were involved in the creation of the app, including game designers and a child psychologist. I am very proud that Tatra banka successfully delivered this innovation, which has financial literacy benefits for the whole of society.

However, we haven't forgotten our older clients in the student segment. With the "Turn on Focus Mode" campaign, we created a space where young artists can be creative, take on challenges and learn new artistic skills. In 2024, young innovators also had the opportunity to present their sustainability ideas and take part in the #forblueplanet competition. Our goal was to motivate young people to use their time sensibly and responsibly in both the real and digital environments.

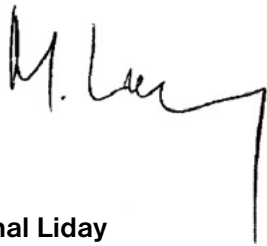
Corporate banking also focused on sustainability. The bank launched a new deposit product for clients called ESG **Deposit^{TB}**, allowing them to appreciate their free capital, as well as contribute to the fulfilment of ESG objectives pursued by Slovak companies operating on the European market.

For our corporate clients, we also introduced a new complex payment gateway, **tatrapay+**, which allows them to receive online payments on any device or through any channel, regardless of their business model. Since our key priority is the comfort of our clients, they can, with one single implementation, add individual payment methods according to their current needs.

Moreover, in digital payments, clients of Tatra banka are the first in Slovakia to make payments with the new payment method BLIK. BLIK is a solution for convenient, fast, and secure payments for online shopping with the use of a six-digit code.

Finally, I would like to add that we are now living in an era of exponential dynamic changes, both on a local and global scale. Some might see them as a threat, externality or a reason for withdrawn and passive behavior. We, on the other hand, see these changes as an opportunity to be better, even in these turbulent times, and to work towards the trust our clients have in us. That is to say, our clients' trust is our top priority.

Valued shareholders and business partners, we truly appreciate your support and the trust you placed in us in the past year. We are determined to also win your favor in 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Liday', with a long vertical stroke extending downwards from the end of the signature.

Michal Liday

Chairperson of the Management Board and CEO



Report of the Supervisory Board

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 2024, Tatra banka achieved sound financial results despite the introduction of a bank levy which is a heavy financial burden on the banking sector in Slovakia. Consolidated profit reached EUR 242 million. Tatra banka succeeded in these difficult conditions and demonstrated its strength, adaptability, and resilience. Tatra banka's success was also highlighted by the receipt of twenty international awards demonstrating the bank's client-centered and innovative approach.

Members of the Supervisory Board held four regular meetings in the financial year 2024. The overall participation rate at Supervisory Board meetings reached 100 %.

The Supervisory Board regularly and comprehensively monitored the business performance and risk developments at Tatra banka. Discussions were regularly held with the Management Board on the adequacy of capital and liquidity, as well as on the direction of the bank's business and risk strategies. The Supervisory Board also dealt at length with further developments within corporate governance and monitored the implementation of corresponding policies. In course of its monitoring and advisory activities, the Supervisory Board maintained direct contact with the responsible Management Board members, the auditor and heads of the internal control functions. It also maintained a continuous exchange of information and views with representatives from supervisory authorities on topical issues.

Moreover, the Management Board provided the Supervisory Board with regular and detailed reports on relevant matters concerning performance in the respective business areas. Between meetings, the Supervisory Board maintained close contact with the Chairman and members of the Management Board. The Management Board was available when required for bilateral or multilateral discussions with members of the Supervisory Board, where applicable with the involvement of experts on matters being addressed.

The work undertaken together with the Management Board was based on a relationship of mutual trust and conducted in a spirit of efficient and constructive collaboration. Discussions were open and critical, and the Supervisory Board passed resolutions after fully considering all aspects. If additional information was required in order to consider individual issues in more depth, this was provided to members of the Supervisory Board without delay and to their satisfaction.

Performance of Supervisory Board duties was fully in line with applicable law and the bank's Articles of Association. The Supervisory Board reviewed individual and consolidated financial statements and profit distribution, and recommended approval thereof to the General Meeting.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Management Board and all employees of Tatra banka for their unwavering efforts, and also our customers for their continued trust.

On behalf of the Supervisory Board,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrii Stepanenko', written in a cursive style.

Andrii Stepanenko

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Mission, Vision, Values

Mission of Tatra banka

We transform innovation, or simple banking into an exceptional customer experience.

Vision of Tatra banka

We are the most recommended banking group in Slovakia.

Values

Ambition
Creativity
Courage
Partnership

Raiffeisen at a glance

Raiffeisen Bank International

RBI regards Austria, where it is a leading corporate and investment bank, as well as Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) as its home market. Subsidiary banks cover 11 markets in the region. In addition, the Group includes numerous other financial service providers active in areas such as leasing, asset management, factoring and M&A. In total, around 43,000 RBI employees serve 17.9 million customers in around 1,400 business outlets, the vast majority of which are in CEE. The regional Raiffeisen banks hold 61.17 per cent of RBI's shares. The remaining shares are held in free float.

Summary of Consolidated Performance

The consolidated profit of the Tatra banka Group increased 1.9 per cent year-on-year, from EUR 237.2 million in 2023 to EUR 241.8 million in 2024. In this phase of the interest cycle, the result was mainly caused by an increase in net interest income by 18.6 per cent to EUR 479.7 million year-on-year. Profitability was further boosted by a 12.1 per cent increase in net commission and fee income, a 1.5 per cent increase in net profit from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences, as well as by lower provisioning for loans compared to the previous year.

The greatest negative impact on the financial results was caused by the introduction of a special banking levy on business in regulated areas, which, in the case of banks, is 30 per cent of profit before tax. While profit after tax increased by 1.9 per cent year-on-year, profit before tax grew by almost 26 per cent. The amount paid in the banking levy and corporate income tax increased by almost 115 per cent year-on-year and Tatra banka Group paid taxes to the State of more than EUR 136 million in 2024.

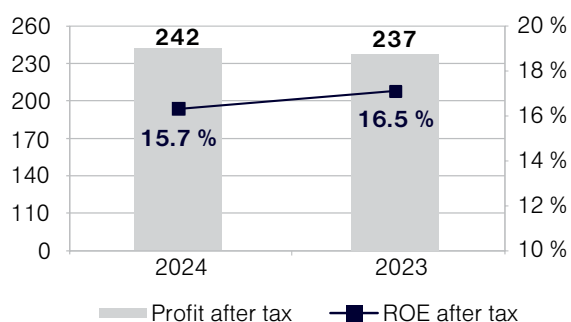
In 2024, the return on equity decreased slightly to 15.7 per cent from 16.5 per cent in 2023. The drop was caused by an increase in capital held, where Tier 1 capital adequacy increased from 16.5 per cent to 17.3 per cent. The ratio of operating expenses to operating income, reflecting the operational efficiency of the bank, dropped to 42.9 per cent in 2024 from 44.8 per cent in 2023.

At the end of 2024, Moody's reduced Tatra banka's A2 credit rating to A3 as a direct result of downgrading Slovakia's rating. Moody's also changed the rating outlook from negative to positive.

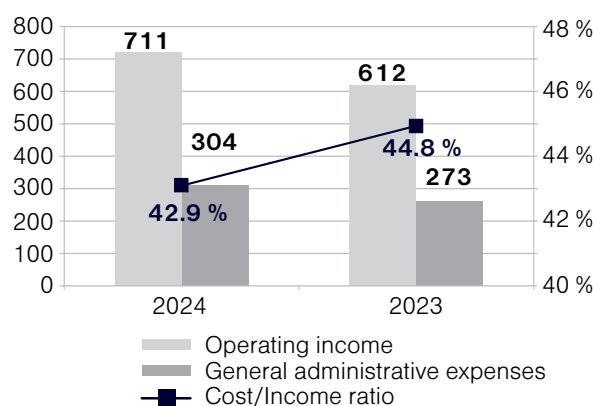
Development of income and expenses

In this phase of the interest cycle, the strongest growth among income categories was reported by net interest income. It increased by 18.6 per cent to EUR 497.7 million year-on-year. However, growth was also reported by other income categories, such as net fee and commission income, which increased by 12.1 per cent to EUR 187 million year-on-year, and net profit on financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences, which increased by 1.5 per cent to EUR 41.4 million. Lower provisioning compared to the previous year also had a positive impact on the bank's financial results. On the other hand, the financial results were negatively influenced by a year-on-year increase in expense items, as a reminder of strong inflationary pressures in 2022 and 2023, which also continued to exercise a strong upward pressure on nominal wages in 2024.

Development of profit and return on equity EUR million



Development of Cost/Income ratio EUR million



General administrative expenses increased by 11.2 per cent to EUR 304 million compared to the previous year. Personnel costs grew by 12.3 per cent to EUR 180.3 million.

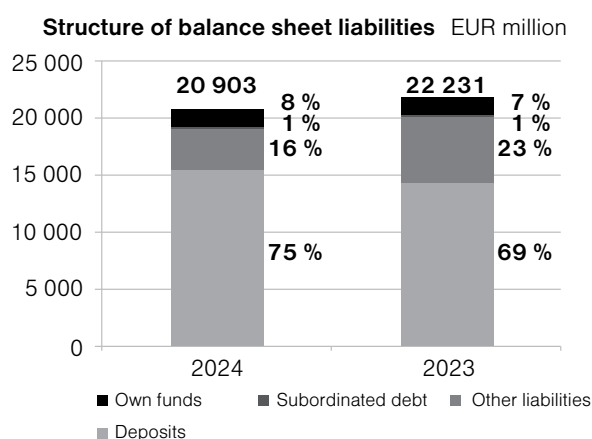
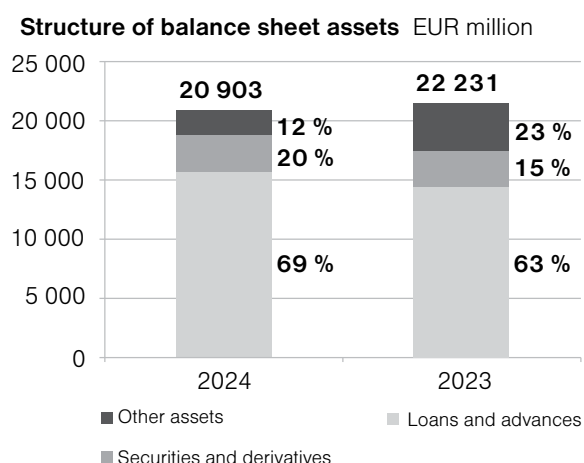
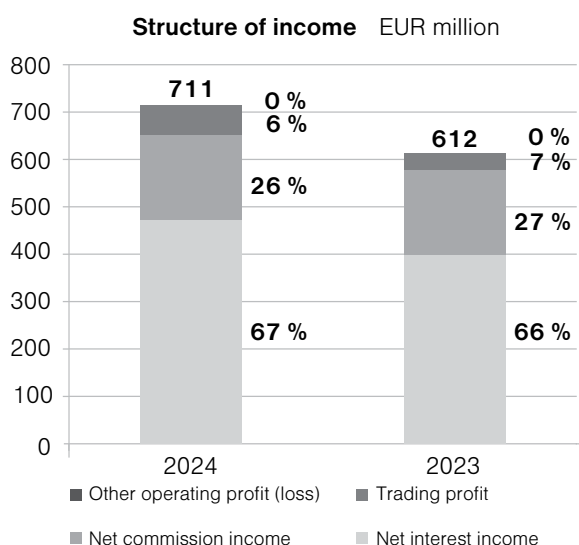
Development of assets

Tatra banka Group's consolidated assets decreased by 6.0 per cent to EUR 20.9 billion year-on-year from EUR 22.2 billion in 2023. The decrease was caused by the closure of the TLTRO program in which Tatra banka participated.

The year-on-year growth pace of loans granted to clients continued to be moderate. Their volume increased by 2.7 per cent year-on-year to EUR 14.7 billion. However, the share of non-performing loans in the total portfolio remained below 2 per cent, despite the challenging macroeconomic backdrop, which attests to the very good quality of the bank's loan portfolio.

Development of liabilities and equity

Client deposits remained at EUR 15.7 billion in 2024, a 0.3 per cent decrease year-on-year after rounding off. The consolidated ratio of customer loans to deposits was 94 per cent as of December 31, 2024. The capital adequacy ratio was 19.1 per cent as of December 31, 2024.



Objectives for 2025

Tatra banka and Raiffeisen Bank transform innovation, or simple banking into an exceptional client experience. The satisfaction of clients is an important pillar in the vision to be the most recommended banking group in Slovakia.

Tatra banka is a leader in innovation and, also thanks to innovation, regularly delivers new and useful products and services for clients which make their lives easier and contribute to an exceptional client experience.

In 2025, all segments and the innovation team will continue to focus on activities that will maintain Tatra banka's strong position in client satisfaction and create new business growth opportunities.

In terms of strategy, the bank will evaluate its current strategy and set new strategic objectives and targets for 2030. It will also draw up a new Strategic Roadmap for the next period. This Roadmap will represent the basic execution plan for key performance indicators, all segments and activities that aim to achieve and harmonize the bank's common approach to these targets across its departments.

In 2025, the key priority in the small corporate client segment will be the successful implementation of new features stemming from new legislation and the Financial Transaction Tax Act. In the last five years, Tatra banka has been actively supporting all entrepreneurs who reached the minimum cashless credit turnover, through its remuneration program. In the context of the new legislation, which introduces the obligation in 2025 for the self-employed to have a business account, active support seems to be crucial and, with regard to the bank's ecosystem of products and services, sets Tatra banka as a key and stable partner for all self-employed people.

Moreover, when it comes to entrepreneurs, Tatra banka has a long-established practice of tailoring both banking and non-banking services to the needs of entrepreneurs stemming from the current stage of their business cycle in order to facilitate their business as much as possible.

The bank will continue to work on improving the technology used for both credit and non-credit processes, increasing automation and preparing new loan support programs.

In the medium-sized corporate clients segment, acquisitions of new clients and the growth of the loan portfolio, with a focus on increasing the share of ESG-relevant assets, will remain core priorities next year. The aim is to further develop the opportunities for digital sales and servicing, as well as to intensify the uptake of AI tools in interactions with clients, as well as in internal processes.

As part of its innovation activities, Tatra Banka will continue to explore new opportunities and technologies, support an internal innovation culture, and develop an external FinTech ecosystem. Following the initial successful implementations, the bank will continue to focus on topics such as generative artificial intelligence, digital assets, and embedded finance.

In 2025, Tatra banka plans to continue replacing cash dispensing ATMs with more modern recycling ATM 2.0s, and updating recycling ATM 2.0s with the possibility to make coin deposits and withdrawals.

Tatra banka will also further develop digital processes in the Tatra banka mobile app. In the youngest client segment, the bank will continue to develop TABI, the children's mobile application, and extend the application to include new content and functionalities. In the premium segment, Tatra banka will further develop options in digital servicing of clients.

Raiffeisen Bank defines itself as the bank with the most satisfied clients, simple banking, and advantages stemming from its long-standing international background. In 2025, Raiffeisen Bank will also remain focused on ways to service its clients through other channels than its branch network. Additionally, it will also develop a new service for clients related to financial resilience, as well as educate clients in digital security. All this should continue to contribute to maintaining high satisfaction among clients.

Corporate Governance Statement

The corporate governance system of Tatra banka is regulated by the Corporate Governance Code for Slovakia issued by the Slovak Association of Corporate Governance in 2016. The Code is publicly available on the Association's website at www.sacg.sk.

In accordance with the Commercial Code and the bank's Articles of Association, the bodies of the bank are the General Meeting, the Supervisory Board and the Management Board.

General Meeting

The General Meeting is the supreme body of the bank, through which shareholders take part in the bank's management. Every shareholder has rights that allow the shareholder to exercise influence on the bank. Shareholders' basic rights are as follows:

a) the right to attend the General Meeting

A shareholder may personally attend the General Meeting or do so by proxy. A shareholder's right of attendance is supported primarily by the obligation of the Management Board to convene a General Meeting at least once a year, to notify each shareholder of the General Meeting by sending an invitation at least thirty days in advance, and to ensure that notice of the General Meeting is published in at least one periodical with nationwide coverage that publishes stock exchange news.

b) the right to vote at the General Meeting

The shareholder's voting right is derived from the nominal value of the shares held. One ordinary share with a nominal value of EUR 800 carries one vote and one ordinary share with a nominal value of EUR 4,000 carries five votes. The General Meeting usually decides by a simple majority of the votes of shareholders holding ordinary shares, unless otherwise stipulated by law or the bank's Articles of Association. Preferred shares do not carry the right to vote at the General Meeting, except where stipulated by law. Where the law allows for voting of shareholders holding preference shares, their vote takes place separately. One preference share with a nominal value of EUR 4 carries one vote.

c) the right to propose motions at the General Meeting

The agenda of each General Meeting is structured so as to give shareholders sufficient space to present motions, and make comments and suggestions concerning the bank. Shareholders can exercise this right from the date on which the General Meeting is called to the date it is held and also during the General Meeting.

d) the right to a share of the bank's profit (dividend)

According to the bank's Articles of Association, ordinary shares carry the right to a share of profit (dividend) and preferred shares carry the preferential right to a share of profit (dividend). The distribution of profit and dividend pay-out is decided by the General Meeting according to operating results determined based on the bank's annual financial statements. The amount of dividend is derived from the nominal value of the shares. Dividends are paid out in euros.

e) the right to information about the bank

A shareholder has the right to request information and explanations at the General Meeting regarding the agenda of the General Meeting. This right corresponds to the obligation of the Management Board to provide the requested information and explanations at the General Meeting or, subject to statutory requirements, in writing within 15 days of the date of the General Meeting. A shareholder is also entitled to inspect documents entered into the collection of documents or the register of financial statements and the General Meeting minutes at the bank's head office, to ask for copies of such documents, or to have them sent, and has the right to inspect Supervisory Board meeting minutes.

f) the right to request the convening of an Extraordinary General Meeting

A motion to convene a General Meeting to discuss proposed issues may be filed by any shareholder(s) holding shares with a nominal value of at least 5 per cent of the share capital of the bank.

g) the right to a secure shareholding registration system

Book-entry shares of the bank are registered with the Centrálny depozitár cenných papierov SR, a.s. (the "Central Depository") in accordance with the conditions laid down by the applicable legal regulations, the Operating Rules and other binding documents of the Central Depository.

h) the right to transfer shares

Ordinary shares are admitted to trading on the regulated market. They are freely transferable. Preference shares are not admitted to trading on the regulated market. The transferability of preferred shares is subject to the prior written agreement of the Management Board in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the bank's Articles of Association and pursuant to the effective legal regulations.

The authority of the General Meeting includes:

- a. amendments to the Articles of Association;
- b. decisions to increase or decrease the share capital and to authorize the Management Board to increase the share capital;
- c. approval and removal of an auditor;
- d. election and removal of Supervisory Board members, except for members who are elected and removed by bank employees;
- e. approval of annual separate financial statements and extraordinary separate financial statements, decisions on profit distribution or loss settlement and on determining directors' fees;
- f. decisions on other issues conferred by law or the Articles of Association to the authority of the General Meeting.

In the event of an amendment to the Articles of Association, the bank must comply with the applicable legislation and its Articles of Association. Where an amendment to the Articles of Association is on the agenda of the General Meeting, an invitation to, and notice of the General Meeting, must, in addition to legal requirements, specify at least the nature of the proposed amendment(s). Any draft amendment to the bank's Articles of Association is available for inspection

at the bank's head office, or a copy can be sent to shareholders upon request. The General Meeting decides on an amendment to the Articles of Association by a two thirds majority of the votes of the shareholders present. To be valid, the Articles of Association require approval by the National Bank of Slovakia, or the European Central Bank, subject to the bank's written application filed along with the amendment to the Articles of Association and the full wording of the Articles of Association before and after such an amendment.

In 2024, the Annual General Meeting was held on March 26, 2024. Shareholders holding ordinary shares representing a total of 65,058 votes, which accounted for 91.51 per cent of the voting rights, took part in voting at the General Meeting. The General Meeting approved the Annual Separate Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements for 2023, the Annual Report for 2023 and the proposed profit distribution. The General Meeting also decided on the appointment of an auditor, the election of Supervisory Board members, the approval of an important business transaction, and on the repurchase of treasury shares.

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board is the supreme control body of the bank, which supervises the financial and business activities of the bank, the execution of powers by the Management Board and the bank's other activities. The Supervisory Board consists of nine members, six elected by the General Meeting and three by bank employees. The term of office of members of the Supervisory Board is up to five years.

The Supervisory Board meets at least three times a year. A simple majority of all members is required to adopt a resolution.

The authority of the Supervisory Board includes:

- a. checking adherence to the bank's Articles of Association and generally binding legal regulations;
- b. monitoring that business targets set by the bank are achieved;
- c. checking that accounting records are factual;
- d. reviewing the bank's annual, extraordinary and consolidated financial statements and proposed profit distribution or loss settlement and submitting its opinion to the General Meeting;
- e. convening the General Meeting or submitting a motion for convening the General Meeting to the Management Board where required by the bank's interests;
- f. electing and removing members of the Management Board, approving service contracts of members of the Management Board, approving conditions of compensation and other benefits of Management Board members;
- g. granting approval for or filing a motion granting or withdrawing a power of attorney by the Management Board;
- h. granting approval of the remuneration principles;
- i. granting approval of or filing a motion appointing or removing the director of Internal Control and the Internal Audit Division of the bank and determining their salary by the Management Board;
- j. approving the nominated auditor;
- k. granting approval to the Management Board to perform specific activities; and
- l. other activities under the applicable legal regulations and the bank's Articles of Association.

Supervisory Board members in 2024

Dr. Andrii Stepanenko – Supervisory Board Member elected by the General Meeting, Chairperson of the Supervisory Board

Mag. Andreas Gschwenter – Supervisory Board Member elected by the General Meeting

Dr. Hannes Mösenbacher – Supervisory Board Member elected by the General Meeting

Mag. Marie Valerie Brunner – Supervisory Board Member elected by the General Meeting (from October 10, 2024)

Dr. Johann Strobl – Supervisory Board Member elected by the General Meeting, Vice-Chairperson of the Supervisory Board (until June 30, 2024)

Mag. Peter Lennkh – Supervisory Board Member elected by the General Meeting (until June 30, 2024)

JUDr. Tomáš Borec – Supervisory Board Member elected by the General Meeting, an independent member

Ing. Peter Golha – Supervisory Board Member elected by employees

Mgr. Iveta Medved'ová – Supervisory Board Member elected by employees

Ing. Iveta Uhrinová – Supervisory Board Member elected by employees, an independent member

Management Board

The Management Board is the statutory body that manages and acts on behalf of the bank. The Management Board decides on all bank affairs, unless conferred to the authority of the General Meeting or the Supervisory Board by applicable legal regulations or the Articles of Association. All members of the Management Board are authorized to act on behalf of the bank. Two members of the Management Board always jointly act and sign on behalf of the bank. The Management Board consists of seven members with office terms of up to five years.

Under the Articles of Association, the election and removal of members of the Management Board is within the authority of the Supervisory Board. The number of nominees for an election corresponds to the number of positions on the Management Board to be filled. A simple majority of the votes of all members of the Supervisory Board is required for appointment. When more than one member of the Management Board is to be elected, the first vote will be conducted en bloc for all nominated candidates. If the members of the Management Board are not elected en bloc, each candidate is voted on individually. If any of the nominated candidates are not elected, a new election with the same rules must be held to elect a member of the Management Board. Removal of a member of the Management Board requires a majority of votes of the Supervisory Board members. Removal is effective as of the date of adopting the removal decision, unless otherwise stipulated in the decision. The election of new members of the Management Board is only valid with the prior consent of the National Bank of Slovakia/the European Central Bank.

The Management Board holds meetings as necessary, at least once a month. The Management Board is quorate when the majority of its members are present. The consent of all members present is required to adopt a resolution.

The authority of the Management Board includes:

- a. convening the General Meeting;
- b. ensuring the development, approval of, and compliance with the bank's organizational structure;
- c. ensuring the implementation of, and compliance with, the bank's governance system;
- d. management and supervision of the performance of authorized banking activities;
- e. adoption and regular review of general remuneration principles;
- f. ensuring proper accounting is maintained by the bank;
- g. ensuring the preparation and publication of the Annual Report and its submission to the General Meeting for discussion;
- h. ensuring the preparation and publication of the financial statements and their submission to the General Meeting for authorization;
- i. submitting the proposed profit distribution or loss settlement to the General Meeting for authorization;
- j. deciding on share issuance or repurchase under an authorization granted by the General Meeting;
- k. providing information concerning the principal business management objectives of the bank for the future period and the projected development of the bank's assets, funds and revenues to the Supervisory Board;
- l. submitting a written report of the bank's business activities and assets compared with the anticipated development at the request of the Supervisory Board;
- m. notifying the Supervisory Board immediately of all facts that could have a material effect on the development of business and the balance of the bank's assets, particularly on the bank's liquidity; and
- n. other activities under the applicable legal regulations and the bank's Articles of Association.

In 2024, the members of the Management Board and the distribution of the scope of competences among individual members were as follows:

Mgr. Michal Liday – Chairperson of the Management Board and CEO

- Human Resources
- Brand Management
- Communication
- Compliance
- Legal

Mag. (FH) Oliver Pichler – Member of the Management Board

- Accounting, Reporting & Taxes
- Controlling
- Treasury
- Subsidiaries

Ing. Peter Matúš – Member of the Management Board

- Distribution System & Distribution System Management
- Acquisitions, Segments & Non-credit Products
- Retail Loans
- Digital Channels
- Digital Sales & Marketing
- Experience Design & Research
- Raiffeisen Bank

Ing. Martin Kubík – Member of the Management Board

- Research & Development
- SW Solution Design & Implementation
- IT Services
- Demand Management
- Advanced Analytics & Data Governance
- Agile Transformation Manager

Mag. Bernhard Henhappel – Member of the Management Board

- Corporate Risk Management
- Retail Credit Risk Management
- Strategic Risk & Capital Management
- Work Out

Ing. Zuzana Košťálová – Member of the Management Board

- Large Corporate Clients
- Private Banking
- Capital Markets
- Corporate Centers
- Corporate Products & Support
- RBI Mid-Market Competence Center

Mgr. Natália Major – Member of the Management Board

- Processing Centers
- PPM Management & Central Procurement
- Security & BCM
- Cost Management
- Economic Governance
- Data Protection Officer

When appointing members to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, the bank applies the policy of selection and evaluation of each candidate for membership. The policy stipulates specific requirements and individual steps in the selection and evaluation process. It stipulates the qualification criteria for a candidate or a member of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board under consideration, in particular, the personal criteria (concerning the reputation, expertise and experience of the person under consideration) and the objective criteria (concerning governance, such as potential conflicts of interest, overall composition of the body, the collective knowledge and experience of the body as a whole, and time commitment). When selecting and evaluating the suitability of a candidate or a member of a body, the bank pays particular attention to diversity regarding age, gender, education and professional experience. The purpose of the diversity policy is to find and fill the positions in the bodies of the bank, which is a complex organism with a wide range of activities, with experienced professionals and managers in various specific areas. The bank's policy in this area is fully compliant with generally binding legislation.

Committees

Committees Set Up by the Supervisory Board

Audit Committee – its activities are performed by the bank's Supervisory Board.

Risk Management Committee – monitors and reviews the bank's risk management activities and procedures and risk management strategies and performs other activities in accordance with the law. Its members include designated Supervisory Board members.

Remuneration Committee – independently evaluates the remuneration rules and principles, participates in preparing remuneration decisions, and monitors the remuneration of members of the bank's bodies and individuals discharging key functions. Its members include designated Supervisory Board members.

Nomination Committee – identifies, evaluates, and recommends nominations, periodically evaluates the suitability and qualification of each member as a member of a bank body and defines the selection and evaluation criteria for a bank body member. Its members include designated Supervisory Board members.

Committees Set Up by the Management Board

Cost Management Committee – defines the cost management strategy and fulfills defined tasks related to cost management. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Credit Committee – decides on credit limits. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Data Governance Commission – defines the data governance strategy, policies, rules, and overall framework. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

End-to-End Committee Corporate – fulfills defined tasks in setting processes and fulfilling the bank's strategy in the corporate segment. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Occupational Health and Safety Commission – executes powers concerning occupational health and safety. Its members include designated employees.

Operational Risk Committee – decides on measures to mitigate operational risk at the bank and ensures that approved measures and tasks align with the bank's strategic interests. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Problem Loan Committee – formulates the strategy for addressing non-performing loans. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Retail Problem Loan Committee – decides on a strategy for addressing non-performing retail loans. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Project Commission – executes entrusted project management powers. Its members include the members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Risk Committee – fulfills defined roles in defining the framework, strategy, procedures, and rules for risk management and control. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Security Council – exercises authority regarding the bank's security policy to ensure maximum security and eliminate the bank's operational risks and proposes the bank's strategic objectives. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Damage Commission – focused on resolving damage caused to the bank's assets. Its members include a designated member of the Management Board and designated employees.

Assets and Liabilities Committee – formulates the bank's strategy and policy concerning management of the bank's assets and liabilities and the associated risks. Its members include the members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Investment Product Approval Committee – responsible for reviewing and adjusting new products in the investment banking segment. Its members include designated employees.

Sustainable Finance Committee – manages activities related to the issuance and management of sustainable bonds in accordance with international standards and sustainable finance. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Contingency Committee – exercises authority in the event of an unfavorable liquidity situation in the bank. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Recovery Committee – fulfills the defined tasks in the event of an unfavorable economic situation in the bank focused on resolving the situation and ensuring the recovery of the bank. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Resolution Committee – exercises entrusted competences in the event of a crisis and resolution procedure. Its members include designated members of the Management Board and designated employees.

Management Methods

The bank's management methods primarily include direct management methods, methods combining direct and technical (indirect) management and project management methods.

Direct management is generally executed by setting objectives, tasks and rules and via the operational guidance of the activities of the managed organizational unit or employee.

Technical (indirect) management is performed using internal control mechanisms, leaving space for independent management and organization by an organizational unit or an employee within their scope of work and by employing progressive economic incentives in line with efficient risk management.

Project management requires the temporary allocation of specific organizational units or employees. They report temporarily to the project manager to a defined extent to achieve the project objective.

Information on management methods is provided in the bank's Articles of Association and internal regulations.

Internal Control System

Internal controls applied at the bank constitute a system covering all levels of the organizational structure. It includes direct and indirect process controls and out-of-process control. The bank's Internal Control System is currently based on the guidelines of the parent RBI Group which, together with internal manuals and procedures, constitute one of the fundamental pillars of this system. The operational model of the three lines of defense sets out appropriate responsibility for risk management and internal control.

In 2024, the bank continued to perform its activities under the established Internal Control System framework. It includes regular monitoring and validations, the results of which are presented to the competent authorities and to the Supervisory Board acting as the Audit Committee.

The bank and RBI Group systematically enhance the Internal Governance Framework, and within it the Internal Control System, in accordance with the principles of the three lines of defense, both in terms of legislative and regulatory requirements, and in order to address the latest developments in the internal and external environments. In 2024, RBI Group focused, inter alia, on the standardization and lengthy validation in the area of core Compliance control activities.

As part of the continuous enhancement of the Internal Control System, to mitigate operational risk and the risk of non-compliance with legislative and internal work regulations, the bank promotes and continuously implements control mechanisms in its day-to-day activities and processes. The bank also continuously implements automated process tools and automated/semi-automated control activities in order to mitigate various types of risk. The bank will continue to implement the defined Internal Control System framework focusing on areas posing the biggest risk to the bank.

The Internal Control System Officer is responsible for supporting the implementation of the Internal Control System framework. Monitoring and reporting is part of the Regulatory Affairs & Controls Department under the Compliance Division. In 2024, the Internal Control System Officer also participated in working groups tasked with revising the control system in selected processes, projects and regulatory requirements. The Internal Control System Officer fulfills the responsibilities stipulated by the bank's Management Board.

Internal controls are designed to ensure the safety and protection of assets and individuals, to guarantee the reliability and accuracy of bookkeeping, to support compliance with and communication of the strategy and goals, to enhance effectiveness and compliance with applicable regulations, and to eliminate risks to prevent losses and other damage.

Direct process control represents all ongoing control measures, procedures and mechanisms at individual bank units, which are a direct and natural part of work processes on a daily basis. A work process is not complete without these controls. Direct process control is undertaken by employees or the organizational units directly involved in the specific processes.

Indirect process control includes all ongoing control measures, procedures and mechanisms at individual bank units which are an indirect part of processes. Indirect process control is carried out by the managers of the individual bank units responsible for controlled processes and for control results, or by their authorized employees.

Out-of-process control is independent of operational and business procedures. It is conducted by a separate and independent Internal Control and the Internal Audit unit as a regular review of the Internal Control System functionality and evaluation of its efficacy.

Risk Management System

As part of risk management, the bank monitors, evaluates and manages in particular the following types of risk: credit, market, liquidity and operational. These risks and the bank's overall risk profile are also subject to internal and external controls compliant with legislative and regulatory requirements, as well as the bank's internal requirements. As part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the bank also analyzes other types of risk to which it is or might be exposed in connection with its business activities.

Credit risk, i.e. the risk that a counterparty will not be able or willing to repay the full amount owed upon maturity, is monitored regularly and the financial position or creditworthiness of each client is reviewed and assessed at least once a year. The highest exposure to any single borrower or group of related borrowers is restricted by capital exposure limits, which are consistently monitored and reported to the National Bank of Slovakia on a monthly basis. Retail borrowers are assessed using scoring models developed for individual products. Other clients are assessed using rating models.

The bank is exposed to **market risk** in connection with its activity from open positions, chiefly from transactions with interest-rate, cross-currency and equity products. To determine the market risk level of its positions, the bank applies internal procedures and models for the individual types of risk to which the bank is exposed. These limits are monitored daily.

By managing **liquidity risk**, the bank secures its solvency, the ability to duly fulfill its financial obligations on time and to manage assets and liabilities to assure constant liquidity. Liquidity risk is closely monitored and is subject to internal limits set by the bank and the limits defined by RBI Group and the National Bank of Slovakia.

The bank calculates the amount of regulatory capital to cover **operational risk** using the standardized approach. The bank uses a set of qualitative and quantitative methods to identify and manage operational risk as regards the potential impact of operational incidents on its profit and goodwill. The bank raises awareness of operational risk using various communication forms within the bank.

The bank actively monitors new risk management legislation.

Bank's share capital and shares

The bank's share capital amounts to EUR 64,326,228 and has the following structure:

ISIN: SK1110001502

Nominal value: EUR 800

Number: 60,616 shares

Class: ordinary share

Form: registered share

Type: book-entry security

Description of rights and obligations: the right to attend, vote, and present motions at the General Meeting; the right to a share of the profit and liquidation balance; the right to preferential subscription of shares; the right to request the convening of a General Meeting; the right to inspect the documents and minutes of the bank; the obligation to pay the issue price of shares; the obligation to refund to the bank any payments made unlawfully; the obligation to pay late payment interest in the event of a breach of duty to pay the share issue price. Transferability: no restrictions

Percentage of share capital: 75.386 per cent

Held for trading: 60,616 shares

ISIN: SK1110015510

Nominal value: EUR 4,000

Number: 2,095 shares

Class: ordinary share

Form: registered share

Type: book-entry security

Description of rights and obligations: the right to attend, vote, and present motions at the General Meeting; the right to a share of the profit and liquidation balance; the right to preferential subscription of shares; the right to request the convening of a General Meeting; the right to inspect the documents and minutes of the bank; the obligation to pay the issue price of shares; the obligation to refund to the bank any payments made unlawfully; the obligation to pay late payment interest in the event of a breach of duty to pay the share issue price.

Transferability: no restrictions

Percentage of share capital: 13.027 per cent

Held for trading: 2,095 shares

ISIN: SK1110007186, SK1110008424, SK1110010131, SK1110012103, SK1110013937, SK1110014901, SK1110016237, SK1110016591

Nominal value: EUR 4

Number: 1,863,357 shares

Class: preferred share

Form: registered share

Type: book-entry security

Description of rights and obligations: the right to attend and to present motions at the General Meeting; the priority right to a share of the profit and liquidation balance; the right to vote at the General Meeting subject to statutory conditions; the right to preferential subscription of shares; the right to request the convening of a General Meeting; the right to inspect the documents and minutes of the bank; the obligation to pay the issue price of shares; the obligation to refund to the bank any settlements unlawfully provided; the obligation to pay late payment interest in the event of a breach of duty to pay the share issue price.

Transferability: restricted

Percentage of share capital: 11.587 per cent

Held for trading: 0 shares

Pursuant to Act No. 566/2001 Coll. on securities and investment services and on the amendment to certain acts as amended, qualified participation in the bank's share capital is held by the shareholder, Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, with its registered office at Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna, Austria, with a 78.782 per cent share and an 89.107 per cent share in the bank's share capital and voting rights, respectively.

The bank's share capital structure does not include any shares whose holders have special control rights. The bank is not aware of any agreements between securities holders that could lead to any restrictions with respect to the transferability of securities or voting rights.

The bank has not entered into any agreements that would take effect or be subject to change or termination as a result of a change in control in relation to a takeover bid.

The bank has not entered into any agreements with members of its bodies or employees under which they are entitled to compensation if their office or employment ends due to resignation, notice given by the employee, dismissal, notice given by the employer without stating a reason, or if their employment terminates as a result of a takeover bid.

Remuneration Report for Tatra banka Management Board and Supervisory Board Members in 2024 pursuant to Section 201e(2) of the Commercial Code

This Remuneration Report provides an overview of all remuneration components of individual members of the Tatra banka, a.s. Management Board and the Tatra banka, a.s. Supervisory Board (the "Company Body Members") for 2024. Total remuneration consists of a fixed component, which includes monthly remuneration, bonuses, supplementary health insurance, accident insurance and the employer's contribution to the supplementary pension insurance, and a variable component.

Fixed remuneration component

In particular, the fixed remuneration component reflects the relevant professional experience and organizational responsibility and provides a stable source of income for Company Body Members. The fixed remuneration component does not depend on the performance of the company or the Company Body Member.

The fixed remuneration component of company Management Board members is represented by the monthly remuneration set out in the service agreement. In 2024, the annual fixed remuneration component of individual members of the company Management Board ranged from EUR 150,000 to EUR 322,500, other bonuses and additional health insurance ranged from EUR 0 to EUR 5,943.48, and accident insurance was in a lump sum of EUR 75.65.

The fixed remuneration component of Supervisory Board members is represented by fixed annual remuneration paid at the end of the year or at the end of the office term. The annual fixed remuneration component of each Supervisory Board member for 2024 ranged from EUR 11,338.80 to EUR 60,000 in full compliance with the decision of the company General Meeting on the remuneration of the company Supervisory Board members depending on the function discharged on the company Supervisory Board and the length of office term in 2024.

Variable remuneration component

The variable remuneration component depends on performance. The amount of the variable remuneration component is based on a combination of an individual's performance and the evaluation of overall results of the company or the parent company. Financial and non-financial criteria are considered when evaluating individual performance.

The variable remuneration component of each company Management Board member is represented by an annual bonus. The variable remuneration component awarded after considering the performance, relevant targets, and performance indicators, is reasonably balanced and never exceeds the fixed remuneration component of any Management Board member.

The fixed remuneration component is determined by the following performance indicators:

- Return on equity (ROE) of the company (usual weight 50 per cent of 2/3)
- Cost income ratio (CIR) of the company (usual weight 50 per cent of 2/3)
- Return on equity (ROE) of RBI Group (usual weight 50 per cent of 1/3)
- Cost income ratio (CIR) of RBI Group (usual weight 50 per cent of 1/3)

The performance indicators are evaluated as a ratio of the achieved indicator value and the strategic indicator value for the evaluated period. The final bonus is determined as the multiple of the ratio (coefficient) and the target bonus amount.

Management Board members have been awarded no variable remuneration component for 2024 as of the date of this report. Consequently, as of the date of this report, the share of the fixed and variable components in the total remuneration for 2024 is unknown. The maximum estimated corresponding target amount of the variable remuneration component of each Management Board member ranges from EUR 40,000 to EUR 85,000.

Tatra banka has specific criteria in place for the application of malus and clawback, under which in specific circumstances it is obliged to reduce or withhold the remuneration granted, or to recover the remuneration already paid. As of the date of this report, there have been no circumstances that would give rise to the obligation to recover the variable component of the total remuneration.

The variable remuneration component of each Supervisory Board member for 2024 was EUR 0. Since the total variable remuneration component amounted to 0 EUR, 100 % represents the fixed remuneration. Members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board were paid no remuneration by subsidiaries.

Members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board were provided no company shares or company share options in relation to the discharged function. The company awards no Company Body Member the variable remuneration component in the form of shares.

Annual overview of fixed and variable remuneration components for 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024

The total fixed and variable remuneration components of the company Management Board members for 2020 ranged from EUR 144,398.65 to EUR 277,066.65.

The total fixed and variable remuneration components of the company Management Board members for 2021 ranged from EUR 167,802.65 to EUR 313,276.65.

The total fixed and variable components of the company Management Board members for 2022 ranged from EUR 80,722.15 to EUR 369,706.15.

The total fixed and variable components of the company Management Board members for 2023 ranged from EUR 17,967.77 to EUR 399,447.15.

The total fixed and estimated variable remuneration components of the company Management Board members for 2024 ranged from EUR 190,075.65 to EUR 407,575.65.

Pursuant to Section 768r(2) of the Commercial Code (transitional provisions to amendments effective from July 1, 2019), the management board of a public company limited by shares is obliged to submit a remuneration report pursuant to Section 201e to the General Meeting for discussion for the first time for the accounting period starting after July 1, 2019. Accordingly, no information on remuneration for the periods preceding January 1, 2020 is provided in the report.

The ratio of remuneration of Company Body Members to the remuneration of other Tatra banka employees was 1.8 per cent in 2024.

Section 201a(3) of the Commercial Code did not apply to 2024.

The requested company statement pursuant to Section 201e(3) of the Commercial Code is irrelevant as no shareholder proposals were put forward at the General Meeting in 2024.

Risk Management and Rules Concerning General Prudential Requirements

Well-organized and consolidated risk management plays a vital role in sustainable and efficient bank operations. This role is perceived very responsibly at Tatra banka, as well as in the context of its systemic importance for the whole banking sector. The bank has consistently fulfilled the requirements of European directives implementing the regulations known as Basel.

The concept, methodology and documentation of risk management and Basel activities are prepared in close cooperation with RBI Group, while respecting the local specificities of Tatra banka and the banking environment as a whole.

The relevant methodological concepts and procedural techniques are integrated into the management process in various areas of the bank, are regularly updated in line with legislative and internal changes and are meticulously reviewed by internal audit.

Risk management and Basel activities are aimed at ensuring the most accurate evaluation, quality management and mitigation or elimination of credit, market and operational risk as well as other risks to which the bank is exposed.

Achieving this goal mainly depends on:

- identifying risks resulting from bank products and processes;
- ensuring the best possible collection and storage of relevant and potentially relevant data;
- developing a reliable methodology for measuring individual types of risk;
- ensuring effective and high-quality processes for prudent management of individual risk types and predicting their development;
- using efficient instruments to mitigate risk exposure;
- ensuring high-quality and secure IT systems for process automation, data collection and analysis; and
- undertaking calculations and providing outputs.

These processes, in conjunction with changes in the economic environment, are a key element for ensuring the long-term stability of the bank's risk profile and its capital requirements, as well as its return on equity.

Pursuant to legislative requirements, the bank regularly publishes details about its activities, working procedures and results, which ensures transparency vis-à-vis regulators, business partners and clients regarding risk management.

Credit Risk

Since January 1, 2008, the bank has applied a standardized approach to quantifying risk-weighted assets and regulatory capital requirements for credit risk, which constitute the most significant bank risk; the bank's goal was to switch to the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach as soon as possible. This is based on the use of internal rating models and in-house estimates of risk parameters for the management, quantification and reporting of individual types of credit-related risks in line with its implementation plan.

Since January 1, 2009, the bank has calculated capital requirements for a large part of its non-retail portfolio (i.e. for sovereigns, institutions, corporations, project financing, insurers, investments in funds and purchased receivables) using the approved IRB approach.

In December 2013, the bank was granted authorization to apply the IRB approach to small and medium business clients as well. Under this approach, the bank is authorized to quantify capital requirements for the above clients using its own estimates of the likelihood of a counterparty default, which makes the measurement of credit risk much more sensitive and capital requirements also correspond more closely to actual risk exposure. During turbulent economic times this approach enabled the bank to reflect the effects of a period of economic decline on its portfolio in its capital requirements.

Based on its implementation plan, the bank was granted authorization to apply the IRB approach from April 1, 2010 for the retail part of its portfolio as well, which allows the bank to calculate the risk profile of this portfolio based on its own estimates of all significant risk parameters, mainly regarding the likelihood of retail client defaults and their exposures, losses in the event of default and credit conversion factors for off-balance sheet exposures, subsequently using these estimates for comprehensive portfolio risk management. Since February 2023, the bank has also been applying the IRB approach to the Raiffeisen Bank branch portfolio. In October 2023, the bank reverted to the use of a standardized approach for the calculation of capital adequacy for sovereigns.

In relation to the application of the IRB approach, the bank and RBI Group work continuously on rating models to maximize their predictive strength. Each significant change is also reviewed by the supervisory authorities.

The basic principles of managing the credit risk of non-retail clients are set out in the RBI Group Credit Manual, which is obligatory for the whole group. The management of non-retail credit risk by the bank is detailed in Tatra banka's Credit Policy, which is approved by the Supervisory Board annually. The Credit Policy defines the targeted and restricted sectors for financing as well as the sectors excluded from financing, the minimum requirements for a client credit transaction (rating, value of collateral, required margin), and the target structure of the loan portfolio together with its key parameters for the forthcoming year.

With respect to its retail portfolio, the bank continues to focus on regular scorecard and risk management model development and update. The aim of building the risk management infrastructure is to develop a reliable solution allowing a flexible response to external changes. A fundamental part of this is to define targets for individual components of credit risk management, and also for employees themselves. This is a comprehensive process involving consistent preparation and subsequent application of credit risk principles, credit policy and guidelines and effective management tools.

Market Risk

In 2024, the bank continued to apply a prudent approach to security investments with the assistance of the implemented limits, which ensure protection against the risk of an issuer being downgraded, and a conservative approach to the assessment of bank counterparties as well as the limits applicable to those counterparties. The established limits and the stress tests performed by the bank ensured sufficient protection against the adverse effects of market fluctuations.

The close monitoring of all market risks remains a high priority. The methods and models used to monitor market risk remain subject to strict supervision, externally and internally, and the parameters affecting the outputs are regularly re-assessed and approved by the bank's committees to reflect, as accurately as possible, the current situation on financial and capital markets. The limits protecting

the bank against market turbulence are subject to review and are set prudently and conservatively to limit losses in the event of negative developments. One of the fundamental aspects of market risk management at the bank is the promotion of new, innovative products while remaining highly prudent.

Liquidity risk is closely monitored and is subject to internal limits set by the bank and limits defined by RBI Group and Basel. The bank is compliant with the required Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio.

Operational Risk

The bank calculates the amount of regulatory capital required to cover operational risk using the standardized approach. The bank uses a set of qualitative and quantitative methods to identify and manage operational risk as regards the potential impact of operational incidents on its profit and goodwill. The bank raises awareness of operational risk using various communication forms within the bank.

Pillar 2 and Economic Capital

The bank has implemented and continuously modifies and supplements its methodology and procedural techniques for the internal determination of capital adequacy (Pillar 2). As part of this process, all relevant risks of the bank are regularly evaluated in line with the risk profile and then quantified and evaluated in the context of the risk level the bank is willing to take and the projected capital formation and subsequent reporting to bank management. The bank's risk profile and the related processes are subject to a detailed annual review by the supervisory authorities (ECB and NBS) under the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

Based on the above, in line with its risk profile, the bank covered the identified risks with its internal capital with a sufficient reserve in 2024.

The process of capital allocation is an integral part of this, as it is closely linked with the budgeting process. As part of this process, by using an approved allocation key, individual commercial units of the bank are assigned an expected return on risk-adjusted capital (RORAC) performance indicator. This indicator measures the rate of return in relation to anticipated risk from individual transactions, portfolios and business units to meet the targets set by the shareholder, while maintaining an acceptable risk level. As a prerequisite for the bank's healthy growth, the risk-adjusted view of the bank's performance will remain a priority in the forthcoming period.

Capital Adequacy Forecasting and Stress Testing

In view of the more advanced risk measurement methods and constant changes in the economic environment, an important aspect of capital adequacy management is the consistent prediction of its development, including stress testing of readiness for unforeseeable adverse events.

In 2024, the bank conducted stress testing of capital adequacy for credit risk based on internal estimates of risk parameters in relation to potential changes to the estimated risk parameters, e.g. depending on changes in the macroeconomic environment, the migration of clients and receivables between rating levels, a fall in collateral values, economic recession, and other changes in the bank's material sub-portfolios, making substantial use of the stress scenarios set by the National Bank of Slovakia.

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Charity, Sponsorships and the Tatra banka Foundation

Charity involvements

Sponsorships and the Tatra banka Foundation

Charity involvements

Volunteering and donations are an integral part of Tatra banka Group employees' activities.

The "Viac pre región^{TB}" employee grant program was implemented for the 11th time in 2024 in cooperation with the Tatra banka Foundation. This program supports projects from non-profit organizations submitted by Tatra banka Group employees, who also participate as volunteers in those projects. In 2024, 17 projects were supported with a total amount of EUR 20,000. The program involved 114 employees, who collectively worked 941 volunteer hours in the supported organizations.

Tatra banka Group employees also have the opportunity to participate in the "Naše Mesto" event – the largest corporate volunteering event in Slovakia since its very inception. In 2024, it was the 18th edition, with 624 employees participating in 10 cities across Slovakia. They collectively worked approximately 2,400 volunteer hours. For the third consecutive year, Tatra banka Group ranked first in the number of volunteers among all participating companies.

The Tatra banka Foundation's "Prvá pomoc^{TB}" grant program is intended for employees and their immediate family members who find themselves in difficult life situations. Employees can apply for financial support for themselves, but often, thanks to this program, they also lend a helping hand to their colleagues. In 2024, 44 applicants were supported with a total amount of EUR 51,179.

The "Krvná banka^{TB}" blood donation event, organized by Tatra banka Group in cooperation with the National Transfusion Service, has a 14-year tradition. In 2024, mobile blood donations were held on three occasions at the Bratislava headquarters, the processing center in Prešov, and at DIALOG in Nitra. A total of 287 employees successfully donated blood.

The "Posuň ďalej^{TB}" initiative collecting clothing and other necessities for non-profit organizations has been supported by Tatra banka Group in cooperation with the Pontis Foundation for 15 years. Last year, hundreds of employees from the Bratislava headquarters, the processing center in Prešov, and Tatra banka branches in central Slovakia participated.

Additionally, in 2024, Tatra banka Group organized the "Stromček splnených prianí" for the 7th time. Hundreds of employees from all departments participated in it. Together, they fulfilled the specific Christmas wishes of 754 children from 17 centers for children and families across Slovakia. Employees from the processing center and the Dialog contact center in Prešov also helped 13 families in material need with a financial contribution of EUR 5,580.

Moreover, Tatra banka Group employees also helped by volunteering as expert mentors for students in the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award.

Sponsorships and the Tatra banka Foundation

As part of its sponsorship activities, TBG supports areas with a large amount of talent, intellect, and innovation via Tatra banka and its own foundation - Tatra banka Foundation. The main support areas include Slovak artistic creation, design, university and secondary education for more than twenty years, and recently also education and development in the field of digital technologies.

Since its inception, Tatra banka and the Tatra banka Foundation have proudly supported art and education, connecting them with innovations. In 2024, the bank continued to be the general partner of the Slovak National Theatre, as it has been continuously since 2007, as well as all the largest regional theatres. Tatra banka was also the general partner of the Slovak National Gallery in 2024, a partnership that has been ongoing since 2017.

In 2024, for the fifth consecutive year, Tatra banka donated art to the Slovak National Gallery to permanently expand its collections with works by contemporary Slovak artists – this year, it was the work of Juraj Gábor, the recipient of the Tatra banka Foundation Art Award.

In 2024, Tatra banka also actively participated as a co-founder in the development of the unique Kempelen Institute of Intelligent Technologies by allocating financial and human resources. Other supported institutions included the Academy of Performing Arts and the Academy of Fine Arts and Design in Bratislava. Recipients of support also included the Viva Musica festival, TEDx Bratislava, the Duke of Edinburgh International Award, and many other significant events.

In 2024, Tatra banka and the Tatra banka Foundation jointly supported 304 projects, individuals, and organizations with a total amount of nearly EUR 1,900,000.

Client In The Spotlight

Retail Banking

Corporate Banking

Digital Banking

Retail Banking

(in EUR ths)	12/2024	12/2023	12/2022	12/2021	12/2020	12/2019	12/2018
Net interest income	292 588	280 755	224 278	181 279	195 489	203 671	207 492
Net fees and commission income	146 035	129 525	121 384	110 926	94 405	89 433	95 128
Net provisioning	(16 970)	(31 200)	(26 752)	(15 933)	(35 480)	(17 823)	(33 006)
Other operating income	2 515	1 927	874	432	(15 632)	(11 719)	(11 535)
Operating expenses	(230 875)	(210 376)	(188 736)	(176 816)	(178 577)	(184 384)	(176 956)
Profit before income taxes	193 293	170 631	131 048	99 888	60 205	79 178	81 123
Cost/Income ratio	52,64 %	51,28 %	54,60 %	60,51 %	61,60 %	62,91 %	58,47 %

Note: Private individuals, small business clients, micro companies, private banking clients and employees

Private Individuals

Efforts were made in 2024 to deliver an exceptional client experience through Tatra banka products and services in all retail banking segments. With a number of innovations and the extension of the possibilities to use client services through digital channels, historically 2024 was the most successful year for Tatra banka in terms of acquisition of private individuals, which, combined with high client satisfaction, shows that their trust is growing.

Almost half of new clients started their relationship with Tatra banka **digitally**, without the need to visit a branch. Another important new feature was a **register of private individuals**. Clients no longer need to visit the bank to update their personal data according to the documents issued by the state.

The key innovation of the bank in 2024 was introduced in the **children's segment** in the form of **TABI**, a unique **children's application** with positive effects on society as a whole. The TABI app brings together two domains: financial education and learning through play. The first domain focuses on the financial education of children and is available to both clients and non-clients of the bank. The second offers banking functionalities to educate children on how they should manage their money. Moreover, in the parent zone, parents can supervise their child's finances and the progress achieved in financial education.

Thanks to these new products and services, together with the possibility to open a children's account digitally and without the need to provide a birth certificate, the number of clients using the Children's Account increased and was higher than the past four years together.

Bejby Blue, our ambassador for the student segment, introduces banking services as well as activities that convey a special message. With the "Turn on Focus Mode" project, we created a space called BLUE ROOM to help young people "focus" on what they like and enjoy. It is both a physical place for work and a platform where young people can take on challenges and learn new artistic skills.

Tatra banka introduced a new servicing model, maximizing comfort and effectiveness, for premium banking clients. The model enables clients to access the bank's services from anywhere and at any time, without a personal contact with a banker. Together with the model, the bank also set up a new team of premium bankers. A clear sign of increased satisfaction among premium clients, boosted by these new products and services, is also the overall increase in premium client satisfaction for the whole of year 2024, which is our contribution to achieving the bank's strategy to be the most recommended bank. Moreover, the premium segment posted record-high sales of **Mutual Funds^{TB}**, which increased nearly threefold compared to 2023.

Consumer Loans

The impact of inflation, wage growth and, at the end of 2024, impending VAT changes encouraged households to invest in renovations and spend. This boosted client demand for consumer loans. In 2024, the bank introduced a new product called the **PayLater^{TB}** loan. This solution allows clients to benefit from Tatra banka financing provided by a wide range of partners contracted by the bank. With this product, they can spread their payment over a longer period of time to gain greater financial flexibility. The whole process can be arranged online. Moreover, if the purpose of the loan is an environmentally-friendly solution, clients can obtain even better conditions.

Housing Loans

While the mortgage market was still recovering from a period of high interest rates and limited demand in the first half of 2024, the second half of the year was in the spirit of an expected fall in interest rates and growing demand for mortgage loans. Compared with the past, client preferences in terms of the fixed-rate period shifted to shorter, three to five-year fixed-rate periods.

Additionally, the possibility to reduce the interest rate further through the **Mortgage for blue planet** and the **Reward program^{TB} Mortgage** was actively used by clients. Under the **Reward program^{TB}**, clients can get a discounted interest rate depending on their use of the bank's products. The availability of clear information about discounts and program conditions in the Tatra banka mobile app and **Internet** banking^{TB} contributed to the use of this functionality in 2024.

Legislative changes also affected 2024, resulting in adjustments to the original tax bonus regime for young people. Under a **new state support** initiative, clients can apply for a contribution to the increased housing loan instalment through the Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family. The bank's primary objective was to offer a solution with minimum impact on the client and without the need to repeatedly visit a branch. This was made possible through process optimization and automation and the response from clients was positive.

The support of digital solutions in 2024 gave rise to another new feature – a **tax bonus for interest paid**. Clients can request a confirmation of interest paid online. The fact that this digital form of confirmation was used by as many as 99 per cent of clients in the past period is proof that the solution is useful and functions well. **Mortgage tracking** launched by Tatra banka at the end of 2023, allowing clients to track the processing status of their mortgage, was actively used by more than two thirds of mortgage applicants in 2024.

Payment Cards

The total number and volume of transactions made by payments cards increased in 2024. The number of transactions was 16 per cent and the transaction volume was 11 per cent higher than in 2023. A significant increase can be seen in e-commerce (internet) payments, where the number of transactions increased by as much as 35 per cent year-on-year and the transaction volume was up by 31 per cent compared to 2023. Cashless payments continued to grow, namely by 17 per cent year-on-year, and payment volume increased by 15 per cent year-on-year.

After four years, as part of the **Manifest**^{TB} initiative, Tatra banka presented new payment card designs inspired by the works of contemporary Slovak artists, laureates of the Tatra banka Foundation Art Awards.

In the second half of 2024, Tatra banka also opened the full-fledged online process for credit card applications to clients with no active campaign.

As part of the digital transformation, Tatra banka launched a digital access pass to airport lounges with the use of a QR code. Holders of the Visa Platinum credit card can generate the code directly in their mobile app.

Since 2024, corporate clients of Tatra banka have been able to digitally change the date of the automatic instalment on their credit card ranging from the 5th to the 21st day of the month and set both the amount and the date of payment according to their needs.

Insurance Products

In insurance products, Tatra banka built on its innovation from last year and extended it to include a new service allowing clients to electronically sign all changes to insurance products, such as a change in the bank account from which instalments are paid or supplementation of a pledged loan. Thanks to this change it is possible to send the signed change online directly to the insurance company and accelerate the processing of the change.

The range of insurance products available to clients in the mobile app was extended to include the possibility to buy **Accident** insurance^{TB} through digital channels.

Raiffeisen Bank

In 2024, Raiffeisen Bank reaffirmed its highest customer satisfaction score among Slovak banks (measured by NPS). When it comes to ambitions in acquisitions, the bank successfully reached new clients both through the branch network and online. During the year, the bank gradually launched the important digitalization of sales channels and selected services to help achieve its acquisition objectives and, through the possibility of opening an account online, also improve the customer experience for its clients.

Small Corporate Clients

Tatra banka is a stable partner for corporate clients. Tatra banka offers products and services for entrepreneurs depending on the current phase of their business. Thus, as standard, start-ups can benefit from a business account free of charge, as well as other practical benefits to boost their business which the bank offers in cooperation with its partners, such as invoicing software, website creation, marketing support at a preferential price, and, since 2024, also access to a database of grants and support in finding a grant suitable for the client's business.

The banking services offered by the bank to start-ups include leasing up to EUR 35,000 with a reduced down-payment, a start-up loan up to EUR 2,000, and a credit card for clients with only 30-days of business history.

In 2024, Tatra banka created a new digital solution for small corporate clients to reflect increased interest rates, including those on deposits. With the solution for **dealing deposits through digital banking**, clients can deposit and invest their free capital; the interest rate is linked to market interest rates and the deposit period is usually from 1 day up to 1 year.

Compared to the previous year, the number of clients who are using this solution has increased more than 5 times, while two thirds of the volume of funds deposited through dealing deposits are now deposited through digital channels.

In 2024, Tatra banka extended its outreach to young entrepreneurs – students. The bank cooperated with the Slovak influencer Expl0 to educate young people on how to start a business using AI.

The loan process for clients claiming flat-rate expenses was standardized and digitalized and, as a result, these clients do not have to wait for a pre-approved loan offer from the bank. They can arrange financing at any time and from anywhere without the need to visit a branch.

In 2024, the number of clients who had the possibility to use Premium API[™] to link their account with invoicing software, ERP software, as well as with their online stores, grew by 50 per cent.

The bank further developed its technology which, thanks to new functionalities and process automation, helps both clients and our employees to accelerate and simplify the lending process and the processing of requests not related to loans.

In the field of innovations, the bank introduced a unique tool for legal entities – a calculator for online business loans. The calculator considerably improves client comfort and reduces the time needed to get relevant information on financing possibilities. Tatra banka's clients can also use this loan offer online and draw the loan through their mobile app.

The bank used the advertising space of its merchant partners to promote its product offer and engage clients interested in loan financing, thereby increasing its external reach.

In 2024, the number of active clients was up by 6 per cent year-on-year. As many as 58 per cent of new clients became clients of the bank through or from the digital environment. The volume of loans granted also grew by 6 per cent year-on-year.

Private Clients

In 2024, changes in interest rates continued to create a space for developing the bond portfolios of private banking clients. The bond market offered interesting returns, as demonstrated by high client demand. And, despite recessionary concerns, returns on the stock market were also attractive. Investments in ETF, investment certificates, and corporate bonds were particularly popular. Term deposits were used by clients to appreciate their capital in the short term. Moreover, the product „automatic overnight“ has also gained significant attention, as it increases efficiency in managing clients' cash on their accounts.

In the field of digitalization, the bank focused on the development of signing with a digital signature, as well as on the sending of notifications and the improvement of the user environment in the Financial Advisory Tool (FAT) platform.

In private banking, Tatra banka concentrated on the quality of the services provided. This is also the reason behind its continued efforts in personnel aimed at improving the professionalism of private bankers and their engagement in the development of the Private Banking Department.

Tatra banka won the **Slovak Republic's Best Domestic Private Bank** award in the Euromoney Global Private Banking Awards 2024 and confirmed its leading position in the private banking segment.

Corporate Banking

(in EUR ths)	12/2024	12/2023	12/2022	12/2021	12/2020	12/2019	12/2018
Net interest income	156 717	144 691	98 201	71 416	69 296	67 301	66 054
Net fees and commission income	39 092	36 842	36 898	31 024	32 473	28 277	30 357
Net provisioning	(6 094)	5 748	(14 826)	(7 804)	(28 753)	(370)	8 177
Other operating income	0	0	0	(1)	(7 214)	20 948	(5 890)
Operating expenses	(45 431)	(41 150)	(36 230)	(34 321)	(38 736)	(45 639)	(43 699)
Profit before income taxes	144 284	146 131	84 043	60 314	27 066	70 517	54 999
Cost/Income ratio	23,20 %	22,67 %	26,82 %	33,50 %	38,06 %	47,75 %	45,33 %

Note: Large and medium-sized corporate customers

Large Corporate Clients

Due to the ongoing complex geopolitical situation in Europe, combined with still high ECB key interest rates, there was no significant improvement in the investment sentiment of the large corporate clients segment. Demand declined and the Slovak corporate loan market stagnated. Despite this, the segment managed to grow again in terms of assets and maintain its dominant market position in the management of corporate deposits. As is customary for this segment, total revenues consisted mostly of interest income on assets and fees. Thanks to high ECB rates, as in the previous year, interest revenues from liabilities contributed considerably to the overall revenues in the segment.

During 2024, the segment was able to make several interesting bilateral and syndicated transactions and keep its position as market leader in terms of volume of loans granted to large corporate clients. These were new investments or refinancing of existing investment loans, especially in health care, logistics, freight rail transport, agriculture, IT, and real estate. Tatra banka, as the arranger, executed one of the largest ever transactions in logistics project financing on the Slovak market. Prudent credit risk management contributed to maintaining the quality of the loan portfolio, since the development of risk costs was significantly more positive than projected. In accordance with the existing ESG strategy, several transactions included ESG elements. This way, the segment contributes to the fulfilment of the bank's sustainability commitments.

Professional servicing, the right product, and efficiently managed digitalization of services, providing actual added value for both the bank and the client, also contributed to an above-average client satisfaction index in the large corporate client segment in 2024.

Corporate Centers

Revenues in the medium-sized corporate client segment grew by 14 per cent year-on-year, largely due to an increase in the volume of client deposits by more than 10 per cent, positive trends in market interest rates, and an increase in the number of clients.

The sale of new loans exceeded EUR 500 million, half of which were standard investment and instalment loans mainly for the car sales, health care, and service sectors. Almost one third of new loans was directed towards the financing of real property. New loans for the agricultural sector also accounted for a significant part.

Current accounts maintained their dominant share in the portfolio of client deposits, confirming the bank's strong position as a transactor.

The number of active clients increased by 8 per cent year-on-year, resulting in a positive development of fee incomes in this segment.

In the field of digitalization, the focus of the segment was to increase the share of loan contracts signed digitally and develop both client and internal applications.

Corporate Products

Despite the challenging market situation, Tatra banka grew in almost all loan products intended for project and trade financing. Thus, it confirmed its leading position on the Slovak market in project financing of real property. Recovery is particularly notable in the residential property segment. In factoring and receivables financing, the volume of loans drawn grew by almost 15 per cent year-on-year, which is linked to several successfully closed transactions. In the products for agri- and renewables financing, the bank built on its success in 2023 and there was continued growth in loans granted.

For bank guarantees, 2024 was one of the most successful years in history. The volume of issued guarantees grew by more than 9 per cent. Moreover, the process of confirming the draft text of the bank guarantee was simplified for clients who submit their requests for guarantees electronically. The majority of Tatra banka's corporate clients already use the digital form for a bank guarantee request. As many as 70 per cent of requests are submitted electronically through the **Business banking^{TB}** portal and almost 40 per cent of guarantees are issued digitally.

Tatra banka further developed its **Business banking^{TB}** portal for corporate clients. The biggest change in 2024 was an overall redesign of the bank's form for payments with the aim to make the process of payment order submission easier, faster, and more transparent. Digital signature of more than 40 thousand of our corporate clients' documents in one year was a significant milestone in 2024.

Capital Market Products

In 2024, the situation on the global financial markets was influenced by geopolitical developments and complex relationships between world powers, as well as by elections (of which many were of global importance) in almost 70 countries worldwide. Stabilization of prices in the energy sector was a key factor in containing inflation.

Inflation in Slovakia dropped from double digits in 2023 to approximately 3.5 per cent in 2024. At the beginning of 2024, unreasonably optimistic expectations of rapid interest rate cuts by the ECB opened up space for clients to use interest derivatives, such as interest-rate swaps (IRS) and interest-rate options (CAP), to optimize their interest cost or hedging operations with the aim to minimize interest risk. In this way, clients were able to translate the overly optimistic market expectations into a reduction in interest costs on loans. In 2024, clients continued to be interested in deposit products. The volume of individual term deposits of Tatra banka's corporate and institutional clients was above EUR 2.0 billion on average. The number of individual term deposits traded digitally through **Business** banking^{TB} exceeded 42,000 transactions, which represents 61 per cent of the total number of deposit transactions made by our corporate and institutional clients. In 2024, Tatra banka successfully introduced a new product called the ESG Deposit^{TB}, which allows corporate clients to appreciate their temporarily free capital in accordance with sustainability principles. During the first few months of the year, the volume of investments in this product exceeded EUR 120 million. By introducing this product, Tatra banka reaffirmed its position on the Slovak banking market as an innovation leader with a strong emphasis on ESG criteria.

Foreign exchange transactions remain a key product for corporate clients. The total volume of foreign exchange transactions was stable in 2024 at around the same levels as the previous year.

In 2024, Tatra banka successfully issued its own emission of covered bonds for institutional investors totaling EUR 500 million and its own emission of green MREL bonds totaling EUR 350 million. Also in 2024, Tatra banka, together with its parent company Raiffeisen Bank International, defended its top position among primary dealers trading in Slovak government bonds. Moreover, Tatra banka regained its mandate and the opportunity to participate in a successful syndicated emission of government bonds totaling EUR 3.0 billion.

Digital Banking

For Tatra banka, 2024 was an extremely successful year in digital banking. The bank won many prestigious international awards and acknowledgements for the development of innovations and the improvement of digital services, including **Best Consumer Digital Bank in Slovakia** and **Best Open Banking API in Central and Eastern Europe** awarded by Global Finance magazine.

Mobile Applications

Mobile banking underwent several important changes in 2024. The most significant change is access to digital banking for the youngest clients through our unique **children's application TABI**. Moreover, in connection with the children's app, several new functionalities were added to the **Tatra banka** mobile app, allowing parents to open and manage their child's payment card and the children's account, as well as the TABI app.

Other new functionalities of the **Tatra banka** mobile app include the possibility to open and manage digital term deposits and buy accident insurance, as well as several other functionalities for servicing and adapting the application.

The number of users who logged into the **Tatra banka** app reached 650,000 per month. The application has maintained its high user satisfaction rating.

Since 2024, the **Tatra banka VIAMO** application has allowed clients to make payments using BLIK. Tatra banka clients were the first in Slovakia to have this possibility. BLIK is a solution for simple, fast, and secure payments for online shopping with the use of a six-digit code.

Chatbot ADAM

In 2024, Chatbot **Adam**^{TB} cemented its position among Tatra banka's digital distribution channels. The chatbot handled more than 40 thousand client conversations per month, almost 20 per cent more than the previous year. It facilitates the work of the contact center and is already able to handle almost 45 per cent of all conversations compared to chat queries received by DIALOG Live. Clients can find Chatbot **Adam**^{TB} in their Tatra banka mobile app, on the bank's website, and on the **Internet banking**^{TB} login screen.

Open Banking

Within the Premium API^{TB} service, the bank also managed to expand the ecosystem of partners through which the service is available. At present, more than 12,000 accounts are connected in the service, an increase by 80 per cent year-on-year.

Acceptance of Payments by Merchants

In 2024, Tatra banka maintained its position on the Slovak market as the leader in the acceptance of payment cards. Tatra banka's business partners generated a turnover of EUR 6.773 billion on POS terminals with more than 255 million transactions. There were 37.8 million transactions, totaling EUR 1.274 billion, using the **CardPay** and **ComfortPay** internet payment gateways. The number of payment transactions over the internet keeps growing, as evidenced by a 24.3 per cent increase compared to last year.

At the end of 2024, Tatra banka had 28,039 active POS terminals with a more than 83 per cent share of contactless payments. Alternative payment methods (watch, cell phone) accounted for almost 39 per cent of all payments on POS terminals.

Tatra banka also brought innovations in 2024. In online payments acceptance, new payment methods were added in the **CardPay** payment gateway and the bank now offers a comprehensive payment gateway called **tatrapay+**. **Tatrapay+** allows clients to receive online payments on any device or through any channel, regardless of their business model. The new **tatrapay+** payment gateway won the “2024 Gold Coin” award in the “Discovery of the Year” category. Thanks to a large number of integrations with both global and local e-commerce solutions, the availability of the payment gateway to a wide range of entrepreneurs and online stores has considerably increased.

With its **Click To Pay** service, Tatra banka also further simplified acceptance of card payments on the internet. The **Click To Pay** service securely retains card data, thus making shopping easier.

Card2Card^{TB} is yet another innovation that allows the transfer of funds between cards. Holders of Tatra bank debit or credit cards can transfer funds in euros directly to any card issued in an EU Member State, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway, the UK, Ukraine, Serbia, Kosovo or Albania.

ATMs

As of December 31, 2024, Tatra banka operated 367 ATMs, of which 101 were cash dispensers, 249 were recycling ATM 2.0s and 17 were recycling ATM 2.0s with coin deposit and withdrawal functionality. Throughout the year, cash dispensing ATMs were replaced with recycling ATM 2.0s, while 4 new recycling ATM 2.0s and 16 recycling ATM 2.0s with coin deposit and withdrawal functionality were added to the network.

At the beginning of 2024, the bank made the same offer of services available to clients of Raiffeisen Bank as they are used to when using Raiffeisen Bank automatic safes.

During the year, the bank worked on a project that will allow clients to make contactless withdrawals and deposits of cash from the beginning of 2025.

A total of more than 12.19 million cash withdrawals of almost EUR 5.07 billion were made via Tatra banka's ATMs, which is a 4.5 per cent year-on-year increase in the volume of cash withdrawn. More than 4.42 million deposits were made, amounting to EUR 3.93 billion, which represents a 16.0 per cent year-on-year increase in the volume of deposits.

During the year, clients showed stable interest in cash withdrawals with a cell phone. More than 1.57 million withdrawals were made in this way totaling EUR 196.3 million. The number of withdrawals with a cell phone accounted for 12.9 per cent of the total withdrawals from Tatra banka's ATMs.

In 2025, Tatra banka plans to continue replacing cash dispensing ATMs with more modern recycling ATM 2.0s and updating recycling ATM 2.0s with the possibility to make coin deposits and withdrawals.

The **DIALOG** Live and **Raiffeisen Bank Infoline** contact centers played an important role in the multi-channel client service in 2024. The total number of contacts is growing with the increasing number of clients, because clients increasingly appreciate the added value of communicating with the bank from the comfort of home. The bank continues to put a strong emphasis on the security of clients who are served remotely.

In remote communication, Tatra banka specifically focused on the premium segment in 2024. New premium teams and the related change in premium routing brought many advantages. The routing setting ensures that clients receive premium care, including when their private banker is not available. English-speaking clients are automatically routed to English-speaking bankers. Newly added features include the possibility to request a callback and the “sticky agent” functionality, which preferentially connects the client with the banker they spoke to before.

The growth of the **Raiffeisen Bank Infoline** was also reflected in an increased number of employees to service clients and sell products. In this newly built channel, the bank managed to maintain both high client satisfaction and a high call rate, and to streamline work with the use of automatic dialers for contacting clients and establishing new clients.

Consolidated sustainability reporting

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Independent Auditor's Report



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Tatra banka, a.s.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Tatra banka, a.s. and the Audit Committee:

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Reporting of Tatra banka, a.s. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") included in section "Consolidated Sustainability Reporting" of the Consolidated Annual Report as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended (the "Consolidated Sustainability Reporting").

Identification of Applicable Criteria

The Consolidated Sustainability Reporting was prepared by the management of the Group in order to satisfy the requirements of Article 20g of the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. as amended (the "Act on Accounting") implementing 29(a) of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, including:

- Compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards introduced by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) of 31 July 2023 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (the "ESRS"), including that the process carried out by the Group to identify the information reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting (the "Process") is in accordance with the description set out in note General Information - IRO-1 Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities; and
- Compliance of the disclosures in the Environmental section of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the "Taxonomy Regulation").

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting

The criteria, nature of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, and absence of long-standing established authoritative guidance, standard applications and reporting practices allow for different, but acceptable, measurement methodologies to be adopted which may result in variances between entities. The adopted measurement methodologies may also impact the comparability of sustainability matters reported by different organizations and from year to year within an organization as methodologies evolve.

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, management of the Group is required to prepare forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Group. The actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

In determining the disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, management of the Group interprets undefined legal and other terms. Undefined legal and other terms may be interpreted differently, including the legal conformity of their interpretation and, accordingly, are subject to uncertainties.

This is a translation of the original auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying Consolidated Sustainability Reporting translated into the English language.

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ("DTTL"), its global network of member firms, and their related entities (collectively, the "Deloitte organization"). DTTL (also referred to as "Deloitte Global") and each of its member firms and related entities are legally separate and independent entities, which cannot obligate or bind each other in respect of third parties. DTTL and each DTTL member firm and related entity is liable only for its own acts and omissions, and not those of each other. DTTL does not provide services to clients. Please see www.deloitte.com/sk/en/about to learn more.

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting

Management of the Group is responsible for designing and implementing a process to identify the information reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting in accordance with the ESRS and for disclosing this process in note General Information - IRO-1 Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting.

This responsibility includes:

- Understanding the context in which the Group's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of its affected stakeholders;
- The identification of the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Group's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium-, or long-term;
- An assessment of the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and
- Making assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Management of the Group is also responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, in accordance with Article 20g of the Act on Accounting implementing Article 29(a) of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, including:

- Compliance with the ESRS;
- Preparing the disclosures in the Environmental Section of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, in compliance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation;
- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls that management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- The selection and application of appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates about individual sustainability disclosures that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's sustainability reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) (the "ISAE 3000 (Revised)").

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our objectives are to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting as a whole.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the engagement.

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Our responsibilities in respect of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, in relation to the Process, include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Process, including the outcome of the Process;
- Designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Group's description of its Process, as disclosed in note General Information - IRO-1 Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities .

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, but not evaluating the design of particular control activities, obtaining evidence about their implementation, or testing their operating effectiveness;
- Identifying disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error.
- Designing and performing procedures responsive to disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting where material misstatements are likely to arise. 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.

Independence Requirements and Quality Management

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on Amendments to Act No. 431/2002 Coll on Accounting, as amended, as amended (the "Act on Statutory Audit") related to independence and ethical requirements including the Code of Ethics for Auditors that are relevant to our assurance engagement of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM 1) and, accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality management, including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Summary of the Work Performed

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting.

The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Process, we:

- Obtained an understanding of the Process by:
 - performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management (eg stakeholder engagement, business plans and strategy documents); and
 - reviewing the Group's internal documentation of its Process; and
- Evaluated whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the Process implemented by the Group was consistent with the description of the Process set out in note General Information - IRO-1 Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities .

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, we:

- Obtained an understanding of the Group's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Consolidated Sustainability Reporting by:
 - performing inquiries to understand the Company's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting;
- Evaluated whether material information identified by the Process to identify the information reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting is included in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting;
- Evaluated whether the structure and the presentation of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting is in accordance with the ESRS;
- Performed inquiries of relevant personnel on selected disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting;

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- Performed substantive assurance procedures based on a sample basis on selected disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting;
- Obtained evidence on the methods for developing material estimates and forward-looking information and on how these methods were applied;
- Obtained an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting;

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting is not prepared in all material respects in accordance with Article 20g of the Act on Accounting implementing Article 29(a) of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, including:

- Compliance with the ESRS, including that the process carried out by the Group to identify the information reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting is in accordance with the description set out in note General Information - IRO-1 Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities; and
- Compliance of the disclosures in the Environmental section of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Other Matter

Our assurance engagement does not extend to information in respect of earlier periods.

Bratislava, 27 February 2025



Ing. Zuzana Letková, FCCA
Responsible Auditor
Licence SKAu No. 865
Sustainability Licence UDVA No. 93

On behalf of
Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Licence SKAu No. 014
Sustainability Licence UDVA No. 5

General information

Basis of preparation

BP-1: General basis for the preparation of the consolidated sustainability reporting

The sustainability statement (also referred to as “report”) provides information on the Tatra banka Group (TBG) sustainability agendas and activities for the 2024 reporting period. The report is compiled in accordance with the paragraph of the Accounting Act, as amended, which implemented Articles 29a of the CSRD. The assurance engagement was carried out in accordance with Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Accounting Act’), in accordance with § 20g of the Accounting Act, which implements Article 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU (CSRD). Tatra banka Group remains part of the consolidated RBI Group Sustainability Report. The sustainability statement for TBG was published on a local consolidated level in 2024 for the first time and will be published annually. For details, please refer to chapter: Scope of Consolidation. In the report, TBG describes the direct and indirect economic, environmental, and social impacts, risks and opportunities of business activities for 2024 which were identified as material based on a double materiality assessment in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). In line with the requirements in ESRS 1, TBG has included the prescribed disclosures pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation (Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and the accompanying delegated acts) as separately identifiable sections in this sustainability statement.

Based on TBG’s double materiality assessment, the 2024 sustainability statement is organized according to the ESRS disclosure framework. In terms of content, TBG reports on its sustainability strategy, the related positive and negative impacts, risks and opportunities and how TBG manages them, as well as considerations of stakeholders’ views. The report indicates whether the disclosed processes and policies are only relevant for Tatra banka Group or for the whole RBI Group. TBG, as one of the network banks belonging to the parent company RBI, shares the group approach towards processes and policies including the transition plan, target setting, and ESG strategy. Differences relevant for TBG are disclosed with this Sustainability Report. The reported key figures relate to Tatra banka Group. In cases where the information is only relevant for the specific subsidiary entities of TBG, this is clearly stated in the text. Otherwise, all reported information is relevant for the whole consolidated Tatra banka Group. The sustainability statement addresses all TBG’s stakeholders. The sustainability statement for 2024 is released on February 28, 2025. Deloitte audit s.r.o. has performed a limited assurance related to the consolidated sustainability reporting.

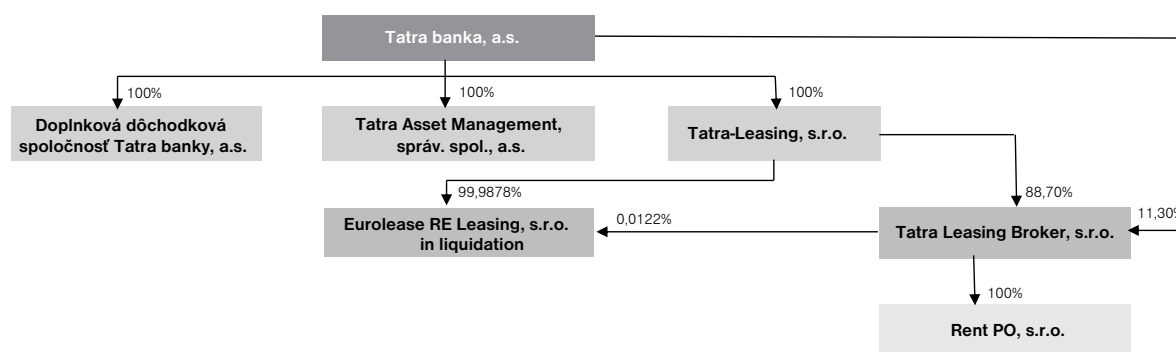
The option of excluding certain information relating to intellectual property, know-how, or the results of innovations relating to disclosure has not been utilized in this sustainability statement.

The permitted option of omitting the disclosure of impending developments or matters in the course of negotiation has not been utilized by TBG.

The scope of consolidation of the consolidated sustainability statement covers upstream and downstream value chains as defined in chapter: Definition of the Value Chain.

Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation of the Tatra banka Group consolidated sustainability statement differs from the consolidated financial statements. The TBG sustainability statement consolidated the following entities which have a material impact on the disclosed sustainability information, the parent company, Tatra banka, a.s., and its subsidiaries – Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s., Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s. and Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o. The terms Tatra banka Group and TBG are used interchangeably throughout the text. The companies Eurolease RE Leasing, s.r.o., Rent PO, s.r.o., and Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o. are not included in TBG's sustainability statement. The impact of the companies excluded from consolidation has been evaluated as non-material in terms of sustainability information disclosure. The main reason is the low financial value of the entities mentioned. There is no material business activity for the excluded entities. Moreover, one of the entities is in liquidation. The exclusion of these companies from the sustainability statement had no effect on the disclosed information, financial nor operational.



BP-2: Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Time horizons

Explanations of time horizons in risk management

For climate-related and environmental risk, TBG is aligned with RBI and differentiates between the impact expected in the short, medium and long term in line with the ECB guide on managing climate-related and environmental risks. As the planning horizon and average loan tenor are typically shorter than the time horizon in which the effects of climate-related change and environmental degradation would primarily arise, a forward-looking approach is considered with a longer-than-usual horizon.

- Short term (up to three years) – risks mainly associated with transition (e.g. changes in legislation and regulation, changes in technology), i.e. the ability of companies and customers to achieve the transition to a low-carbon economy. TBG sees opportunities both from supporting customers with financing, allowing them to achieve the transition to a low-carbon economy, as well as potentially increasing financing directed at industries that are already green (e.g. renewables) and supporting industries that are contributing to the development of a circular economy.

- Medium term (more than three years, up to ten years) – risks driven by the paradigm shift in business models, the emergence of new technologies and the continuous update of regulations, with potentially increasing risks from a physical perspective (if CO₂ reduction is not achieved as targeted). Both physical and transition risks will pose challenges. Technological risks can arise if innovations in connection with energy efficiency result in old technologies that TBG has invested in becoming outdated and unprofitable. On the other hand, investments in new technologies can also fail if they prove to be technically immature. Regulatory risk in connection with stricter environmental protection laws and regulations can also make existing investments less profitable or even unprofitable. The withdrawal of many investors from the fossil energy sector, especially coal and carbon-dependent industries, is an indication that the corresponding assets of our customers or investees can be expected to fall in value over the medium term (carbon bubble). On the other hand, TBG sees a great opportunity in terms of investing in new technologies that are more likely to be profitable in the medium term (and divesting from coal).
- Long term (more than ten years) – challenges will come from physical risks, their impact on customers' business models and supply chains, as well as on their ability to mitigate and ensure that their repayment capacity is not severely affected. In the event of an insufficiently orderly climate transition, various long-term scenario analyses suggest large losses, particularly for carbon-intensive industries.

Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty

Quantitative information about key value chain activities is often based on averages, assumptions and estimates. TBG tries to obtain sustainability data directly from clients. Where this is not possible, external data vendors or sector averages are used. In most cases several data sources are used. As more sustainability-related information becomes available and standardized, for example as a result of the adoption of the ESRS, TBG expects to be able to reduce the estimation uncertainty related to it. Continuously increasing data quality and availability from TBG's clients will improve data collection process. This will be supported by increasing client's ESG awareness through consultations on ESG topics. The main metrics applied by TBG, using estimates based on indirect sources, are Scope 3 emissions. This involves the provision of data quality information in alignment with PCAF (2022). The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions. Second Edition. TBG indicates a high level of measurement uncertainty where metrics or monetary amounts are disclosed.

For corporate customers as well as for project finance transactions, TBG uses an ESG customer scoring tool that measures the impact of ESG-related risk through individual scores. TBG is aligned in this with the approach developed by RBI.

Measurement methodologies and analytics

This chapter focuses on data creation, collection, and sourcing. However, TBG also sees this as an opportunity to support its customers in their transformation journey (e.g. by financing new technologies, improvements that are needed by customers to make their business model ESG-sustainable in the future) and increase their literacy on the topic.

The measurement tools used by TBG support both internal steering (such as portfolio and customer assessment, greenhouse gas (GHG) footprint, and target setting) and the fulfillment of external disclosure requirements (e.g. EBA ITS Pillar 3 disclosure, including the Green Asset Ratio).

ESG customer score

The ESG customer score is used to:

- Assess the ESG performance of customers
- Assess the mid- to long-term related risk arising from customers' ESG behavior
- Identify customers with restrictive, transformative, or supportive ESG performance and draw conclusions for the underwriting decisions on certain customers.

The ESG score is based on the following components:

- Environmental: measures the impact of transition risk and physical risk; focus areas are to support net zero, the circular economy and biodiversity; in addition, TBG is able to identify those customers that the bank would like to support further: either on their way to a low-carbon economy, as a contributor to the circular economy, or due to their low impact/enabling function vis-à-vis the environment (already green industries). The E score is determined on the basis of both quantitative and qualitative factors. Quantitative factors that are considered in the E score relate to the following (this list is not exhaustive):
 - Customer CO₂ emissions (all 3 scopes)
 - Energy consumption
 - CO₂ reduction targets
 - Water use
 - Share of renewables, etc.
- Qualitative factors address the actions that the company has put in place (if any) to tackle its environmental footprint, including target setting.
- Social: capturing social risks at the customer level and identifying those with a negative impact on society and/or that contradict TBG's internal societal standards and reflect negatively on bank's reputation. Positive impacts will also be considered and potential support for such customers may subsequently be envisaged. Compliance with existing health and human rights regulations has already been taken into account. A more extensive update of the ESG scoring model was performed throughout 2023 in relation to human rights. As of late 2023 onwards, TBG already takes a closer look at the following areas regarding customers:
 - Social/human rights-related Code of Conduct
 - Minimum safety standards in the work environment
 - Appropriate business behavior
 - Supporting diversity and educational aspects at an employee level.
- The relevant social score questions for assessing social risks can be assigned to five major areas related to the social aspects of a company:
 - General information
 - Human capital/human rights
 - Responsible production
 - Product-related aspects
 - Customer-related aspects.
- Governance: governance-related risks at the customer level are measured by scoring questions on transparency, business ethics, diversity, strategy and risk management, specifically at the top management level.

The ESG customer score is based on individual assessments by internal analysts. Qualitative and quantitative information on E, S and G criteria is used to evaluate the customer. The ESG score is determined for all corporate credit customers. All customers in the corporate, project finance and sovereign category have an ESG score. For financial institutions, the ESG score was rolled out for

year-end 2024. Information available in TBG Annual report, chapter: Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (sub-chapter Risks).

Customer data collection

ESG data availability is crucial for TBG to develop internal ESG customer scoring, continuously improve financed emissions and make informed internal steering decisions. Therefore, TBG has created a customer questionnaire which enables bank to gather relevant information on environmental aspects directly from customers. Even though TBG already covers social and governance-related questions in the regular rating process, the focus has been on the challenge of collecting all ESG relevant data (environmental, social and governance topics).

In addition to meeting regulatory requirements, TBG strives to make data collection as easy and convenient as possible for its customers and has aligned with its peers on the common content of the questionnaire. TBG has already achieved this alignment in its home market of Slovakia, where TBG continues to use the CRIF (Slovak Credit Bureau) ESG Data Hub for all Slovak customers. In summary, overall ESG data collection is anchored in both publicly available data and direct customer data.

TBG's own ESG questionnaire mostly covers the main environmental aspects, i.e.:

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduction targets
- Circular economy
- Energy consumption
- Water consumption
- EU Taxonomy KPIs (turnover, CapEx).

Social and governance-related information is gathered from TBG's own ESG questionnaire or from both annual reports and sustainability reports.

Examples of KPIs requested from the customer are as follows:

- GHG Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions
- Share of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities in total turnover and CapEx
- Share of renewable energy consumption.

The remaining topics included in the System of Internal Governance, i.e. second pillar, can be found in the specific CSRD chapters:

- Green Asset Ratio (see chapter: Regulatory disclosure requirement in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation)
- Financed emissions (see chapter: E1-6: Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions)
- Target setting (see chapter: E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation).

Disclosures stemming from other legislation or generally accepted sustainability reporting decrees

Tatra banka Group, as a member of RBI Group, is aligned and shares the values and goals of the international commitments below. More details on these initiatives can be found in the RBI sustainability statement.

Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB)

In 2021, RBI became an official signatory of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB). The PRB forms a single framework for a sustainable banking industry developed through an innovative global partnership between banks and the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI). The framework aims to align the banking industry with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

The requirements of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) encompass the following four areas of governance: strategy, risk management, metrics and targets. RBI has been an official TCFD supporter since 2022. The aim of TCFD-compliant reporting is to appropriately publish the risks and opportunities of climate change in order to strengthen financial market stability.

Regulatory disclosure of ESG risks

Since the 2022 financial year, it has been necessary to disclose the Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on Pillar 3 disclosures on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks as published by the European Banking Authority (EBA).

The relevant qualitative information overlaps significantly with the disclosure requirements in accordance with the ESRS. It is therefore disclosed directly in the appropriate chapters of the sustainability statement.

Incorporation by reference

Some ESRS disclosure requirements are closely linked to requirements that TBG is already subject to, such as the requirement in the annual report to describe its governance structure. All references are listed below:

Chapter in sustainability statement	Reference
BP-2: Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances (ESG customer score)	TBG Annual report (chapter: Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, sub-chapter Risks)
GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies (details about the Management Board and Supervisory Board members)	TBG Annual report (chapter: Corporate Governance Statement)
GOV-5: Risk management and internal controls over sustainability statement (general description of Risk Management System and Internal Control System)	TBG Annual report (chapter: Corporate Governance Statement)
GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes (overview of remuneration components of individual Tatra banka Management and Supervisory Board members)	TBG Annual report (Remuneration Report)
SBM-1: Significant (geographical) markets (segment classification)	TBG Annual report (chapter: Consolidated Financial Statements)
S4: Consumers and end-users (Description of consumers and end-users)	TBG Annual report (chapter: Client in the Spotlight)
G1-3: Tax Compliance	TBG Annual report (chapter: Consolidated Financial Statements)

List of phased-in disclosure requirements

ESRS	Disclosure requirement
E5-6	Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities.
ESRS2 SBM-3 48e	Disclosure of anticipated financial effects of material risks and opportunities on financial position, financial performance and cash flows over short-, medium- and long-term
E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities

TBG applies transitional provisions related to value chain for the first 3 years of its sustainability reporting under the ESRS according to the ESRS1, 10.2 transitional provision. When disclosing information on policies, actions and targets in accordance with ESRS2 and other ESRS, TBG limits upstream and downstream value chain information to information available in-house and publicly available information. According to the transitional provision, when disclosing metrics, TBG is not required to include upstream and downstream value chain information, except for data points derived from other EU legislation, as listed in ESRS 2 Appendix B. The exemption is valid for the value chain information except financed emissions as stated in chapter: Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty.

Governance

GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The Management Board and Supervisory Board

Organizational anchoring of sustainability at TBG

ESG responsibility	Supervisory Board											
	Management Board											
ESG management and execution	ESG team						Corporate ESG Competence Center					
	Retail*	Risk*	Capital Markets*	ESG specialist	Corporate							
	ESG streams working groups											
	Treasury	Corporate	Risk	Retail	Investments	Operations	Communication	Brand	Reporting	Controlling	IT	HR

The dualistic board system separates the company management into two independent bodies: the Management Board, which directs the operational business, and the Supervisory Board, which is responsible for oversight and control. The highest decision bodies in ESG matters are Tatra banka's Management Board and Supervisory Board. Tatra banka's Management Board is composed of seven executive members and is actively involved in decision-making processes related to sustainability, with each member having specific ESG goals. Tatra banka's Supervisory Board consists of 22 per cent of independent board members (if considering the supervisory board members for the whole TBG, 13% of members is independent). For more detailed information regarding the number of Management Board and Supervisory Board members, and the representation of employees on the Supervisory Board, please refer to TBG's annual report in the section on the corporate governance statement. In the mentioned chapter of TBG's annual report, a description of the selection and evaluation policy for each membership candidate is provided. The selection and evaluation process of the memberships candidates also covers expertise/qualification criteria. The Management Board and Supervisory Board members possess extensive expertise in business conduct matters. This expertise is derived from their diverse backgrounds in finance,

law, compliance, and corporate governance. Many members have undergone specialized training in business ethics, anti-corruption, and regulatory compliance. Their collective knowledge and experience enable them to provide effective oversight and guidance on business conduct issues, ensuring that the bank operates with the highest standards of integrity and accountability. The percentage by gender for members of the Management Board is disclosed under sub-chapter S1-9, Diversity Metrics in Own Workforce. The Management Board and the Supervisory Board of TBG are collectively responsible for the oversight of impacts, risks, and opportunities related to the bank's own operations and the value chain. All members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board are engaged in this responsibility, ensuring comprehensive and effective governance. The Management Board and the Supervisory Board represent the highest decision-making bodies and the highest level of oversight over matters related to business conduct at TBG. This statement is applicable for TBG's entity-specific topics related to business conduct covered in the Sustainability Report, anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing.

The sustainability-related responsibilities of the bodies are clearly delineated within TBG's internal ESG guiding document.

The Management Board is the most senior decision-making body for ESG-related strategies, policies and commitments. Each board area must implement their respective sustainability strategies and integrate them into the performance management process. This is reflected in the ESG policies and conditions for the individual area.

For further information about the reporting lines to the Management Board and Supervisory Board, please see the above table on the organizational anchoring of sustainability at TBG.

The TBG Strategic Roadmap has been developed in order to put TBG's strategy into action. It is intended to function as a standardized implementation instrument for TBG, as well as an orientation tool for all employees. The objectives derived are applied from the Management Board level right through to individual employees. To deliver on its commitment of being a responsible banker, the Management Board has qualitative and quantitative sustainability performance-related targets set for all of its members. These KPIs are part of the annual remuneration.

TBG is aware of the importance of a well-thought-out strategy. However, without thorough implementation, the strategy itself would not hold much significance. At the bank, various mechanisms are used to bring the strategy from "paper to life". The Strategic Roadmap is considered a fundamental execution tool which TBG uses as the main steering mechanism. It helps the bank to regularly monitor strategic activities and key performance indicators (KPIs) which focus on both clients and employees. The Strategic Roadmap translates TBG's vision/mission into priority initiatives and is available to all employees via the TBG intranet.

The progress of the Strategic Roadmap initiative is determined and communicated on a quarterly basis to all employees through internal communication channels. It allows the bank to respond to new market conditions in a timely manner, which is a particularly important factor for ensuring sustainable success when faced with rapidly changing underlying conditions.

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board of Tatra banka possess sustainability-related expertise, both directly and through the support of external resources. Collectively, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board members have experience in environmental, social, and governance matters, gained through their professional backgrounds and current or previous roles in the banking and financial sectors. Additionally, TBG ensures that the Management Board and

the Supervisory Board members have ongoing specialized sustainability trainings by in-house and external experts. This includes Fit and Proper training sessions, which also provide updated knowledge on best practices and regulatory changes in sustainability.

Expertise and continuous training enable the Management Board and the Supervisory Board to effectively oversee the bank's sustainability strategy, addressing its material impacts, risks and opportunities such as carbon footprint, social responsibility with a focus on human rights-related topics, and governance practices. By leveraging their collective knowledge, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board can identify and manage risks related to climate change, compliance, and reputation, while also capitalizing on opportunities in sustainable investments and green finance.

Audit Committee (its activities are performed by the bank's Supervisory Board) performs governance in the area of sustainability reporting, as prescribed by the Statutory Audit Act.

ESG strategic meetings with the Management Board

The Management Board holds meetings specifically dedicated to ESG topics. Meetings are usually held three times per year. The ESG team and members of ESG streams working groups contribute to the preparation of presentations and materials for the meetings. The meeting dates are announced by the sustainability manager, who prepares the agenda and coordinates the topics to be presented with ESG streams members.

The oversight of the relevant working bodies and departments involved in ESG topics is ensured at the level of the board members responsible for respective ESG-related tasks.

ESG Team

The coordination of ESG-relevant activities and processes is managed on a bank-wide level by the sustainability manager. In their absence, an ESG team member in the position of ESG specialist assumes this role. In addition to the sustainability manager and ESG specialist, the ESG team consists of cross-functional ESG experts consisting of representatives from the bank's retail business, risk management, and capital markets. ESG team members meet in principle on a weekly basis to steer the ongoing ESG agenda and ensure mutual information exchange across the relevant departments. The ESG team collaborates on cross-cutting topics with the Corporate Competence Center for ESG and with individual ESG streams working groups.

At TBG, the sustainability manager directly reports to the CEO. This ensures the strategic implementation and continued development of TBG's approach to ESG activities. The sustainability manager works closely with the relevant stakeholders from various departments and business units across the bank dealing with the ESG agenda.

Furthermore, the sustainability manager and ESG team are responsible for managing and ensuring the proper annual disclosure of new and extended reporting requirements for non-financial data disclosed in the sustainability statement within the annual report. The sustainability manager is responsible for the holistic coordination of ESG stakeholder engagement and acts as a collection point for activities involving internal and external stakeholders.

Corporate ESG Competence Center

Sustainability related to business activities focusing on large corporate clients is overseen by the Corporate ESG Competence Center, which is part of the Large Corporate Division. The oversight of the Corporate ESG Competence Center is ensured at the level of the relevant Board member responsible for corporate business. The unit is responsible for implementing ESG business strategy and ESG legislation into the corporate lending process, ESG assessment of corporate assets and methodology of corporate ESG processes, ESG consultancy for corporate clients, internal and external education, marketing activities and communication of ESG topics connected with corporate products and projects. For bank-wide projects, the Corporate ESG Competence Center cooperates with the ESG team.

ESG streams working groups

The bank has established ESG working groups, called the ESG streams, that, based on their functional areas, manage the sustainability agenda. The representatives of the following departments across the bank are part of the ESG streams: Funding (Treasury), Corporate, Risk, Retail, Investments, Operations, Brand management, Communication, Controlling, Reporting, HR, Procurement. Regular ESG streams meetings are held on monthly basis. The agenda for ESG streams meetings includes the main focus topics, followed by updates from individual ESG streams on their ESG-relevant activities. These meetings are recorded.

Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC)

The Sustainable Finance Committee (the SFC; until 2024: the Sustainable Bond Committee; until 2023: the Green Bond Committee) is a committee established with the purpose of managing activities related to sustainable finance products (e.g. Green, Social and/or Sustainability Bonds, ESG Deposit^{TB}). The committee is a permanent working and approval body at Tatra banka, a.s. The SFC was established by the Management Board of the bank.

The SFC is responsible for and ensures that the proceeds from issued sustainable finance products (e.g. Green, Social and/or Sustainability Bonds, ESG Deposit^{TB}) are allocated in eligible sustainable and ESG-linked loans as defined in the respective frameworks (e.g. Sustainability Bond Framework and ESG Deposit^{TB} Framework). The SFC oversees the process of sustainable finance products issuances.

The SFC is primarily responsible for the following:

- Ensuring that eligible sustainable and ESG-linked loans are in line with the categories and eligibility criteria defined in the respective frameworks (e.g. SBF and ESG Deposit^{TB} Framework).
- Approving any changes in the Sustainable Loan Portfolio if the assets do not meet the eligibility criteria anymore.
- Ensuring that the proceeds allocation is in line with the general ESG principles and strategy of the bank.

The committee monitors, sets and approves the following:

- Relevant sustainable finance frameworks (e.g. Sustainability Bond Framework, ESG Deposit^{TB} Framework), and approves changes where necessary.
- Sustainable Loan Portfolio.
- Reporting of sustainable finance products such as Green/Social/Sustainability Bonds and ESG Deposits^{TB}.

The committee acknowledges the following:

- Second Party Opinion.
- External audit.

Internal Audit

Tatra banka Internal control and internal audit division (TBSK IC and IA division) is responsible for the internal audit function of TBSK. It provides objective assurance for all activities of the institution by assessing their appropriateness and suitability. This evaluation is based on a risk-oriented approach, while also ensuring that all legal and regulatory audit requirements are covered.

With respect to ESG topics, Tatra banka Internal control and internal audit division evaluates in its audits the extent to which the institution is equipped to manage climate-related and environmental risks as well as the internal control and risk management framework of Tatra banka, by considering external developments, changes in risk profile and in products and/or business lines, including evaluation of appropriateness of management of climate-related and environmental risk.

As a common basis for audit activities (e.g. planning, monitoring and knowledge management ...) TBSK IC and IA division maps all activities of Tatra banka into a standardized so called „Audit universe“. ESG topics (climate-related and environmental risks are considered by TBSK IC and IA division as a part of ESG risks) were integrated into relevant audit fields, given that the management of ESG risks and related requirements affect the whole institution. This fact is also reflected in the strategic plan of the TBSK IC and IA division.

For example: ESG aspects are explicitly considered by TBSK IC and IA division in the:

- underwriting process and portfolio management of non-retail and retail portfolios,
- retail and non-retail products,
- debt capital markets,
- funding management,
- ICAAP, COREP reporting, sustainability reporting,
- other central functions e.g. procurement, facility management, marketing etc.

ESG aspects are included regularly in audit planning and audits, where respective audit fields are in scope. Moreover, ESG was identified as a specific focus in the audit plan already in 2022 as part of the ICAAP audit No. 051/2022, TBSK IC and IA division began to assess ESG risks and verified the issued green bonds to finance projects with a positive impact on the environment. In 2023, TBSK IC and IA division performed ESG audit No. 043/2023 to verify the integration of ESG processes related to the subject of the bank's business into its business model, business strategy and risk management framework in accordance with the applicable legislation, group standards and internal regulations of the bank. In 2024, TBSK IC and IA division verified the reporting of the ESG deposit product as part of audit No. 039/2024 of prudential reports (COREP) and the bank's obligations under Pillar III. Within the audit of ICAAP No. 041/2024 TBSK IC and IA division verified implementation of quantitative management of the ESG risk category and monitoring settings "Exposure-weighted E, S, or G-score".

Legal Department

The TBG Legal Departments provide the legal support to all TBG departments, including advising on ESG topics on demand of ESG teams, responding to specific legal questions related to ESG topics, supporting the development of products complying with sustainability criteria.

Regulatory Affairs

TBG Regulatory Affairs acts as a regulatory hub with several key functions. These include monitoring regulatory developments, including ESG topics, at EU, national, and international levels, assigning regulatory owners to new regulations and keeping them and the relevant experts informed about applicable developments.

Compliance

Compliance division is responsible for TBG's compliance framework in line with the three lines of defense model. Alongside other stakeholders involved in regulatory aspects of climate-related regulations and standards, Compliance has the task of monitoring statutory and regulatory requirements, recommending changes to various corporate policies, providing expert opinions on sector policies, preparing and recommending follow-up measures, and reviewing the product offering for sustainable financing, such as sustainable products.

The tasks and responsibilities of Compliance also encompass the mitigation of risks related to greenwashing and human rights violations across the value chain by providing guidance and conducting controls.

Compliance is responsible for a wide range of activities, primarily related to anti-money laundering, financial sanctions, fraud and bribery, and the prevention of conflicts of interest.

Internal Controls

Internal Controls is situated within Compliance and is responsible for the implementation of the Internal Control System (ICS), reflecting the organization's related processes/risks/controls approach, which is integrated within the overarching three lines of defense model. The ICS framework is described in specific internal regulations and ensures that TBG's controls environment provides assurance regarding the effective management of underlying operational risks, financial reporting and compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements. This internal regulation aims to comply with the existing legal requirements and with industry leading practices (i.e. the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations, Internal Control – Integrated Framework).

Through regular risk identification, mitigating control development, documentation, prioritization and periodic independent control testing, the ICS framework is implemented and an appropriate control environment ensured. These activities, the methodology to be applied and the corresponding responsibility are described in the ICS framework.

In this respect it is stipulated that the first line of defense is responsible for implementing adequate processes, identifying the risks and designing and executing mitigating controls. The second line of defense is responsible for supporting and challenging the first line of defense in assessing risks, designing efficient and effective controls, and validating and reviewing the effectiveness of risk mitigation and controls. The third line of defense is executed by Internal Audit, which provides independent assurance of the internal control environment and system. The approach supports the selection of relevant business processes, enforces accountability, ensures integration of processes/risks/controls, independence, and segregation of duties.

The activities related to the ICS are periodically reported to the Operational Risks Management and Controls Committee, to the Management Board and to the Audit Committee.

Internal Control regulates the governance structure for internal control over financial reporting and sustainability reporting and oversees risks and controls related to financial and sustainability reporting. In this respect, during the set-up of the current sustainability reporting process, a set of priorities was identified to ensure the appropriate control environment, such as:

- Actions and initiatives to ensure appropriate internal communication standards to enable the personnel involved to understand and carry out their responsibilities
- Definition of the relevant process landscape and documentation of the key steps and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved
- Identification of the main control objectives/actions to provide assurance on the completeness and timeliness of the report and definition of the main key controls

Capital and Portfolio Management

Capital and Portfolio Management is responsible for portfolio risk management and capital steering topics including ICAAP. As such, it identifies and manages portfolio risks by setting risk appetite and portfolio limits. In hierarchical terms, it is assigned to Strategic Risk and Capital Management, which reports directly to the CRO. In view of the significant and increasing importance of ESG risks and their potential steering impact, Strategic Risk and Capital Management has assumed responsibility for steering and implementing ESG-related issues across the risk organization in alignment with regulatory, business and market requirements. Capital and Portfolio Management is also responsible for the integration of ESG risk to the ICAAP (e.g. risk assessment and stress testing), disclosure reporting (EBA ITS), financed emission calculations, as well as internal ESG risk reporting.

It also covers several responsibilities related to ESG for the RBI head office. It is the owner of the ESG data collection and data sourcing approach, including the relevant tools and platforms for customers. Finally, the department is responsible for sourcing ESG data for analytical and risk solutions.

Corporate Risk Management

Corporate Risk Management is a division assigned to the CRO, responsible for rating analysis, underwriting, and collateral management of corporate loan customers. It also manages the early warning system. In terms of ESG and ESG risks, the division fulfills several tasks. It performs ESG score analysis throughout the credit rating process. The rating analyst evaluates the ESG score of the customer by considering both qualitative and quantitative facts and information. Qualitative facts include the sustainability and annual report, policies, and mitigation aspects the corporate has in place, while quantitative aspects involve quantitative environmental data such as emissions data and energy consumption. For the social and governance score, the analyst assesses the entire picture of the company, including the value chain and internal human resources. In underwriting, underwriters use the customer's ESG score and the ESG assessment of the industry, in addition to credit rating aspects, to decide if a loan or limit application can be supported. Collateral management is responsible for incorporating ESG aspects, such as physical risks, into the collateral valuation.

Procurement

Procurement reports directly to the COO. It is responsible for the development and the execution of the procurement strategy and for the steering of all procurement activities within TBG. This happens in close alignment with TBG's business strategy and in line with TBG's sustainability principles. It determines the procurement strategy for initiatives, defines the category management concept and vendor management strategy for TBG and promotes its execution throughout TBG.

In order to ensure that TBG's environmental and social targets are implemented in the supply chain, the Procurement Department has created a central function within the department for deriving ESG-related measures for the vendor selection and vendor management activities at TBG. This function works in close cooperation with the sustainability manager and ESG team.

IT

The IT department focuses on the bank's digital operations and innovations. It is responsible for IT strategy, digital transformation, and IT governance. It oversees key enablers such as cyber security, data management and IT solutions, and manages emerging topics such as the integration of AI. IT reports directly to the CIO. In 2024, a special focus was set on sustainable IT, which included comprehensive IT data collection to understand GHG emissions derived from the use of IT services and goods.

Facility Management

Facility Management reports directly to the COO. It focuses on ensuring that daily operations run smoothly. It manages and oversees TBG's energy consumption, waste management, water consumption and some elements of office material procurement (e.g. paper). Facility Management also manages postal services and logistics. It plays a crucial role in implementing local sustainability initiatives such as smart temperature regulation and the switch to energy-saving light sources. Facility Management collects the own operations data for head office and the branches by enabling emissions calculation and tracking, as well as the agile implementation of emissions reduction measures.

Policy frameworks as governance instruments

Policies are a cornerstone of governance and managing impacts, risks and opportunities. The TBG policy framework is based on different types of RBI Group policies:

- **Internal Regulation (REG):** Policies required to have, pursuant to directly applicable and binding regulatory/legal requirements as provided for by a competent authority (e.g. EU Regulations, EU Directives, National Law and Regulations).
- **Internal Law (LAW):** Policies not regulatory required, but relevant to have, such as for managing e.g. information flows, organisational set-ups, communication or any other matter, which is binding for all employees in the affected Unit.
- **Specific Instruction (SPIN):** Policies by its content a LAW, but only relevant for a limited group of addressees (e.g. specified divisions or Group Units).
- **Supporting Document (SUP):** contains additional information to the main document (be it a REG, LAW or SPIN), including more detailed descriptions/processes of the provisions stipulated e.g. manuals. No binding regulations must be written in the SUP alone, but with connection to the REG/LAW/SPIN document.
- **Related Internal Controls Document (RIC):** contains information regarding control management activities defined in a REG or LAW and/or their related SUP.

The entire Management Board of Tatra banka is responsible for approving responsibilities of policy owners regularly based on RBI request and acknowledges information about the state of policy implementation. The rules stated in the internal policies are mandatory and binding. The scope of application is defined for each policy by the respective policy owners and approved by the respective approval authorities. The internal TBG policy database ("ORP databáza") is the standard information platform for TBG and the official source for all TBG internal policies. All TBG employees can access this data at all times. Information on new and updated RBI Group policies is sent to the relevant policy

owners. Information on new and updated internal TBG policies are sent to the relevant employees if significant change needs to be communicated (based on policy owner decision).

GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The Management Board, the Supervisory Board and the relevant committees are informed on a regular basis about material impacts, risks, and opportunities. ESG strategic meetings with members of the Management Board are held three times per year. The sustainability manager, senior management and responsible stakeholders from the ESG team and ESG working groups provide regular updates on sustainability topics. This regular flow of information ensures that the Management Board is well-equipped to oversee and guide the bank's strategy and operations regarding sustainability impacts, risks, and opportunities effectively.

The Management Board and Supervisory Board duly consider impacts, risks, and opportunities when overseeing the bank's strategy, decision-making on major transactions, and risk management processes. This involves an evaluation of how these factors align with and influence the bank's long-term strategic goals. When reviewing major transactions and strategic initiatives, the Supervisory Board and relevant committees assess the potential trade-offs associated with various impacts, risks, and opportunities. They ensure that decisions are made with a comprehensive understanding of the benefits and potential drawbacks, balancing short-term gains with long-term sustainability and risk-mitigation objectives. The Management Board and the Supervisory Board monitor that the bank's strategic decisions and risk management practices are aligned with its sustainability goals and overall mission. This approach enables TBG to navigate complex challenges while capitalizing on opportunities in a balanced and informed manner.

As recommended by the Sustainability Committee at the RBI level, in 2024 the TBG Management Board focused on the ESG transformation of business, the acceleration of ESG data collection, enhancing income through ESG, ESG communication and stakeholder engagement, as well as ESG regulatory compliance. In this respect, the Management Board discussed the below-mentioned main topics within the reporting period and took the necessary decisions.

Regarding overall sustainability management, topics on the agenda of the Management Board included non-financial key performance ESG indicators as a mandatory part of their individual performance agreements; regular updates on the CSRD implementation project with a focus on risks and business opportunities; and financial literacy initiatives.

From an environmental perspective, the focus within the Management Board was placed on TBG's financed emissions target, the regular update of the ESG strategy including its transition plan, and the client engagement strategy. The Management Board was informed on the topic of green bonds, corporate and retail ESG portfolio development, and ESG investments. Additionally, the Management Board was informed and decided on topics pertaining to ESG risk management, such as ESG data collection through ESG questionnaires from clients, the development of the ESG risk data hub, the implementation of the ESG score, climate stress test, disclosure requirements according to the EBA ESG Pillar 2 ITS, the calculation of financed emissions, the development and management of ESG data collection or updates on the EU Taxonomy, and other supervisory and regulatory topics. Topics related to own operations were also discussed, such as TBG's carbon footprint, ISO 14001 re-certification, IoT pilot, installation of solar panels, sustainable initiatives such as biowaste separation, and increasing the share of electric vehicles.

Regarding social issues, the Management Board discussed the Employee Engagement Survey 2024. Own workforce topics on the agenda included the culture upgrade, gender pay gap analysis, digitization, the focus on employee health, the focus on parents, the employment of foreigners, diversity and inclusion topics, and executive development for TBG.

Regarding governance, the Management Board discussed ESG governance at TBG (TBG's ESG strategy), the creation of the Corporate ESG Competence Center, the results of internal ESG audit performed in 2023, the publication of TBG's voluntary Sustainability Report 2023, publication of the green bond allocation and the impact report 2023, the update of the ESG e-learning for employees, the distribution of ESG suppliers' questionnaires, and the received frequent regulatory updates including capital market compliance. Additionally, updated bylaws for the bank's Sustainable Finance Committee, sustainability bond framework and ESG deposit framework were discussed and approved.

These areas reflect TBG's commitment to addressing key sustainability challenges and leveraging opportunities that align with its strategic goals and stakeholder expectations.

GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

The remuneration principles are described in the Corporate Governance Statement (Remuneration Report for Tatra banka Management Board and Supervisory Board Members in 2024 pursuant to Section 201e(2) of the Commercial Code). The proportion of variable remuneration depends on performance, which also includes sustainability-related targets.

The table below shows the 2024 Management Board ESG goals and their respective weight in per cent.

Board member	Goal	Weight
CEO	New volumes of ESG business.	10 per cent
Corporate, Private Banking and Capital Markets	Share of eligible ESG corporate assets. Number of customer meetings with ESG sharing knowledge/consultancy, in the presence of the ESG team member. New gross sales of ESG investment products.	10 per cent
Retail	Decarbonizing retail loans portfolio, accelerating data collection related to emissions and energy efficiency (e.g. EPCs for existing mortgage portfolio). New share of sales of green mortgage loans and E/S unsecured purpose loans of total retail loans. New gross sales of ESG investment products.	5 per cent
COO	Efficiency of green energy mix: increase the share of green energy production using renewable sources (solar).	10 per cent
CRO	Continue improving the data collection process on both counterpart and deal level (special attention given to GHG data). Develop the necessary local skills to begin CO ₂ budgeting.	5 per cent
CFO	Lead finance implementation of ESG by: - setting up state-of-the-art ESG reporting, - developing business dynamics and potential, - providing steering impulses to foster ESG business generation, - ensuring ESG eligible bond issuance as an integral part of the funding source.	10 per cent
CIO	Baselining of IT CO ₂ emissions in own operations: evaluation and concretization of data points for reporting baseline, the relevant IT data components to be collected and delivered.	5 per cent

For 2024, performance is assessed against sustainability targets in the areas of ESG business volume, ESG eligible bond issuance, ESG data collection, and in-house ecology/own operations. For 2024, the climate-related considerations factored into the remuneration are defined as the implementation of regulatory requirements, particularly when it comes to CO₂-related target setting (at portfolio and industry level). This is underlined by business KPIs, which define the increase in new ESG business volumes and the support of TBG customers in their climate and environmental transition pathway. KPIs have also been developed regarding own operations and in-house ecology.

Approval process and governance

	Remuneration Committee	Management Board	Supervisory Board	General Assembly
TBG's general remuneration principles for all employees (including the Management Board) for the implementation of regulatory requirements	Approval	Approval	Approval	—
Annual review of the remuneration policy	Approval	Approval	Approval	—
Report to the Tatra banka Supervisory Board concerning Remuneration Committee activities	Submission	—	Taking note	—
Report on control of observance of the Tatra banka Remuneration Policy	Taking note	Taking note	Taking note	—
Remuneration rules for Tatra banka Management Board members and Tatra banka Supervisory Board members	—	Submission	—	Approval
Supervisory Board members – contracts	—	Submission	—	Approval
Supervisory Board members – real paid remuneration	—	Submission	—	Approval
Management Board – contracts	—	—	Approval	—
Management Board – real paid individual bonus amounts	Approval	—	Approval	—

The general remuneration principles for all employees are drawn up by Raiffeisen Bank International AG.

The Tatra banka Supervisory Board established the Tatra banka Remuneration Committee in accordance with the relevant legislation (Act on Banks), in accordance with the Articles of Association of Tatra banka, and the directives of RBI. The Tatra banka Remuneration Committee is responsible for the remuneration system and the principles of Tatra banka.

The remuneration principles of Tatra banka are evaluated annually and approved by the Tatra banka Remuneration Committee, the Tatra banka Management Board and finally approved by the Tatra banka Supervisory Board. Consequently, they are implemented in the conditions of Tatra banka. The Tatra banka Remuneration Committee (on behalf of its chairperson) informs the members of the Tatra banka Supervisory Board annually about the activities of the Tatra banka Remuneration Committee during the reported year. Specific remuneration rules for Tatra banka Management Board members and Supervisory Board members are submitted to the shareholders' General Assembly for approval at the intervals provided for by law and are made publicly available in accordance with the legal requirements.

The contracts and real paid remuneration of the Tatra banka Supervisory Board are finally approved by the General Assembly of Tatra banka. The contracts and real paid remuneration of the Tatra banka Management Board are finally approved by the Tatra banka Supervisory Board.

Internal control functions are to be appropriately involved in the preparation, implementation and review of the remuneration policy in accordance with the legal requirements. A central and independent internal review is to be conducted at least once a year to determine whether remuneration practices have been implemented in accordance with the remuneration policy established by the Tatra banka Remuneration Committee. Therefore, the Tatra banka Internal Control and Internal Audit Division annually submits a report on the control of the observance of the Remuneration Policy to the Tatra Banka Remuneration Committee. The Tatra banka Remuneration Committee as well as the Tatra banka Management Board and the Tatra banka Supervisory Board take note of the report on the control of the observance of the Remuneration Policy.

GOV-4: Statement on due diligence

For years, the financial services sector itself has been confronted with many challenges and risks. In order to remain profitable over the long term, these challenges call for a strong culture of risk management and sustainability. Compliance with appropriate due diligence processes is therefore of particular importance. The following overview provides information on which sections of the current sustainability statement contain the core elements of due diligence, i.e. the procedures conducted, or processes implemented by TBG to identify actual and potential negative impacts on the environment and people in connection with its business activities.

<i>Core elements of due diligence</i>	<i>Paragraph in sustainability statement</i>
a) Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	ESRS 2 GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies
	ESRS 2 GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
b) Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of due diligence	ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies
	SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders
	IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
	E1-2: Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation
	S1-1: Policies related to own workforce
	S1-2: Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts
	S4-1: Policies related to consumers and end-users
	S4-2: Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts
	G1-1: Business conduct policies and corporate culture
c) Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	G1-2: Management of relationships with suppliers
	ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
d) Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
e) Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	Respective sections on management of impacts, risks, and opportunities
	E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation
	S1-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

GOV-5: Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

The sustainability statement was created by the ESG team in collaboration with individual departments. Data collection was carried out in the relevant departments (including HR, Facility Management, Risk, Corporate, Retail, Capital Markets, Treasury, etc.). Once the report is completed, the statement is approved by the stakeholders responsible and then submitted to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of Tatra banka for review and final approval.

Balanced and comprehensive sustainability reporting is a priority for TBG and its governing bodies, requiring compliance with all statutory requirements. The Management Board establishes and defines an internal control and risk management system for the entire accounting process, including the process for sustainability reporting within the company-wide ICS framework. This system ensures effective, continuously improving controls, as well as adherence to guidelines and regulations to prevent any unintentional misstatements.

Two risks were identified in relation to sustainability reporting: the risk of overlooking material topics leading to an incomplete report and the risk that incorrect data are entered in the sustainability report. To mitigate the first risk, a materiality assessment is conducted before report preparation (see chapter: SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and interaction with the strategy and business model), ensuring all relevant topics are identified and addressed. To cover the risk of incorrect data input, the report's contents are subjected to controls performed by the members of the ESG team and relevant departments. Additionally, the risk of unintentional greenwashing must be considered as well. Hence, greenwashing stems from the risks described above and is also associated with other risks, for instance a lack of governance procedures, insufficient data control, missing internal controls, etc. The risk of greenwashing is mitigated by verified publicly known international standards and regulations.

For more details, see the Internal Control System and Risk Management System in the TBG annual financial report, chapter: Corporate Governance Statement.

Risk framework

Risk management is essential for implementing the ESG strategy and the associated risk control measures. Compliance (see chapter: Compliance) and Capital and Portfolio Management (see chapter: Capital and Portfolio Management) are primarily responsible for this.

Compliance is responsible for a wide range of activities. Alongside other stakeholders involved in compliance with applicable climate-related regulations and standards, it has the task of monitoring statutory and regulatory requirements, recommending changes to corporate policy, providing expert opinions on sector policies, preparing and recommending follow-up measures, and reviewing the product offering for sustainable financing, such as green products. The tasks and responsibilities of Compliance also encompass the mitigation of risks related to greenwashing and conflicts of interest. Compliance is represented on a number of relevant committees, e.g. Remuneration Committee.

Capital and Portfolio Management is responsible for risk management of ESG topics. As such, it identifies and manages portfolio risks by setting risk appetite and portfolio limits. In hierarchical terms, it is assigned to Strategic Risk and Capital Management, which reports directly to the CRO. In view of the significant and increasing importance of ESG risks and their potential steering impact,

Strategic Risk and Capital Management has assumed responsibility for steering and implementing ESG-related issues across the risk organization in alignment with regulatory, business and market requirements.

TBG gears its business model to the high-level strategic goal of creating long-term value in line with the principles of responsible banking and regulatory requirements. In concrete terms, TBG identifies, acknowledges, and aligns the continuous development of its risk management approach with the additional risks originating from ESG.

Firstly, there was a focus on tackling climate-related and environmental risks (transition and physical risks), not only via an assessment at the counterparty level but also by considering the potential impact of those risks stemming from the materiality assessment and the internal/external climate stress test. In the meantime, social and governance aspects are also gaining increasing importance (as further described in TBG's risk management approach).

ESG-related risks have been accounted for by enhancing the existing traditional four pillars of risk management on multiple operational levels:

- Identification and definition of ESG risks
- Measurement, methodologies and analytics
- Steering approaches, reflecting risks and opportunities
- Risk processes and governance

ESG-related topics in the CRO area are addressed via line organization, ensuring streamlined integration into daily activities. The goal is to fully comply with regulatory requirements while aligning actions with the RBI business model. These efforts closely adhere to the regulatory requirements outlined by the ECB and the EBA guides on climate-related and environmental risks.

The risk perspective is enhanced by market and industry expectations, which are equally represented and integrated within the ESG risk management processes.

When referring to the traditional four pillars of risk management, which are the foundation of the TBG risk management approach, TBG is currently focusing on addressing, quantifying, managing and further integrating the relevant risks, as well as the opportunities. TBG's progress is measured via the regular monitoring and establishment of internal ESG KPIs. The main topics reflected within each pillar are highlighted below (different time horizons are considered depending on the topic):

<i>I. Identification and definition of ESG risks</i>	<i>II. Measurement methodologies and analytics</i>	<i>III. Steering approaches, reflecting risks and opportunities</i>	<i>IV. Risk processes and governance</i>
• Climate-related and environmental risks	• Use of metrics for measurement of ESG on a customer and portfolio dimension	• Sectoral strategies • Credit risk policies	• Credit processes enhancement
• Identifying risks according to: • Climate change • Circularity • Biodiversity	• Environmental, Social and Governance score • Green Asset Ratio • Financed GHG emissions • Science-based targets	• Climate stress testing	• Prevention of liability, reputational and greenwashing risk in the design phase
• Social and Governance risks	• Environmental, Social and Governance score	RBI Code of Conduct Principles of Conduct at TBG	Onboarding of non-retail clients

The ESG risk framework ensures implementation across the four risk management pillars, offering a high-level overview and guidance for ongoing and planned risk management activities. These actions are motivated by the expectations of internal and external stakeholders. TBG currently reviews the framework on a yearly basis, this is updated to the latest available trends and future expectations and approved by TB's Management Board. Results of risk assessments and internal controls are integrated into risk framework.

Identification of ESG risks

Proper identification, definition and understanding of ESG risks are crucial. In the first phase, TBG has particularly focused on climate-related and environmental risks, although social and governmental risks are also gaining increasing attention in internal risk initiatives, especially with new regulations such as the upcoming new EBA guidelines. An initial qualitative and expert-driven approach has been further supported by quantitative assessments including impact analysis, materiality assessments, financed emissions calculations, and climate stress tests.

The definition of ESG risks and the transmission channels to traditional risk types are explained in more detail in the following chapter. The knowledge gained is transferred across the organization (including all of TB's subsidiaries) through different training activities (training sessions for new topics, regular exchange sessions, etc.). ESG risk training has become mandatory in the risk area.

The financed emissions calculation has reinforced the above-mentioned definition process and supports TBG in identifying the top carbon-intensive industries in its non-retail portfolio; a more detailed description and results are included under chapter: E1-6: Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions.

Topic-specific disclosure requirements

Environmental risk

Climate and environmental risks are driven by environmental factors (E risks). From the outside-in view, these risks should be understood as the financial risks posed by TBG's exposures to counterparties that may potentially contribute to or be affected by climate change or adaptation, and other forms of environmental degradation (such as air pollution, water pollution, scarcity of fresh water, land contamination, biodiversity loss and deforestation). Related to this, TBG and its customers have to comply with additional political and social demands, otherwise TBG's portfolio may face additional risks relating to physical damage or transition.

As such, E risks can result in additional capital requirements, expenditures and potential losses of revenue, which may lead to a deterioration in credit standing and therefore have an adverse effect on the business, financial position and results of TBG's operations. Further information on the different climate-related risks, and their transmission channels to the traditional risk types (market, liquidity, credit and operational risks) can be found in the section on the assessment of the materiality of climate-related and environmental risks.

Social and governance risks

These risks are addressed in internal risk framework, building on the existing structure and internal information. TBG is therefore continuously updating and refining its approach to enhance its positive impact and align itself with the latest industry standards.

- Social risks arise from the financial impact generated by the misuse of human capital, e.g. regarding the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities. This could refer to working conditions, health and safety, employee relations and diversity, employee training, inclusivity, equality and community programs. Regarding all E, S and G-related topics, TBG also includes the country-specific situation as well as the legal background. For example, countries with low (or high) standards in social aspects, such as human rights, have a lower (or higher) score. This also impacts the ESG score of the customer: identical corporates with a different risk country may not have the same ESG scores due to different country scores.
- Governance risks refer to the governance practices of TBG's counterparties, including the inclusion of ESG factors in policies and procedures under the governance of the counterparties. This may include, but is not limited to, executive pay, board diversity and structure, shareholder rights, bribery and corruption, compliance, ethical standards (e.g. data ethics), fair tax strategy, etc.

Risk processes and governance

The Management Board is the most senior decision-making body for ESG-related strategies, policies and commitments. However, reports and the main tools used to manage and supervise environmental-related risks are pre-approved by the Risk Committee. In addition to the regular Risk Committee structure, the Management Board is supported in its ESG decisions by the cross-functional Sustainability Committee.

From a risk management and supervision perspective, environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks are viewed as cross-dimensional risks that affect all areas of risk management. As such, the ESG risks have been included in the TBG risk framework as drivers of existing risk types. The materiality assessment described in the previous chapter forms the basis for implementation in the ICAAP framework and is expected to be refined over the coming years as methodologies are further developed and common practices evolve. As such, each relevant risk responsible department (market, operational, liquidity and credit risk) is responsible for measuring environmentally driven risks over each specific time horizon (long-term, short-term and medium-term). The risk framework and processes are continuously updated, refined and adjusted to the current standards.

The impact of transition risks and physical (flood) risks on the risk profile has been included in the overarching risk appetite budgeting or bundled together with all other risk types measured under pillar 2 for the short-term horizon (up to three years). Finally, the results of the materiality assessment are included for further development in the ICAAP framework.

The main tools for managing and supervising environment-related risks as of year-end 2024 are:

- Environmental, social and governance score
- Green Asset Ratio (GAR)
- Financed GHG emissions
- Business policy on nuclear energy
- Special policy on steel
- Special policy on oil and gas
- Special policy on real estate and construction

- Business policy on thermal coal
- TBG ESG risk framework
- TBG ESG Risk policy and statement
- RBI Group ESG Rulebook
- RBI Climate stress test methodology and local results
- ICAAP: since 2022, environmental risk drivers have been included in TBG's risk assessment.

Regarding specific reporting, ESG risk reports are continuously included in the risk reporting framework. Reports currently implemented include the financed emissions, ESG score development and GAR results report. ESG risk reports are submitted to the members of Management Board of Tatra banka or to relevant committees (Credit committee, Sustainable Finance Committee) on the quarterly basis.

Steering approaches, reflecting risk and opportunities

As a market leader, TBG has a responsibility to redefine and reshape its business in line with the latest market and regulatory requirements. Commitments have been made in the areas of thermal coal, arms and war material, and gambling. Steps have also been taken to (re)define the approach to industries with high CO₂ emissions and/or high negative impacts on circularity and biodiversity by further developing sector-specific group policies.

An overview of the existing policies can be found in chapter: E1-2: Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The results of the climate stress test can be found in chapter: Climate stress testing.

Strategy

SBM-1: Strategy, business model and value chain

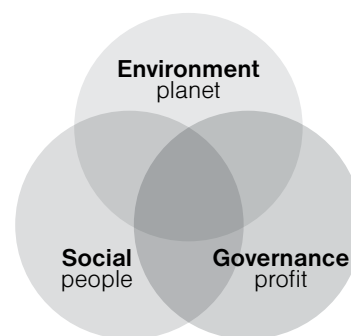
TBG's understanding of sustainability

Key elements of TBG's strategy that relate to sustainability matters are described below.

Sustainability has always been a fundamental principle for TBG and a measure of corporate success. The financial sector plays a crucial role in the economy, with banks significantly impacting economic dynamics. Banks can redirect investments towards more sustainable projects and contribute to achieving global sustainability goals.

TBG is guided by the principles of balance between people, planet and profit. The social value of a company is also reflected in how it interacts with the environment in which it operates. Sustainability should not be confined to meeting legislative obligations; it should also be integral to the company's value system. Tatra banka Group aims to set an example by integrating sustainability into its business strategy, decision-making processes and daily activities.

- Sustainability goals are integrated into the business strategy
- ESG goals are designed to be measurable, relevant and ambitious
- ESG criteria are incorporated into the decision-making process when selecting suppliers.



The bank evaluates the opportunities, risks and challenges associated with the transition to a sustainable economy.

ENVIRONMENT

TBG ensures that its activities, products, and services help to protect the environment.

Guiding principles of TBG's environmental strategy can be defined as follows:

TBG supports green topics – Tatra banka is a leading bank in the Central and Eastern European region in the issuance of green bonds to obtain funding for financing sustainability projects. TBG aims to take a responsible approach in every aspect – from electricity that comes from renewable sources to recycled paper.

Wastage is a red flag – TBG shares workplaces, electric cars, and hybrid cars in its operations. At TBG, waste is recycled, including biological waste, support is given for cycling to work, and the bank organizes swaps and charity collections.

TBG does not want a dark future – TBG brings innovations that help save the environment. Because of the digitization of products and services, clients no longer have to visit branches as often. Thanks to the Tatra banka mobile application, Internet banking, and the DIALOG Live service, clients can open a new account and do many other tasks from the comfort of their homes. TBG cares about the environment – since 2021, Tatra banka and Raiffeisen bank have held the ISO 14001 environmental management system certification. This makes TBG committed to permanently protecting the environment and reducing the negative impact of business activities.

SOCIAL

Guiding principles of TBG's social strategy can be defined as follows:

TBG is mindful of its responsibility towards the whole of society.

Art is a gift – TBG is aware of its responsibility towards the whole of society, which is why the bank supports activities that help to develop communities. Thanks to the Tatra banka Foundation, dozens of projects are supported as well as hundreds of organizations where the social and sustainable dimension plays a vital role.

Education of society – only an educated society can make positive changes. That is why TBG connects with partners to bring educational activities closer to the public. TBG also contributes to financial literacy, because only informed financial decisions help to achieve financial goals more effectively and live a better life.

Employee care – TBG cares about employee satisfaction and engagement. The bank cultivates the working environment, strengthens the company culture and engages colleagues in charity and volunteering activities.

Introduction of innovative technologies – TBG is a bank that connects the worlds of art, education, and technology. TBG is committed to being a leader in innovation and bringing useful novelties that will make our clients' lives easier.

GOVERNANCE

The guiding principles of TBG's business conduct strategy can be defined as follows:

TBG is managed transparently in accordance with ethical values and the principles of sustainability.

Responsible management – transparent management is as important as adherence to ethical values and sustainable principles. TBG supports activities that are in line with the bank's digital leadership and that build a more transparent cashless economy. TBG perceives its responsibility towards clients through the lens of data ethics, which contributes to greater transparency. TBG follows ESG principles in cooperation with business partners and supply chain. As supporters of innovation, TBG focuses on sustainable innovations that will help us increase competitiveness and prepare us for new future challenges and opportunities.

Efficiency – the implementation of an effective system of responsible ESG governance improves resistance to externalities and brings positive effects in the form of increased confidence of clients and investors. TBG closely monitors and adheres to ESG regulatory and legislative requirements, which are also perceived by the bank's stakeholders. Only companies that effectively manage their risks and opportunities, including those in ESG, can maintain a positive competitive advantage on the market.

The goal of the Tatra banka Group, as a responsible banker, is long-term added value. The bank understands sustainability to mean responsible corporate activities, and economically positive results in consideration of key societal and environmental aspects. TBG links sustainability to business strategy.

Corporate and institutional client business

Tatra banka is one of the leading financial institutions in Slovakia, offering comprehensive banking services for all key client segments, including corporate and institutional clients. In particular, the wide range of banking services for corporate clients includes:

- Various types of corporate loans tailored to the specific needs of businesses, including short-term and long-term loans, working capital financing and investment loans, helping companies to manage their cash flow, finance expansion projects, and invest in new business opportunities,
- Trade finance products, supporting businesses engaged in international trade by providing solutions such as letters of credit, documentary collections, and different kinds of guarantees,
- Factoring services, improving clients' cash flow by converting their receivables into immediate cash,
- Project financing for large-scale projects, including infrastructure, real estate development, and renewable energy projects. This type of financing is structured to support the specific needs and risks associated with large projects,
- Syndicated loans for businesses requiring substantial financing, where multiple financial institutions collaborate to provide the necessary funds, allowing companies to access larger amounts of capital than funds from a single lender,
- Treasury and Risk Management, offering solutions for the management of financial risks, including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and commodity price risk. These services include hedging strategies and financial derivatives.

Tatra banka is committed to providing digital innovation and offers a range of online and mobile banking services to ensure convenient and secure access to banking products not just for private individuals but also for companies of various sizes. Part of the digitalization of banking services for companies is also the electronic signature of documentation used in the corporate lending process.

Regarding sustainability products, Tatra banka offers all types of purpose-based green and social loans according to international frameworks defining sustainability loan standards. At the same time, ESG transactions linked to ESG ratings or ESG KPIs supporting the client's sustainability strategy is being offered to support the client's transformation to more a sustainable business model.

The ESG Deposit^{TB} for corporate clients is also a solution that supports the achievement of the company's ESG strategy and goals in sustainable development, as the amount of deposited funds is used to finance the bank's clients' ESG-linked transactions.

In the field of ESG consultancy, Tatra banka focuses on raising awareness and spreading knowledge about ESG principles in general, as well as their specific reporting obligations arising from the implementation of the CSRD directive into Slovak law. In this context, the bank actively organizes several events, webinars, panels and conferences for different groups of clients, and provides individual consulting for clients regardless of company size. The bank has issued the general ESG handbook for clients consisting of information on reporting, as well as the principles of sustainability in general.

ESG was also discussed in a separate part of the "Business Insights" series prepared in cooperation with Forbes magazine, showing the trends and news in corporate business.

The activities in and commitment to ESG were recognized in 2024 by the GREEN BRANDS organization, which presented Danka Daubnerová from the Tatra banka Corporate ESG Competence Centre with the Green Personality of the Year 2024 award.

Retail business

TBG provides services to retail, private banking and small business customers, offering a broad product range (e.g. account packages, payment services, consumer finance, mortgage loans and investment products).

Responsible banking also evolved further in the retail strategy and is one of the key elements of the strategic roadmap of retail banking. TBG is focused on supporting its customers in their green transition and becoming their first choice for retail ESG products. It developed solutions which aim at better understanding customers' carbon footprints and provided products with an environmental and social impact that allow retail customers to receive a superior supply of sustainability-oriented solutions:

- The Account for blue planet^{TB} features innovations such as displaying the carbon footprint of card payments with a system that rewards clients for more responsible purchases from sustainable merchants under the name My Benefit #fortheblueplanet. The social dimension is supported by the unique My Doctor service, which offers exclusive health benefits to the bank's credit card holders,
- Mortgage for the blue planet^{TB} with favorable conditions for energy-efficient buildings,
- Loan for the blue planet^{TB} with preferential financing for selected sustainable products and connection to the "Renew Your Home" financing from the SR Recovery Plan,
- Green bonds issued by the bank to support the financing of sustainable projects,
- Leasing of electric cars from Tatra Leasing.

TBG aims to further increase new green and social loan sales to private individuals and small-business customers, and therefore advise its customers on the possibility of green unsecured purpose loans.

Business in investment products

In investment, Tatra banka offers investment advisory services for the ESG mutual funds of local asset management company Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s. (TAM), Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage – Gesellschaft m. b. H (RKAG), and Raiffeisen ESG investment certificates business. RBI green bonds are also included in our diverse product portfolio.

ESG mutual funds from TAM – funds for blue planet^{TB}, designed for investors who prioritize environmental, social and ethical criteria in their investment choices – form the flagship ESG product line for each client segment. They come in three different risk/return profiles.

Overall, ESG-related investment products are advised to each client risk profile in the Premium Banking and Private Banking client segments. In 2024, there was a constant increase in ESG assets under management and the number of clients who invested sustainably. Tatra banka intends to continue innovating and enhancing the investment product offering to meet the evolving needs of clients in years to come. Sustainable product solutions play a key role in contact with customers, as this also results in a transfer of know-how.

Leasing business

Tatra-leasing's business covers three main categories: vehicles (e.g. cars, light commercial vehicles, trucks), equipment (e.g. forklifts, photovoltaic panels) and real estate. There has been significant growth in the vehicle and real estate categories, with electric and hybrid passenger cars remaining

the strongest subcategory. Electric trucks and trailers might become an important driver in the future. The long-term goal for the leasing business remains to increase ESG-eligible new business volumes year on year.

Societal aspects in the core business

Considering societal aspects in the core business and thus knowing and incorporating the societal needs of customers and end consumers is important to TBG. Responsible sales practices and marketing are not only strictly regulated, but are part of the stakeholder approach for fair business and sales practices. Protecting customer data and data security in general is an integral part of the processing of banking business, and of great importance to TBG. It also endeavors to enable all groups of people to have access to banking products. This also means recognizing and considering the needs of disadvantaged groups.

Significant (geographical) markets

In order to achieve the maximum possible transparency and in the interest of clearer lines of reporting, five segments were defined in accordance with the IFRS 8 thresholds. The operating segments are classified in accordance with the segment classification as described in the consolidated financial statements.

Employees at reporting date by geographical area

<i>In headcount</i>	<i>December 31, 2024</i>	<i>December 31, 2023</i>
Slovakia	3,648	3,545

The number of TBG employees is disclosed in chapter: S1 Own workforce.

Definition of value chain

According to the ESRS, it is necessary to report information related to an undertaking's own operations and its upstream and downstream value chain, including its products and services, its business relationships and its supply chain. TBG's business model is to provide banking services to corporate and retail customers in Slovakia. Although deposit and lending activities are the focus of activity, TBG also offers leasing, asset management, pension fund business and investment banking services. TBG has defined its value chain below.

As stated in the chapter: List of phase-in disclosures, TBG applies transitional provision related to value chain for the first 3 years of its sustainability reporting under the ESRS according to the ESRS1, 10.2 transitional provision.

Description of the upstream value chain

The upstream value chain consists of the financial liabilities that are borrowed as deposits or issued as bonds or equity. These products are a source of financing for TBG, which is used to fund customers' activities. As a result, this does not lead to positive or negative sustainability outcomes in the value chain. However, the funding and liquidity risk impact of sustainability matters on TBG's

own operations is taken into account. Money invested by customers in investment and pensions funds is not considered part of the upstream value chain. The suppliers of goods and services that TBG purchases in order to carry out operating activities are considered a further part of the upstream value chain.

Description of the downstream value chain

The main downstream key value chain consists of the on-balance sheet financial assets which are lent or leased to customers, and the financial investment activities of TBG. These products are a source of financing for customers and investees in their activities, leading to positive or negative sustainability outcomes. Here, the key value chain relates to lending to corporate and retail customers. Lending to sovereigns, central banks and financial institutions, which is predominantly undertaken for liquidity purposes, is not considered a key sustainability-related value chain.

Downstream value chain activity, which TBG does not consider as material, is not covered in this report. This activity includes:

- Assets under management in investment and pension funds.
- Cash and cash equivalents, most of which are held at central banks or in other financial institutions.
- Exposure from trading assets and liabilities are not considered due to their short-term nature. However, sustainability risks for market risk are considered as part of own operations in ESRS E1: Climate change.
- Non-consolidated associates are considered for the purposes of Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions to the extent that in-house data is available. However, they are not considered for other aspects of the value chain.
- Non-consolidated investees, where operational control exists, are considered for the purposes of Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions to the extent that in-house data is available. However, they are not considered for other aspects of the value chain.
- Non-consolidated investees, where no operational control exists, are neither considered for the purposes of financed emissions to the extent that in-house data is available nor for other aspects of the value chain.
- Investment property is not included due to the non-core nature of the business. Nevertheless, own-use property and its impact on climate change is considered part of the in-house ecology section in ESRS E1: Climate change.

Value chain information is currently provided to the extent that TBG has ready access to the information. For the disclosure of scope 3 category 15, TBG uses data available in-house collected from clients, sector-average data and externally available information. In future TBG expects to have access to more information as the CSRD develops.

SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders

Stakeholders are defined as people or groups of people that have a legitimate interest in the company through their direct or indirect business activities. Primarily, stakeholders are employees, customers, and owners. Other stakeholder groups involve supervisory authorities, investors, business partners including suppliers, competitors, media, education and research. Engagement with stakeholders occurs either on a regular or irregular basis. Regular stakeholder engagement encompasses all activities which are periodically repeated such as training, events and surveys. TBG considers all events and activities which are held occasionally to be irregular stakeholder

engagement. The text below explains the various forms of engagement with internal and external stakeholders which have been undertaken during the 2024 reporting year.

Stakeholder engagement events and activities usually cover topics across the environmental, social and governance spectrum. The stakeholder dialogues described below have been considered when evaluating the long-list of ESRS topics including entity-specific topics. Stakeholder engagement in terms of customers refers to corporate clients and consumers and end-users (private individuals) as described in the S4 chapter. Own workforce, TBG's employees, are covered within the stakeholder dialogues.

In identifying the core action areas, TBG is aligned with the RBI Group approach and considers the perspective of the stakeholders. Dialogue with stakeholders is essential. During the year, TBG continuously engages with stakeholders through various channels, which include national and international conferences, workshops, training, expert conversations and knowledge sharing, surveys, Internet, Intranet, and blogs.

TBG's employees are one of the key stakeholders, and the dialogues held during the year encompass ESG-related trainings, events and advisory. For instance, ESG e-learning (explaining basic environmental, social, governance principles) distributed among employees, ESG training provided by members of the ESG team to departments across TBG, and Tatra banka's DEMO DAY event regularly held on a quarterly basis includes ESG-related topics as well. The channels to engage with employees also cover the Sustainable Finance Committee, the ESG Strategic Board meeting, regular meetings of the Management Board, and the General Meeting. Moreover, a webinar specifically dedicated to the topic of electromobility has been held. Engagement among employees is also covered by various corporate volunteering activities in which TBG's employees participate on a yearly basis, the most known of which are Our City and More for Regions. Corporate volunteering activities also offer additional perspective when considering employees' views and interests. TBG employees are considered a key stakeholder, with respect for human rights being part of the policies outlined in Chapter S1.

Engagement with customers is mainly covered by advisory meetings with clients or partially through public appearances in the media. The members of the ESG team participate in investors meetings. In 2024, webinars for TBG's business partners were held to provide them with training on current ESG regulatory and reporting duties. TBG participated in multiple conferences focused on ESG in 2024, for instance the Annual Meeting of the Section organized by the Slovak Chamber of Commerce, the CFA Society Slovakia ESG Investment Summit, where Tatra banka is part of the committee and collaborates on joint ESG topics, and the Responsible Entrepreneurship Conference organized by a TV news channel.

TBG engages with business partners through webinars organized on relevant ESG topics. In 2024, webinars were organized for TBG's suppliers on ESG regulations and reporting duties, explaining how ESG and regulations affect business and its supply chain.

TBG regularly engages with investors through meetings on ESG topics which are significant for the current and future green bond issuances.

Moreover, TBG attends conferences as a guest speaker or conference partner and interacts with various stakeholders who are invited to the conference, such as current or potential customers, business partners, investors, etc. TBG also uses online channels to interact with stakeholders, such as the Forbes Business Inside podcast.

Engagement with the supervisory authorities is secured through the Slovak Banking Association's Committee for ESG and Sustainability. Tatra banka is on the committee and collaborates on joint ESG topics across the banking segment in Slovakia.

Stakeholders' views are taken into account for TBG's business operations. TBG's Environmental Policy considers various stakeholder groups in relation to the business model. TBG is aware of the impacts of the organization, it cooperates with relevant state administration bodies, local government bodies, and interest groups in TBG's business scope, with the aim of full respect of the state and regional policies. TBG works with business partners, clients, and employees in joint steps contributing to sustainability. The Environmental Policy is a key underlying document that defines further needs for actions when considering stakeholders within the ISO 14001:2015 certification. TBG's Management Board is informed about the developments and interests of stakeholders which are related to sustainability.

SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model

TBG faces specific challenges which arise from the economic, social and environmental impacts of TBG's business activities as well as from the external conditions within which the bank operates. TBG works in a global environment that is characterized by numerous economic, geopolitical and environmental risks. In the statement, it addresses the sustainability topics that have been identified within TBG as material, that reflect the expectations of the stakeholders, and that represent the focus of TBG's engagement in the past year. This statement contains information describing the specific impact of TBG on the economy, environment and people, including human rights. The sustainability topics elaborated on in the statement are the result of a double materiality assessment.

In 2024, TBG performed a double materiality assessment based on the principles and requirements formulated in the ESRS. For an overview of how the assessment was performed, please refer to chapter: IRO-1: Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities. The assessment showed the topics through which TBG has been or is connected to a material impact on people or the environment (impact materiality) and the topics that now, or may in the future, have a material financial effect on TBG (financial materiality). The list of ESRS topics evaluated as material either from a perspective of own operations and/or portfolio is shown in the table below.

TBG acknowledges that identified material impacts, risks, and opportunities have both current and potential effects on TBG's strategy. Sustainability is being continuously integrated into TBG's strategy through activities aiming to reduce carbon footprint, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and promoting green/social/sustainable financing. A robust compliance framework ensures adherence to regulatory requirements. TBG sees market opportunities arising from identified IROs such as operational efficiency, digitalization, and financing the green transition. IROs analysis was considered when disclosing specific actions and targets for each respective topical standard, the analysis will be also relevant for update of TBG ESG Strategy in 2025 year.

TBG's impact on people and the environment cover both negative and positive impacts. TBG's own operations and business activities can contribute to climate change through emissions of greenhouse gases, environmental degradation and depletion of resources. Whether the impacts are or will be positive or negative depends on the actions taken and targets set by TBG. TBG is targeting the negative impacts through the specific targets described in the relevant chapters on E1 climate change, E5 circular economy, S1 own workforce, and S4 consumers and end-users.

The material risks and opportunities have a direct impact on TBG's financial position, performance, and cash flows. For instance, investments in green and sustainable projects may require significant capital expenditure but are expected to yield long-term financial benefits through cost savings and enhanced brand value. Over the short, medium, and long term, TBG anticipates that the management of the risks and opportunities will bring:

- Short-term: mitigation of increased compliance costs due to regulatory changes.
- Medium-term: revenue growth from digital banking initiatives, saved costs due to the use of renewable energies, new business opportunities
- Long-term: cost savings and revenue generation from sustainable practices. No IROs were identified which might cause significant risk of material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related consolidated financial statements.

TBG's strategy and business model are designed to be resilient and capable of adapting to changing circumstances and addressing material impacts and risks. Regular stress tests and scenario analyses are conducted and aligned with the parent company, RBI Group, to ensure the preparedness for potential challenges. More information is available in chapter: E1 climate change, Climate stress test.

TBG disclosed its sustainability report for the first time for the current 2024 reporting period. Thus, no changes to the material impacts, risks and opportunities in comparison to the previous reporting period can be reported.

The impacts, risks, and opportunities discussed are covered by the ESRS disclosure requirements. Additionally, entity-specific topics have been evaluated to ensure comprehensive and transparent reporting.

Description of material impacts, risks and opportunities

The outcomes, including both the material topics from own operations and value chain (upstream, downstream) are shown below. When referring to the value chain, this means the downstream value chain encompassing TBG's financing portfolio and upstream value chain covering suppliers.

<i>ESRS topic</i>	<i>ESRS subtopic</i>	<i>Value chain</i>	<i>IRO description</i>
Climate Change (E1)	Climate Change Adaptation (E1)	Own operations	Own operations: impact of remodeling/renovating buildings to adapt to different climate conditions; lifespan of assets may be impacted; energy and procurement prices may be impacted. Impact: negative - potential (long-term) and actual (short-term)
Climate Change (E1)	Climate Change Mitigation (E1)	Own operations/ Value chain (downstream)	Own operations: 1) the company's business activities have a negative impact on the climate through greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1-3), which mainly stem from energy consumption, material consumption, and business travel. Portfolio: lending to high-carbon industries and fossil fuel projects can undermine efforts to reduce emissions, perpetuating reliance on polluting energy sources and delaying progress towards climate goals. Risks can include potential financial losses from climate-induced market instability and asset devaluation, increased credit defaults from affected borrowers. Impact: negative - potential (long-term) and actual (short-term)
Climate Change (E1)	Climate Change Energy (E1)	Own operations/ Value chain (downstream)	Own operations: energy and procurement prices may be impacted; use of fossil fuels contributes to the emission of CO ₂ and enhance climate change. Portfolio: financing non-renewable energy projects can slow the transition to sustainable energy, locking in carbon-intensive infrastructures and increasing long-term environmental and economic risks. Furthermore, additional risks can include potential financial losses from climate-induced market instability and asset devaluation. increased credit defaults from affected borrowers. Impact: negative - potential (long-term) and actual (short-term)
Circular economy (E5)	Resource inflows	Own operations	Managing resource inflows, e.g. IT infrastructure, especially hardware, material inflows such as paper can positively impact TBG's CO ₂ footprint. Impact: positive – potential (long-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Working conditions – Secure employment	Own operations	Secure and flexible employment enhances financial stability, work-life balance, and overall employee satisfaction. Benefits for part-time and temporary employees foster inclusivity and engagement, contributing to a healthier work environment. Insecure or temporary jobs can lead to stress, reduced life planning security, and lower job satisfaction. Impact: positive – actual (short-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Working conditions – Working time	Own operations	Overwork leads to a reduction in quality of life and negative health effects. Flexible working hours, and the limitation of overtime increase employee satisfaction and positive effects on health. Impact: positive – actual (short-time); negative – actual (short-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Working conditions – Adequate wages	Own operations	Fair remuneration practices provide employees with financial security and lead to higher employee satisfaction. Impact: positive – actual (short-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Working conditions – Social dialogue	Own operations	Better representation of employees' rights and interests can have a significant positive impact on employees. Impact: positive – actual (short-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Working conditions – Freedom of association	Own operations	Knowledge of own rights and possibilities brings positive impacts for employees, provides employees with possibilities for better coordination, they can express their opinion freely. Impact: positive – actual (short-term)

Own Workforce (S1)	Working conditions – Work-life balance	Own operations	Increased physical and mental health or greater well-being for employees, improved work performance and employee satisfaction. Impact: positive – actual (short-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Working conditions – Health and safety	Own operations	Health care, well-being, and sports opportunities can enhance physical and mental health, boosting overall productivity and long-term well-being. Persistent stress and sedentary office work can cause physical ailments, mental health issues, and decreased productivity. Impact: positive – actual (short-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Equal treatment and opportunities – Gender equality and equal pay for equal value	Own operations	Existing pay differences can lead to discrimination and inequality, this also reduces the employee's quality of life. Diversity and gender balance in teams lead to better management and higher satisfaction. Opportunities are represented in higher employee satisfaction, competitive advantages for the employer. Impact: positive – actual (short-term); negative – actual (short-term); Opportunity (long-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Equal treatment and opportunities – Training and skills development	Own operations	Comprehensive learning fosters professional and personal growth and boosts employee satisfaction and motivation. Lack of comprehensive training possibilities can lead to less knowledge, limiting innovations, loss of know-how. Impact: positive – actual (short-term); Risk (medium-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Equal treatment and opportunities – Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace	Own operations	Insecurity at work and mobbing cause great physical and psychological stress for the people concerned. Impact: negative – actual (short-term) and potential (medium-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Equal treatment and opportunities – Diversity	Own operations	An inclusive work environment allows everyone to be themselves, enhancing job satisfaction and personal growth. Embracing diversity broadens perspectives, improves cultural competence, and promotes a healthy and positive workplace. Poorly managed diversity can cause exclusion, discrimination, and lower motivation, harming job satisfaction and well-being. The opportunities are in talent acquisition, potentially better decision-making. Impact: positive – actual (short-term), negative – actual (short-term) and potential (medium-term); Opportunity (long-term)
Own Workforce (S1)	Other work-related rights – Privacy	Own operations	Poor data privacy practices can lead to breaches, causing stress and loss of trust. Impact: negative – potential (medium-term)
Consumers and/to end-users (S4)	Information related impacts for consumers and/or end-users: Privacy; entity-specific topic: Cyber Security and Resilience	Own operations	Potential negative impacts such as data leakage, incorrect processing of data have negative psychological consequences, impacting customers economically, causing intangible damage, reputational damage and financial loss. Negative impacts and risks associated with cyber-attacks and resilience issues can cause reputational damage, loss of trust in financial services, legal consequences and penalties. Opportunities are represented by strengthening trust, providing competitive advantages, reducing the possibility of security incidents. Privacy: Impact: negative – actual (short-term) and potential (short-term) Entity-specific: cyber security and resilience: negative – actual (short-term) and potential (short-term); Risk (medium-term), Opportunity (medium-term)
Consumers and/to end-users (S4)	Information related impacts for consumers and/or end-users: Access to (good-quality) information	Own operations	Negative impacts are represented by damage of trust and financial harm to customers. Risks are associated with regulatory fines and sanctions, expense from lawsuits, loss of clients, reduced revenues. Impact: negative – actual (short-term) and potential (medium-term); Risk (medium-term)

Consumers and/to end-users (S4)	Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users: Non-discrimination	Own operations	Negative impacts cover discrimination in customers selection, financial disadvantages for certain social groups. On the other hand, the same chances for all lead to financial advantages, better social status. Impact: negative – actual (short-term) and potential (long-term); positive – potential (long-term)
Consumers and/to end-users (S4)	Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users: Access to products and services	Own operations	Removed barrier (e.g. caused by the EU EAA) leads to independence in financial matters, usage of financial products brings positive impacts, safeguarding the stability and integrity of the financial system. While: discrimination (e.g. digitally illiterate people) can result in negative impacts such as damage to trust, financial harm to customers. Impact: negative – actual (short-term); positive – actual (short-term)
Consumers and/to end-users (S4)	Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users: Responsible marketing practices	Own operations	Negative impacts can be represented by damage to trust, financial damage to customers. Responsible marketing can lead to improved customer satisfaction and competitive advantage. Impact: negative – potential (short-term); positive – actual (short-term)
Business conduct (G1)	Corporate Culture	Own operations	A strong culture of integrity reduces unethical and uncompliant behavior and protects the bank's reputation while fostering a positive work environment. Conversely, a potential weak culture of integrity promotes unethical behavior and increases negative impacts on reputation. Such an environment makes employees as well as customers feel insecure and unstable. Impact: negative – actual (short-term) and potential (short-term); positive – actual (short-term) and potential (medium-term)
Business conduct (G1)	Protection of whistle-blowers	Own operations	Whistleblowing enhances transparency and accountability both inside and outside the company while maintaining good workplace ethics. Proper management of whistleblowing and retaliation processes is essential to prevent severe psychological stress. If not handled professionally, it can lead to significant harm for employees. Impact: negative – actual (short-term); positive – actual (short-term)
Business conduct (G1)	Corruption and bribery – Prevention and detection including training, Incidents	Own operations	Effective prevention and detection of corruption and bribery safeguard the public interest and ensure independence. This leads to a significant increase in confidence in the industry and boosts employee satisfaction. Comprehensive training equips employees to maintain ethical standards, reinforcing a transparent and accountable workplace. Incidents of corruption can increase distrust in society. Impact: negative – actual (short-term); positive – actual (short-term)
Business conduct (G1)	Entity-specific topic: Money laundering and counter terrorism	Own operations	Mismanagement of money laundering and counter-terrorism efforts can increase criminal activities, terrorist risks, and jeopardize public safety and the economy. Conversely, effective management enhances public safety, satisfaction and strengthens the economy. In worst cases, reputational damage due to company lawsuits. Impact: negative – actual (short-term); positive – actual (short-term); Risk (short-term)
Business conduct (G1)	Tax compliance	Own operations	Non-compliance with tax laws can result in significant financial risks, including penalties, late interest payments, reputational damage, and personal liability for involved individuals. Risk (medium-term)
Business conduct (G1)	Management of relationships with suppliers including payment practices	Own operations/ Value chain (upstream)	Transparent partnerships and compliance with fair payment practices create stable and positive cooperation between TBG and its suppliers. Including ESG-related criteria in the onboarding and selection process enhances supplier engagement and ensures high social and environmental standards. Effective supplier management in IT, consulting, and facility management significantly impacts responsible business practices. Impact: positive – potential (medium-term)

The double materiality assessment revealed that most of the material impacts, risk and opportunities in the lending portfolio are from the perspective of the E1 climate change topic, specifically climate change mitigation and energy sub-topics. For further details regarding the value chain, TBG refers to chapter: Definition of value chain. The double materiality assessment will be re-evaluated in a semi-regular process, which will be updated in the upcoming years. If a topic is currently not material, it could become material in the future.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

IRO-1: Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

In the statement, the Tatra banka Group addresses the sustainability topics that have been identified as material for the reporting year 2024. Identified material topics reflect the scope of engagement in the past year, and the expectations of stakeholders. The double materiality assessment process to identify impacts, risks and opportunities as described within this chapter has been applied for all evaluated ESRS topics and sub-topics, material and non-material. This process has also been applied for the assessment of entity-specific topics which are considered relevant based on the nature of the banking business.

The double materiality assessment process is used to identify and assess material impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) based on the principle of double materiality, serving as the basis for the entire sustainability disclosure. This assessment ensures that the sustainability statement covers all topics and sub-topics with the greatest current or potential positive and negative impacts related to TBG's business activities, products, and services (upstream and downstream value chain). This includes impacts directly attributable to TBG within its operations, as well as those to which it contributes through business relationships with other entities. Additionally, the risks and opportunities relevant to TBG in connection with these matters, or those that arise from its business activities or relationships, are also presented.

The first double materiality assessment in accordance with the ESRS was conducted based on the evaluation of topics by responsible ESG team members in discussions with ESG representatives within the ESG working groups across banks and using the ESG questionnaires distributed among selected employees in the period from December 2023 to October 2024. The double materiality assessment process was done separately for own operations and the value chain. This process was used to separate the effects TBG has through its own bank operation to the effects it has through its value chain

For the double materiality assessment, relevant internal stakeholders within the ESG team and ESG working groups (streams) assessed direct impacts, identifying relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities within their areas of expertise. The respective ESG ambassadors continuously monitor developments in ESG-related topics which influence TBG's materiality assessment. External stakeholders have been involved through various channels, such as training, participation in workshops, and conferences (see chapter: ESRS2 SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders).

Identification of ESRS touchpoints

Own operations

The initial assessment for own operations was based on a longlist of potentially significant topics outlined in the ESRS 1 AR-16 data points and was then expanded by adding company-specific topics. This includes 10 topics (five environmental topics, four social topics, one governance topic), and the relevant sub-topics, as well as sub-sub-topics. TBG has internally evaluated the longlist of topics. The longlist of relevant touchpoints was evaluated by ESG team members and discussed with responsible stakeholders from ESG working groups across the bank. Results of double materiality analysis have been documented in DMA excel tool. If no touchpoint was identified, the topic was taken as not material for TBG and documented accordingly.

The internal stakeholders were from departments which are responsible for the following areas:

- Brand management
- Communication
- HR
- Operations
- Compliance
- Innovations
- Corporate business
- Retail business
- Tatra leasing
- Capital markets
- Treasury
- Audit
- Controlling
- Risk
- ESG team

The main responsibility for the double materiality assessment and implementation of the CSRD project lies with the ESG team led by the sustainability manager. The ESG team is comprised of ESG specialists and ESG ambassadors responsible for risk, capital markets and retail. The Corporate ESG Competence Center closely cooperates with the members of the ESG team and was involved in the double materiality assessment.

The ESRS topics were evaluated for their positive and negative effects, and for each impact, additionally assessed for potential and actual impacts. Actual impacts are those that have already occurred, while potential impacts are those that could occur in the future. Initially, the origin of the impact (whether directly or indirectly caused by TBG), the location (where the expected impact could occur), and the time horizon in which the impacts are likely to occur were assessed. Subsequently, a quantitative evaluation was conducted to determine the extent.

For actual negative impacts, materiality was based on the severity of the impact, while for potential negative impacts it is based on the severity and likelihood of the impact. For factors such as scale, scope and irremediability, and probability of occurrence were used for the severity of the impact and a four-step scale was used, from one (very low) to four (high). The likelihood of the occurrence of a sustainable topic was assessed for risks, opportunities, and potential impact using a four-step scale, from one (very unlikely) to four (very likely). The same likelihood scale is used for the probability of occurrence for financial materiality and impact materiality. For potential impacts on human rights,

the assessment was conducted in the same manner as for actual impacts, in accordance with ESRS 1 paragraph 48. The likelihood was overridden by the potential impact on human rights, and if human rights were relevant to the topic, they were automatically considered likely for calculation purposes.

For the financial risks and opportunities assessment, a sustainability matter is considered material from a financial perspective if it triggers or is expected to trigger significant financial effects on the undertaking. This determination used factors such as the continuation of resource use, dependence on relationships, and other elements that influence the future value of the company. TBG assessed the likelihood and magnitude of the identified risks and opportunities using the four-point scale – for the likelihood from very unlikely (1) to very likely (4), the magnitude of positive/negative impacts was also scored using a four-point scale from small/low (1) to absolute (4) impact. During the assessment of each evaluated ESRS sub-topic, the impacts and dependencies were considered in connection with the risks and opportunities which can arise from them. The sustainability-related risks are evaluated in the context of other types of risks. For risks and opportunities deemed relevant to TBG, the time horizon for potential occurrences was defined before analyzing how these risks and opportunities could impact the factors used. Additionally, the probability of occurrence was assessed.

ESG questionnaires

TBG distributed ESG questionnaires among selected employees to further assess the materiality of topics. Two sets of questionnaires, impact and financial materiality perspective, were distributed to different stakeholders. Questionnaires were distributed among employees, B-1, B-2, and board members.

Questionnaires targeting impact materiality assessment were distributed among the following internal stakeholders: brand management, communication, HR, operations, compliance, innovations. Questionnaires targeting financial materiality assessment were distributed among the following internal stakeholders: corporate, retail business, Tatra leasing, capital markets, treasury, audit, controlling, risk. Both questionnaires, impact and financial materiality perspective, contained 7 environmental topics, 8 social topics and 4 governance topics. Questionnaires were based on the longlist of topics available in the double materiality excel tool. Logically interrelated sub-topics were pooled into groups to make it easier to understand for internal stakeholders not so deeply involved in non-financial reporting. Each question was scored from 1–4 (not material to highly material). Topics which scored higher than 2.64 were considered material (the threshold is equivalent to the score of 0.66 used for identification of material topics in the DMA excel tool).

Value chain

Impact materiality assessment

The portfolio's impact materiality assessment was conducted using the UNEP FI Impact Analysis Tool (United Nations Environment Program – Finance Initiative). This tool, developed in collaboration with signatories of the Principles for Responsible Banking and UNEP FI member banks, provides a framework for assessing the impacts associated with financial portfolios. By using this methodology, the indirect impacts of TBG's portfolio on sustainability priorities aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) were assessed.

For the analysis, TBG's portfolio as of December 31, 2023 is segmented by business line—non-retail and retail—and described in terms of industry sectors (NACE), country of operation, exposure at default (EAD), and booking country. To assess how these portfolio elements impact sustainability topics, UNEP FI mappings are used to connect sector and geographic data to ESRS sub-topics. The sector-impact map highlights how industries influence specific impact areas—positively or negatively, directly or indirectly—and these impact areas are then mapped to ESRS sub-topics to connect portfolio impacts to ESRS standards. Adding country-specific needs data gives the analysis a geographic layer, helping to prioritize sustainability topics based on regional importance. While the ESRS standards require reflection on both actual and potential impacts, which could align with UNEP FI's direct and indirect impacts, our analysis focuses solely on direct impacts. This decision provides a clearer view of the immediate effects of our portfolio, while the overall analysis remains within the ESRS “indirect” realm from our company's perspective.

The impact calculation applies three measures: Scale, Scope, and Irremediability. Scale quantifies the monetary exposure (EAD) of sectors that directly affect ESRS sub-topics through UNEP FI impact areas. Scope adjusts Scale by factoring in geographic relevance, reflecting country-specific needs that influence the priority of each topic. Irremediability then provides a qualitative assessment of the reversibility or permanence of these impacts, with higher scores indicating sectors or regions where impacts are challenging to mitigate.

These three measures—Scale, Scope, and Irremediability—combine to create an overall impact score for each ESRS sub-topic. This score serves as the basis for the Double Materiality Analysis (DMA), following ESRS guidelines. A materiality threshold of two-thirds (66.7 per cent) is applied to determine which ESRS topics are considered material and should be prioritized. The quantitative score can also be adjusted using qualitative inputs like stakeholder feedback or contextual insights, ensuring a more holistic assessment of the portfolio's indirect impacts.

Financial materiality assessment

Financial materiality from risks in the value chain

According to the ESRS, it is necessary to report information related to an undertaking's own operations and its upstream and downstream value chain, including its products and services, its business relationships and its supply chain. The financial materiality of risks is assessed based on a combination of the likelihood of occurrence and the potential magnitude of the financial effects. For the likelihood of occurrence, factors such as current and future legislation as well as reputational considerations are considered. For the purpose of the CSRD, the income dependency of TBG's downstream value chain has been applied to assess the magnitude of the financial materiality of the topical standards (and sub-topics).

When the income dependency of a topical standard is greater than 10 per cent and it is likely there will be an impact, this provides confirmation of financial materiality. The income dependency ratio is defined as (income from high impact lending/investing) divided by (operating income and add back interest expense and fee expense).

The income from high impact lending/investing currently consists of the following positions:

- Interest income from non-financial corporations
- Interest income from retail mortgage loans
- Fee and commission income from non-financial corporations
- Fee and commission income from investment funds/pension funds

Financial materiality in the value chain is given when income from topical sectors is greater than 10 per cent and it is likely there will be an impact. This is currently the case for E1 – Climate change.

Financial materiality from opportunities in the value chain

Based on the importance of sustainable business within the ESRS standard E-1 climate change, the business opportunities are identified as financially material for TBG. Therefore, it is imperative for TBG to integrate sustainable business practices into its core operations, as this not only mitigates risks but also presents lucrative business opportunities.

Validation of double materiality assessment

The progress and results of the double materiality assessment was presented to the Management Board of Tatra banka during the ESG Strategic board meetings in January, May and October 2024. The results of the double materiality assessment were formally approved by the Management Board in January 2025. The main data sources were qualitative information collected through stakeholder dialogues, internal TBG's questionnaires and quantitative data resulting from analysis of TBG's financing portfolio.

For the direct double materiality assessment (own operations), an overall threshold of 0.66 was set for the impact materiality and financial materiality (risks and opportunities). If the impact materiality and/or financial materiality of an ESRS topic exceeded this threshold, it was considered material for TBG and was included in the sustainability statement for 2024. For the indirect double materiality assessment (portfolio – downstream value chain), the combination of quantitative (UNEP FI tool, income dependency ratio) and qualitative assessment were applied. In addition to the quantitative double materiality assessment, the qualitative evaluation of the double materiality results were performed by discussion with the ESG experts responsible for risk and business. Reporting according to the CSRD is part of the internal control "ESG roadmap" which is validated by Sustainability manager on yearly basis.

TBG published a sustainability report and performed a double materiality assessment for the first time, thus there are no changes in methodology in comparison to the prior reporting period. The process to identify, assess and manage opportunities will be further integrated into the TBGs overall management process in 2025 reporting period.

A summary of the double materiality assessment is presented in chapter: SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model.

Impact, risks and opportunities have been evaluated (using the process for the double materiality assessment as described above) as not material for the following ESRS topics – E2 Pollution, E3 Water and marine resources, E4 Biodiversity, S2 Workers in the value chain, S3 Affected communities. The topics evaluated as not material were considered from the perspective of own operations, downstream and upstream value chain. In relation to TBG's own operations, E2, E3 and

E4 are evaluated as not material, which is closely related to the nature of the banking business. From the perspective of the upstream value chain, TBG is actively engaging with its suppliers. However, TBG's impact on value chain workers is considered not material, especially when considering Tier-n suppliers. Moreover, impact, risks and opportunities arising from TBG's business activities, the downstream value chain, were analyzed based on the TBG's current portfolio and the availability of client data. Sustainability reporting is mandatory from 2025 for the majority of TBG's clients who meet the CSRD requirements. This will provide TBG with more comprehensive information to evaluate the extent of IROs for ESRS topics E2, E3, E4 and S3.

ESRS 2 Disclosure Requirement	Related ESRS paragraph
GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	Included in ESRS 2
GOV-3 – Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	Included in ESRS 2
SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholder	Included in ESRS 2
SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	E1 Climate change (paragraph 18 to 19)
	S1 Own workforce (paragraph 13 to 16)
	S4 Customers and end-users (paragraph 9 to 12)
IRO-1 – Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	Included in ESRS 2

Topic-specific disclosure requirements

E1 Climate Change (own operations)

Impact materiality assessment

In terms of own operations, the double materiality principle entails understanding and taking into account the impact of a company's own activities on the environment and the implications of environmental issues for the particular company.

At TBG, the key materiality indicator is the volume of absolute greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1–3) that are caused by various activities, such as energy consumption and business trips. These emissions have an adverse impact on the climate and are therefore considered, even though the focus rests on TBG's financed emissions due to their much larger weight. As the changes in the world's climate have far-reaching consequences which extend beyond national borders, there is no regional limitation of effects in the context of the inside-out approach. Although the impact of greenhouse gas emissions on the climate is entirely negative, aspects such as the use of renewable energy and the promotion of energy efficiency can mitigate the adverse effects.

Financial materiality assessment

The risks of operational activities are closely related to the environmental concerns set out to be managed in the CSRD. The biggest risk to the economy, society and the environment is the unwillingness of companies to counteract climate change. This leads to increased global warming with known negative impacts. In addition to external environmental risk, TBG and its operating locations are subject to physical, regulatory and reputational risks (outside-in perspective). In the area of physical risks, for example, natural disasters could result in damage to property. These risks are minimized by selecting the right locations and ensuring suitable property insurance (adaptation strategy).

They are managed on the cost side by continuously observing the internal and external environment and by consulting specialists in controlling the relevant measures. Risks are classified as material when they endanger the achievement of TBG's medium to long-term climate targets – particularly regarding energy consumption – or when stakeholders classify them as material for TBG. The measures set out are currently heavily focused on energy, with examples including targeted increases in energy efficiency and structural alterations to building shells.

The physical risks of climate change, such as greater and more frequent temperature fluctuations, often result in higher operating costs, e.g. due to the increased need for cooling as the number of days with extreme heat increases. Risk management is based on a combined bottom-up and top-down approach in which all employees also play a significant role in risk minimization in their respective working areas.

TBG is making a positive contribution to society with concrete steps relating to environmental management. TBG together with the parent company RBI are contributing to meeting the goals of the UN climate change conference in Paris (Conference of the Parties 21) by working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as promoting the renewable energy sector of the economy. At the parent company level, environmental targets were submitted for the whole group to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2022. In 2024, the group targets were recalculated to align with the 1.5-degree pathway required by the CSRD. Due to the expanding consolidation scope as well as an increasing number of data points considered for the CO₂ footprint, 2024 was set as the new base year to calculate TBG's new emissions reduction targets.

Consistent steering through KPIs in areas such as business travel and energy consumption represents a particular opportunity for TBG with regards to the environmental impact of own operations. Furthermore, reputational risks are minimized and resilience in the face of the consequences of climate change is increased. New collaborations in research and development and investment in energy efficiency measures can also play a role in promoting the transformation to a sustainable economy.

Value Chain

Assessment of the materiality of climate-related and environmental risk

To complement the impact analysis performed using the UNEP FI Portfolio Impact Analysis tool (see chapter: Impact materiality assessment and in line with the ECB guide on climate-related and environmental risks (expectation 7.2 and 7.31)), an extended annual risk assessment for climate and environmental risk drivers was implemented within TBG's risk assessment. While the UNEP FI portfolio impact analysis also considers the inside-out perspective, the materiality assessment described below focuses on the outside-in view, i.e. how the climate and environmental risks affect TBG's risk profile. The inside-out view, on the other hand, additionally addresses how TBG's activities affect the outside world (including the financed emissions calculation, as well as how science-based targets are measuring and mitigating the inside-out impact).

The additional climate and environmental risk assessment process has been established to identify the severity of environmental risk from applicable transmission channels within the current portfolio and over different time horizons. This multiple dimensional approach considers:

- Different individual climate and environmental risk drivers (physical risk, transition risk, other environmental risks)
- The impact of each climate and environmental risk driver through risk-dependent transmission channels, assessed for each risk type (credit, market, operational and liquidity risk)
- The impact under different transition risk scenarios (orderly – specifically net zero 2050).

Individual climate and environmental risk drivers

Transition risk

With transition risk being defined as the risks related to the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon economy, the transition risk drivers represent climate-related changes that could generate, increase or reduce transition risks. They include changes in the public sector (generally government) policies, legislation and regulation, changes in technology and changes in market and customer sentiment, each of which has the potential to generate, accelerate, slow or disrupt the transition towards a low-carbon economy. Looking one step further, the transmission channels are the causal chains that explain how climate risk drivers give rise to financial risks that impact banks directly or indirectly through their counterparties, the assets they hold and the economy in which they operate.

Credit risk

Credit risk increases if climate risk drivers reduce borrowers' ability to repay and service debt (income effect) or banks' ability to fully recover the value of a loan in the event of default (wealth

effect). For example, in the non-retail portfolio, macroeconomic and climate-related risk factors (e.g. carbon tax, emission trading system (ETS) expenses) are used to make sector-specific projections on production and operating costs which are distributed to the single borrower's financial figures (e.g. operating revenues, operating costs such as costs of goods sold and labor costs, additional costs relating to carbon tax, costs for green transitions, etc.). Finally, the projected financial positions are used to simulate the projection of the probability of default in rating models for a materiality assessment under the different transition scenario described above.

Market risk

Climate and environmental risk drivers may have a significant impact on the value of financial assets. Transition related changes in official sector policy, technological advances and investor sentiment can alter or reveal new information about future economic conditions, or the value of real or financial assets resulting in downward price shocks and an increase in market volatility in traded assets. For instance, the transition to a low-carbon economy may impact commodity markets, especially fossil fuels, which are prone to transition risks. Transition risk could also lead to a breakdown in correlations between assets, reducing the effectiveness of hedges and challenging banks' abilities to actively manage their risks.

Liquidity risk

From a liquidity risk perspective, climate change transition risk can affect inflows from customers' loan repayments (due to lower creditworthiness) and the value of securities in the liquidity buffer. Liabilities and retail loans are not deemed vulnerable to transition risk. Meanwhile, if it is assumed that the transition risk is spread over a period of more than three months (i.e. a relatively gradual change in the legislative environment), the effect on liquidity risk is deemed negligible as it is expected that the balance sheet of TB will gradually adapt to the change. Liquidity position is also positively affected by Green bonds issuances.

Operational risk

Corporates and banks may be exposed to increasing legal and regulatory compliance risk, as well as litigation and liability costs associated with climate-sensitive investments and businesses. Furthermore, climate-related lawsuits could target corporations as well as banks for past environmental conduct, whilst seeking to direct future conduct. The impact of this transmission channel has been assessed by the operational risk framework that is in place, as current expected losses are measured by analyzing historical data as well as identifying trends and forward-looking approaches.

Physical risk

Physical risk drivers are changes in both weather and climate. They are expected to increase over a longer time horizon if the transition to a sustainable, net-zero economy is not successful (e.g. the hothouse world, which is the high emission scenario). Physical risks can be classified as acute risks, which are related to extreme weather events, or chronic risks associated with gradual shifts in climate:

- Acute physical risks are generally considered to consist of: floods, wildfires and storms, including hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons, as well as extreme precipitation.
- Chronic physical risks include rising sea levels, rising average temperatures, and water stress. Extended periods of increased temperatures may also lead to further chronic climate events, such as desertification.

Similarly, extended periods of increased average temperatures could impact the ecosystem, especially agriculture. The way in which physical risks impact economies will vary depending on geographical location as different regions exhibit distinct climate patterns and levels of development. Some regions are expected to be more severely affected than others because they are more exposed and more vulnerable to specific types of weather disasters.

All these hazards are assessed via risk-specific transmission channels over a short-, medium- and long-term horizon (see the time-horizons section) under the orderly and hot-house scenarios based on a physical risk map containing information on hazard specific vulnerability and impact for each relevant geolocation.

Credit risk

Physical risk drivers mainly impact banks' credit risk through their counterparties. The physical capital (housing, inventory, property, equipment and infrastructure) of households, corporates and sovereigns can be damaged or destroyed by physical hazards. This damage reduces the value of assets and, consequently, a counterparty's wealth. Physical risk drivers can also negatively impact the cash flows of the affected entities as damaged physical capital, such as impaired rental properties and factories, will generate less income. The damage may be caused by acute physical risks and chronic physical risks, such as rising sea levels. The materiality of this transmission channel is assessed by mapping the portfolio exposure to a physical risk map under different transition scenarios (orderly, disorderly, hothouse), while accounting for coping capacity at a country level (the INFORM risk model).

Market risk

Physical risk may be sudden and severe and have knock-on effects across regions and sectors through interconnected socioeconomic and financial systems. Physical risks emerging from climate change, such as more frequent and severe extreme weather events, can cause market price fluctuations causing losses in equity prices due to the destruction of firms' assets or capacity to produce. Uncertainty about the timing, intensity and location of future severe weather events and other natural disasters may lead to higher volatility in the financial markets. Overall, the presence of physical risk may lead to a "classic" risk factor (e.g. an equity price or an exchange rate) being more volatile than historically observed, or being subject to severe jumps, diminishing the value of the financial instrument being traded. This transmission channel is assessed by mapping market risk exposure to a physical risk map (again under different transition scenarios (orderly, disorderly, hothouse)), while considering historical losses and the impact on GDP.

Liquidity risk

With respect to the effect of physical climate risk on liquidity risk, the logic is similar to that applied to transition risk. If the risk event is spread over a significant period or does not have an immediate effect, this risk has a negligible impact on liquidity risk. If acute climate physical risks materialize, the following effects are possible:

- Devaluation of securities in the liquidity buffer (in line with the market risk assessment).
- Decrease in inflows from loans due to a higher default rate and higher rollover rate, combined with higher withdrawals of loans from credit lines.

Customers, including those in the retail segment, use loans to cover damage caused by an event. Outflows from customers' liabilities arise due to the need to cover damage caused by an event. This effect is not straightforward, because if a bank has a significant market share and a diverse customer base, it is more likely that a customer who has suffered from an event would have to pay other customers (e.g. retail customers with damaged houses would pay for construction goods). In addition, the effect can be temporary in this case, because if the accounts are mainly in a customer's portfolio, inflows from insurance coverage will be reflected in the liabilities relatively soon after the potential decrease.

The materiality of this transmission channel has been evaluated by analyzing the effect on the liquidity buffer under different interests and credit spread shocks under different transition scenarios, derived from the regional dependent physical risk score.

Operational risk

Physical hazards can affect banks directly as operational risks. For instance, if physical hazards disrupt transportation facilities and telecommunications infrastructure, banks' operational ability may be reduced. The impact of this transmission channel has been assessed by extending the physical risk drivers to the operational risk assessment and scenario. In this scenario, business continuity management costs are measured using scenario methodology, i.e. it is assumed that the physical risk may cause potential business continuity management events (critical site not available and IT availability and continuity). The locations for both the primary head office and data centers have been evaluated by the external data provider in terms of exposure to the climate and environmental risk drivers mentioned. The results of the scenario analysis did not reveal any severe impacts from those specific risk drivers.

Results of the climate-related risk assessment

In the materiality assessment 2024, with the cut-off date of December 31, 2023 and using the methodology outlined above, moderate transition risk was identified in the short/medium/long term horizon for credit only. The transmission of other transitional and physical risks to the liquidity and credit risk indicators was assessed at a low level for TBSK.

		<i>Climate and environmental materiality assessment</i>		
		<i>Short term</i>	<i>Medium term</i>	<i>Long term</i>
Credit risk	Transition risk	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Physical risk	Low	Low	Low
Market risk	Transition risk	-	-	-
	Physical risk	-	-	-
Operational risk incl. reputational risk	Transition risk	-	-	-
	Physical risk	-	-	-
Liquidity risk	Transition risk	Low	Low	Low
	Physical risk	Low	Low	Low

To mitigate the risk from income dependency, the following initiatives are important to mention in particular:

- Engagement with clients on existing or planned transition plans is a key priority for TBG during 2024 and 2025. Key risk indicators (KRIs) were incorporated in the data collection including transition plans from corporate customers.

- TB Group targets on financed emissions (distance to net zero emissions 2050 scenario).
- Reduction of emissions intensity is key to identifying the progress in greenifying our business
- Our collateral must meet a certain energy efficiency to be considered of satisfactory quality with ESG that have been assessed as having low materiality as of 2024.

In addition, the ESG scores for quantitative and qualitative indicators as described in the chapter on the ESG customer score are considered in the overall TBG risk assessment. The ESG scores are generated as part of the lending process along with the usual credit rating process, unless an ad hoc review is triggered due to adverse events. Although increasing in comparison to 2023, the aggregated ESG risk assessment in 2024, incorporating all the contributors, remained low for TBG.

The result of the assessment informs the ESG business strategy. Methodologies and input parameters for risk assessment are expected to be further refined in the coming years as the methodologies and common practices evolve.

E5 Circular economy

Impacts, risks and opportunities have been assessed for resource use and circular economy. The double materiality assessment process has been applied as described in chapter: IRO-1. Specifically, in terms of resource use and circular economy IROs, TBG's own operations, and the upstream and downstream value chain have been evaluated.

When evaluating the IROs related to TBG's own operations, data was collected for materials used by TBG, such as newly-bought and recycled/refurbished IT technology, paper consumption and waste generation. An ESG evaluation is also part of the supplier's selection process, and suppliers are encouraged to align with the Supplier's Code of Conduct. To assess the IROs of the downstream value chain (portfolio) on resource use and circular economy, several steps were employed – evaluation of the income dependency ratio in relation to resource use and circular economy, a qualitative assessment by ESG ambassadors from the relevant risk and business departments, and consideration of the client's data availability.

Consultations regarding resource use and circular economy related IROs were held with internal stakeholders – employees from the relevant departments, mainly facility management and procurement. TBG engaged with suppliers through webinars and during conference participation.

When providing information on the outcome of the materiality assessment, within IRO-1, TBG considered its business units, material resources, material impacts and risks of staying in business as usual and transition to a circular economy, material opportunities and respective stages of value chain.

G1 Business conduct

For the identification of material impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to matters of business conduct, TBG considered the nature of the banking business, the geographical location where TBG operates, the sectors in which TBG operates and the local laws and regulations and potential ethical challenges. The perspective of engaged stakeholders, mainly employees, customers, and business partners, was considered as described in chapter: SBM-2. Additionally, the entity-specific topics considered relevant for the banking sector were evaluated.

IRO-2: Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement

An overall threshold of 0.66 was set for the impact materiality and financial materiality (risks and opportunities), derived from assessments of various criteria. If the impact materiality and/or financial materiality of a ESRS topic exceeds this threshold, it was considered material for TBG and was included in the sustainability statement for 2024. Briefly, the positive and negative impacts, both potential and current, were assessed at the qualitative and quantitative level. Positive and negative impacts were evaluated using the 1–4 scale (small, medium, high, absolute impact). The scope, the extent of the impact, was also assessed using the 1–4 scale. For risks and opportunities, the criteria for the continuation of use of resources, reliance on relationships and likelihood were considered and scored accordingly.

Sector-agnostic standards

Disclosure requirements	Omissions/explanations
ESRS 2 general disclosures	
BP-1: General basis for preparation of sustainability	
BP-2: Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	
GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	
GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	
GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	
GOV-4: Statement on due diligence	
GOV-5: Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	
SBM-1: Strategy, business model and value chain	
SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders	
SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	
IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	
IRO-2: Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	
E1 climate change	
GOV-3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	Covered in ESRS 2
E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation	
SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	
ESRS 2 IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	Covered in ESRS 2
E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	
E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	
E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	
E1-5 – Energy consumption and mix	
E1-6 – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	
E1-7 – GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	Not material, hence not disclosed.
E1-8 – Internal carbon pricing	Not material, hence not disclosed.
E1-9 – Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	

E5 resource and circular economy	
ESRS 2 IRO-1 – Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities	Covered in ESRS 2
E5-1 – Policies related to resource use and circular economy	
E5-2 – Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy	
E5-3 – Targets related to resource use and circular economy	
E5-4 – Resource inflows	
E5-5 – Resource outflows	Not material, hence not disclosed.
E5-6 – Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities	Phase-in, hence not disclosed.
S1 own workforce	
ESRS 2 SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders	Covered in ESRS 2
ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	
S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce	
S1-2 – Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	
S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	
S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	
S1-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	
S1-6 – Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	
S1-7 – Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce	
S1-8 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	Not material, hence not disclosed.
S1-9 – Diversity metrics	
S1-10 – Adequate wages	
S1-11 – Social protection	
S1-12 – Persons with disabilities	Not material, hence not disclosed.
S1-13 – Training and skills development metrics	
S1-14 – Health and safety metrics	
S1-15 – Work-life balance metrics	
S1-16 – Compensation metrics (pay gap and total compensation)	
S1-17 – Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	
S4 consumers and end-users	
ESRS 2 SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders	Covered in ESRS 2
ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business mode	
S4-1 – Policies related to consumers and end-users	
S4-2 – Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	
S4-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	
S4-4 – Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	
S4-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	
G1 business conduct	
ESRS 2 GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	Covered in ESRS 2

ESRS 2 IRO-1 – Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	Covered in ESRS 2
G1-1 – Corporate culture and Business conduct policies and corporate culture	
G1-2 – Management of relationships with suppliers	
G1-3 – Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	
G1-4 – Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	
G1-5 – Political influence and lobbying activities	Not material, hence not disclosed.
G1-6 – Payment practices	

List of data points in cross-cutting and topical standards that derive from other EU legislation

Disclosure Requirement and Related Datapoint	SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark Regulation	EU Climate Law	Reference
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	Indicator number 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	Indicator number 10 Table #3 of Annex 1				GOV-4: Statement on due diligence
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d)	Indicator number 4 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Additional mandatory information
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	Indicator number 9 Table #2 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not applicable
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	Indicator number 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Article 12(1), Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not applicable

ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Article 12(1), Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not applicable
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14			Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking Book-Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Article 12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2	RBI Pillar 3 report
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Indicator number 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Article 6	RBI Pillar 3 report
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38		Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator n. 5 Table #2 of Annex 1		Not applicable
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37		Indicator number 5 Table #1 of Annex 1		E1-5: Energy consumption and mix
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraph 40 and 43		Indicator number 6 Table #1 of Annex 1		Not applicable
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions paragraph 44		Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	E1-6: Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions

ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicators number 3 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)	E1-6: Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56			Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Not applicable
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	E1-9: Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate- related opportunities
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.		E1-9: Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate- related opportunities
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34; Template 2: Banking book -Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralized by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral		E1-9: Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate- related opportunities
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate- related opportunities paragraph 69			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II	Phase-in
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Indicator number 8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator number 2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 3 Table #2 of Annex 1			Not material

ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1	Not material
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator number 8 Table 2 of Annex 1	Not material
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1	Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1	Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1	Not material
ESRS 2-RO-1-E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	Indicator number 7 Table #1 of Annex 1	
ESRS 2-RO-1-E4 paragraph 16 (b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1	
ESRS 2-RO-1-E4 paragraph 16 (c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1	
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land/ agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1	Not material
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans/ seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1	Not material
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1	Not material
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1	Not material sub-topic
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1	Not material sub-topic
ESRS 2-SBM3-S1 Risk of incidents of forced labor paragraph 14 (f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I	Not material sub-topic
ESRS 2-SBM3-S1 Risk of incidents of child labor paragraph 14 (g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex I	Not material sub-topic
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I	RBI human rights policy

ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organization Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	RBI human rights policy
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I		Company Agreements
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I		
ESRS S1-3 Grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex I		S1-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex I	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	S1-14: Health and safety metrics
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I		S1-14: Health and safety metrics
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	Indicator number 12 Table #1 of Annex I	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	S1-16: Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	Indicator number 8 Table #3 of Annex I		S1-16: Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex I		S1-17: Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD paragraph 104 (a)	Indicator number 10 Table #1 and Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex I	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)	S1-17: Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts
ESRS 2-SBM3-S2 Significant risk of child labor or forced labor in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	Indicators number 12 and number 13 Table #3 of Annex I		Not material sub-topic
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator n. 11 Table #1 of Annex 1		Not material

ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	Indicator number 11 and n. 4 Table #3 of Annex 1		Not material
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)	Not material
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organization Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	Not material
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1		Not material
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1		Not material
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)	Not material
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1		
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1		Not material
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)	
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1		Not material
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1		Not applicable
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle-blowers paragraph 10 (d)	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1		Not applicable

ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	Indicator number 17 Table #3 of Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	G1-4: Incidents of corruption or bribery
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti- corruption and anti- bribery paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 16 Table #3 of Annex 1		G1-4: Incidents of corruption or bribery

Environmental information

Regulatory disclosure requirement in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation

The EU Taxonomy Regulation sets out an EU-wide framework that allows investors and undertakings to determine whether certain economic activities are environmentally sustainable. Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation requires undertakings covered by Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 14, 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting (CSRD) to publish information on how and to what extent their economic activities qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

TBG is therefore required to disclose the taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment of its economic activities for 2024.

The Green Asset Ratio (GAR) serves as a benchmark and reporting metric for taxonomy alignment. It describes the share of TBG's green taxonomy-aligned business relative to the covered assets. The GAR does not reflect the fact that TBG focused on the economic ESG transformation of its customers. In particular, TBG supported undertakings that are already on the path to sustainability but whose transactions were not yet classified as green according to the definitions of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

However, the GARs disclosed by banks for 2023 were mostly based on retail exposure, as well as general-purpose exposure to non-financial undertakings which were subject to Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 22, 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial information by certain large undertakings and groups (the Non-Financial Reporting Directive or NFRD; now CSRD). Loans to smaller companies and non-EU businesses, for instance, were not included in 2023 and remained excluded for the 2024 disclosure, which can distort the picture enormously depending on a banking group's key activities.

I. Mandatory disclosure

TBG disclosed all key performance indicators (KPIs) in accordance with the Disclosures Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 of July 6, 2021). This regulation supplements Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council by specifying the content and presentation of information to be disclosed by undertakings subject to Article 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities and specifying the methodology to comply with that disclosure obligation. For additional information and improved clarity, the disclosure of these quantitative KPIs was supplemented by qualitative information pursuant to Annex XI of the Disclosures Delegated Act. For 2024, TBG disclosed information on taxonomy alignment with regard to the first two environmental objectives – climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation – as well as information on taxonomy eligibility for all six environmental objectives.

An overview of the relevant key figures and templates that are reported in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the supplementary Disclosure Delegated Act for 2024 are provided within the chapter. The figures for the main KPI GAR stock and the additional KPI GAR flow are shown below.

Green Asset Ratio - stock and flow

		<i>Turnover GAR KPI</i>	<i>CapEx GAR KPI</i>
Main KPI	GAR stock	0.51 per cent	1.11
Additional KPI	GAR flow	0.00 per cent	0.12

II. Details of templates and covered exposures as well as information on data sources and current data limitations

All EU Taxonomy Regulation KPIs for 2024 were determined in accordance with the legal requirements as set out in the Disclosures Delegated Act, both on turnover-based as well as capital expenditure-based (CapEx) information disclosed by TBG clients. For 2024, taxonomy alignment is reported for the first two environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, while taxonomy eligibility is reported for all six environmental objectives, including the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Furthermore, information on financed nuclear and gas economic activities is reported, as required by the Disclosures Delegated Act.

Detailed information on the calculations as per the qualitative disclosures required by Annex XI of the Delegated Disclosure Regulation can be found separately for each KPI below.

TBG's approach for determining taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities, assets and economic sectors (template 0-2)

TBG's banking book was used to determine its taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities. Total covered assets were identified as per the requirements of the full GAR disclosure. Exposures towards central banks, supranational institutions, the central government and assets held for trading were excluded. The remaining covered assets formed the denominator in the formula for calculating the GAR.

All taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities were included in the numerator for calculating the GAR. They were defined as covered assets additionally belonging to one of the following categories:

- Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities of CSRD undertakings
The disclosure was based in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation on the obligation to publish non-financial information pursuant to Article 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC. While these articles were set out in the NFRD for 2023, for 2024, the disclosure was based on the CSRD, which replaced Article 29a.

- Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities in retail banking
 - • Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities related to local and regional government financing
 - • Real estate collateral obtained by taking possession in exchange for the cancellation of debt and held for sale.

In addition, derivatives (not held for trading), on-demand interbank loans, cash and cash-related assets and other assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities) were also excluded from the numerator, but were included in the calculation of the denominator for the GAR. Further, no exposures to non-EU or to small and medium-sized enterprises were taken into consideration.

If the purpose was known at transaction level and was consistent with the defined activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation or the supplementary delegated regulations – for example, a property loan (acquisition and ownership of a building) – TBG took into account exposures to the extent that taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment could be demonstrated for the underlying transaction. In cases where a transaction qualified for more than one environmental objective, TBG assigned the transaction, or an appropriate portion of it, to the most relevant objective to prevent double counting.

For transactions conducted for general purposes – for example, for granting a working capital facility – TBG took into account the relevant taxonomy KPIs for taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment provided or disclosed by the counterparties.

The relevant taxonomy KPIs for general-purpose transactions, including investment (CapEx) and turnover KPIs for non-financial counterparties, as well as taxonomy-specific KPIs for financial counterparties, were gathered through an internal data collection and supplemented by an external data provider.

For 2024, for the first time, KPIs for taxonomy alignment for the first two environmental objectives of financial counterparties were included. Regarding taxonomy eligibility, both financial and non-financial counterparties published KPIs for the four new environmental objectives for the first time for the 2023 financial year. Non-financial undertakings are required to publish KPIs for taxonomy alignment for these four new environmental objectives for the 2024 financial year, while financial undertakings will be required to do so for the 2025 financial year.

The share of TBG's exposures to non-CSR undertakings for 2024 was material. The gradual implementation of the CSRD is expected to improve the KPIs, as it will also significantly increase the number of enterprises to be considered.

As structured data availability remains limited and given the limitations described above, TBG's relevant portfolio cannot be considered in full for the GAR assessment. However, TBG is consistently working to improve the data collection. Further, it is expected that the share of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned exposures will change accordingly and increase in the future as more information is disclosed by customers.

The allocation of NACE codes, as disclosed in template 2 for the GAR sector information, is done based on the main business of the counterparty which is identified via information from local public registries or based on data from an external data provider.

Exposures to taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets (GAR (stock)) (template 3)

TBG's assets with exposures to taxonomy-aligned economic activities amounted to EUR 177 million (GAR numerator CapEx), mainly represented by non-financial undertakings. In accordance with the instructions set out in Annex V of the Disclosures Delegated Act, the exposures to be included in the numerator encompass banking book loans and advances to CSRD-relevant clients, households (limited to loans collateralized by residential real estate), and loans and advances to local governments.

Retail financing was generally recognized as taxonomy non-aligned due to insufficient data availability from clients.

By referencing internally available data, TBG's CSRD client base was determined according to the following criteria:

- The country in which the counterparty is registered must be an EU Member State.
 - The business partner's total assets (on a consolidated basis) must be equal to or greater than EUR 25 million or its total revenue (turnover) must be equal to or greater than EUR 50 million. For insurance and reinsurance undertakings, the gross premiums written were used instead of revenue and the gross operating result for the other financial institutions.
- The relevant thresholds as set out in Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (the Accounting Directive) were updated by Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2023/2775 of October 17, 2023 amending Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the adjustments of the size criteria for micro, small, medium-sized and large undertakings or groups.
- The customer was either a capital market-oriented company, a credit institution or an insurance undertaking.
- The customer had more than 500 employees on average (on a consolidated basis).

TBG also considered subsidiaries that were fully consolidated under CSRD and did not publish taxonomy KPIs on a stand-alone basis.

The disclosure of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned exposures must be based on actual information provided by the financial or non-financial undertaking. TBG collected such data as part of the data collection process. In addition, third-party data providers were used to obtain information for the assessment of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities.

Exposures to taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets (GAR (flow)) (template 4)

The GAR KPI flow was calculated in line with GAR KPI stock. However, unlike GAR KPI stock, it only took into account those positions that were newly concluded in the 2024 financial year.

Off-balance-sheet exposures to taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets (template 5)

TBG analyzed its off-balance sheet exposure, both with known purposes and general purposes with regard to taxonomy alignment for the first two environmental objectives – climate change mitigation

and climate change adaptation – and the taxonomy eligibility for all six environmental objectives. For the disclosure of off-balance-sheet exposures, a financial guarantees were included only.

The methodology for calculating the KPI for financial guarantees corresponds to the methodology established for loans and advances, and for bonds. However, it was applied to the underlying transaction of the financial guarantees. If TBG had no data on the specific purpose of the underlying transaction, the counterparties' KPIs were used. For the earmarked exposures, the counterparties' taxonomy data was collected internally as part of the data collection process and supplemented by an external data provider.

Exposures to taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets for nuclear and gas economic activities (templates in accordance with Annex XII of the Disclosures Delegated Act)

The EU Taxonomy includes six economic activities in the nuclear and gas sector. Companies operating in these sectors which are subject to taxonomy disclosures are therefore required to publish EU Taxonomy data on taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment for their relevant nuclear and gas activities.

TBG's sustainability concept for the nuclear sector is described in the business policy on nuclear energy and for gas sector in within ESG sectoral strategies (ESG risk framework)

The above-mentioned policy takes into consideration that NPPs are usually operated by electricity companies or holdings. As a consequence thereof, TBG seeks to continue its cooperation with these electricity companies or holdings, albeit with strict segregation from nuclear power plants and connected activities (i.e. any financing to electricity providers that process energy from nuclear sources is only allowed if the purpose of the financing is not used for or related to nuclear power plants).

Accordingly, any resultant exposure only stemmed from taxonomy KPIs for the nuclear sector as published by the relevant companies.

In addition, TBG has implemented a sector-specific group policy for the gas sector, in which it addresses the handling of oil and gas economic activities.

In 2024, TBG had almost no taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned exposures in the gas sector. Accordingly, only the taxonomy KPIs published by the companies were used for the gas sector. KPIs for the nuclear and gas sectors were collected internally as part of the data collection process and supplemented by an external data provider. For the specific nuclear and gas activities of the relevant counterparties, all revenue-based and investment-based taxonomy KPIs were included regarding their taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment. For 2024, this also included the relevant KPIs of financial undertakings including other credit institutions for the first time.

Overview of relevant KPIs and templates:

Template number	Designation	Brief explanation
0	Summary of KPIs	Summary of all relevant GAR KPIs
1	Assets for the calculation of the GAR	Summary of all relevant assets used for the calculation of the GAR
2	GAR sector information	Summary of exposures in the non-trading book relative to the sectors covered by the Taxonomy (NACE sectors, four breakdown levels)
3	GAR KPI stock	Exposures to Taxonomy-eligible economic activities/covered assets for all six ¹ environmental objectives and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets for the first two environmental objectives climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation (turnover and CapEx GAR (stock))
4	GAR KPI flow	Exposures to Taxonomy-eligible economic activities/covered assets for all six ¹ environmental objectives and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets for the first two environmental objectives climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation (turnover and CapEx GAR (flow))
5	KPI off-balance-sheet exposures	Exposures to Taxonomy-eligible economic activities/covered assets for all six ¹ environmental objectives and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets for the first two environmental objectives climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation (off-balance): 4.59 per cent (turnover) and 4.59 per cent (CapEx) (GAR financial guarantees)
6	KPI on fee and commission income from services other than lending and asset management	Exposures to Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets for all six ¹ environmental objectives (turnover and CapEx GAR (fee and commission income)). This indicator does not have to be reported until 2026 for the 2025 financial year.
7	KPI trading book portfolio	Exposures to Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities/covered assets for all six ¹ environmental objectives (turnover and CapEx GAR (trading book portfolio)). This indicator does not have to be reported until 2026 for the 2025 financial year.

¹ Climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

0. Summary of KPIs

<i>in eur</i>		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI****	KPI*****	% coverage (over total assets)***	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	80 674 371	0,51%	1,11%	75,58%	40,18%	24,42%
		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI****	KPI*****	% coverage (over total assets)***	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	4 507	0,00%	0,12%	80,02%	61,86%	19,98%
	Trading book*						
	Financial guarantees	14 448 698	4,59%	11,63%			
	Fees and commissions income**						

* For credit institutions that do not meet the conditions of Article 94(1) of the CRR or the conditions set out in Article 325a(1) of the CRR

**Fees and commissions income from services other than lending and AuM

Institutions shall disclose forwardlooking information for this KPIs, including information in terms of targets, together with relevant explanations on the methodology applied.

*** % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets

****based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty

*****based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty, except for lending activities where for general lending Turnover KPI is used

Note 1: Across the reporting templates: cells shaded in dark grey should not be reported.

Note 2: Fees and Commissions (sheet 6) and Trading Book (sheet 7) KPIs shall only apply starting 2026. SMEs' inclusion in these KPI will only apply subject to a positive result of an impact assessment.

Disclosure template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR (CapEx)

31.12.2024		Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
in eur			Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environ- mentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	7 476 050 196	6 945 843 978	167 988 532	—	53 160 708	93 580 490
2	Financial undertakings	224 686 509	64 117 541	2 073 501	—	142 995	482 608
3	Credit institutions	217 283 254	57 269 529	1 340 579	—	142 995	482 608
4	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Debt securities, including UoP	217 283 254	57 269 529	1 340 579	—	142 995	482 608
6	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other financial corporations	7 403 256	6 848 012	732 922	—	—	—
8	of which investment firms	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	of which management companies	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	of which insurance undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Non-financial undertakings	443 063 751	215 141 145	165 915 031	—	53 017 713	93 097 882
21	Loans and advances	393 409 901	185 722 626	137 041 878	—	51 913 460	66 246 225
22	Debt securities, including UoP	49 653 849	29 418 519	28 873 153	—	1 104 254	26 851 657
23	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Households	6 747 822 785	6 666 585 292	—	—	—	—
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	6 709 603 663	6 666 585 292	—	—	—	—
26	of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	of which motor vehicle loans	38 219 122	—	—	—	—	—
28	Local governments financing	60 477 151	—	—	—	—	—
29	Housing financing	60 477 151	—	—	—	—	—
30	Other local government financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	8 484 846 281	—	—	—	—	—
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	6 456 215 132	—	—	—	—	—
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	6 335 249 370	—	—	—	—	—
35	Loans and advances	6 254 914 495	—	—	—	—	—
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2 072 192 675	—	—	—	—	—
37	of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Debt securities	73 980 892	—	—	—	—	—
39	Equity instruments	6 353 983	—	—	—	—	—
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	14 010 203	—	—	—	—	—
41	Loans and advances	5 990 041	—	—	—	—	—
42	Debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Equity instruments	8 020 162	—	—	—	—	—
44	Derivatives	68 515 220	—	—	—	—	—
45	On demand interbank loans	11 677 962	—	—	—	—	—
46	Cash and cash-related assets	241 814 757	—	—	—	—	—
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	1 706 623 211	—	—	—	—	—
48	Total GAR assets	15 960 896 478	6 945 843 978	167 988 532	—	53 160 708	93 580 490
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	5 155 875 176	—	—	—	—	—
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	3 634 912 478	—	—	—	—	—
51	Central banks exposure	1 497 617 699	—	—	—	—	—
52	Trading book	23 344 999	—	—	—	—	—
53	Total assets	21 116 771 654	6 945 843 978	167 988 532	—	53 160 708	93 580 490
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations							
54	Financial guarantees	314 726 592	41 059 190	35 410 008	—	7 398 014	23 884 396

31.12.2024

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

<i>in eur</i>	<i>Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)</i>	<i>Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)</i>	<i>Of which Use of Proceeds</i>	<i>Of which enabling</i>
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	10 499 999	9 200 753	—	—
2 Financial undertakings	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
6 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
7 Other financial corporations	—	—	—	—
8 of which investment firms	—	—	—	—
9 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
10 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
11 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
12 of which management companies	—	—	—	—
13 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
14 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
15 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
16 of which insurance undertakings	—	—	—	—
17 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
18 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
19 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
20 Non-financial undertakings	10 499 999	9 200 753	—	—
21 Loans and advances	10 499 999	9 200 753	—	—
22 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
24 Households	—	—	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—	—	—	—
26 of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—
27 of which motor vehicle loans	—	—	—	—
28 Local governments financing	—	—	—	—
29 Housing financing	—	—	—	—
30 Other local government financing	—	—	—	—
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—	—	—	—
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—	—	—	—
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35 Loans and advances				
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37 of which building renovation loans				
38 Debt securities				
39 Equity instruments				
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41 Loans and advances				
42 Debt securities				
43 Equity instruments				
44 Derivatives				
45 On demand interbank loans				
46 Cash and cash-related assets				
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48 Total GAR assets	10 499 999	9 200 753	—	—
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51 Central banks exposure				
52 Trading book				
53 Total assets	10 499 999	9 200 753	—	—
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54 Financial guarantees	1 184 050	1 184 050	—	—

31.12.2024

Water and marine resources (WTR)

<i>in eur</i>	<i>Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)</i>	<i>Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)</i>	<i>Of which Use of Proceeds</i>	<i>Of which enabling</i>
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	26 716			
2 Financial undertakings	—			
3 Credit institutions	—			
4 Loans and advances	—			
5 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
6 Equity instruments	—			
7 Other financial corporations	—			
8 of which investment firms	—			
9 Loans and advances	—			
10 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
11 Equity instruments	—			
12 of which management companies	—			
13 Loans and advances	—			
14 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
15 Equity instruments	—			
16 of which insurance undertakings	—			
17 Loans and advances	—			
18 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
19 Equity instruments	—			
20 Non-financial undertakings	26 716			
21 Loans and advances	—			
22 Debt securities, including UoP	26 716			
23 Equity instruments	—			
24 Households				
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26 of which building renovation loans				
27 of which motor vehicle loans				
28 Local governments financing	—			
29 Housing financing	—			
30 Other local government financing	—			
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—			
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—			
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35 Loans and advances				
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37 of which building renovation loans				
38 Debt securities				
39 Equity instruments				
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41 Loans and advances				
42 Debt securities				
43 Equity instruments				
44 Derivatives				
45 On demand interbank loans				
46 Cash and cash-related assets				
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48 Total GAR assets	26 716			
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51 Central banks exposure				
52 Trading book				
53 Total assets	26 716			
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54 Financial guarantees	48 000			

1. This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collateralised obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations
4. For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

31.12.2024	Circular economy (CE)				
		Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	in eur				
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1 991 385			
2	Financial undertakings	—			
3	Credit institutions	—			
4	Loans and advances	—			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
6	Equity instruments	—			
7	Other financial corporations	—			
8	of which investment firms	—			
9	Loans and advances	—			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
11	Equity instruments	—			
12	of which management companies	—			
13	Loans and advances	—			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
15	Equity instruments	—			
16	of which insurance undertakings	—			
17	Loans and advances	—			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
19	Equity instruments	—			
20	Non-financial undertakings	1 991 385			
21	Loans and advances	1 991 385			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
23	Equity instruments	—			
24	Households	—			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—			
26	of which building renovation loans	—			
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—			
28	Local governments financing	—			
29	Housing financing	—			
30	Other local government financing	—			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—			
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—			
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35	Loans and advances				
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37	of which building renovation loans				
38	Debt securities				
39	Equity instruments				
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41	Loans and advances				
42	Debt securities				
43	Equity instruments				
44	Derivatives				
45	On demand interbank loans				
46	Cash and cash-related assets				
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48	Total GAR assets	1 991 385			
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51	Central banks exposure				
52	Trading book				
53	Total assets	1 991 385			
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	—			

31.12.2024

Pollution (PPC)

in eur		Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	106 398			
2	Financial undertakings	—			
3	Credit institutions	—			
4	Loans and advances	—			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
6	Equity instruments	—			
7	Other financial corporations	—			
8	of which investment firms	—			
9	Loans and advances	—			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
11	Equity instruments	—			
12	of which management companies	—			
13	Loans and advances	—			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
15	Equity instruments	—			
16	of which insurance undertakings	—			
17	Loans and advances	—			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
19	Equity instruments	—			
20	Non-financial undertakings	106 398			
21	Loans and advances	106 398			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
23	Equity instruments	—			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	—			
29	Housing financing	—			
30	Other local government financing	—			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—			
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—			
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35	Loans and advances				
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37	of which building renovation loans				
38	Debt securities				
39	Equity instruments				
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41	Loans and advances				
42	Debt securities				
43	Equity instruments				
44	Derivatives				
45	On demand interbank loans				
46	Cash and cash-related assets				
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48	Total GAR assets	106 398			
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51	Central banks exposure				
52	Trading book				
53	Total assets	106 398			
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	—			

31.12.2024

Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)

<i>in eur</i>	<i>Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)</i>	<i>Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)</i>	<i>Of which Use of Proceeds</i>	<i>Of which enabling</i>
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	—			
2 Financial undertakings	—			
3 Credit institutions	—			
4 Loans and advances	—			
5 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
6 Equity instruments	—			
7 Other financial corporations	—			
8 of which investment firms	—			
9 Loans and advances	—			
10 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
11 Equity instruments	—			
12 of which management companies	—			
13 Loans and advances	—			
14 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
15 Equity instruments	—			
16 of which insurance undertakings	—			
17 Loans and advances	—			
18 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
19 Equity instruments	—			
20 Non-financial undertakings	—			
21 Loans and advances	—			
22 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
23 Equity instruments	—			
24 Households				
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26 of which building renovation loans				
27 of which motor vehicle loans				
28 Local governments financing	—			
29 Housing financing	—			
30 Other local government financing	—			
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—			
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—			
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35 Loans and advances				
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37 of which building renovation loans				
38 Debt securities				
39 Equity instruments				
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41 Loans and advances				
42 Debt securities				
43 Equity instruments				
44 Derivatives				
45 On demand interbank loans				
46 Cash and cash-related assets				
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48 Total GAR assets	—			
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51 Central banks exposure				
52 Trading book				
53 Total assets	—			
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54 Financial guarantees	—			

31.12.2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
in eur		Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environ- mentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	6 958 468 475	177 189 285	—	53 160 708	93 580 490
2	Financial undertakings	64 117 541	2 073 501	—	142 995	482 608
3	Credit institutions	57 269 529	1 340 579	—	142 995	482 608
4	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
5	Debt securities, including UoP	57 269 529	1 340 579	—	142 995	482 608
6	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other financial corporations	6 848 012	732 922	—	—	—
8	of which investment firms	—	—	—	—	—
9	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—
11	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
12	of which management companies	—	—	—	—	—
13	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
16	of which insurance undertakings	—	—	—	—	—
17	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—
19	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
20	Non-financial undertakings	227 765 643	175 115 784	—	53 017 713	93 097 882
21	Loans and advances	198 320 408	146 242 631	—	51 913 460	66 246 225
22	Debt securities, including UoP	29 445 235	28 873 153	—	1 104 254	26 851 657
23	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
24	Households	6 666 585 292	—	—	—	—
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	6 666 585 292	—	—	—	—
26	of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—	—	—	—	—
28	Local governments financing	—	—	—	—	—
29	Housing financing	—	—	—	—	—
30	Other local government financing	—	—	—	—	—
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—	—	—	—	—
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—	—	—	—	—
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
35	Loans and advances					
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property					
37	of which building renovation loans					
38	Debt securities					
39	Equity instruments					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
41	Loans and advances					
42	Debt securities					
43	Equity instruments					
44	Derivatives					
45	On demand interbank loans					
46	Cash and cash-related assets					
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)					
48	Total GAR assets	6 958 468 475	177 189 285	—	53 160 708	93 580 490
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation					
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers					
51	Central banks exposure					
52	Trading book					
53	Total assets	6 958 468 475	177 189 285	—	53 160 708	93 580 490
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54	Financial guarantees	42 291 240	36 594 058	—	7 398 014	23 884 396

Disclosure template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR (turnover)

31.12.2024		Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
in eur			Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environ- mentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	7 476 050 196	6 876 336 064	80 661 525	—	35 154 388	31 167 074
2	Financial undertakings	224 686 509	63 744 916	1 857 943	—	214 493	285 990
3	Credit institutions	217 283 254	56 608 177	947 342	—	214 493	285 990
4	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Debt securities, including UoP	217 283 254	56 608 177	947 342	—	214 493	285 990
6	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other financial corporations	7 403 256	7 136 739	910 600	—	—	—
8	of which investment firms	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	of which management companies	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	of which insurance undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Non-financial undertakings	443 063 751	146 005 857	78 803 583	—	34 939 896	30 881 084
21	Loans and advances	393 409 901	136 701 547	69 931 477	—	34 182 948	23 302 914
22	Debt securities, including UoP	49 653 849	9 304 310	8 872 106	—	756 948	7 578 170
23	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Households	6 747 822 785	6 666 585 292	—	—	—	—
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	6 709 603 663	6 666 585 292	—	—	—	—
26	of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	of which motor vehicle loans	38 219 122	—	—	—	—	—
28	Local governments financing	60 477 151	—	—	—	—	—
29	Housing financing	60 477 151	—	—	—	—	—
30	Other local government financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	8 484 846 281	—	—	—	—	—
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	6 456 215 132	—	—	—	—	—
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	6 335 249 370	—	—	—	—	—
35	Loans and advances	6 254 914 495	—	—	—	—	—
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2 072 192 675	—	—	—	—	—
37	of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Debt securities	73 980 892	—	—	—	—	—
39	Equity instruments	6 353 983	—	—	—	—	—
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	14 010 203	—	—	—	—	—
41	Loans and advances	5 990 041	—	—	—	—	—
42	Debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Equity instruments	8 020 162	—	—	—	—	—
44	Derivatives	68 515 220	—	—	—	—	—
45	On demand interbank loans	11 677 962	—	—	—	—	—
46	Cash and cash-related assets	241 814 757	—	—	—	—	—
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	1 706 623 211	—	—	—	—	—
48	Total GAR assets	15 960 896 478	6 876 336 064	80 661 525	—	35 154 388	31 167 074
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	5 155 875 176	—	—	—	—	—
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	3 634 912 478	—	—	—	—	—
51	Central banks exposure	1 497 617 699	—	—	—	—	—
52	Trading book	23 344 999	—	—	—	—	—
53	Total assets	21 116 771 654	6 876 336 064	80 661 525	—	35 154 388	31 167 074
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations							
54	Financial guarantees	314 726 592	20 858 190	14 448 698	—	4 936 323	7 047 260

- This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
- The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collateralised by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
- Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations
- For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

31.12.2024		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
in eur		Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	669 554	12 846	—	12 846
2	Financial undertakings	—	—	—	—
3	Credit institutions	—	—	—	—
4	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
6	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
7	Other financial corporations	—	—	—	—
8	of which investment firms	—	—	—	—
9	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
11	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
12	of which management companies	—	—	—	—
13	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
15	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
16	of which insurance undertakings	—	—	—	—
17	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
19	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
20	Non-financial undertakings	669 554	12 846	—	12 846
21	Loans and advances	669 554	12 846	—	12 846
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—
23	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
24	Households	—	—	—	—
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—	—	—	—
26	of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—	—	—	—
28	Local governments financing	—	—	—	—
29	Housing financing	—	—	—	—
30	Other local government financing	—	—	—	—
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—	—	—	—
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—	—	—	—
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35	Loans and advances				
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37	of which building renovation loans				
38	Debt securities				
39	Equity instruments				
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41	Loans and advances				
42	Debt securities				
43	Equity instruments				
44	Derivatives				
45	On demand interbank loans				
46	Cash and cash-related assets				
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48	Total GAR assets	669 554	12 846	—	12 846
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51	Central banks exposure				
52	Trading book				
53	Total assets	669 554	12 846	—	12 846
54	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
	Financial guarantees	—	—	—	—

1. This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collaterals obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations
4. For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

31.12.2024

Water and marine resources (WTR)

<i>in eur</i>	<i>Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)</i>	<i>Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)</i>	<i>Of which Use of Proceeds</i>	<i>Of which enabling</i>
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1 781			
2 Financial undertakings	—			
3 Credit institutions	—			
4 Loans and advances	—			
5 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
6 Equity instruments	—			
7 Other financial corporations	—			
8 of which investment firms	—			
9 Loans and advances	—			
10 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
11 Equity instruments	—			
12 of which management companies	—			
13 Loans and advances	—			
14 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
15 Equity instruments	—			
16 of which insurance undertakings	—			
17 Loans and advances	—			
18 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
19 Equity instruments	—			
20 Non-financial undertakings	1 781			
21 Loans and advances	—			
22 Debt securities, including UoP	1 781			
23 Equity instruments	—			
24 Households				
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26 of which building renovation loans				
27 of which motor vehicle loans				
28 Local governments financing	—			
29 Housing financing	—			
30 Other local government financing	—			
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—			
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—			
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35 Loans and advances				
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37 of which building renovation loans				
38 Debt securities				
39 Equity instruments				
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41 Loans and advances				
42 Debt securities				
43 Equity instruments				
44 Derivatives				
45 On demand interbank loans				
46 Cash and cash-related assets				
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48 Total GAR assets	1 781			
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51 Central banks exposure				
52 Trading book				
53 Total assets	1 781			
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54 Financial guarantees	3 200			

1. This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collateralised obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations
4. For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

31.12.2024	Circular economy (CE)				
		Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	in eur				
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	2 723 210			
2	Financial undertakings	—			
3	Credit institutions	—			
4	Loans and advances	—			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
6	Equity instruments	—			
7	Other financial corporations	—			
8	of which investment firms	—			
9	Loans and advances	—			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
11	Equity instruments	—			
12	of which management companies	—			
13	Loans and advances	—			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
15	Equity instruments	—			
16	of which insurance undertakings	—			
17	Loans and advances	—			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
19	Equity instruments	—			
20	Non-financial undertakings	2 723 210			
21	Loans and advances	2 723 210			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
23	Equity instruments	—			
24	Households	—			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—			
26	of which building renovation loans	—			
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—			
28	Local governments financing	—			
29	Housing financing	—			
30	Other local government financing	—			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—			
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—			
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35	Loans and advances				
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37	of which building renovation loans				
38	Debt securities				
39	Equity instruments				
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41	Loans and advances				
42	Debt securities				
43	Equity instruments				
44	Derivatives				
45	On demand interbank loans				
46	Cash and cash-related assets				
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48	Total GAR assets	2 723 210			
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51	Central banks exposure				
52	Trading book				
53	Total assets	2 723 210			
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	—			

1. This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collateralised obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations
4. For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

31.12.2024	Pollution (PPC)				
		Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	in eur				
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	2 358 819			
2	Financial undertakings	—			
3	Credit institutions	—			
4	Loans and advances	—			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
6	Equity instruments	—			
7	Other financial corporations	—			
8	of which investment firms	—			
9	Loans and advances	—			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
11	Equity instruments	—			
12	of which management companies	—			
13	Loans and advances	—			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
15	Equity instruments	—			
16	of which insurance undertakings	—			
17	Loans and advances	—			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
19	Equity instruments	—			
20	Non-financial undertakings	2 358 819			
21	Loans and advances	2 358 819			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—			
23	Equity instruments	—			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	—			
29	Housing financing	—			
30	Other local government financing	—			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—			
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—			
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35	Loans and advances				
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37	of which building renovation loans				
38	Debt securities				
39	Equity instruments				
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41	Loans and advances				
42	Debt securities				
43	Equity instruments				
44	Derivatives				
45	On demand interbank loans				
46	Cash and cash-related assets				
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48	Total GAR assets	2 358 819			
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51	Central banks exposure				
52	Trading book				
53	Total assets	2 358 819			
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	—			

1. This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collateralised obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations
4. For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

31.12.2024

Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)

<i>in eur</i>	<i>Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)</i>	<i>Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)</i>	<i>Of which Use of Proceeds</i>	<i>Of which enabling</i>
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	—			
2 Financial undertakings	—			
3 Credit institutions	—			
4 Loans and advances	—			
5 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
6 Equity instruments	—			
7 Other financial corporations	—			
8 of which investment firms	—			
9 Loans and advances	—			
10 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
11 Equity instruments	—			
12 of which management companies	—			
13 Loans and advances	—			
14 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
15 Equity instruments	—			
16 of which insurance undertakings	—			
17 Loans and advances	—			
18 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
19 Equity instruments	—			
20 Non-financial undertakings	—			
21 Loans and advances	—			
22 Debt securities, including UoP	—			
23 Equity instruments	—			
24 Households				
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26 of which building renovation loans				
27 of which motor vehicle loans				
28 Local governments financing	—			
29 Housing financing	—			
30 Other local government financing	—			
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—			
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—			
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings				
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
35 Loans and advances				
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
37 of which building renovation loans				
38 Debt securities				
39 Equity instruments				
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
41 Loans and advances				
42 Debt securities				
43 Equity instruments				
44 Derivatives				
45 On demand interbank loans				
46 Cash and cash-related assets				
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)				
48 Total GAR assets	—			
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51 Central banks exposure				
52 Trading book				
53 Total assets	—			
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54 Financial guarantees	—			

1. This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collateralised obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations
4. For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

31.12.2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
in eur		Of which towards tax- onomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environ- mentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	6 882 089 428	80 674 371	—	35 154 388	31 179 920
2	Financial undertakings	63 744 916	1 857 943	—	214 493	285 990
3	Credit institutions	56 608 177	947 342	—	214 493	285 990
4	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
5	Debt securities, including UoP	56 608 177	947 342	—	214 493	285 990
6	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
7	Other financial corporations	7 136 739	910 600	—	—	—
8	of which investment firms	—	—	—	—	—
9	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—
11	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
12	of which management companies	—	—	—	—	—
13	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
16	of which insurance undertakings	—	—	—	—	—
17	Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—
19	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
20	Non-financial undertakings	151 759 221	78 816 428	—	34 939 896	30 893 929
21	Loans and advances	142 453 130	69 944 322	—	34 182 948	23 315 759
22	Debt securities, including UoP	9 306 091	8 872 106	—	756 948	7 578 170
23	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—
24	Households	6 666 585 292	—	—	—	—
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	6 666 585 292	—	—	—	—
26	of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—	—	—	—	—
28	Local governments financing	—	—	—	—	—
29	Housing financing	—	—	—	—	—
30	Other local government financing	—	—	—	—	—
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—	—	—	—	—
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	—	—	—	—	—
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
35	Loans and advances					
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property					
37	of which building renovation loans					
38	Debt securities					
39	Equity instruments					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
41	Loans and advances					
42	Debt securities					
43	Equity instruments					
44	Derivatives					
45	On demand interbank loans					
46	Cash and cash-related assets					
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)					
48	Total GAR assets	6 882 089 428	80 674 371	—	35 154 388	31 179 920
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation					
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers					
51	Central banks exposure					
52	Trading book					
53	Total assets	6 882 089 428	80 674 371	—	35 154 388	31 179 920
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54	Financial guarantees	20 861 390	14 448 698	—	4 936 323	7 047 260

1. This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
2. The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collaterals obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
3. Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations
4. For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

Disclosure template 2 - GAR sector information (CapEx)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)					
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	307 132	307 132		
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	8 520 116	—		
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—	84 035		
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	49 229 684	16 162 758		
5	3511 - Production of electricity	60 132 726	59 459 385		
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	1 049 391	—		
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	190 408	80 172		
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	93 911 350	88 141 233		
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	1 800 338	1 680 315		

31.12.2024		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)					
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	9 200 753	9 200 753		
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—	—		
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—	—		
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—	—		
5	3511 - Production of electricity	—	—		
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	1 299 246	—		
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—	—		
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—	—		

31.12.2024		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)					
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—			
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—			
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—			
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—			
5	3511 - Production of electricity	26 716			
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	—			
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—			
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	—			
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—			

31.12.2024		Circular economy (CE)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)					
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—			
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—			
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—			
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—			
5	3511 - Production of electricity	—			
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	1 660 147			
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—			
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	331 238			
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—			

31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)					
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—			
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—			
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—			
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—			
5	3511 - Production of electricity	—			
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	—			
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—			
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	106 398			
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—			

31.12.2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)					
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—			
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—			
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—			
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—			
5	3511 - Production of electricity	—			
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	—			
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—			
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	—			
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—			

31.12.2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)					
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	9 507 885	9 507 885		
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	8 520 116	—		
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—	84 035		
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	49 229 684	16 162 758		
5	3511 - Production of electricity	60 159 442	59 459 385		
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	4 008 783	—		
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	190 408	80 172		
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	94 348 986	88 141 233		
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	1 800 338	1 680 315		

Disclosure template 2 - GAR sector information (turnover)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	[Gross] carry- ing amount
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)
in eur			
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	9 907	9 907
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	10 265 200	—
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—	70 030
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	45 621 485	5 634 723
5	3511 - Production of electricity	46 673 907	46 052 367
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	960 553	—
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	1 633 501	20 043
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	39 464 460	26 356 389
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	720 135	660 124
10	9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities	656 708	—

31.12.2024		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	[Gross] carry- ing amount
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
in eur			
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—	—
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—	—
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—	—
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—	—
5	3511 - Production of electricity	—	—
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	—	—
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—	—
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	12 846	12 846
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—	—
10	9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities	656 708	—

31.12.2024		Water and marine resources (WTR)	
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	[Gross] carry- ing amount
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)
in eur			
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—	—
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—	—
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—	—
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—	—
5	3511 - Production of electricity	1 781	—
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	—	—
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—	—
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—	—
10	9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities	—	—

1. Credit institutions shall disclose in this template information on exposures in the banking book towards those sectors covered by the Taxonomy (NACE sectors 4 levels of detail), using the relevant NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty.
2. The counterparty NACE sector allocation shall be based exclusively on the nature of the immediate counterparty. The classification of the exposures incurred jointly by more than one obligor shall be done on the basis of the characteristics of the obligor that was the more relevant, or determinant, for the institution to grant the exposure. The distribution of jointly incurred exposures by NACE codes shall be driven by the characteristics of the more relevant or determinant obligor. Institutions shall disclose information by NACE codes with the level of disaggregation required in the template.

31.12.2024		Circular economy (CE)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—			
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—			
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—			
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—			
5	3511 - Production of electricity	—			
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	2 642 910			
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—			
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	80 300			
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—			
10	9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities	—			

31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—			
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—			
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—			
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—			
5	3511 - Production of electricity	—			
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	—			
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—			
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	2 358 819			
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—			
10	9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities	—			

31.12.2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	—			
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	—			
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—			
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	—			
5	3511 - Production of electricity	—			
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	—			
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	—			
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	—			
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	—			
10	9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities	—			

1. Credit institutions shall disclose in this template information on exposures in the banking book towards those sectors covered by the Taxonomy (NACE sectors 4 levels of detail), using the relevant NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty
2. The counterparty NACE sector allocation shall be based exclusively on the nature of the immediate counterparty. The classification of the exposures incurred jointly by more than one obligor shall be done on the basis of the characteristics of the obligor that was the more relevant, or determinant, for the institution to grant the exposure. The distribution of jointly incurred exposures by NACE codes shall be driven by the characteristics of the more relevant or determinant obligor. Institutions shall disclose information by NACE codes with the level of disaggregation required in the template.

31.12.2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	[Gross] carry- ing amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)					
in eur					
1	2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	9 907	9 907		
2	2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	10 265 200	—		
3	2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	—	70 030		
4	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	45 621 485	5 634 723		
5	3511 - Production of electricity	46 675 688	46 052 367		
6	4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	3 603 463	—		
7	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	1 633 501	20 043		
8	7010 - Activities of head offices	41 916 425	26 369 234		
9	7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities	720 135	660 124		
10	9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities	1 313 416	—		

1. Credit institutions shall disclose in this template information on exposures in the banking book towards those sectors covered by the Taxonomy (NACE sectors 4 levels of detail), using the relevant NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty.
2. The counterparty NACE sector allocation shall be based exclusively on the nature of the immediate counterparty. The classification of the exposures incurred jointly by more than one obligor shall be done on the basis of the characteristics of the obligor that was the more relevant, or determinant, for the institution to grant the exposure. The distribution of jointly incurred exposures by NACE codes shall be driven by the characteristics of the more relevant or determinant obligor. Institutions shall disclose information by NACE codes with the level of disaggregation required in the template.

Disclosure template 3 – GAR KPI stock (CapEx)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	92,91 %	2,25 %	0,00 %	0,71 %	1,25 %
2	Financial undertakings	28,54 %	0,92 %	0,00 %	0,06 %	0,21 %
3	Credit institutions	26,36 %	0,62 %	0,00 %	0,07 %	0,22 %
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5	Debt securities, including UoP	26,36 %	0,62 %	0,00 %	0,07 %	0,22 %
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
7	Other financial corporations	92,50 %	9,90 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
12	of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
20	Non-financial undertakings	48,56 %	37,45 %	0,00 %	11,97 %	21,01 %
21	Loans and advances	47,21 %	34,83 %	0,00 %	13,20 %	16,84 %
22	Debt securities, including UoP	59,25 %	58,15 %	0,00 %	2,22 %	54,08 %
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
24	Households	98,80 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99,36 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29	Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32	Total GAR assets	43,52 %	1,05 %	0,00 %	0,33 %	0,59 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

31.12.2024

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,14 %	0,12 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
2 Financial undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
3 Credit institutions	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
4 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
6 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
7 Other financial corporations	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8 of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
12 of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
16 of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
20 Non-financial undertakings	2,37 %	2,08 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
21 Loans and advances	2,67 %	2,34 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
22 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
23 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
24 Households	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
26 of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27 of which motor vehicle loans				
28 Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29 Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30 Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32 Total GAR assets	0,07 %	0,06 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024

Water and marine resources (WTR)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,01 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,05 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024

Circular economy (CE)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,03 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,45 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,51 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,01 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %	
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %	
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %	
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %	
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %	
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
12	of which management companies	0,00 %	
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,02 %	
21	Loans and advances	0,03 %	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
24	Households		
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property		
26	of which building renovation loans		
27	of which motor vehicle loans		
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %	
29	Housing financing	0,00 %	
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %	

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024

Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

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TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)

	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HIT eligible for GAR calculation	93,08 %	2,37 %	0,00 %	0,71 %	1,25 %	46,84 %
2 Financial undertakings	28,54 %	0,92 %	0,00 %	0,06 %	0,21 %	1,41 %
3 Credit institutions	26,36 %	0,62 %	0,00 %	0,07 %	0,22 %	1,36 %
4 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5 Debt securities, including UoP	26,36 %	0,62 %	0,00 %	0,07 %	0,22 %	1,36 %
6 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
7 Other financial corporations	92,50 %	9,90 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,05 %
8 of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
12 of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
16 of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
20 Non-financial undertakings	51,41 %	39,52 %	0,00 %	11,97 %	21,01 %	2,78 %
21 Loans and advances	50,41 %	37,17 %	0,00 %	13,20 %	16,84 %	2,46 %
22 Debt securities, including UoP	59,30 %	58,15 %	0,00 %	2,22 %	54,08 %	0,31 %
23 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
24 Households	98,80 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	42,28 %
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99,36 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	42,04 %
26 of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27 of which motor vehicle loans	0	0	0	0	0	0,002394547
28 Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,38 %
29 Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,38 %
30 Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32 Total GAR assets	43,60 %	1,11 %	0,00 %	0,33 %	0,59 %	100,00 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

Template 3 – GAR KPI stock (turnover)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	91,98 %	1,08 %	0,00 %	0,47 %	0,42 %
2	Financial undertakings	28,37 %	0,83 %	0,00 %	0,10 %	0,13 %
3	Credit institutions	26,05 %	0,44 %	0,00 %	0,10 %	0,13 %
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5	Debt securities, including UoP	26,05 %	0,44 %	0,00 %	0,10 %	0,13 %
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
7	Other financial corporations	96,40 %	12,30 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
12	of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
20	Non-financial undertakings	32,95 %	17,79 %	0,00 %	7,89 %	6,97 %
21	Loans and advances	34,75 %	17,78 %	0,00 %	8,69 %	5,92 %
22	Debt securities, including UoP	18,74 %	17,87 %	0,00 %	1,52 %	15,26 %
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
24	Households	98,80 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99,36 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29	Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32	Total GAR assets	43,08 %	0,51 %	0,00 %	0,22 %	0,20 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,01 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
12	of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,15 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
21	Loans and advances	0,17 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
24	Households	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29	Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024

Water and marine resources (WTR)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024

Circular economy (CE)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,04 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,61 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,69 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,02 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,03 %	
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %	
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %	
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %	
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %	
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
12	of which management companies	0,00 %	
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,53 %	
21	Loans and advances	0,60 %	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
24	Households		
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property		
26	of which building renovation loans		
27	of which motor vehicle loans		
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %	
29	Housing financing	0,00 %	
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	
32	Total GAR assets	0,01 %	

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024

Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

31.12.2024

TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)

	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HIT eligible for GAR calculation	92,06 %	1,08 %	0,00 %	0,47 %	0,42 %	46,84 %
2 Financial undertakings	28,37 %	0,83 %	0,00 %	0,10 %	0,13 %	1,41 %
3 Credit institutions	26,05 %	0,44 %	0,00 %	0,10 %	0,13 %	1,36 %
4 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5 Debt securities, including UoP	26,05 %	0,44 %	0,00 %	0,10 %	0,13 %	1,36 %
6 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
7 Other financial corporations	96,40 %	12,30 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,05 %
8 of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
12 of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
16 of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
20 Non-financial undertakings	34,25 %	17,79 %	0,00 %	7,89 %	6,97 %	2,78 %
21 Loans and advances	36,21 %	17,78 %	0,00 %	8,69 %	5,93 %	2,46 %
22 Debt securities, including UoP	18,74 %	17,87 %	0,00 %	1,52 %	15,26 %	0,31 %
23 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
24 Households	98,80 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	42,28 %
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99,36 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	42,04 %
26 of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27 of which motor vehicle loans	0	0	0	0	0	0,002394547
28 Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,38 %
29 Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,38 %
30 Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32 Total GAR assets	43,12 %	0,51 %	0,00 %	0,22 %	0,20 %	100,00 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

Disclosure template 4 - GAR KPI flow (CapEx)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	89,81 %	0 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
12	of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
20	Non-financial undertakings	2,03 %	0,24 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
21	Loans and advances	2,03 %	0,24 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %
24	Households	96,72 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99,50 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29	Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32	Total GAR assets	20,38 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

31.12.2024

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

	<i>Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)</i>	<i>Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)</i>	<i>Of which Use of Proceeds</i>	<i>Of which enabling</i>
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,67 %	0,51 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
2 Financial undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
3 Credit institutions	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
4 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
6 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
7 Other financial corporations	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8 of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
12 of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
16 of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
20 Non-financial undertakings	9,26 %	7,04 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
21 Loans and advances	9,26 %	7,04 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
22 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
23 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
24 Households	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
26 of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27 of which motor vehicle loans				
28 Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29 Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30 Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32 Total GAR assets	0,15 %	0,12 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

31.12.2024

Water and marine resources (WTR)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %			

31.12.2024

Circular economy (CE)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,21 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	2,84 %			
21	Loans and advances	2,84 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households	0,00 %			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,00 %			
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00 %			
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00 %			
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,05 %			

31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %		
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %		
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %		
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %		
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %		
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %		
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %		
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %		
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %		
12	of which management companies	0,00 %		
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %		
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %		
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %		
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %		
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %		
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %		
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %		
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %		
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %		
24	Households			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property			
26	of which building renovation loans			
27	of which motor vehicle loans			
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %		
29	Housing financing	0,00 %		
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %		
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %		
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %		

31.12.2024

Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %			

31.12.2024

TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)

	<i>Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)</i>	<i>Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)</i>	<i>Of which Use of Proceeds</i>	<i>Of which transitional</i>	<i>Of which enabling</i>	<i>Proportion of total assets covered</i>
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HIT eligible for GAR calculation	90,69 %	0,53 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	22,69 %
2 Financial undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
3 Credit institutions	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
4 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
6 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
7 Other financial corporations	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8 of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
12 of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
16 of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
20 Non-financial undertakings	14,13 %	7,28 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	1,65 %
21 Loans and advances	14,13 %	7,28 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	1,65 %
22 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
23 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
24 Households	96,72 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	21,04 %
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99,50 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	20,45 %
26 of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27 of which motor vehicle loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,59 %
28 Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29 Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30 Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32 Total GAR assets	20,58 %	0,12 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	100,00 %

Disclosure template 4 - GAR KPI flow (turnover)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	89,86 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
12	of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
20	Non-financial undertakings	2,70 %	0,01 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
21	Loans and advances	2,70 %	0,01 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
24	Households	96,72 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99,50 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29	Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32	Total GAR assets	20,39 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

31.12.2024

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,08 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
2 Financial undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
3 Credit institutions	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
4 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
6 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
7 Other financial corporations	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8 of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
12 of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
16 of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
20 Non-financial undertakings	1,06 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
21 Loans and advances	1,06 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
22 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
23 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %
24 Households	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
26 of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27 of which motor vehicle loans				
28 Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29 Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30 Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32 Total GAR assets	0,02 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

31.12.2024

Water and marine resources (WTR)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

31.12.2024

Circular economy (CE)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,33 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	4,51 %			
21	Loans and advances	4,51 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households	0,00 %			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,00 %			
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00 %			
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00 %			
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,07 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %	
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %	
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %	
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %	
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %	
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
12	of which management companies	0,00 %	
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %	
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %	
24	Households		
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property		
26	of which building renovation loans		
27	of which motor vehicle loans		
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %	
29	Housing financing	0,00 %	
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %	

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

31.12.2024

Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)

		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxono- my-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0,00 %			
2	Financial undertakings	0,00 %			
3	Credit institutions	0,00 %			
4	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
6	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
7	Other financial corporations	0,00 %			
8	of which investment firms	0,00 %			
9	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
11	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
12	of which management companies	0,00 %			
13	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
15	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %			
17	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
19	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,00 %			
21	Loans and advances	0,00 %			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %			
23	Equity instruments	0,00 %			
24	Households				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	Local governments financing	0,00 %			
29	Housing financing	0,00 %			
30	Other local government financing	0,00 %			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %			
32	Total GAR assets	0,00 %			

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

31.12.2024

TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)

	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HIT eligible for GAR calculation	90,27 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	22,69 %
2 Financial undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
3 Credit institutions	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
4 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
5 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
6 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
7 Other financial corporations	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
8 of which investment firms	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
9 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
10 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
11 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
12 of which management companies	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
13 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
14 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
15 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
16 of which insurance undertakings	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
17 Loans and advances	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
18 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
19 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
20 Non-financial undertakings	8,28 %	0,01 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	1,65 %
21 Loans and advances	8,28 %	0,01 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	1,65 %
22 Debt securities, including UoP	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
23 Equity instruments	0,00 %	0,00 %		0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
24 Households	96,72 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	21,04 %
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99,50 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	20,45 %
26 of which building renovation loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
27 of which motor vehicle loans	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,59 %
28 Local governments financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
29 Housing financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
30 Other local government financing	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
32 Total GAR assets	20,49 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	100,00 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

Template 5 – GAR KPI off-balance sheet exposures (CapEx)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	6,63 %	4,59 %	0,00 %	1,57 %	2,24 %

31.12.2024		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	

31.12.2024		Water and marine resources (WTR)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				

31.12.2024		Circular economy (CE)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				

31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				

31.12.2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				

31.12.2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	6,63 %	4,59 %	0,00 %	1,57 %	2,24 %

Template 5 – GAR KPI off-balance sheet exposures (Flow CapEx)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

31.12.2024		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	

31.12.2024		Water and marine resources (WTR)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				

31.12.2024		Circular economy (CE)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				

31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				

31.12.2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				

31.12.2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

Disclosure template 5 – KPI off-balance sheet exposures (turnover)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	6,63 %	4,59 %	0,00 %	1,57 %	2,24 %
31.12.2024		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	
31.12.2024		Water and marine resources (WTR)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				
31.12.2024		Circular economy (CE)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				
31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				
31.12.2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				
31.12.2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	6,63 %	4,59 %	0,00 %	1,57 %	2,24 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees and AuM) calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Institutions shall duplicate this template to disclose stock and flow KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures

Disclosure template 5 – KPI off-balance sheet exposures (Flow turnover)

31.12.2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
31.12.2024		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	
31.12.2024		Water and marine resources (WTR)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				
31.12.2024		Circular economy (CE)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				
31.12.2024		Pollution (PPC)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				
31.12.2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %				
31.12.2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees and AuM) calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Institutions shall duplicate this template to disclose stock and flow KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures

Exposures to taxonomy (non-)eligible and taxonomy (non-)aligned economic activities/covered assets for nuclear and gas economic activities (CapEx) in accordance with Annex XII

Disclosure template 1 - activities in the areas of nuclear energy and fossil gas - GAR stock

Nuclear energy related activities		31.12.2024
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
0	Fossil gas related activities	
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

Disclosure template 1 - activities in the areas of nuclear energy and fossil gas - GAR flow

Nuclear energy related activities		31.12.2024
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
0	Fossil gas related activities	
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

Disclosure template 1 - activities in the areas of nuclear energy and fossil gas - KPI financial guarantees stock

Nuclear energy related activities		31.12.2024
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
0	Fossil gas related activities	
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

Disclosure template 1 - activities in the areas of nuclear energy and fossil gas - KPI financial guarantees flow

Nuclear energy related activities		31.12.2024
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
0	Fossil gas related activities	
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

Disclosure template 2 - taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - CapEx

31.12.2024							
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	57242354	0,36 %	57242354	0,36 %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	30006	0,00 %	30006	0,00 %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	119916926	0,75 %	110716173	0,69 %	9200753	0,06 %
8	Total applicable KPI	177189285	1,11 %	167988532	1,05 %	9200753	0,06 %

Disclosure template 2 - taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - turnover

31.12.2024							
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	34182948	0,21 %	34182948	0,21 %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	30006	0,00 %	30006	0,00 %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	46461418	0,29 %	46448572	0,29 %	12846	0,00 %
8	Total applicable KPI	80674371	0,51 %	80661525	0,51 %	12846	0,00 %

Disclosure template 2 - taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - CapEx

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4325025	0,12 %	139711	0,00 %	4185314	0,12 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4325025	0,12 %	139711	0,00 %	4185314	0,12 %

Disclosure template 2 - taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - turnover

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4507	0,00 %	4507	0,00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4507	0,00 %	4507	0,00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 - taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - CapEx

31.12.2024

		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
1							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5975355	1,90 %	5975355	1,90 %	0	— %
3							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6							
	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	30618703	9,73 %	29434653	9,35 %	1184050	0,38 %
7							
	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	36594058	11,63 %	35410008	11,25 %	1184050	0,38 %
8							

Disclosure template 2 - taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - turnover

31.12.2024

		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
1							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3576323	1,14 %	3576323	1,14 %	0	— %
3							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5							
	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6							
	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	10872375	3,45 %	10872375	3,45 %	0	— %
7							
	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	14448698	4,59 %	14448698	4,59 %	0	— %
8							

Disclosure template 2 - taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - CapEx

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1151600	3,07 %	37200	0,10 %	1114400	2,97 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1151600	3,07 %	37200	0,10 %	1114400	2,97 %

Disclosure template 2 - taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - turnover

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1200	0,00 %	1200	0,00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1200	0,00 %	1200	0,00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - CapEx

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	57 242 354	32,31 %	57242354	32,31 %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	30 006	0,02 %	30006	0,02 %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	119 916 926	67,68 %	110716173	62,48 %	9200753	5,19 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	177 189 285	100,00 %	167988532	94,81 %	9200753	5,19 %

Disclosure template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - turnover

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	34 182 948	42,37 %	34182948	42,37 %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	30 006	0,04 %	30006	0,04 %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	46 461 418	57,59 %	46448572	57,58 %	12846	0,02 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	80 674 371	100,00 %	80661525	99,98 %	12846	0,02 %

Disclosure template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - CapEx

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4 325 025	100,00 %	139711	3,23 %	4185314	96,77 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4 325 025	100,00 %	139711	3,23 %	4185314	96,77 %

Disclosure template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - turnover

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4 507	100,00 %	4507	100,00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4 507	100,00 %	4507	100,00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - CapEx

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	5 975 355	16,33 %	5975355	16,33 %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	30 618 703	83,67 %	29434653	80,44 %	1184050	3,24 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	36 594 058	100,00 %	35410008	96,76 %	1184050	3,24 %

Disclosure template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - turnover

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	3 576 323	24,75 %	3576323	24,75 %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	10 872 375	75,25 %	10872375	75,25 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	14 448 698	100,00 %	14448698	100,00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - CapEx

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1 151 600	100,00 %	37200	3,23 %	1114400	96,77 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1 151 600	100,00 %	37200	3,23 %	1114400	96,77 %

Disclosure template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - turnover

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1 200	100,00 %	1200	100,00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1 200	100,00 %	1200	100,00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 4 - taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - CapEx

31.12.2024

		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
1		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
2		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
3		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
4		17 874	0,00 %	17 874	0,00 %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
5		53 623	0,00 %	53 623	0,00 %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
6		—	— %	0	— %	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter taxonomyfähiger, aber nicht taxonomiekonformer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
		6 779 083 193	42,47 %	6 777 783 948	42,46 %	1 299 246	0,01 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
		6 779 154 691	42,47 %	6 777 855 445	42,47 %	1 299 246	0,01 %

Disclosure template 4 - taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - turnover

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		0		0	
		—	— %	0	0	0	0
2	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		0		0	
		—	— %	0	0	0	0
3	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		11 475 355		0,07 %	
		11 475 355	0,07 %	11 475 355	0,07 %	—	— %
4	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		—		—	
		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
5	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		—		—	
		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
6	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		—		—	
		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter taxonomyfähiger, aber nicht taxonomiekonformer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI		6 784 855 892		42,51 %	
		6 784 855 892	42,51 %	6 784 199 184	42,51 %	656 708	0,00 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI		6 796 331 247		42,58 %	
		6 796 331 247	42,58 %	6 795 674 539	42,58 %	656 708	0,00 %

Disclosure template 4 - taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - CapEx

31.12.2024

		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomiefähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
1		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomiefähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
2		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomiefähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
3		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomiefähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
4		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomiefähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
5		—	— %	0	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomiefähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
6		—	— %	0	— %	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter taxonomiefähiger, aber nicht taxonomiekonformer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
		734 721 661	20,42 %	733 403 198	20,38 %	1 318 463	0,04 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der taxonomiefähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
		734 721 661	20,42 %	733 403 198	20,38 %	1 318 463	0,04 %

Disclosure template 4 - taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - turnover

31.12.2024

		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
1		—	— %	0	0	0	0
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
2		—	— %	0	0	0	0
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
3		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
4		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
5		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
6		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter taxonomyfähiger, aber nicht taxonomiekonformer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
		734 568 822	20,41 %	733 940 934	20,39 %	627 888	0,02 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
		734 568 822	20,41 %	733 940 934	20,39 %	627 888	0,02 %

Disclosure template 4 - taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - CapEx

31.12.2024

		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
1		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
2		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
3		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
4		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
5		—	— %	0	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
6		—	— %	0	— %	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter taxonomyfähiger, aber nicht taxonomiekonformer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI		5 649 182	1,79 %	5 649 182	1,79 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI		5 649 182	1,79 %	5 649 182	1,79 %

Disclosure template 4 - taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - turnover

31.12.2024

		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
1		—	— %	0	0	0	0
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
2		—	— %	0	0	0	0
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
3		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
4		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
5		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
6		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter taxonomyfähiger, aber nicht taxonomiekonformer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI		6 409 492	2,04 %	6 409 492	2,04 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI		6 409 492	2,04 %	6 409 492	2,04 %

Disclosure template 4 - taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - CapEx

31.12.2024

		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
1	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	—	— %	—
2	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	—	— %	—
3	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	—	— %	—
4	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	—	— %	—
5	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	—
6	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	0	— %	—
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter taxonomyfähiger, aber nicht taxonomiekonformer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	—	— %	—
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %	—	— %	—

Disclosure template 4 - taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - turnover

31.12.2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%	
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
1		—	— %	0	0	0	0
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
2		—	— %	0	0	0	0
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
3		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
4		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
5		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
	Betrag und Anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeit gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI					
6		—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter taxonomyfähiger, aber nicht taxonomiekonformer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI		—	— %	—	— %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der taxonomyfähigen, aber nicht taxonomiekonformen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI		—	— %	—	— %

Disclosure template 5 - Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities - GAR stock - CapEx

31.12.2024			Percentage	
1	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 1 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
2	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 2 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
3	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 3 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
4	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 4 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	17 874	0,00 %
5	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 5 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
6	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 6 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter nicht taxonomiefähiger Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	9 002 410 128	56,40 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	9 002 428 002	56,40 %

Disclosure template 5 - Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities - GAR stock - turnover

31.12.2024			Percentage	
1	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 1 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
2	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 2 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
3	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 3 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
4	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 4 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	17 874	0,00 %
5	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 5 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
6	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 6 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	— %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter nicht taxonomiefähiger Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	9 078 789 175	56,88 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	9 078 807 049	56,88 %

Disclosure template 5 - Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities - GAR flow - CapEx

31.12.2024		Percentage	
1	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 1 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
2	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 2 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
3	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 3 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
4	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 4 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
5	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 5 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
6	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 6 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter nicht taxonomiefähiger Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2 858 111 556 79,42 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	2 858 111 556 79,42 %

Disclosure template 5 - Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities - GAR flow - turnover

31.12.2024		Percentage	
1	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 1 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
2	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 2 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
3	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 3 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
4	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 4 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
5	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 5 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
6	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 6 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter nicht taxonomiefähiger Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2 861 587 614 79,51 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	2 861 587 614 79,51 %

Disclosure template 5 - Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - CapEx

31.12.2024

			Percentage
1	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 1 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
2	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 2 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
3	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 3 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
4	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 4 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
5	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 5 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
6	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 6 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter nicht taxonomiefähiger Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	272 435 352 86,56 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	272 435 352 86,56 %

Disclosure template 5 - Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - turnover

31.12.2024

			Percentage
1	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 1 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
2	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 2 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
3	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 3 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
4	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 4 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
5	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 5 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
6	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 6 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter nicht taxonomiefähiger Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	293 865 202 93,37 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	293 865 202 93,37 %

Disclosure template 5 - Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - CapEx

31.12.2024

			Percentage
1	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 1 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
2	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 2 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
3	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 3 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
4	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 4 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
5	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 5 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
6	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 6 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter nicht taxonomiefähiger Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	36 380 618 96,93 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	36 380 618 96,93 %

Disclosure template 5 - Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - turnover

31.12.2024

			Percentage
1	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 1 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.26 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
2	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 2 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.27 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
3	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 3 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.28 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
4	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 4 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.29 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
5	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 5 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.30 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
6	Betrag und Anteil der in Zeile 6 des Meldebogens 1 genannten, gemäß Abschnitt 4.31 der Anhänge I und II der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2139 nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeit im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	— — %
7	Betrag und Anteil anderer, in den Zeilen 1 bis 6 nicht aufgeführter nicht taxonomiefähiger Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	37 531 018 100,00 %
8	Gesamtbetrag und -anteil der nicht taxonomiefähigen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten im Nenner des anwendbaren KPI	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	37 531 018 100,00 %

Climate change

E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Value chain

As a responsible bank, TBG has made early efforts to combat climate change and taken active steps to reduce the environmental impact of the portfolio as well as own operations. To formalize this commitment, the whole banking group on RBI level set emission reduction targets in line with the well below 2°C pathway, which were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative in 2022. Considering the substantial effort of portfolio target recalibrations from beyond 2°C to 1.5°C, the RBI Group follows in 2024 the EU regulatory requirements as described further down and not any more the SBTi framework that RBI initially committed.

Tatra banka Group aims to support customers from the retail, corporate and institutional sectors in their climate and ecological transformation. Customers are encouraged to work on a targeted basis towards improving their climate and environmental performance by developing and following a transition plan. TBG also offers customers extensive ESG expertise, practical and innovative sustainable financial products and services, thereby contributing to increasing the proportion of transactions positively affecting climate change.

The ESG Strategy of Tatra banka Group was established and formally approved by the Management Board of Tatra banka in 2024. TBG has adopted an ESG Strategy which supplements local strategic set up. However, on a strategic level, the TBG Strategy stems from the climate and environmental business strategy adopted by the parent company RBI in 2023. In 2024, the primary focus was specifically on converting the general qualitative goals into specific quantitative targets which is the base of the TBG transition process. The transition plan is part of TBG's ESG risk policy, which comprises the 2030 target for the reduction of intensity of non-retail financed emissions. This has been approved by the Tatra banka's Management Board. The strategy is based on supporting customers' transition plan and green projects.

Detailed information on the TBG ESG Strategy can be found in Chapter SBM-1 Strategy.

TBG's goals are aligned with the overall RBI Group strategy. TBG goals are designed in the way to support TBG's own transition process and contribute towards the achievement of RBI group-wide targets:

- Short-term (by 2025)
 - Progress key elements of TBG ESG Strategy 2.0 by developing:
 - The Climate and Environmental Transition Policy 1.0 with a special focus on high carbon-intensive industries
 - ESG knowledge support for clients
 - Plan to support industries with low carbon intensity and to improve infrastructure in underdeveloped regions
- Mid-term (by 2030)
 - Reductions in GHG emissions in the corporate lending portfolio by 21.9 per cent at TBG in line with the 1.5-degree pathway. More information is available in chapter E1-4.
 - Develop ESG engagement strategy
 - Ongoing adaptation of the TBG ESG strategy/transition plan

- Long-term (by 2050)
 - TBG aims to develop and achieve its net-zero greenhouse gas emission target by 2050.

TBG's transition plan is based on three pillars. Firstly, to enable TBG's balance sheet to meet the Paris Agreement climate target, TBG will cluster clients in the most emission intensive industries and prioritize resource allocation by reducing relations with businesses not meeting TBG's environmental and economic parameters. This is aligned with the overall RBI Group approach.

TBG set itself an emissions target to reduce emissions from the corporate part of portfolio, which was approved by the Management Board of Tatra banka in 2024. The emissions target is formulated in a way that supports TBG's 2030 emission reduction objectives in line with the 1.5-degree pathway to reach net zero in 2050. The pathway was derived from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario. The chosen scenario is country specific as processed and published by the International Monetary Fund through their climate change dashboard (NGFS phase 4 net zero orderly transition).

With the TBG ESG Risk Policy and statement and the TBG ESG Risk Framework, the bank ensures on one hand that ESG risk management governance is reflected at a bank level and on the other hand that TBG is contributing with local specific actions and measures to the fulfillment of the 2030 financed emissions intensity reduction target, the medium-term anchor to reaching net zero by 2050. In addition, TBG strives to increase the utilization of assets for sustainable funding products such as green/sustainable/social bonds and ESG deposits. TBG's transition plan and targets will be executed in short-, medium-, and long-term horizons as defined above. If significant operational expenditures (OpEx) or capital expenditures (CapEx) are identified for the execution of the transition plan, these will be disclosed in the next reporting period.

Secondly, TBG's focus is on supporting customers in their climate and environmental transition plan. TBG acts on an industry level, customer level, transaction and product level. The industry level is covered by the Code of Conduct, the customer level by ESG consultancy, external ESG literacy, and financial literacy, and the transaction and product level are covered by tailor-made products, the ESG assessment including the taxonomy check, and daily banking solutions.

To enlarge the support and product/services offerings, TBG plans to develop an ESG engagement strategy. This strategy will support TBG's customers according to their level of ESG knowledge and development, ranging from customers with little or no ESG knowledge to those with a high level of expertise and advanced ESG strategies and reporting. A special focus will be placed on clients with material exposure and no or insufficient emissions reduction targets.

Thirdly, the transition to sustainable financing, based on the current ESG expertise and ESG governance, is in focus. In order to make a credible contribution to the climate and ecological transition plan, it is crucially important to develop, maintain and pass on expert knowledge. The establishment of a series of ESG policies and ESG governance (e.g. the ESG risk framework or the process to prevent greenwashing) are key elements of the TBG Strategic Roadmap.

Regarding transition, a key aspect is the planned development of the Climate and Environmental Transition Policy. This Transition Policy will be set up to guide business decisions involving large corporates with the aim of developing a 1.5-degree-aligned corporate portfolio by 2030. Based on the ESG score and the status of clients' specific physical emissions data, clients would be clustered into three categories

- Supportive – customers are advanced in setting up their emissions in line with TBG's 2030 reduction targets, and their ESG rating is above average. TBG's focus for these clients is on providing innovative ESG products and orienting them towards future environmental challenges.
- Transformative – customers either lack developed targets to reach the 2030 threshold or have a below-average ESG rating. TBG's focus for these clients is on offering a range of products and services to help improve their ESG rating (e.g. ESG rating consultancy) or set targets (e.g. financing products to implement sustainability strategies and meet 2030 targets).
- Restrictive – customers don't have developed targets and their ESG rating is below average.

TBG is not excluded from the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks.

Own operations

At TBG, environmental and climate protection is viewed as part of the responsibility to society, and TBG strives to become a fair partner to the environment. The direct environmental impact of TBG's operational activities is limited compared with the production industries. Nevertheless, TBG has the goal of limiting existing negative environmental impacts at all its operation sites.

The transition plan for emissions reduction caused by TBG's own operations follows the calculation methodology provided by the RBI group according to the science-based targets initiative (SBTi) and is aligned with the 1.5°C requirement by the CSRD/RBI first set science-based targets in 2022, which were in line with the climate target of keeping global warming well below 2°C. TBG implemented these targets in ESG Strategy of Tatra banka Group, which was approved by Tatra banka's Management Board in 2024. To accommodate the rising ambition, the targets for own operations were recalculated on RBI Group level in late 2024 using a methodology provided by the Science Based Targets initiative. On the local TBG level, the targets will be part of the TBG ESG Strategy 2.0 in 2025. Until then, TBG will contribute towards the mid-term and long-term targets set at the level of the parent company RBI as described below. The transition plan for the emission reduction from own operations, including the calculation pathway and targets, was acknowledged by Tatra banka's Management Board.

The emissions generated through own operations are calculated via the ESG Cockpit software and are divided into three scopes according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidelines:

- Scope 1 comprises all greenhouse gas emissions produced directly in the company, e.g. from the combustion of stationary sources (such as power plants, boilers), the combustion of mobile sources (such as from the company's own fleet), production processes.
- Scope 2 comprises indirect emissions that arise from the company being supplied with energy – for example, when an energy supplier provides a company with power or heat.
- Scope 3 comprises all other emissions generated within the limits of the system, e.g. by business travel, office supplies (including paper) and waste. However, the use of energy also causes Scope 3 emissions due to transmission losses, for example. In this chapter, only Scope 3 emissions from in-house ecology are reported.

For the target setting, the absolute emissions reduction approach by SBTi was chosen. It establishes a target to reduce absolute emissions by a specific percentage over a set timeline, aligning with the global carbon budget needed for a 1.5-degree pathway. In line with this science-based approach, the parent company RBI has set mid-term and long-term targets for decarbonization of own

operations. TBG's own activities and measures will contribute towards the achievement of the below-mentioned goals. The TBG ESG Strategy 2.0, which will be fully developed in 2025, will specify TBG's quantitative contribution towards the RBI group targets:

- Mid-term (by 2030)
 - Reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of own operations by 42 per cent from the 2024 base year.
 - Ongoing adaptation of the transition plan and linked measures
- Long-term (by 2050)
 - Reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of own operations by 90 per cent from the base year 2024.

The transition plan for TBG's own operation is coordinated at a COO level and executed by the relevant departments, mainly facility management and the ESG team. There are several actions TBG is taking to contribute to this goal, mainly focusing on sustainable energy consumption, a reduction in frequency of business travel, and a reduction in production of waste and materials used. The progress of Scope 1 and 2 reductions will be evaluated on a yearly basis.

ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Climate stress testing

TB uses stress testing methodologies developed at the RBI Group level as part of the risk identification and assessment process, and most importantly for the analysis of the resilience of TB exposures. As such, the outcome of the 2022 external/ECB climate risk stress testing exercise was an important first step, and it identified the sectors and regions that were evaluated internally as mostly affected by climate risk.

The testing provided important benchmark information with respect to model calibrations and data availability. Based on this information, the three-year disorderly transition scenario (delayed warming by 2 degrees Celsius) has been incorporated into RBI's internal capital adequacy assessment framework (ICAAP), together with a flood risk scenario. See coverage of ESG in TBG's risk framework in the chapter GOV-5: Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting.

After the first successful climate stress testing exercises, with external in 2022 and internal in 2023, the internal framework for climate stress testing was refined further to incorporate additional risks and balance sheet assumptions (covering credit, market and operational risk). For the 2024 climate stress testing, the RBI positioning as of cut-off Q2-2024 was considered during the assessment. The time horizon applied in the short term is three years, and in the long-term analysis, the time horizon covers up until 2050 (in time buckets of 2030, 2040, 2050).

The transitional risk for non-retail and retail credit risk, as well as operational and market risks were subject to an acute physical risk stress test for the retail collateral relating to flood risk. The basis of the scenarios was assessed by RBI's risk research in line with the latest Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) publications. In the scenarios the following narratives have been selected:

- Disorderly (delayed transition) scenarios explore higher transition risks due to policies being delayed or divergent across countries and sectors. For example, (shadow) carbon prices are typically higher for a given temperature outcome.

- Orderly (net zero 2050) scenarios assume climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Both physical and transition risks are relatively subdued.
- Hot house world (current policies) scenarios assume that some climate policies are implemented in some jurisdictions, but global efforts are insufficient to halt significant global warming. The scenarios result in severe physical risk with limited transition risk.

The disorderly scenario largely drives transition risks, hence staggering carbon and energy prices, which mutes GDP growth in the first years of the short-term scenarios. In the long perspective, disorderly, orderly and hot house world projections are rather mixed.

For the non-retail portfolio, due to the lack of historical data combined with sharp and prolonged increases in carbon taxes and electricity costs, we cannot directly estimate the impact of climate transition policies on corporate default events as performed in IFRS9 and regular macro stress testing. Instead, TB currently uses an approach that models the impact of such policies on the NACE sector level (level 2) and further transposes such impacts to the corporate profitability and debt servicing ability as reflected in the companies' balance sheets, using structural models. Then the financial module of RBI Group's corporate rating model is used to turn projections of firm finances into one-year probability of default (PD) projections.

It refers to the first step as the transition risk engine, which consists of two parts:

- Sectoral-level general equilibrium models: this model calculates the impact of policies or shocks in the economy by taking account of the interdependencies between market participants and applying the economic theory of general equilibrium using sets of equations. The outcome of the sectoral model is the "stressed" production/output and cost level at the gross level of the relevant sectors.
- Company-level balance sheet models: the outcomes of the sectoral model are then transposed to individual companies in the relevant sectors.

This approach produces stressed balance sheets that include both the "direct" effect of carbon taxes and the indirect effect of macroeconomic aggregates. Once the stressed corporate balance sheets are produced, the corporate rating model is applied to these shocks to produce one-year PDs. Finally, the projected PD is calculated by taking the internal rating derivation logic into account.

In the retail portfolio, especially for residential mortgage exposures, retail models have been extended for the purpose of the climate stress test to include energy price and house price index (HPI) developments in the PD and LGD (loss given default) macroeconomic models according to the energy performance certificate (EPC) awarded to the underlying collateral. For this purpose, each retail macroeconomic model now includes the HPI per EPC as parameter and energy prices in the climate and environmental stress calculation. The HPI per EPC scenario applied is based on the network for greening the financial system input, which also includes an HPI for unknown EPCs, which is applied accordingly in the assessment. In line with the 2022 ECB climate stress test, all corporate bonds and equity positions in the trading book are subject to this fair value revaluation as market risk scope.

From an operational risk perspective, initial physical risks in the form of direct losses (e.g. critical IT infrastructure) and transitional and compliance risk scenarios (e.g. greenwashing) have been defined as part of the economic capital calculation to account for forward-looking risk triggered by environmental and climate-related events in the short-term scenario as well. Both effects might yield reputational and legal costs. For market risk, the corporate bond portfolio was stressed in the

short-term scenario with dedicated bond spread shocks being applied directly affecting the PnL or capital.

In addition to the assessment of the risk-related impacts, profitability impacts were also re-evaluated in the course of the short-term exercise. For this purpose, net interest income and net fee commission income flows were simulated given a stressed interest environment under the disorderly scenario. Alongside the credit risks, impacts on net interest income and net fee commission income were the main contributors to the impact of the stress test in the short-term scenarios.

As outlined, the short-term exercise is complemented with a 1-year acute physical risk scenario for which the collateral on retail and non-retail are shocked individually. For this purpose, all collateral is scored from low to very high under the given scenario according to Moody's physical risk tool. According to this score, haircuts on the dedicated collateral value or real estate value are applied reducing their values up to 45 per cent. The resilience to further physical hazards, e.g. heat waves, will be investigated in upcoming exercises.

Based on the learning of previous exercises (long- and short-term) the focus for the 2024 long-term exercise was limited to credit risk, market risk and income components. For the analysis, sector-related portfolio growth was considered part of the dynamic portfolio assumption – on top of a static balance sheet assumption. In contrast to the short-term stress testing, in the long-term, the disorderly, orderly and HHW scenarios were analyzed.

The climate risk stress test is one of the input parameters in the materiality assessment and should also complement the target and strategy selection. Given that the discipline is relatively young, the annual exercises are used to reassess the taken assumptions and models in order to reduce the uncertainty of the resilience analysis. In particular, this covers the area of dynamic balance sheet assumptions, data coverage/completeness and modelling assumptions given the scarcity of data.

On an overall RBI level, the impact on the risk parameters from the climate risk exercises has been assessed as non-material, especially in contrast to the 2023 EU-wide stress test (EBA ST) supporting the overall resilience of RBI Group. While in the climate a maximum depletion of 150 bp CET1 compared to baseline is observed, the EU-wide stress test yielded a 538bp depletion from the baseline. Still, its results need to be read in combination with the potential impact on income change of business direction to the transition neutral might have, if a clear transition path cannot be met by the engaged customers.

Short-term Disorderly Scenario Impact

CET1 impact (compared to baseline)			
in basis points	2025	2026	2027
TBSK	82	80	123

Acute Physical Risk Scenario Impact

CET1 impact (compared to baseline)

in basis points	2025
TBSK	-17

Long-term Scenario Impact

	2050		
change in basis points	Hot-House/Baseline	Disorderly	Orderly
Provisioning ratio	1	8	5

E1-2: Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Below described policies are shared across the whole RBI Group and are applicable to Tatra banka Group as well.

Value chain**General framework**

TBG understands that the business may have an important effect on each pillar of sustainability: economic sphere, society, environment, and this is rooted in the Code of Conduct and the Ethical Principles of Tatra banka Group as well. TBG therefore strives to achieve long-term profitable business while avoiding, amongst others, social and environmental harm by related proper due-diligence practices. Furthermore, TBG wants to contribute to the improvement of environmental protection and social standards. The bank is aware of sensitive business fields (especially, but not limited to, nuclear power, coal, military goods and technologies, gambling), which TBG handles with care and for which internal policies must be followed by staff members.

Lending business (on-balance)**Sectoral policies****ESG sectoral strategies**

This policy includes sectoral policies on oil and gas, steel, real estate, and construction. In addition, an oil and gas exclusion policy became a part of the policy.

- Identify the supportive, transformative, and restrictive criteria in the oil and gas, real estate and construction, and steel industries and define the principles, rules, and engagement criteria for such classifications.
- Support the implementation of qualitative targets on the negative impacts on resource efficiency and climate change. Define customer and project level criteria per sector to contribute to decarbonization. In addition, the publicly shared Oil and Gas Exclusion Policy is a part of this policy.

The policy sets engagement criteria based on three layers: supportive, transformative, and restrictive and particular to the sectors, it defines how to engage with clients in the value chain.

The policy is prepared on the following regulatory/legal framework:

- EU taxonomy 2020/852
- The Paris Agreement
- Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 30, 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
- European Central Bank, Banking Supervision – Guide on climate-related and environmental risks – Supervisory expectations relating to risk management and disclosure (November 2020)
- The Principles of Responsible Banking (UNEP FI)

The policy was authored by the Credit Portfolio Management of RBI. To ensure awareness and implementation, several key stakeholders such as Tatra banka's Capital and Portfolio Management and Business were involved from the beginning until the finalization.

This internal policy is available to all stakeholders involved through the RBI group-wide database. The Oil and Gas Exclusion Policy, a part of this policy, is published externally as well. It is available through the Fossil Fuel Exclusion Policy (*Fossil fuel exclusion policy*). The set of policies under these policies is monitored monthly as also indicated through the Oil and Gas, Real Estate and Construction, and Steel Policies below. The monitoring tool is a Group PowerBI Dashboard and demonstrates the distribution of the portfolio across supportive, transformative, and restrictive categories together with corresponding Exposure at Default (EAD) and Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA). In the case of deviations, the TB Industry Lead is notified, and negotiations are made to solve any breach.

Business policy on thermal coal

This is an exit (phase-out) policy that sets rules for the exit from thermal coal financing by 2030. Allowed business for the transformation from thermal coal is a part of the policy. The policy's threshold is based on revenues (25 per cent or lower) for acceptability, provided that the companies have a clear exit plan from the sector by 2030.

It defines how to engage with clients in the value chain.

The policy is prepared on the following regulatory/legal framework:

- The Paris Pledge for Action (United Nations Climate Change Conference)
- Katowice Rulebook (24th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference, COP24), Katowice, December 2018
- United Nations Global Compact – Principles 7–9.

This internal policy is available to all stakeholders involved through an RBI group-wide database and the ultimate responsibility of implementation is with the head of corporate customers. The monitoring of the policy is done at least once a year. The statement file can be retrieved from Renewable Energy and Coal Exit.

Business Policy on Tobacco

The policy sets out business rules for tobacco producers and distributors. It defines acceptable, critical, and unacceptable customers. Accepted customer relationships are considered globally active tobacco producers with high transparency and governance, which: have external ESG ratings in the top 30 per cent in at least one of the past two years; have committed to responsible labeling, packaging and marketing practices, especially related to warning labels on negative health impacts and the protection of minors (including requirements on age-verification at retail outlets – adults only); are committed to transforming their activities away from traditional tobacco products and offer at least one reduced-risk product brand in each of their main markets; show an increase in the revenue share of reduced-risk products to traditional tobacco products in at least 2 out of the past 3 years, and compared to 3 years ago; and distributors of such global tobacco producers who rely on at least 75 per cent* of product sales from such global tobacco producers.

The policy defines how to engage with clients in the value chain and is applicable for all RBI group units involved in the lending business.

All RBI group units involved in lending products must comply with this policy.

The policy is prepared on the following regulatory/legal framework:

- World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- UN's Sustainable Development Goals: No. 3 "Good Health and Well-Being"
- UNEP FI Principles of Responsible Banking: Principle 2 "Impact Analysis and Target Setting"
- DIRECTIVE 2014/40/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of April 3, 2014 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products
- DIRECTIVE 2010/13/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of March 10, 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive)

This internal policy is available to all stakeholders involved through TBG database. The ultimate responsibility for implementation lies with the head of Corporate Customers. The policy is monitored monthly.

Business policy on nuclear energy

The policy is implemented to avoid and minimize environmental risks associated with nuclear power plants and nuclear waste management. Tatra bank ensures that financing requests in the underwriting process are classified and evaluated according to the presented ESG framework through its internal processes and regulations. Consequently, the Compliance Department, along with account officers, product managers, the sustainable finance team, as well as the Risk Department, collaboratively check whether clients comply with the RBI Group Nuclear Policy. This evaluation includes reviewing clients related to nuclear activities during the onboarding and financing stages, as well as conducting annual monitoring. (ESRS)

The Policy affects all RBI's financial institutions and investment service providers/fund and asset management companies. The stakeholders are:

- All compliance officers (as the main stakeholders). They are responsible for financial sanctions and sensitive business.
- All relationship departments
- All product and credit risk departments
- All departments that execute transactions.

Responsibility for the policy lies with the head of Group Compliance.

The policy is prepared on the following regulatory/legal framework:

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended (CPPNM) (Vienna, 1979)
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (ENC) (Vienna 1986)
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (NARE) (Vienna, 1986)
- Convention on Nuclear Safety (NS) (Vienna 1994)
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (RADW) (Vienna 1997)

The policy was established by Group Compliance and is a result of alignment between all compliance officers as the main stakeholders responsible for sensitive business.

To make the policy available to its key stakeholders, the Business Policy on Nuclear Energy is published internally on the group-wide database. Furthermore, RBI published its position statement on nuclear energy on its website at the following link: [Nuclear Power](#)

Process policy

TBG ESG Risk Framework, TBG ESG Risk Policy and Statement and Credit Manual

This describes how topics relevant to ESG are to be reflected within risk and business management, and for which some stand-alone supporting documents could be created. The main areas related to ESG risk and business management in TBG include:

- ESG Process Flow – reflects the inclusion of ESG within the corporate lending process
- Sectoral strategies (as part of the RBI ESG risk framework)
- Financed emissions calculations
- ESG in corporate underwriting (as part of the TB Credit Risk Strategy)

All the procedures mentioned have a specific monitoring process.

The policy reflects how ESG risks are identified, measured and steered, while having the relevant processes and governance.

Relevant stakeholders:

- Corporate ESG Competence Center
- Corporate Risk Management
- Strategic Risk and Capital Management
- Corporate Business units.

The Strategic Risk and Capital Management and the Corporate ESG Competence Center are accountable for the implementation of the policy.

The policy is prepared on the following regulatory/legal framework:

- ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks

To make the policy available to its key stakeholders, the policy is published internally on the TB internal process databases.

RBI Group ESG Rulebook

To help customers improve their carbon footprint and make their transformation a sustainable success, the bank needs to be able to assess transactions and projects based on ESG criteria and advise its customers accordingly. In 2020, the parent company RBI devised a harmonized definition of sustainable customers and transactions and made it available to the whole of the RBI Group in the form of an ESG Rulebook. The RBI Group ESG Rulebook sets out group-wide uniform definitions for sustainable customers and sustainable transactions within RBI Group. The RBI Group ESG Rulebook is regularly reviewed. RBI aims to update the RBI Group ESG Rulebook regularly to reflect the latest market developments.

The policy describes the ESG flagging of financial products within the corporate and institutional customer segments (including financial institutions, sovereigns, and LGRs) at TBG.

The responsibility for the policy at TBG lies with the Corporate ESG Competence Center.

The policy is based on Loan Market Association guidelines, ICMA principles, the EU Taxonomy Regulation as well as market practice in relation to anti-greenwashing processes.

Development and amendment of the ESG Rulebook take place with the involvement of the relevant RBI units. At TBG, the responsibility lies with the Corporate ESG Competence Center.

To make the policy available to its key stakeholders, it is published internally on the RBI group-wide database including in the TB Credit Manual.

The RBI ESG Rulebook addresses the following areas:

- Climate change mitigation – sectors defined in the RBI ESG Rulebook address the topic of climate change mitigation according to the EU Taxonomy
- Climate change adaptation – sectors defined in the RBI ESG Rulebook address the topic of climate change adaptation according to the EU Taxonomy
- Energy efficiency – energy efficiency is one of the sector types defined in the list of RBI Group Green categories
- Renewable energy deployment – renewable energy is one of the sector types defined in the list of RBI Group Green categories
- All four remaining environmental areas according to the EU Taxonomy and other relevant environmental areas as defined in the list of RBI Group Green categories

ESG in Corporate Underwriting

The policy describes which type of ESG-related information the corporate risk manager via its risk statement transfers to the credit decision maker and in which cases, dependent on a combination of customer and industry environmental score, the corporate risk manager undertakes a more detailed analysis of the customer's business model and how it is affected by environmental risks. The ESG risk analysis is an integral part of the Risk Statement, ensuring implicit monitoring of the policy. If the

ESG information section is missing, the deciding authority may request that an ESG risk analysis be performed.

The policy provides regulations for the corporate risk manager/underwriter on how to report and (partially) assess the environmental risks the customer might be exposed to. The relevant stakeholders are the risk managers involved in Corporate and Specialized Lending.

The TB Corporate Risk Management is accountable for the implementation of the policy at TBG.

The policy is prepared on the following regulatory/legal framework:

- ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks
- EBA Guidelines for loan origination and monitoring
- EBA Report on ESG risks management and supervision

The policy is aligned with all relevant process stakeholders.

To make the policy available to its key stakeholders, it is published internally in the TB Credit Manual and on the RBI group-wide database.

ESG process flow corporates

The policy describes how ESG risks have been included in the three lines of defense model, especially the first and second lines of defense, as the third line of defense audit is regulated in the respective internal audit policies.

It provides an overview of the ESG process steps to be taken on the business and risk management side, to incorporate ESG risks. Relevant stakeholders are account managers, back office officers, product managers, risk managers, credit analysts, and portfolio managers.

At TBG, the Corporate ESG Competence Center is accountable for the implementation of the policy.

The policy is prepared on the following regulatory/legal framework:

- ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks

The policy is aligned with all relevant process stakeholders (business and risk).

To make the policy available to its key stakeholders, it is published on the internal policy/guideline databases and on the RBI group-wide database.

RBI Taxonomy Rulebook

The rulebook outlines the regulatory requirements of the EU Taxonomy and the respective implementing and delegated acts and how these need to be implemented across the whole RBI Group in order to ensure regulatory compliance. Therefore, the rulebook provides the methodology for the disclosure of the proportion of financing provided by RBI. The methodology is applicable in full for TBG, relates to economic activities that substantially contribute to the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy and fulfill the relevant technical screening criteria and minimum safeguards. TBG ensures that financing flagged as taxonomy-aligned is classified in line with the requirements of the RBI Taxonomy Rulebook. Accordingly, sustainable finance with support from the relevant departments reviews the relevant transactions and provided documentation. In addition,

where applicable, the assessment must be carried out using a dedicated tool that ensures that the requirements are fulfilled.

The policy concerns both the collection of disclosed counterparty KPIs regarding general purpose exposures as well as the assessment of exposures with known use of proceeds during the origination process and based on documentation provided by the counterparty. Thus, it needs to be considered by all employees at TBG involved in the assessment and flagging of taxonomy eligibility and alignment and the relevant reporting of KPIs, in particular ESG experts from the Corporate ESG Competence Center, Risk Controlling (Strategic Risk and Capital Management) and Regulatory Reporting.

TBG is obliged to publish non-financial information pursuant to Article 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU (CSRD) and consequently is obliged to disclose information as outlined in Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation and the relevant delegated acts. TBG conducts the relevant assessment of exposures with known use of proceeds. The responsibility for the EU Taxonomy Rulebook lies with the Corporate ESG Competence Center.

RBI provides the training and support required to implement the Taxonomy Rulebook to the NWUs including TBG.

The following policies are in place to manage the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation and address the following area.

Climate change mitigation

The bank addresses its climate-related impacts:

- From a strategic perspective – ESG has been introduced as an anchor factor within the budgeting setting process
- From a portfolio perspective
- With industry-specific approaches – as described previously, TBG has sectoral policies for oil and gas, steel, real estate and construction, thermal coal, and tobacco. With these policies, TBG aims to tackle high climate and social impacts.
- By target setting – to better measure and steer climate impact, TBG sets the portfolio financed emission target as described in the previous chapter.

TBG supports developments including, but not limited to, projects and deals in line with EU Taxonomy, ICMA, CBI and relevant GHG reduction initiatives. The bank also supports innovative technologies such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), infrastructure of electric vehicles (EVs), projects on natural gas to hydrogen transformation, power transmission and battery storage expansions, low carbon and renewable energy solutions, as well as sustainability linked loans.

Climate change adaptation

TBG implemented the Oil and Gas Exclusion Policy developed at the parent RBI Group level in June 2022. Based on the policy, exclusions are defined on a) Arctic oil and gas activities, b) tar sands oil, c) fracked oil and gas, d) ultra deepwater mining/offshore drilling, e) liquefied natural gas fed by shale gas, ultra-deepwater gas, and Arctic offshore gas drilling, and f) other exclusions including, but not limited to, the immediate exclusion of any Amazon oil. Exclusions and the thresholds for such exclusions can be viewed in the policy, which is available on RBI homepage. In addition to

the exclusion policy, RBI is working on a sectoral business policy on oil and gas. This policy will be applicable group-wide and includes the following focus areas: redefining supportive, transformative, and restrictive customers in the oil and gas industry based on the new ESG scoring methodology, setting operational targets, and establishing engagement criteria with customers based on their ESG cluster.

Energy efficiency

TBG acknowledges that the real estate and construction industries will continue to play a key role in the global economy overall. In alignment with the GHG reduction targets, RBI is working on a sectoral business policy on construction and real estate. The first phase of the policy, which focused on preparing the status quo of the portfolio and classifying customers based on their ESG performance, was finalized in 2023. Currently, during the second phase of development in the policy for the construction and real estate sectors, the focus is on refining the engagement criteria and setting operational targets, which will make the implementation of the policy more viable and measurable. The focus areas in the second phase of the real estate and construction ESG policy are: redefining supportive, transformative and restrictive customers in the real estate and construction industries based on the new ESG scoring methodology, setting operational targets, and establishing engagement criteria with customers based on their ESG cluster. Based on the existing policies, material additional opportunities have not been identified in our core markets. However, the policy will drive the transformation of the bank financing portfolio, hence the aim is to assist clients to make their buildings greener and at the same time increase the green asset ratio.

Own operations

Management

TBG continuously strives to improve the main environmental parameters in the most relevant areas. The environmental management system in Slovakia is based on international standards (ISO 14001).

In general, energy efficiency, renewable energy and environmentally friendly mobility are particularly important in TBG's own operations. In terms of its carbon footprint, energy consumption/building management, material consumption and mobility are the most important areas of action. These are also crucial with regard to achieving the climate targets.

The sustainability manager, ESG team, relevant ESG ambassadors across the bank, and facility management are primarily responsible for implementing the policies, actions and evaluating the degree of target attainment. The sustainability manager is responsible for passing on new findings with regard to greenhouse gas emissions and the environmental effects of the main impact categories to the Board of Directors. The main forum within the bank, the ESG Strategic Board, provides a platform to present and discuss ESG-related topics across the bank streams.

Employees are trained in the key action areas and information is always available on the intranet. The main objective of all the actions taken is to reduce CO₂ emissions. This is accompanied by activities aiming to increase awareness in ESG, and only well-educated employees can actively participate to reach the determined goals

TBG's due diligence process is diversified and includes, among other aspects, compliance with internationally recognized ISO standards, building certification and environmental labels. All policies

align with TBG's and RBI's national and international commitments, for example the Principles of Responsible Banking, the Science Based Targets initiative and the ISO 14001 certification, which TBG has held since 2021.

Environmental Policy

In 2021, TBG's Board of Directors adopted the Environmental Policy, which defines environmental principles to reduce the negative impact on the environment. Among other areas, TBG is committed to continuously improving its environmental performance – as far as possible and where reasonable – above and beyond the legal requirements. In addition, under “environment”, the policy sets out the TBG-defined thematic areas of “carbon footprint”, “energy efficiency” and “renewable energy” as material. This is intended to ensure that the commitment to sustainability is specifically focused on where the bank as a company has the biggest influence via its office locations. The Environmental Policy is continuously revised and extended in line with new developments and the latest scientific findings.

The active communication and involvement of stakeholders, such as internal and external experts, to inform policy content, TBG's facility management for the implementation of actions, as well as ESG specialists to collect data and ensure regular adaptation are all part of the process. The policy is available on RBI's website.

E1-3: Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

Corporate and institutional customers

TBG identifies and measures impact, and by doing so, new business opportunities and mitigation actions can be recognized, thus making TBG's overall business composition more sustainable.

As the first step, TBG runs the assessment both at portfolio and counterparty level, on a qualitative and quantitative basis across the various customer types and industries, thus recognizing both risks and opportunities and setting the stage for any steering needed at customer and industry levels. At this stage at portfolio level, conclusions are drawn from the materiality assessment and impact analysis, the financed emission calculation, and results from the climate stress test. At counterparty level, TBG focuses on the ESG counterparty assessment and includes its considerations in the lending process.

TBG then transforms those results into internal steering impulses according to financial, risk, and operational needs. TBG sets targets for the most important industries and prioritizes the resource allocation by reducing relations with businesses that do not meet the environmental and economic parameters.

Strategic steering is anchored in various internal tools. The strategic scorecard, which is one of the first parameters for the annual capital budgeting process, has been updated to better reflect ESG considerations. It delivers an overall score based on country, business line, shareholder value generation per business line and country, risk assessment and group strategy and results in one score per country and business line. The strategic scorecard is one of the initial steps in each year's planning process. The ESG criteria for the country's risk were increased in weighting and additional ESG criteria were introduced across all business lines. The ESG contribution to the overall scorecard assessment thus increased to 9.5 per cent. Sectoral strategies are another

tool for the steering process. In phase 1, customers and transactions were classified into three clusters: “restrictive” designates candidates earmarked for termination if transition is not achieved; “transformative” designates customers that support our transformation with new loans meeting our sustainability criteria (they account for the majority of the portfolio); “supportive” is for customers who are already green. In phase 2, engagement criteria and quantitative targets will be designed. The credit policy and the lending process are included in the steering process. The credit policy currently reflects the minimum ESG criteria and guidelines in accordance with the latest ESG risk developments. The lending process includes ESG-relevant aspects in the “three lines of defense” model for the corporate segment.

Further approaches for steering are pricing, ESG management incentive, and ESG wholesale funding steering.

In terms of pricing, there is a core steering mechanism linking ESG with the funding aspects (e.g. the ESG discount resulting from funding activities). Therefore, ESG data must be considered as part of the initial pricing negotiations with customers well before underwriting and originating. In addition to the ESG discount, where a funding advantage between a bond issue linked to green loans versus a non-linked one is granted for eligible green loans, TBG has implemented an ESG management incentive procedure.

Tatra banka was the first green bond issuing network bank within RBI Group. The Tatra banka's Sustainable Bond Framework is aligned with internationally recognized ICMA standards.

As this is an ongoing process, there are no specific time horizons defined for completing this action. Based on the actions described above, if significant financial resources are needed for the implementation of action, these will be identified and calculated in the next reporting period.

Sustainable financing

Providing sustainable financing generates added value for TBG's customers and a wide range of activities for society that are suited to sustainable financing. The bank describes financing as being sustainable when it has a long-term positive impact on the environment and climate and/or on societal and social issues, and when it supports the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More specifically, the definition of a sustainable transaction is based on the EU Taxonomy Regulation and on TBG's in-house definition of green and social projects (based on the Sustainability Bond Framework) and on the LMA Sustainability Linked Principles (ESG-linked financing). The eligibility criteria of the listed frameworks differ in terms of complexity and precision.

Sustainable financing is a key decarbonization lever for TBG. The total volume of sustainable financing (excluding retail financing) for corporate and institutional customers at TBG in 2024 was around EUR 1.52 billion as of December 31, 2024. Of this amount, EUR 1.35 billion was utilized by customers. In addition, there is an unutilized line of sustainable financing of EUR 0.173 billion.

Sustainable financing – corporate and institutional customers

<i>Share of sustainable financing (December 31, 2024)</i>	<i>In EUR million</i>	<i>In per cent</i>
Financing with a positive impact on the environment and the climate	1 158 385 525	76 per cent
ESG-linked financing	191 708 045	13 per cent
Subtotal (utilized line)	1 350 093 570	89 per cent
Unutilized line	173 013 912	11 per cent
Sustainable financing	1 523 107 482	100 per cent

In 2024, the total volume of financing by corporate and institutional customers at TBG with a positive impact on the environment and the climate was around EUR 1.5 billion as of December 31. Of this volume, the main portion of financing was represented by sustainable real estate at about EUR 1.03 billion, followed by renewable energy at EUR 0.13 billion.

Sustainable financing – corporate and institutional customers

<i>Share of sustainable financing (December 31, 2024)</i>	<i>In EUR million</i>	<i>In per cent</i>
Sustainable real estate	1 008 332 061	66 per cent
Renewable energy	132 705 314	9 per cent
Energy efficiency measures	0	- per cent
Sustainable mobility	10 104 640	1 per cent
Water supply, sewage treatment and waste management	7 243 510	0 per cent
Sustainable forestry and farming	0	- per cent
Manufacturing industry	0	- per cent
ESG-KPI linked loans	139 207 875	9 per cent
ESG-rating linked loans	52 500 171	3 per cent
Subtotal (utilized line)	1 350 093 570	89 per cent
Unutilized line	173 013 912	11 per cent
Sustainable financing	1 523 107 482	100 per cent

As this is an ongoing process, there are no specific time horizons defined for completing this action. As a first step, in-depth ESG engagement is needed. If significant financial resources are needed for the implementation of action, these will be identified and calculated in the next reporting period.

Sustainable real estate

Real estate and construction are among the key industries on the radar of those that are involved in the green economy and finance. Thus, TBG, together with the parent company RBI, is committed to being a pioneer in the industry, which means that it does not follow only the market, but rather strives for sectoral strategies that reflect its leading role in banking. Therefore, TBG follows RBI sectoral policy encompassing real estate and construction with the main goal of defining the categories for the transition to a green economy.

The policy defines the engagement criteria based on ESG clusters and provides EAD portfolio targets for 2025 and 2030 for construction, and 2025 for real estate. In order to monitor these targets, a Power BI monitoring tool was developed, which shows the portfolio distribution and in the case of deviation from the targets, notifies the relevant stakeholders (e.g. industry lead, sustainable finance) and negotiates paths with these parties to solve the breach.

In 2024, the volume of financing utilized at TBG in sustainable real estate was EUR 1.03 million as of December 31. Moreover, sustainable real estate finance is one of the most important asset categories in the volume of finance with a positive impact on the environment and climate with 66 per cent of the total EUR 1.52 billion of sustainable financing at TBG.

On the funding side, the total volume of green building assets in the TBG Green Bond portfolio amounts to EUR 686 million, making it one of the main contributing industries with 93 per cent of the overall TBG Green Bond portfolio as published in the latest Allocation and Impact Report as of December 31, 2023. The real estate projects included in the eligible green portfolio have lower energy consumption than the average level for real estate in Slovakia. This leads to an annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 45,366 tCO₂ per year, representing approx. 72 tCO₂ per EUR 1 m invested according to Tatra banka's Green Bond Allocation and Impact Report published in 2024 with data as of December 31, 2023.

As part of the Science Based Targets, TBG is committed to reducing GHG emissions from the commercial real estate sector within its corporate portfolio by 56 per cent per m² by 2030 from the 2020 base year. If significant monetary amounts of CapEx and OpEx are identified when implementing the action plan, the allocations will be estimated in the next reporting period.

Renewable energy, energy efficiency, electrification

The 2023 World Energy Transition Outlook (World Energy Transitions Outlook 2023: 1.5-degree pathway (irena.org)), explicitly identified renewable energy, energy efficiency, and electrification as key transition drivers, broadly enabled by the technological advancements of renewable energy production capacities. Moreover, it highlights that even though considerable progress has been made in the past decade, financing institutions should prioritize supporting the construction of such infrastructure.

According to the report, limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees requires cutting carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by around 37 gigatons (Gt) from 2022 levels and achieving net-zero emissions in the energy sector by 2050. This translates into an additional USD 47 trillion in cumulative investments required by 2050 to remain on the 1.5-degree pathway.

Renewable energy

Renewable energy consists of solar, wind (onshore and offshore), hydro and rooftop solar. The build out of renewable energy production will contribute an estimated 25 per cent to global CO₂ reduction. An estimated annual deployment of approx. 1,000 GW of renewable power is required to stay on a 1.5-degree pathway (according to the World Energy Transitions Outlook 2023: 1.5-degree Pathway (irena.org)).

In 2024, the volume of financing committed to renewable energy investment projects by TBG was EUR 133 million as of December 31, which, alongside a solid pipeline and significant demand growth expected, provides a good basis for future business development.

According to the latest TBG Green Bond Allocation and Impact Report, TBG's renewable energy loan portfolio generated an estimated annual saving of 15,245 tCO₂, equivalent to approximately 318 tCO₂ per EUR 1 million invested.

Key steps to further increase the renewable energy business segment are to increase TBG's track record with established relationship customers and undertake the financing of projects under newly implemented regulatory regimes.

As this is an ongoing process, there are no specific time horizons defined for completing this action.

Sustainable mobility

In focus are electric vehicles, public transport (EV fleet), battery production and EV charging infrastructure. Broad electrification of transport and industrial processes will contribute to an estimated 19 per cent global CO₂ reduction. Electrification is set to become the main energy carrier, accounting for 50 per cent of the total final energy consumption by 2050.

TBG is actively looking into opportunities from battery production to automotive and utilities industries.

As this is an ongoing process, there are no specific time horizons defined for completing this action.

Retail banking

In line with the climate and environmental business strategy and its first pillar, one of the key targets of retail banking is to enhance the green loan offer to retail customers.

The focus is on supporting the bank's customers in their green transition and becoming their first choice for retail ESG products. TBG developed solutions which aim at better understanding customers' carbon footprints and provided products with an environmental and social impact that allow retail customers to receive a superior supply of sustainability-oriented solutions. The bank aims to further increase new green and social loan sales to private individuals and small-business customers, and therefore advise customers on the possibility of green unsecured purpose loans (i.e. loans with a distinctive purpose to improve energy efficiency of properties. The purpose of the loan must be validated through the approval process) and green mortgage loans (secured by real estate and made available exclusively to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, new and/or existing transactions with a specific use of proceeds as defined by the Framework for Green and Social Loans).

TBG is aligned with the RBI commitment to integrate sustainability into retail banking operations. A summary of the key goals is as follows:

- Offer green loans and ESG-focused products: the bank aims to increase the availability of green mortgages, unsecured ESG loans, and other environmentally and socially responsible products for retail customers.
- Help customers with their ESG transition: the bank will develop resources and tools to empower retail clients on their sustainability journey.
- Educate retail staff on ESG: the bank is committed to training employees on ESG principles and their impact on retail banking, enabling them to better assist customers.

Prevention of greenwashing and negative ESG impacts

To tackle the topics of negative ESG impacts and greenwashing prevention within sustainable finance transactions, TBG has implemented different processes aligned with the overall RBI Group approach, which include the ESG expert opinion, the greenwashing prevention check, and the establishment of an exclusion list of all corporate activities in which TBG does not wish to be involved. In addition, employees receive regular training on identifying certain signals which indicate that certain activities and sectors are particularly critical from a sustainability perspective.

ESG expert opinion

An ESG expert's opinion is prepared for particularly critical customers, specifically for critical projects. The ESG expert opinion evaluates the ESG impact of the transaction at project and company level and assesses its impact on the environment and social issues. It also includes a qualitative assessment and presents a conclusion on whether the transaction should be pursued from an ESG impact point of view. Consequently, the ESG expert opinion provides decision makers with more detailed information and enables them to consider ESG impacts in their lending decisions. It therefore plays a key role in preventing negative impacts from an ESG perspective. The assessment in the ESG expert opinion takes the following aspects into account: industry impact based on the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) Impact Radar; company- and project-related negative impact on key sustainability issues and their mitigation measures; past and current controversies and incidents; the legal environment (i.e. whether high environmental and social standards are ensured through EU regulations).

At TBG, the ESG expert opinion is issued by ESG experts under the guidance of RBI AG's Sustainable Finance Department. To formalize and standardize the process, an ESG expert opinion tool has been set up internally and a workshop was held to train local ESG experts on how to write an ESG expert opinion and how to navigate through the tool. Follow-up training will be established.

Greenwashing prevention check

RBI has established a process to prevent greenwashing and has rolled it out across the whole group as part of the RBI Group ESG Rulebook. TBG has implemented the greenwashing prevention check and commits to certain internal process steps, which must be complied with in the event of a sustainable transaction with a customer. In particular, ESG experts from RBI AG's Sustainable Finance team are involved in the bid phase, the decision phase and the execution phase of a sustainable financing transaction. The greenwashing prevention check focuses on the structure of sustainable financial products, including products that are designated as green, social, sustainability-linked or similar. For the definitions of sustainable business transactions, standards such as the Loan Markets Association guidelines, the ICMA Principles and the EU Taxonomy Regulation were applied. These are used for qualification and (de)flagging of business transactions and form the basis for the greenwashing prevention process. In other words, the greenwashing prevention check is a precondition for RBI's involvement in sustainable finance products and must therefore be followed by the members of the whole RBI Group. The check is applied for all sustainable finance products. By involving RBI AG ESG experts in ESG transactions, RBI provides a further supervisory body to minimize greenwashing risks and contribute to greenwashing prevention.

Own operations

Environmental actions

A variety of options are available to enhance sustainability within the company. At TBG, these range from building management and energy reduction measures, to increasing the share of material recycled, and staging information campaigns for employees. The actions taken to increase the sustainability of own operations are within the local sustainability management's expertise to inform which actions will have the biggest impact. In general, all actions are designed to be implemented TBG wide.

Many actions are ongoing processes, such as energy-efficient adaptations for heating and cooling systems, increasing the waste recycling rate, and the electrification of TBG's fleet. An overview of several key actions as well as their implementation can be found in the table below.

The implementation rate of the various measures is consistently high, especially in energy savings and energy efficiency. This provides an important contribution to climate protection and additionally reduces costs at TBG sites. The use of public transport is encouraged to reduce CO₂ emissions associated with business trips and travel to work. Bicycle storage facilities are also offered at all sites. Training courses and information platforms for employees are also offered to improve awareness of climate protection and heighten the commitment to sustainability issues within the company.

All actions in the environmental areas that are material to TBG are outlined in the overview below:

Topic	Measure	SK
Environmental certificates	ISO 14001	✓
	ISO 50001	
	External energy audit	✓
Energy savings and efficiency	LED	✓
	Light sensors	✓
	Evening/weekend mode	✓
	Computer/printer with energy labels	✓
	Adaptions in heating/cooling	✓
	IT with environmental standards	✓
	Adjustments to the building envelope	
Renewable energy	Purchasing renewable electricity	✓
Business travel & commuting	Support of public transport	
	Bicycle parking spaces	✓
Fleet	CO2 reduction measures	✓
	E-cars, hybrid vehicles	✓
Paper consumption	Measures to reduce consumption	✓
	Paper with an environmental label	✓
Waste	Waste sorting	✓
	Waste management system	✓
	Increase of waste recycling	✓
	Measures to reduce waste	✓
Water	Measures to reduce consumption	✓
Employee information	e.g. in the form of training and via the intranet	✓

E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Value chain

Lending portfolio (non-financial corporation)

TBG's financed emissions target is at the first stage set for corporate business. The methodology for the calculation of the financed emission target has been applied at the parent company level for the whole RBI Group as described below. Local responsibility for TBG's target setting and calculation methodology lies with Capital and Portfolio Management within Tatra banka. The target itself takes part of ESG risk policy, and is approved by Tatra banka's Management Board. The commitment towards financed emissions is defined through a reduction in the financed emissions of Tatra banka's corporate portfolio.

The backbone of net-zero emissions is the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (the IPCC). Financial institutions should establish their emission reduction targets in line with category C1 of the AR6, i.e. the 1.5-degree pathway with no or limited overshoot. TBG's approach to setting targets is strictly aligned with the RBI Group involving the following considerations, guidelines, and components: in order to set science-based targets and be compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees, a diverse range of climate scenarios have been considered to detect relevant environmental, societal, technology, market and policy-related developments and determine decarbonization levers RBI also considered the Emissions Gap Report 2023 by the United Nations Environment Program as a part of the framework. Accordingly, the Nationally Determined Contributions in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the National Energy and Climate Plans of the EU Commission repositories were examined. National pledges demonstrate the decarbonization paths of countries as declared by themselves. RBI compared national pledges to net-zero pathways and noticed that in most cases, national pledges are less ambitious than net-zero scenario decarbonization pathways. In such cases, RBI applied net-zero scenario reduction pathways to ensure that the pathways are followed in line with net-zero projections.

There are two main approaches for setting financed emissions targets: the absolute contraction approach (ACA) and the sectoral decarbonization approach (SDA). The ACA (overarching target) is a one-size fits all approach (<https://sciencebasedtargets.org/news/understand-science-based-targets-methods-climate-action>) that enables companies to deliver their absolute emissions values in line with global decarbonization pathways while the SDA entails carbon-intensity metrics. Both approaches have their own benefits and limitations. As a starting point, RBI Group opted for the ACA and set an overarching target for the non-financial corporate portfolio in line with the 1.5-degree pathway. Following our rigorous research and exploration of scientific/academic writings, practices applied for decarbonization, and reading through climate scenarios and pathways, RBI inferred that several scenarios do not provide GHG data whereas the CSRD require undertakings to disclose their values in GHG. RBI is a PCAF signatory, thus financed emissions are disclosed in GHG (CO₂e), and therefore, scenarios including GHG are of priority.

The scenario RBI has chosen is the net zero orderly transition scenario of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). The NGFS, a group of central banks and supervisors, develops their scenarios phase-by-phase, and RBI applied their scenario of the current phase (phase 4). To note, the NGFS provides several scenarios that include different projections such as delayed transition, well below 2 degrees, and so on. RBI's choice, in line with 1.5-degree pathway requirement, has been the net zero orderly transition scenario, which is an ambitious scenario that limits global

warming to 1.4 degrees in line with AR6 of the IPCC. At the time of the IPCC AR6, the NGFS scenario, then in phase 2, was an acceptable scenario as referenced by the IPCC. Phase 4, published in late 2023, follows the same structures while offering more granularity. In addition, the International Monetary Fund, in cooperation with the NGFS, curated NGFS phase 4 scenarios and published them on their climate change dashboard. This enabled a country-specific view of GHG emissions as a combination of CO₂ and non-CO₂ emissions (non-CO₂ emissions are other gases under the Kyoto protocol in the NGFS).

The NGFS scenario draws upon Integrated Assessment Models. Integrated Assessment Models are scientific models that provide links to societal structures, economic facts and projections, and they also take biosphere and atmosphere into account. This synthesizing approach is based on human-Earth interplay. Hence, although RBI takes into account the granularity of the SDA on specific sectors, RBI opted for an overarching target based on the NGFS scenario due to extensive lack of other industries under the current SDA framework and inadequate information about GHG guidance in scenarios SDAs built on the pathways. It should also be noted that the NGFS scenarios, in themselves, and as stated by the NGFS, consist of sectoral granularity to an extent that is above average compared with other scenarios assessed by the IPCC AR6 (https://www.ngfs.net/sites/default/files/medias/documents/ngfs_guidance_note_on_the_scenarios.pdf p.4). The main categories under the IAM are energy-industries, transportation, and buildings. As is the case with several other scenarios, as well as the NGFS scenario, immediate action and significant changes are projected into the energy mix. The scenario's immediacy can be noticed through the sharper decreases projected by 2030 and 2035, having a time-path until 2050, where net-zero scenarios are to provide 0 or lower net CO₂. Furthermore, RBI will continue to explore sectoral approaches, also keeping our stance that they will extend and develop further. In RBI's case, although it assumes alignment of the portfolio with country-specific macroeconomics, the ACA fits the case for the beginning of this dynamic process as our portfolio does not carry significant exposures in sensitive industries such as thermal coal and oil upstream. RBI's baseline year has been determined as the last year of the financed emissions disclosure, and the data used was the NGFS scenario curated by the International Monetary Fund in order to apply the decarbonization path toward the target year of 2030.

Pursuant to these considerations and having the possibility to have country-specific data, RBI Group applied global decarbonization paths based on a portfolio approach, as the underlying modelling entails the above-mentioned sectoral consideration. This cross-sectoral approach enabled us to project GHG emissions for the target year in line with the 1.5-degree pathway required by the CSRD. These levers are expected to contribute to achieving the GHG emissions reduction target as they reflect cross-sectoral projections based on weighted exposure. Specifically, TBG sets a financed emission reduction target of 21.9 per cent for corporate business by 2030. The financed emissions target has been set in 2024 with 2023 as the base year, therefore the comparisons will be reported in the upcoming years. The target for financed emissions will be evaluated based on the reduction of financed emissions on a yearly basis.

While setting the target, RBI involved all stakeholders such as Corporate Business, Risk Management, and the Sustainable Finance team, and finally its Management Board approved these targets. TBG's Board of Directors approved the financed emission target as well. RBI aimed to follow the best practices and knowledge in the industry through this approach, as noticed, physical emission intensities, although widely used, do not guarantee the same percentage of decrease in financed emissions that employ a different metric (kgCO₂e/euro). This might lead to an unprecedented outcome such as non-decreasing or inadequately decreasing financed emissions while even physical emissions or their intensities flow as projected. Another risk point is the volatility

and non-comparability of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) standards to date. Nonetheless, as a financial institution, RBI is aware that it is necessary to work on that basis despite such a propensity to volatility in the current standards.

As the scenarios for decarbonization do not provide specific guidance for scopes other than scope 1 (e.g. IEA NZE 2050), RBI applied a pro-rata decarbonization share for the other scopes. RBI also considers that scope 3 is more vulnerable to volatility and double-counting; in that respect, targets are set including Scope 1 and Scope 2 at this time. RBI will continue its development of sectoral approaches which are used for internal steering particular to the non-financial corporations portfolio.

Pursuant to the target setting disclosed in line with the 1.5-degree pathway under the IPCC and in line with the CSRD provisions, TBG will track and report financed emissions and their intensity (in kgCO₂e/euro) in subsequent years to disclose how the portfolio is developing based on the initial settings towards the target year of 2030.

	2030	2050
Cross-sector reductions pathway based on the year 2023 as the base year	21.9 per cent	

Table: The reduction target from 2023 to 2030.

It should be noted that targets set attribute to covered emissions for the non-financial corporations lending portfolio (see Section E1-6). For the 2023 baseline year, scope 1 and scope 2 total financed emissions for the lending portfolio of the non-financial corporations were: 803 078 tCO₂e. The relevant financed emission intensity for 2023 was: 157 kgCO₂e/thousand EUR. Hence, the 2030 financed emissions intensity as target is: 122 kgCO₂e/thousand EUR.

Retail mortgage loans

The RBI Group approach has been applied when calculating the emissions from retail mortgage loans. The baseline of emissions for 2024 has been calculated at the RBI Group level and individually for portfolios of all network banks including TBG. This calculation will serve TBG as a basis for future plans regarding emission target setting. However, before setting a target, TBG maintains a monitoring period of at least one year, with the aim of thoroughly understanding the drivers as well as uncertainties in the data, to ensure the stability and consistency of the methodology and the results. Considering these points, TBG might set targets in 2025.

Own operations

For own operations, CO₂ emission reduction targets are used to steer towards more sustainable business practices. In alignment with the 1.5-degree target, the parent company RBI has set a 42 per cent CO₂ emission reduction target in Scope 1 and 2 by 2030. Due to the expansion of the consolidation scope for reporting in 2024, this year has been set as the new baseline. Comparisons to previous years are therefore not possible. The TBG ESG strategy is currently reflecting the well below 2 degrees reduction pathway, therefore the existing strategy will be updated and the ESG strategy 2.0 aligned with the 1.5-degree target will be introduced during the 2025 reporting year (as described in Chapter E1-1 Transition Plan, Own Operations). Until then, TBG is aligned with the RBI Group approach and will contribute towards the RBI Group goal to reduce CO₂ emissions by 42 per cent by 2030. TBG will primarily focus on fleet electrification and increasing renewable energy use including installation of solar panels in selected locations.

E1-5: Energy consumption and mix

Own operations

The energy consumption accounts for 755,30 tCO₂e and is a significant source of emissions for TBG's own operations. Despite the stricter calculation factors and a renewed increase in the use of office buildings, energy consumption has decreased significantly. The emissions arise in Scope 2 in particular, but also in Scopes 1 and 3. TBG's total energy consumption was around 8.5 GWh in 2024. The average energy consumption per employee per year is 2.32 GWh. TBG's proportion of renewable energy is 40 per cent.

Energy consumption and mix	2024
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products (MWh)	1,33
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	2 096,34
Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	1,77
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)	0,09
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	2 822,98
Total energy consumption from fossil sources (MWh)	4 922,50
Percentage of fossil sources in total energy consumption (per cent)	54,89
Total energy consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	490,96
Percentage of energy consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (per cent)	5,47
Fuel consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	4,57
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	3 531,70
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	18,87
Total energy consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	3 555,14
Percentage of renewable sources in total energy consumption (per cent)	39,64
Total energy consumption excluding nuclear (MWh)	8 477,64

E1-6: Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions

Value chain

Since 2020, RBI has calculated and published its Scope 3 category 15 financed GHG emissions in the consolidated RBI Group Sustainability Report, which encompassed TBG as well, i.e. the indirect downstream emissions associated with its lending and investment activities. This has been an important step in identifying sectors on which to focus our efforts to mitigate the negative impact on the environment of our customers' activities.

The methodology applied has been based on the PCAF standard – the most widely accepted, GHG protocol-compliant standard for financed emissions calculations. With the 2024 year end publication, the scope of the calculations has been enlarged by including the following for the first time:

- Scope 3 relating to all our sectors in our financed emissions calculations, to include our customers' indirect upstream and downstream emissions according to the PCAF standard recommendation
- A first estimation of financed emissions associated with mortgage asset class.

An overview of the PCAF asset classes in scope for the year end 2024 calculations has been provided below, with an indication of the coverage achieved in each asset class. Coverage of less than 100 per cent is the result of data gaps or due to financed emissions calculation according to PCAF not being applicable to a specific asset category.

Financed emissions asset distribution and coverage

<i>Financed emissions asset distribution and coverage</i>	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>Emission intensity tCO2e/ million EUR</i>	<i>Weighted data quality (High = 1 , Low= 5)</i>
<i>in EUR</i>		<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Central banks	1 497 617 699	-	100%
Central government	3 695 389 629	3 618 884 149	98%
Credit institutions	463 954 980	274 436 585	59%
Other financial corporations	265 907 386	252 789 847	95%
Non-financial corporations	6 405 782 896	5 241 010 229	82%
Households	8 139 595 212	6 202 147 463	76%
Accumulated impairment	-252 041 696	-	0%
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-2 951 950	-	0%
Financial assets excluding trading assets	20 213 254 156	15 589 268 272	77%
Other assets	648 523 852	15 166 271	2%
Total	20 861 778 008	15 604 434 543	75%

The PCAF asset class of vehicle loans, which are non-material to our overall portfolio, is outside the scope of the calculations.

In total, TBG financed GHG emissions calculations have covered 44 per cent of TBG's total assets. The PCAF standard sets out requirements for determining the portion of customers' emissions that can be attributed to a financial institution. Customer-specific GHG emissions data has been used in the calculation where available. This data allows a more precise assessment of financed emissions, but availability is still limited. For close to 26 per cent of exposure in covered PCAF asset classes, total financed emissions were calculated based on data collected from customers (2023: 29 per cent), while the remainder had to be estimated based on methodologies set out in the PCAF standard. TBG has been conducting an extensive data collection exercise in an effort to constantly improve the quality of our calculations. Estimates for customer Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions have been derived using emission factors, representing average (physical or economic activity-based) emissions intensity values for specific industries and countries. The main source of emission factors has been the PCAF database.

Avoided emissions have been reported separately and have not been added to the total financed emissions. In line with the GHG protocol, there has been no netting with positive emissions from the portfolio. As the name suggests, avoided emissions are those that have been avoided by investing in renewable energy projects compared to emissions that would have been created in the absence of the particular project.

In previous years, financed emissions have been disclosed at a consolidated RBI Group level. TBG has issued a separate sustainability report for the first time. Taking into consideration data which have been published at the RBI Group level, despite an increase in the gross carrying amount covered (plus 6.2 per cent year-on-year), customers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions have shown a decrease of 9.3 per cent. One of the reasons for this was that more customer-specific GHG emissions data was available for the GHG calculation. The PCAF parameters from September 2024 have been applied in the latest financed emissions calculation. The value for the PCAF data quality score, the measure of the quality of data used to estimate financed emissions, shows a score of 4.0, which indicates the low availability of customer data. Further details on the change in the data quality are provided in the table below showing the results of the calculation on the level of the PCAF asset classes.

Sovereign Scope 1 production financed emissions have been disclosed twice, in line with the PCAF requirements, with the first calculation including the net effect of the land use, land use change, and forestry sectors, while this effect has been excluded in the second calculation. The results obtained have amounted to 1,22 million tons of CO₂e if the net effect of LULUCF are included, and 1,55 million tons of CO₂e if these sectors are excluded. Emission factors have been primarily sourced from the PCAF database and represent the emission intensity of the countries' respective economies (GDP expressed in purchasing power parity terms). The high data quality score achieved reflects the good quality of the underlying data, obtained directly from the GHG inventories that countries have been required to regularly maintain. It is also important to highlight that, to some extent, sovereign emissions can be expected to overlap with those of our corporate portfolio, provided activities at the source of the corporate emissions are in countries and sectors covered by the national GHG inventories. Therefore, the emissions of the asset class sovereign debt are not included in the total sums of financed emissions in the following tables (e.g. Financed emissions by PCAF asset classes, Total greenhouse gas emissions in detail etc.) to avoid double counting of uncertain magnitude. The financed emissions of the asset class sovereign debt are transparently reported below the line total.

Financed emissions by PCAF asset class

<i>Financed emissions by PCAF asset class</i>	<i>Gross carrying amount covered by emissions calculation</i>	<i>Financed emissions in tCO₂e</i>		<i>Financed emissions in tCO₂e</i>		<i>Weighted data quality (High = 1 , Low= 5)</i>
<i>in EUR</i>		<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 3</i>	<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 3</i>
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
Business loans	3 973 782 678	697 603	1 442 272	176	4	4
Corporate bonds	351 375 642	9 159	26 555	26	4	4
Commercial real estate	1 435 229 734	29 422	-	20	4	-
Project finance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	6 197 547 513	69 846	-	11	4	-
Total	11 957 935 566	806 030	1 468 827	67	4	4
Project finance, electricity generation - avoided emissions	42 903 488	9 837	-	229	-	-
Sovereign - incl. LU	3 603 595 489	1 220 873	-	339	1	-
Sovereign - excl. LU	3 603 595 489	1 547 532	-	429	1	-

The table above shows the results of TBG’s financed emissions calculations including customers’ Scope 3 emissions for PCAF asset class business loans and unlisted equity, listed equity and corporate bonds, and project finance. TBG would like to highlight that the Scope 3 financed emissions imply double counting of emissions in a bank’s own portfolio. This has been because some of the customers’ Scope 3 emissions will already be accounted for in Scope 1 and 2 of other RBI customers as long as the latter has been part of the former’s value chain – either upstream (as suppliers) or downstream (as customers).

TBG, together with the RBI Group, has been striving to stabilize the data quality, calculation framework and scope of its own financed emission calculations. TBG also understands that the measure of PCAF data quality and stability of financed emissions results have not been exclusively driven by its own efforts, but also reflect the soundness and comprehensiveness of the data TBG depends on, namely, customers’ own disclosures and external databases. TBG expects corporate disclosures to progressively converge towards best practice and provide the most comprehensive coverage, supported by the improved harmonization of reporting requirements.

The table below provides the distribution of financed emissions by NACE sector classification within PCAF asset classes of business loans and unlisted equity and equity, listed equity and corporate bonds, project finance, and commercial real estate.

Financed emissions by the NACE sector

<i>Financed emissions by NACE sector</i>	<i>Gross carrying amount covered by emissions calculation</i>	<i>Financed emissions in tCO₂e</i>	<i>Emission intensity tCO₂e/ million EUR</i>	<i>Weighted data quality (high = 1, low= 5)</i>			
<i>in EUR</i>		<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 3</i>	<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 3</i>	<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 3</i>
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
Real estate activities	997 744 154	23 679	20 814	24	97	4	4
Manufacturing	826 670 616	179 198	345 804	217	420	4	4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	758 463 953	137 615	409 148	181	545	4	4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	566 026 244	47 399	395 307	84	891	3	3
Financial and insurance activities	489 216 053	5 266	18 155	11	51	4	4
Transportation and storage	442 893 650	51 390	66 142	116	169	4	4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	298 883 583	127 835	49 583	428	166	4	4
Information and communication	245 391 582	5 646	16 249	23	80	4	4
Other service activities	180 619 862	4 891	3 451	27	230	4	4
Construction	173 954 093	6 309	34 383	36	355	4	4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	232 291 311	123 239	48 213	531	208	4	4
Administrative and support service activities	157 775 595	6 839	14 535	43	99	4	4
Human health and social work activities	141 305 696	5 804	23 597	41	167	4	4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	41 282 355	2 481	6 347	60	154	4	4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	75 639 615	4 748	9 646	63	128	4	4
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	51 234 125	9	36	0	1	4	4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	33 375 602	205	-	6	-	4	-
Accommodation and food service activities	35 511 499	3 171	6 780	89	206	4	4
Education	5 953 411	122	224	21	38	4	4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3 353 324	136	106	41	73	4	4
Mining and quarrying	2 801 731	201	307	72	110	4	4
Total	5 760 388 053	736 184	1 468 827	128	340	4	4

In addition, the distribution of the financed emissions calculation results are shown distributed across the top ten countries by exposure.

Financed emissions by country

<i>Financed emissions by country</i>	<i>Gross carrying amount covered by emissions calculation</i>	<i>Financed emissions in tCO₂e</i>		<i>Emission intensity tCO₂e/ million EUR</i>		<i>Weighted data quality (High = 1, Low= 5)</i>	
		<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 3</i>	<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 3</i>	<i>Scope 1, 2</i>	<i>Scope 3</i>
<i>in EUR</i>	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
SK	11 267 117 458	748 234	1 127 426	66	303	4	4
CZ	271 592 959	13 988	19 234	52	82	4	4
DE	106 951 952	29 728	269 774	278	2 523	3	3
LU	84 131 424	219	1 311	3	16	3	3
AT	53 777 493	6 553	10 928	122	208	2	2
HU	48 158 589	2 948	13 359	61	1 803	4	2
NL	40 160 313	317	1 200	8	30	4	4
FR	28 118 052	709	19 343	25	688	2	2
4W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CY	16 960 644	534	3 051	31	191	4	4
Rest of the world	40 966 682	2 801	3 201	68	108	4	4
Total	11 957 935 566	806 030	1 468 827	67	340	4	4

Own operations

Greenhouse gas emissions

The data relating to own operations is collected for TBG, which includes the head office and the material Slovak subsidiaries.

Quantitative data relating to own operations was collected using the ESG Cockpit software, and data are validated using the four eye principle. In previous years, the data has been disclosed at an RBI Group consolidated level, and Tatra banka published a voluntary Sustainability Report 2023. The environmental indicators include data for both the head office and the branches, thus covering all employees. TBG's carbon footprint is evaluated based on the annual reduction in CO₂ emissions measured in metric tons. Energy consumption is evaluated based on the total energy consumption in kWh and renewable energy usage.

To enable optimal support for corporate environmental management, the measures taken and the consumption data are regularly analyzed using appropriate company-specific key figures. One important way of achieving the environmental targets is to reduce consumption before emissions occur. Energy efficiency plays an important role in achieving this.

Data quality is collected on the basis of three grades: the best data quality is 1 (exact), followed by 2 (calculated) and 3 (estimated). For TBG's own operations data, the value is exact and calculated. Category 3 (estimated), in terms of data quality, is used in association with energy consumption from cloud services.

For 2024, total CO₂e emissions (calculated using ecoinvent emission factors) amounted to 5,416 tons (t) (location-based). Of this total, 840 tons or 19 per cent of CO₂e emissions are attributable to Scope 1, 2,020 tons (37 per cent) to Scope 2 (location-based), and 2,556 tons to Scope 3 (47 per cent).

Total greenhouse gas emissions in detail

<i>Base year: 2024</i>	
Scope 1 GHG emissions	
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	1 000,14
Scope 2 GHG emissions	
Gross location -based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	755,30
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (if appl. local factors) (tCO ₂ e)	755,30
Significant scope 3 GHG emissions	
Gross Scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2 393,48
1. Purchased goods and services (tCO ₂ e)	148,74
1a Cloud service (tCO ₂ e)	369,03
2. Capital goods (tCO ₂ e)	1 025,01
3. Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2) (tCO ₂ e)	434,38
4. Upstream transportation and distribution (tCO ₂ e)	35,83
5. Waste generated in operations (tCO ₂ e)	152,01
6. Business travel (tCO ₂ e)	228,48
7. Employee commuting (tCO ₂ e)	1 652
8. Upstream leased assets (tCO ₂ e)	-
9. Downstream transportation and distribution (tCO ₂ e)	-
10. Processing of sold products (tCO ₂ e)	-
11. Use of sold products (tCO ₂ e)	-
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products (tCO ₂ e)	-
13. Downstream leased assets (tCO ₂ e)	-
14. Franchises (tCO ₂ e)	-
15. Investments (tCO ₂ e)	2 274 857
Total GHG emissions	
Total GHG emissions location country based	2 280 657,93
Total GHG emissions market-based (if appl. local factors) (tCO ₂ e)	2 280 657,93

GHG Intensity based on net revenue

<i>2024</i>	
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ e/EUR million)	9 443
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ e/EUR million)	9 443

Resource use and circular economy

E5-1: Policies related to resource use and circular economy

When describing TBG's approach to the implementation of circular economy principles in its own operations, there are two aspects – activities performed directly in the own operations and the bank's approach towards suppliers. Sustainable procurement of materials is considered a necessary step to introducing circularity into the own operations. Circularity and resource efficiency in TBG's own operations are covered in the Environmental Policy as well as in the Supplier Code of Conduct. Principles of environmental protection to reduce the negative impact on the environment were adopted in the Environmental Policy by TBG's Management Board in 2021. The Environmental Policy states that TBG will regularly inspect and continuously improve the environmental management system to comply with ISO 14001:2015. In terms of environmental protection, TBG commits to comply with all applicable binding requirements, laws and regulations which are or might be relevant for the company. TBG aims to respect state and regional environmental policy. Moreover, the policy declares that TBG will implement preventive and economic measures in the fields of sustainable use of resources, energy, material, emissions, and waste production.

Regarding sustainable procurement, according to the Supplier Code of Conduct, suppliers are expected to minimize their environmental impact and implement measures contributing to environmental protection. Suppliers are encouraged, though the Code of Conduct, to adhere to the circular economy principles throughout the entire product life cycle. The bank's suppliers are expected to reduce energy consumption, hazardous air emissions, and CO₂ emissions. Particularly, products and services characterized by low energy consumption and reduced CO₂ emissions throughout the entire life cycle should be developed. Where possible, suppliers should limit or completely avoid the use of rare resources. It is expected that suppliers will reduce waste, and waste processing will comply with all applicable laws. The Supplier Code of Conduct and all its future changes are overseen at the level of the parent company RBI and are binding for all network banks including TBG. In TBG, the Procurement Department is responsible for the fulfillment of the Supplier Code of Conduct.

The Environmental Policy is available on Tatra banka's website [Important documents | Tatra banka](#), the Supplier Code of Conduct is accessible through the parent company RBI website [Code of Conduct](#), where it is also available in Slovak.

E5-2: Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy

Own operations

For own operations, actions regarding the improvement of circularity and the decrease of resource use are conducted by TBG's ESG team, facility management, and procurement, with the involvement of other departments if necessary. Actions are aligned with Tatra banka's Management Board and with the RBI Group ESG and sustainability management as well. TBG actively works on reducing the consumption of resources and increasing awareness regarding reuse and recycling among employees. The main activity focuses on refurbishment and recycling programs extending the lifetime of IT equipment. Reducing consumption is also reflected in a continuous decrease in paper use due to the transition to paperless operations by the digitalization of processes and documents.

Moreover, improvement in waste management, such as the recycling of biowaste introduced in 2023, allowed the amount of general waste to be minimized.

In terms of the extension of the lifetime of IT hardware, TBG established co-operation with an external company and used laptops and cell phones are passed on for refurbishment and further re-use. TBG employees also have the possibility to buy refurbished IT technology for an affordable price. This allows the bank to keep IT technology in the life cycle longer. Regarding the principles of reuse and recycling, awareness among employees is also continuously increasing. Initiatives for employees such as used clothing exchanges, book swaps, and donations of clothes are regularly organized. In 2024, the event #forblueplanet was organized in the head office building, which consisted of educational activities focusing on recycling waste. During this event, a webinar that focused on clothes recycling was also held.

The amount of IT equipment procured per quarter in 2024, as well as the amount of equipment leaving the company through reuse programs, was tracked internally. While TBG must consider technical requirements and security, efforts are made to extend the lifetime of IT equipment, in particular laptops, to reduce resource intake and maximize the usability of materials. Currently, there is no specific target set related to reused IT equipment.

These actions support TBG's overall environmental goals and targets regarding energy efficiency and CO₂ emission reduction outlined in E1.

E5-3: Targets related to resource use and circular economy

Own operations

The targets for circularity align with TBG's overall emission reduction targets for its own operations. Energy consumption and material use (specifically in IT and business travel) contribute significantly to TBG's CO₂ footprint. It is therefore in TBG's interest to continually work on reducing the environmental impact stemming from resource use. The circularity targets stated below reflect and support the Environmental Policy and Code of Conduct. The progress of the targets will be monitored on a quarterly basis in 2025.

At TBG, the sustainability manager is primarily responsible for implementing the environmental targets related to own operations as well as evaluating the degree of target attainment. The sustainability manager proposes targets for the Management Board to approve. When setting targets, responsible employees from facility management are involved. Then, ESG ambassadors from various departments across the bank support the implementation of targets. (ESRS 2 MDR-T-80h)

For 2024, the bank set and achieved targets focusing on increasing employee ESG awareness, the need to reduce waste and energy consumption:

- More than 90 per cent of new employees completed the ESG e-learning.
- A reduction in municipal waste and an increase in recycling was achieved by implementing biowaste collection in selected locations.
- A decrease in energy consumption by the bank's operations and an increase in the share of green energy to reduce the carbon footprint was achieved by installing solar panels in two selected locations.

During the ISO 14 001:2015 re-certification process, environmental targets were set for own operations for upcoming year 2025. The targets are based on the bank's carbon footprint analysis where the main focus areas have been identified. TBG aims to concentrate on the following activities, which are accompanied by specific goals:

- Increasing ESG awareness among employees – at least 90 per cent of new employees will complete e-learning on the environment and ESG.
- Reducing the bank's carbon footprint by increasing the share of electricity from renewable sources – installation of solar panels on the headquarters building. The expected reduction in total purchased electricity is approximately 2 per cent.
- Reducing energy consumption – heat supply regulation will be tested in selected locations, and an energy saving analysis will be performed in the head office building.
- Reducing the bank's carbon footprint by continuous electrification of the bank's fleet – 30 per cent of newly purchased vehicles will be electric or plug-in hybrid cars.
- Supporting the circular economy – a collection point for used clothing will be established in the head office building, which will support the circular economy and waste management practices.
- Reporting ESG activities – preparation and publication of the Sustainability Report for 2024 according to the new Accounting Act in line with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and ESRS standards. (E5-3-21; E5-3-24d, e, f; ESRS 2 MDR-T 80b, c, e, f)

The targets mainly focus on waste prevention, re-use and recycling. This is supported by continuous increase in employee awareness. From the nature of banking business, the generation of waste is not the main concern, however TBG's operations consume significant amounts of energy, thus the primary focus is put on the reduction of energy consumption and increasing share of renewable energy use. Selected indicators are monitored quarterly and communicated to all employees on intranet. The above presented targets are either mandatory arising from the regulatory requirements such as reduction of carbon footprint, or voluntary targets such as increasing employee ESG awareness or collection point for used clothing.

E5-4: Resource inflows

Own operations

As a bank, TBG mainly requires office supplies such as IT equipment as physical resources. To conduct banking business, the most important additional resource is energy, which is discussed in E1-5. The annually purchased goods and services of TBG are disclosed in Scope 3 of TBG's CO₂ emissions in E1-6, including cloud services. In addition, the emission impact of waste management is also disclosed in Scope 3. The data related to energy use and waste management are direct measurements. Cloud services are shown as estimates. To increase accuracy, TBG uses the one-time accounting of all material goods that are purchased per quarter.

See also: Climate change (E1).

Social Information

Own workforce

ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Positive and negative impacts, risks, and opportunities

The importance of the own workforce is anchored in the Employer Promise in the Strategic Roadmap for 2024/2025. TBG strives to be “*an employer of the future for smart people*”. *A place where they feel joy while being creative and making progress. An employer who does not look back but tries to move forward. One who is not afraid of the future but creates it, with people who want to create it with their uniqueness*”. The main pillars of the TBG Employer Promise are defined as working atmosphere, creative and meaningful work, and a place for work and life. TBG recognizes that each of its employees is different and perceives diversity as an asset.

Continued success can only be achieved with satisfied, motivated, and healthy employees. The risks associated with an incomplete strategy should not be underestimated. Since working in a bank is subject to high regulatory requirements and requires highly skilled employees, attention must be focused on well-qualified and well-trained staff who can successfully complete their assigned tasks. As a learning organization, TBG is aware that continuous development is necessary to maintain high standards.

TBG acknowledges its own workforce as a central part of operations and recognizes the significant impacts the business has on its employees. Tatra banka Group is committed to fostering a positive working environment and has implemented measures to address any negative impacts, ensuring the well-being and development of employees. TBG has identified key risks and opportunities related to its own workforce, including talent retention, skill development, employee well-being and satisfaction, and compliance with labor laws and regulations. These factors are regularly reviewed and aligned with TBG strategic objectives.

Employee relations

In 2024, Tatra banka Group continued to focus intensively on improving the working environment and conditions for its employees. TBG implemented various innovations and improvements in line with its employer strategy under the Employer Promise, aiming to continuously enhance the employee experience. During a challenging period economically, socio-politically, and in the context of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, TBG once again focused on strengthening internal culture and caring for its employees.

After the preparatory and design phase of the initiative, which mapped the existing corporate culture and described the desired state in 2023, TBG moved into the implementation phase of corporate culture in 2024. An internal publication called the “Map of Desired Culture” was created in both electronic and paper form. This map encompasses culture, relationship building, collaboration, and atmosphere in a holistic concept, with various cross-cutting themes forming its key elements. These include areas such as attitudes and principles, behaviors – valued and not tolerated, psychological safety, feedback, meetings and gatherings, decision-making, priorities, and rituals. At the center of the entire map is the fulfillment of TBG strategy, such as the mission, vision, and

values, and delivering the promises of the Tatra banka and Raiffeisen bank brands to both clients and employees.

More than 600 employees were involved in the phases of mapping the existing culture and designing the desired culture. Subsequently, over 500 leaders underwent intensive immersion in this topic through workshops to enable them to implement the desired culture within their teams. Conscious work on corporate culture and its enhancement has thus moved to a higher level. This project has no completion deadline, but rather a compass set for the continuous process of renewal and cultivation of the internal environment. Based on the outputs captured in the Map of Desired Culture, a new Employer Promise with the key message: "Discovering Excellence" was also created and formulated at the end of the year.

Programs supporting education as well as physical and mental health have been successfully established and continued their widespread activities available to all group employees. These primarily include activities such as *Be Better, Be Fit*, the development of remote work, and information and digital security with the unique internal series called *Mr. Hackman*. A new addition is intensive training in the field of generative artificial intelligence and the AI Ambassador Program to support the effective and responsible use of innovative AI tools in TBG, such as ChatGPT, Microsoft 365 Copilot, as well as other more specialized tools for selected job positions and roles.

Ecological initiatives and space renovations also contributed to increased satisfaction with the working environment. Tatra banka continued to renovate branches, with 80 branches featuring a new modern design and 104 cashless branches by the end of 2024, enhancing safety for both employees and clients.

In IT, TBG significantly adjusted its organizational structure in line with agile transformation to further enhance team collaboration and the Bank's ability to respond quickly and flexibly to client needs. This change better reflects the responsibilities for banking systems and TBG's business areas.

Employees appreciated the opportunity to purchase used IT equipment at favorable prices, and the simplification and digitization of several processes, especially those related to employee documentation. The new online shop with branded clothing and items, #prirodzenenajlepsi, also received very positive feedback. Numerous internal events and activities contributed to better information sharing, engagement, and adaptation to the rapidly changing environment.

In the loyalty and engagement survey, 90 per cent of employees expressed their opinions, with TBG receiving positive ratings in all three key areas: atmosphere; meaningful and creative work; and a place for work and life. The overall index reached 85 points, with a score above 75 points considered a strength and a competitive advantage for the company. Year-on-year, there was an improvement again, and the TBG achieved a new historical peak.

Thanks to long-term consistent communication, change management, and the work of managers, 95 per cent of employees reported that they understand how their work contributes to achieving TBG's strategic goals and vision. Up to 92 per cent of employees are proud that TBG actively engages as a socially responsible institution, which also contributes to a sense of fulfillment and meaningful work. As many as 94 per cent of employees are proud of their work for TBG, and 89 per cent would recommend it to family or friends.

The internal TOP CX competition to promote a "Customer Experience" culture awarded teams that contributed the most to improving the experience among services for clients and employees. TBG's

internal communication was appreciated not only by employees but also by communities of experts. The international jury of the FEIEA Grand Prix competition awarded Tatra banka with valuable nominations and a winning Grand Prix for internal communication.

Tatra banka received the TOP Employers 2024 certificate from the world-renowned TOP Employers Institute, successfully ranking the Bank among over 2,300 top employers in more than 120 countries worldwide. HR processes and employee care underwent comprehensive assessment in twenty different areas, including strategy, working environment, talent acquisition, education and development, diversity, equity and inclusion, and well-being.

TBG's volunteer and donation programs once again saw extraordinary interest, with nearly a quarter of employees actively participating. In addition to manual and material assistance, TBG also develops expert volunteer programs. These projects provide opportunities for meaningful team building and strengthen the sense of belonging and motivation to contribute to the greater good.

Working conditions

Employee relationships

Working conditions represent one of the main pillars of the TBG Employer Promise defined as "a place for work and life" in the Strategic Roadmap and impact all TBG's own employees. With regards to the working conditions for employees, TBG is aware that they are of the utmost importance for high employee satisfaction. TBG works to be a distinctive and authentic employer and therefore provides secure employment. Insecure or temporary jobs may lead to insecurity in those who are affected and prevent secure life planning, while secure employment offers financial stability and results in higher employee satisfaction. Therefore, TBG also offers benefits for part-time and temporary employees.

For some people, it might be an advantage to not be in permanent employment. Although most employees have an employment contract with TBG, there are those who work for TBG as non-employees. Non-employees can be a great help, especially on project-related tasks or in times of temporary personnel bottlenecks. However, it takes time to train and familiarize employees, which is often not possible for short-term assignments. This means that if non-employees are mainly used for simple tasks that have an end date, the aspect of further training is sidelined. Non-employees also find it difficult to develop a sense of belonging and to identify with the company. TBG therefore takes great care to ensure that, in the few cases where non-employees are engaged, they are involved in the processes and with what is going on at TBG in the same way as all other employees.

In addition to permanent employees, there are also people who are not in an employment relationship with TBG but who perform work for TBG. In such cases, the work instructions or the control and evaluation of the work resources and methods used are the responsibility of TBG. There are people who come to TBG under a service contract between TBG and another company. Specifically, TBG has a contract with an IT company and uses external IT specialists to perform specific tasks.

TBG employs trainees as well and these are usually university students employed for a fixed period to perform specific tasks. In general, trainees undertake supportive and administrative tasks without any independent responsibility.

TBG also offers university students the opportunity to enter into internship contracts. These contracts are signed between TBG and the university. Such internships usually last several days. The number of hours per week is individually agreed. Interns also carry out supportive and administrative work without any independent areas of responsibility.

TBG only enters into fixed-term contracts for regular members of staff in exceptional cases, but the first three months of an employment contract are fixed-term. After that period, the fixed-term contract changes to a permanent contract.

TBG fulfills all legal requirements regarding working time and is aware of the advantages of flexible and fair working time. TBG is aware that overtime can result in a reduction in quality of life and mental and physical health. TBG places great importance on a good work-life balance. Additionally, flexible working hours and working from home increase employee satisfaction and have positive effects on employee health. The option to work flexibly and working from home enable individuals to better tailor their free time to their personal needs. The potential negative material impacts related to own workforce incidents is expected to be of individual nature.

Health

The physical and mental health of TBG employees is extremely important and becomes even more relevant in times of change. The positive impact of health and safety measures covers improved employee physical and mental health, and greater well-being and performance. TBG's targeted initiatives, such as webinars on physical and mental health, communication on the intranet available to all employees, and health-related activities are ongoing over the whole year. Information regarding specific activities can be found in Chapter S1-4.

Adequate wages

As outlined below, TBG adheres to the RBI Group Total Rewards Management Policy. Specifically, the "General RBI Group Compensation Principles – Overview" section defines the basic fair pay principles, ensuring that remuneration is in line with employees' tasks and responsibilities. Positive impacts encompass financial stability, which fosters higher employee satisfaction. A higher salary offers a higher standard of living, more independence, and more opportunities to take care of one's own relaxation and health. All TBG employees are paid an adequate wage.

Employee involvement

Employee involvement is of great importance for TBG as well as for employees. Capturing the mood among employees and their needs offers the opportunity to address them, reveal possible problems, and take measures to improve employee satisfaction. For employees, it means having a voice, being heard, and thereby enhancing employee engagement and loyalty. At TBG, there are several options to ensure employee participation through the regular "chat with the Board", the employee engagement survey and HR business partners, giving employees the opportunity to ask questions and raise concerns. All TBG employees are provided with the opportunity to ask questions and raise concerns.

Equal treatment and opportunities

Diversity, equity, and inclusion

TBG is dedicated to reducing societal inequality through diversity management, particularly in empowering women, employing individuals with disabilities, and supporting members of disadvantaged communities. TBG understands that the commitment to diversity not only fulfills a crucial societal function but also sets the Bank as a role model. By creating an inclusive working environment, everyone can be themselves. Diversity can positively impact individual employees by fostering a sense of inclusion and belonging, enhancing job satisfaction, and providing opportunities for personal growth. It can also open employees to different perspectives, improving cultural competence and broadening their worldview. However, it may require individuals to adapt to different communication styles and cultural norms. Diversity management can also have a positive or negative impact on health. Poorly managed diversity can cause exclusion, discrimination, and lower motivation, harming job satisfaction and well-being. TBG respects the fact that each of us is different, supports diversity, and tolerates different opinions and attitudes. The nature of potential material negative impacts related to the topics of diversity, gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value, measures against violence and harassment in the workplace is expected to be related to individual incidents.

Employee development

Comprehensive learning opportunities foster professional and personal development. By offering clear pathways for growth and development, the Bank positively impacts employee satisfaction and motivation. Detailed information can be found in Chapter S1-4, Employee Development.

Other work-related rights

Data security and privacy for individuals means preserving their autonomy, dignity, and freedom in line with legal norms. Mishandling of data can lead to data leaks, which interfere with employee freedoms and can lead to negative psychological and legal consequences, and damage of trust. Data security and privacy issues harm employee autonomy, dignity, and freedom bringing the fear of unwarranted intrusion or exploitation. The nature of material negative impacts related to data privacy and security is expected to be related to individual incidents.

Financial risks and opportunities (own operations)

The material financial effects of sustainability matters related to our own workforce are associated with the training and skills development of employees. This could potentially result in financial risk in the short and medium term. Financial risks are related to the loss of qualified employees, the necessity to pay for external experts, and the loss of know-how.

Financial opportunities are associated with gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value and diversity topics. Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value strengthen employee relationships and increase job satisfaction, making TBG an attractive employer, which leads to increased know-how and better performance.

Opportunities related to a diverse working environment lie in increased employee satisfaction and better employee relationships.

S1-1: Policies related to own workforce

In the following paragraphs, TBG focuses on policies related to its own workforce. All policies relevant to own workforce are established at the RBI Group level, then implemented in individual banks. The policies are also implemented at TBG and are mainly published internally. Further information on policy monitoring and how TBG policies are made available to key stakeholder groups can be found in the chapter on policy frameworks as governance instruments.

TBG has established policies that promote a safe, inclusive, and engaging workplace. TBG's main actions in this area are directed towards continuous improvement of diversity, equity, and inclusion, as well as health and safety. The Principles of Ethical Conduct at TBG resulting from the RBI Code of Conduct and the RBI Human Rights Policy deal with respect for the human rights of employees, engagement with employees, and measures to provide remedies for human rights impacts. The policies aim at the elimination of discrimination and harassment and cover the following grounds for discrimination: racial and ethnic origin, color, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, religion, and political opinion. Furthermore, they commit to including people from groups at particular risk of vulnerability and mention the procedures to ensure discrimination is prevented.

Principles of Ethical Conduct at Tatra banka Group

The Principles of Ethical Conduct at Tatra banka Group are the locally adapted framework resulting from the RBI Group Code of Conduct. The RBI Group Code of Conduct and the Principles of Ethical Conduct at Tatra banka Group are publicly available on the Tatra banka website in the important documents section ([Important documents | Tatra banka](#)). The RBI Group Code of Conduct is considered the most important RBI framework (see Chapter G1-1: Business conduct policies and corporate culture).

The Principles of Ethical Conduct at Tatra banka Group formalizes TBG's approach towards its own employees under the section of employee relations. TBG aims to be an *employer of the future for smart people and provide a place where employees would like to be, create, and advance*. TBG defines three basic pillars to fulfill this intention and commitment: ambience, creative and meaningful work, and work-life balance. TBG's Principles of Ethical Conduct state that all applicable legal employment frameworks must be complied with, and ethical standards must be adhered to ensuring a safe space for employees to perform their work to the fullest. The Principles of Ethical Conduct emphasize that TBG treats employees with dignity and respects the individual personality of each employee. TBG strictly rejects any form of harassment, discrimination, inappropriate pressure and humiliation. The Principles of Ethical Conduct state that TBG aims to provide employees with equal opportunities and create an environment promoting diversity built on mutual respect. TBG strictly refuses any form of discrimination and everyone, regardless of their social status, sexual orientation, disability, race, religion, nationality, gender or other affiliation or identity, has the opportunity to show their abilities and perform their work in a safe and tolerant environment. Everyone can develop their competencies and achieve career growth.

The TBG Principles of Ethical Conduct promote support and partnership based on the appreciation of others' work and the acceptance of various opinions and attitudes. TBG supports employees in their everyday lives, specifically allowing them to align their work and private life, creating a working environment in which they can freely and flexibly realize their potential.

In the Principles of Ethical Conduct, TBG commits to fair compensation practices based on the objective and fair parameters derived from the results achieved by the whole banking group. TBG

cares about protecting employees' health and safety and provides opportunities for leadership, development, and training.

RBI Human Rights Policy

The RBI Human Rights Policy has been developed at the RBI Group level by Group ESG & Sustainability Management and are binding for the Tatra banka Group. TBG implemented the RBI Human Rights Policy in full as part of the internal guiding document titled "Working procedure of Tatra banka Group in the field of ESG and sustainability". The scope of the policy covers own operations and the value chain for the whole RBI Group.

The document sets out the general framework for human rights management. Its intention is to comply with the UN and European Human Rights standards and EU regulations. These are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, the Fundamental Principles of the International Labor Organization (ILO): Freedom of Association, Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, Abolition of Forced Labor and Worst Forms of Child Labor, Equal Remuneration, Non-Discrimination (in Employment and Occupation), the European Convention on Human Rights, the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (including Annex Regulation (EU) 1893/2006) as well as the minimum social safeguard principle of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The RBI Human Rights Policy covers the principle of non-discrimination and cites discrimination due to age, ethnicity, religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation, disability and political orientation. The policy mentions the importance of channels for exchanging relevant topics between employees and the Management Board and of ensuring and facilitating compliance

At the RBI level, the Human Rights Policy was set up and internally published in 2023. In the same year, the Human Rights Policy was internally implemented at TBG. The policy is the result of work and cooperation between the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Fundamental and Human Rights and a cross-divisional RBI working group established in 2023 specifically to address the topic of human rights. The aim was to ensure the involvement of a stakeholder who is personally involved in the topic of human rights. The policy is a continuously evolving working and learning process that takes the new EU regulatory requirements into consideration and aligns itself with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The RBI Group Human Rights Policy sets out RBI's values, the areas of impact and influence, as well as the duties in relation to its human rights responsibilities in accordance with the RBI Code of Conduct. In the case of future changes, TBG will implement adjustments into internal processes as well. The individual implementation steps will be reviewed on a regular basis to assess their suitability for the achievement of the policy's objectives. The review's findings will become the basis for the adaption of current sub-targets and other measures.

The RBI Human Rights Policy provides an overarching framework stipulating adherence to labor standards and non-discrimination. Human rights are also covered in other policies such as the RBI Group Code of Conduct, the Principles of Ethical Conduct at Tatra banka Group, the RBI Diversity Policy, and the RBI Group Supplier Code of Conduct. The aforementioned are implemented internally at TBG in full. In relation to TBG employees, the Human Rights Policy states that the principles of non-discrimination, labor law standards, collective bargaining agreements, and social dialogue are respected, fulfilled, and promoted. The acceptance of differences with regard to age, ethnicity, religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation or disability, political or other opinion are central to the creation of an inclusive business culture that aims at the reduction of barriers and

inequalities in the career path as well as the implementation of equal pay. Alongside these factors, a safe and healthy working environment, adequate remuneration as well as the right to organize (according to the Fundamental Principles of the ILO) also play a vital role in upholding employees' human rights. Protection of employees' interests envisages, at a minimum, that there are channels for the exchange of relevant topics between employees and the Management Board. People, Culture and Organization as the process owner shall ensure and facilitate compliance with the above requirements.

Topic specific policies

Diversity Policy

At the RBI Group level, Group Diversity and Inclusion Policy has been instituted and overseen by Group People, Culture & Organization at RBI. Tatra banka Group implemented the RBI Group Diversity Policy into the organizational Diversity and Inclusion Policy. Diversity according to the Diversity Policy refers to the fact of being different. In the context of organizations, this means understanding that each individual is unique, and that it makes sense to recognize individual differences. These can be ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs, or other ideologies. This policy applies to all employees within the RBI banking institutions, including TBG. It is grounded in EU Directives (2013/36/EU and 2014/65/EU) and the EBA/ESMA Guidelines on the assessment of the suitability of management body members and key function holders (EBA/GL/2017/12). Additionally, it incorporates Directive 2014/95/ and Regulation 575/2013 EU, in conjunction with the Corporate Governance Code.

The policy, established in 2016 by the Group Sustainability Management in collaboration with Group People, Culture & Organization, was shaped with input from diversity ambassadors representing the key employee stakeholders at the head office and discussed within the diversity committee. It outlines attitudes, roles, and responsibilities related to diversity and sets forth principles for implementing a diversity and inclusion strategy across the Group. Diversity and inclusion officers must be appointed and local strategies adopted at all key RBI Group entities. TBG appointed a diversity officer in 2023.

Key elements of this policy include the overarching RBI Diversity Vision and Mission, as well as providing a framework for diversity management. The policy emphasizes that for the TBG, diversity means added value. Leveraging the opportunities provided by diversity offers sustainable benefits for the company and employees as well as the economy and society. As a strong partner, we harness the potential of diversity actively and professionally in order to best support our clients and to present ourselves as an appealing employer. This group policy will be regularly reviewed and amended or adapted if required in order to comply with legal and regulatory provisions as well as internal governance adjustments.

Total Rewards Management Policy

The Total Rewards Management Policy developed by RBI has been implemented by TBG as the policy is part of the organizational and management document number 1914 "Payroll system". This document is available internally. The responsibility for the policy lies with the HR Department and the policy was updated and approved by the Supervisory Board on December 2, 2024. The scope of the policy covers own operations regarding remuneration principles, is applicable for all TBG employees, and is of importance for all HR Departments, Legal, Compliance and integrated risk management officers as the main stakeholders for local implementation. The policy provides

general and special remuneration principles applicable to TBG, including rules and regulations to align market adequate compensation, fringe benefits, and recognition according to the Total Rewards Approach.

The policy states to foster the development, satisfaction, and loyalty of TBG employees by providing financial stability and by focusing performance management on the development of our staff members. The proportion of variable compensation to fixed compensation is well balanced, which should allow every employee an adequate living based on fixed income; thus, allowing a fully flexible variable remuneration policy including the possibility of no variable remuneration, while still providing financial security to employees. The policy is regularly reviewed and needs approval by the TBG Management Board. TBG strictly adheres to the Slovak Labor Code.

Learning development and talent management

TBG is currently engaged in a highly complex process aimed at identifying key areas where we can enhance our creative and competitive culture, as well as strengthen human maturity, relationships, and collaboration. Leadership development is applied based on the Unique Leadership concept and the Succession Management Policy of TBG.

Performance management

RBI has implemented the Performance Management Policy, which is the basis for the TBG Performance Management Policy and the responsibility lies with the HR Department. Performance management as a process aims to enable all employees to perform at their best and to grow to their full potential, assuring the future success of the company. It also ensures that all employees are clear about their expected contribution and those are aligned with the overall targets of the organization. Performance management practice is built on an environment of trust and the performance management process at TBG fosters feedback and promotes a focus on development. Performance management provides a framework for joint growth of employees and managers and a basis for their, and TBG's, positive future development in a changing business world. The guiding principles and the process described in this internal regulation apply to all employees. At the same time, it is understood that for selected functions (e.g. drivers, cleaners, physical security) performance-related day-to-day management may be sufficient and some formal aspects (goal setting, documentation, feedback tools) should be kept as simple and light as possible or may not apply at all. The decision about these exceptions is up to the Management Board.

Data Protection Policy for employees

TBG has implemented an internal Data Protection Policy, which is relevant for employees working at TBG. The policy ensures that the following principles are fulfilled by employees working in the HR Department: lawfulness, fairness and transparency purpose limitation; data minimization; accuracy; storage limitation; integrity and confidentiality. It also contains regulations regarding providing information and data subject rights, TBG as a controller and TBG as a processor, and how to handle data breaches. For other GDPR topics, there is a separate policy. Information can be found in Chapter S4, Data Privacy. The policy is reviewed regularly, and adjusted as necessary to reflect changed circumstances.

Management of internal violations – principles and guidelines

The RBI group “Management of Internal Violations – Principles and Guidelines” document was implemented by Group Compliance, offering clear principles for the management of internal violations as part of RBI's risk management strategy. The principles and guidelines are implemented in internal TBG Compliance workflows and are also part of the separate Compliance Cockpit module.

The guideline objectives include:

- Clarifying the scope of internal violations management and outlining common definitions and responsibilities across the organization.
- Establishing a transparent process for handling internal violations to ensure consistent treatment within TBG.
- Communication of TBG's principles on managing internal violations.

The line manager together with the relevant internal policy owner, i.e. the HR function, is responsible for ensuring that violations against the Code of Conduct/Ethical Principles or employee duties are reported to the local Compliance departments for the purpose of recording Violations in the Compliance Cockpit, including assessment of the severity of the violations and taking risk-based actions. Violations concern work-related incidents according to the internal classification of violation types, which according to the Code of Conduct are discrimination, harassment or violence, or endangering occupational health and safety.

Whistleblowing management

The Group Whistleblowing Management Policy outlines a clear framework for whistleblowing, ensuring consistent standards across RBI. This policy is implemented at TBG in as well.

Reporting – TBG offers two channels to file complaints:

1. Line management/HR function – employees are responsible for raising concerns and complaints through their line management, who are supported by the local HR function.
2. Whistleblowing – both staff and external stakeholders have the responsibility to report potential breaches of the Code of Conduct or regulatory requirements via Whispli, an anonymous reporting platform available across TBG. Additionally, local whistleblowing channels allow anonymous reporting across TBG entities (more information can be found in Chapter G1-1, Business conduct policies and corporate culture. The Whistleblowing Management Function (WMF), situated within the local Compliance Department, investigates reported breaches, including but not limited to:
 - Harassment at work, mobbing, discrimination.
 - Failure to protect personal data.
 - Other breaches of the Code of Conduct.

Company agreements

TBG has a company agreement in force regarding working time, especially flexible working time. Employees are entitled to flexible working time, which means a fixed working time from 9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. and it is up to employees whether they choose to start and finish earlier. However, during the fixed working hours, the employee must be available. This does not apply to employees in branches. Responsibility lies with the HR Department. Also, the Ethical Principles and Code of

Conduct mention how important it is for TBG that employees are enabled to have a good balance between working hours and private life.

Incidents resulting in fines, penalties, or compensation for damages due to human rights impacts (e.g. discrimination, harassment, forced labor, human trafficking, or child labor) must be reported in the central operational risk management system (Archer). This reporting is in accordance with the RBI Group Operational Risk Management Policy and methodological manual for event data collection (EDC), which defines the methodology for identifying, classifying, and recording Operational Risk Events within RBI, which also includes TBG. It establishes key terms and concepts, qualitative and quantitative components, and the responsibilities of all participants, providing a detailed process description.

S1-2: Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts

Employee participation is of great importance for TBG as well as for employees. Capturing the mood among employees and their needs offers the opportunity to address them, reveal possible problems, and take measures to improve employee satisfaction. For employees, it means having a voice, being heard, and thereby enhancing employee engagement and loyalty.

At TBG, there are several options to ensure employee participation summarized below.

Chat with the Board of Directors

Different communication platforms within TBG include effective formats for interaction such as "chat with the Board". This is a quarterly format where employees can ask the members of the Board various questions. The questions are collected one week before the chat, then the members of the Management Board give answers in writing. All TBG employees are entitled to submit their questions to the chat.

Employee engagement survey

In order to better understand and fulfill the needs and expectations of employees, TBG conducts an employee engagement survey on a yearly basis. All TBG employees are notified about the possibility of participating in the engagement survey through e-mail and the results of the engagement survey are also communicated through e-mail. In 2024, 89 per cent of employees participated in this survey. The satisfaction and engagement index are 85 points, which demonstrates an overall high level of satisfaction among TBG employees.

(European) Work Council / Labor Union

TBG, as part of RBI Group, where the European Work Council (EWC) is established, has two member representatives and two deputies. Representatives of the EWC have the freedom to communicate topics from their meetings, for instance, on the Intranet. This is not regular communication but targeted based on the topics discussed in the meetings concerning Slovakia specifically. If the same information has been already communicated by other stakeholders (for instance the CEO, the Board), the information is not duplicated by representatives of the EWC. In the EWC of RBI, 12 representatives from seven EU countries (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia) are represented. The EWC has the right to be informed and

consulted about matters affecting the interests of employees of at least two RBI companies in different EU/EEA countries. In 2024, the EWC met twice.

Employee representatives on the Supervisory Board

TBG has employee representatives appointed to the Supervisory Board.

The CEO (together with Board members) as well as the head of Human Resources are responsible for ensuring that employees as well as the workers' representatives are engaged and that the results inform the undertaking's approach.

At TBG, no Global Framework Agreement or other agreement with the workers' representatives related to the respect of human rights of its own workforce exists.

TBG is actively committed to equal opportunities for all employees irrespective of age, gender, nationality, sexual orientation and identity, disability, religion or belief. TBG undertakes some efforts to gain insight into the perspective of the people in its own workforce who may be particularly vulnerable to impacts. Employee surveys also give valuable insights.

Line/management, HR business partners

Employees can raise their concerns with the respective line manager and/or HR business partner on an everyday basis. Based on the nature of raised concern, these can be submitted to the Compliance or solved individually. Employees can raise their concerns anonymously or non-anonymously through various channels. Employees can also submit the complaints and concerns directly to Compliance. More information is available within the chapter Business Conduct.

S1-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns

TBG is committed to remediating any negative impacts on its own workforce which might arise. It is essential to firstly identify such impacts through engagement with employees and creating opportunities to express opinions freely and without fear.

As mentioned in Chapter S1-2, TBG uses various channels to engage with employees such as the quarterly chat with the Board and the employee engagement survey, which is held once a year. The employee engagement survey is especially important because it provides a clear metric score reflecting employee satisfaction. Additionally, each employee can reach out to the HR business partner point of contact or their respective manager on a daily basis.

The Whispli tool is available to all TBG employees and can be used to report incidents of a commercial or social nature. Corporate misconduct or breaches of the TBG Code of Conduct/ Ethical Principles such as bribery and corruption, conflicts of interest or harassment in the workplace, bullying and discrimination as well as fraud and theft can be reported via anonymous and secure mailbox. The reports are processed by a case manager. For more details, see the chapter on whistleblowing management.

TBG believes that negative impacts are also remediated through multiple activities and initiatives designed for employees. These are described in the following chapters in the report. There, activities

supporting mental and physical health, for instance Be Fit or Be Better. Also, programs supporting the engagement of parents are in place.

S1-4: Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions

Topic	TBG Material Topics related to Impacts, Risks and Opportunities					TBG
	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion	Employee Development	Health	Employee Involvement	Employee Relationships	
Diversity officer – formal governance structure	x					√
General diversity trainings (S1-1-AR-17c)	x					√
LGBTIQ+ programs	x		x			√
Intercultural management	x					
Diversity – external memberships	x					√
Teleworking	x		x		x	√
Part-time work (parents) (S1-6)	x		x		x	√
Part-time work (other than parents) (S1-6)	x		x		x	√
Company kindergarten or similar	x				x	
Talent management (S1-1-AR-17h)	x	x				√
Trainee programs		x			x	√
Educational leave (S1-15)		x			x	√
Programs for mental health		x	x			√
Cooperations with universities		x				√
Attractive employer recognition		x				√
Executive training on work-life balance		x	x		x	√
Health management trainings		x	x			√
Health checks			x			√
General health consulting			x			√
Access to non-occupational medical and health care services			x			√
Voluntary health services			x			√
Consulting on ergonomics			x			√
Burn-out prevention and support			x			√
Physical health programs			x			√
Bank robberies – psychological support			x			√
Other sabbaticals (S1-15)			x		x	√
Promotion of sport and wellness activities			x			√
Promotion of the company canteen			x			√
Promotion of pension fund					x	√
Promotion of cultural events					x	√
Special terms bank products					x	√
CEO calls				x		√
Employee survey				x		√

Resources allocated to the management of material impacts are not considered to be significant for the current reporting period. Existing human resources will ensure the execution of the described action. (S1-4-43)

Diversity, equity and inclusion

The TBG Diversity Policy was approved by the TBG Supervisory Board on December 14, 2023. The diversity officer for TBG has been formally appointed. Moreover, the topic of diversity and inclusion is part of the HR agenda.

The TBG diversity officer reviews the implementation of diversity and inclusion policies, maintains contact with the diversity officers of the network banks to exchange ideas and share best practices and insights.

Tatra banka signed the Diversity Charter Slovakia on May 31, 2021. In this way, the bank directly and publicly addressed the topic of diversity and inclusion. The Diversity Charter Slovakia is a voluntary initiative supported by European Commission and EU Platform of Diversity charters. It is a voluntary initiative for promoting diversity management principles and sharing good practice across member states.

TBG is also publicly committed to supporting LGBTI rights through external marketing communication (for the blue planet in peace), which also reflects the employer perspective on the topic of diversity.

Topics of diversity and inclusion are included in the trainings catalogue for employees. Separate training on the TBG Ethical Principles/Code of Conduct is available for employees. These trainings aim to raise awareness about recognizing and combating discrimination based on gender, cultural aspects, religion, or sexual orientation.

Currently, there are no specific women quota requirements in SK legislation. However, the Nomination Committee of Tatra banka Group has committed the bank to achieving at least a 40 per cent share of women in total management (Supervisory Board, Board of Directors, B-1, B-2D, B-2 managers total).

The Nomination Committee of Tatra banka Group has also committed the bank to achieving at least a 25 per cent share of women in the management bodies (Board of Directors and Supervisory Board) by the end of the 2026 financial year. The specific strategy to fulfill this commitment will follow in the next year. Tatra banka Group aims to employ regression analysis to calculate the gender pay gap and internally inform on general gender pay gap for the year 2024. The gender pay gap has already been disclosed on a voluntary basis in the TBG Sustainability Report 2023. From 2027 onwards, TBG will be obliged to disclose the gender pay gap according to upcoming legislation.

TBG is currently focusing on improving the conditions of employees on maternity/paternity leave. For instance, there is a section on the intranet dedicated to future parents, separate email addresses through which parents can contact us any time during maternity/paternity leave, webinars, podcasts on topics such as: “preparing for an interview”, “successfully managing the return to work”, and “changing career after returning from parental leave”.

To address negative and positive impacts, TBG emphasizes the importance of collaborative behavior among employees, with a particular focus on preventing discrimination based on gender, age, religion, sexuality, etc. Should cases of discrimination still occur, TBG has processes and mechanisms in place for reporting these cases so they can be reviewed. All employees have access to the Whispli platform, which falls under the responsibility of Group Compliance/Financial Crime Management. This platform enables employees to anonymously report cases of harassment, bullying, or discrimination in the workplace, as well as other violations of the Code of Conduct.

Global labor market trends show that flexibility is particularly desired by many employees, which is why all TBG units offer the possibility of hybrid working as well as working part-time. The possibility of educational leave is also offered.

To facilitate the balance of work and family, TBG additionally offers flexible working hours and working from home, as well as services such as the kindergarten in the head office building in Bratislava and in the building in Prešov.

TBG is aware that handling diversity impacts both employee well-being and, consequently, work performance. All the above-mentioned measures are intended not only to familiarize employees with diversity but also to integrate it into their daily work routine.

Human and financial resources are allocated to manage material impacts on own workforce as needed.

Employee development

TBG is currently engaged in a highly complex process aimed at identifying key areas where we can enhance our creative and competitive culture, as well as strengthen human maturity, relationships and collaboration.

The short term goals can be defined as follows:

- increasing the effectiveness of using the online educational portals
- learning process by using CX design approach

The long term goal is focused on the implementation program of the desired culture. The concept of the “desired culture at TBG” was developed in 2023 and rolled out in 2024 first to executives, then the new concept of the desired culture was rolled out to all employees. Upgraded leadership programs are provided to managers on the desired culture. Progress will be measured by feedback from attendees.

The continuous development of employees is important to meet both legal and personal requirements and expectations. Performance management as a process aims to enable employees to perform at their best and to grow to their full potential, thus ensuring the future success of the company. It also ensures that all employees are clear about their expected contribution and those are aligned with the overall targets of the organization. In terms of performance management, the process is implemented with the main focus on a more human approach. The process is based on the philosophy of more leading than performing using a 0–10 scale including holistic evaluation connecting a professional and human approach. TBG also offers the “Be Better” development concept. TBG is a learning organization. All employees are encouraged and supported to continue their learning journey and shape their development.

With regard to the learning journey for talented individuals, special care has been taken to establish a supportive process that serves to promote sustainable learning agility, where talented people themselves play an active role in their own career development. This is in line with the principle that learners are at the heart of their development. TBG strives to provide every individual with the opportunity for personal and professional development as a way of persuading more employees to remain with TBG long-term. TBG offers three specialized trainee programs (thus far, 18 students have attended these trainings): a risk trainee program, a corporate trainee program, and an IT Academy trainee program.

Additionally, TBG offers trainee programs specifically aimed at students, providing a first step towards a career at TBG. Trainees are accompanied by mentors, assigned for a specific period, and receive training both professionally and personally. For instance, TBG has developed regular collaboration with the NEXTERIA Leadership Academy program in Slovakia. This is mainly a program for students from various universities and they can choose from the projects offered by companies. For instance, during the 2024 winter semester, the members of the ESG team guided a group of students while working on the “greenwashing in the banking sector” project. At the end, the students held presentations of results for TBG employees, and both the employees and the students gained valuable insights from this cooperation.

Training on work-life balance topics is available for executives but is also rolled down to employees. Work-life balance topics were covered in several webinars during the year, for instance: “learn to regenerate, sport, how to rest”, “stretching in the work place”, “how to cope with stress”, “mindfulness”, and “mental detox”.

Work-life balance topics are also covered in the upgraded “desired culture at TBG” in the “principles and attitudes” section. All executives attended the “desired culture at TBG” workshop dealing with the upgrade of company culture.

Employee involvement

To maintain high employee satisfaction, it is important to give them a voice. Therefore, TBG has established formats that facilitate exchanges between employees and management, such as the interaction with Board members in the “chat with the Board”, the employee engagement survey, and the possibility to reach out to HR business partners or line managers. In particular, the employee engagement survey provides an important tool to capture employee sentiments and gives the opportunity to provide suggestions for improvement or highlight what they appreciate. In 2024, 89 per cent of TBG employees participated in the survey.

Employee relationship

In times of global crises, inflation, and uncertainty, it is particularly important to provide employees with security. This also has a significant impact on employee satisfaction and influences whether employees choose to stay with our company or leave.

TBG does not offer employees contracts without guaranteed working hours. The proportion of temporary employment contracts is also very low and is usually only offered in the case of absence replacement, for students, or in the first months of employment. For TBG, it is of great importance to offer employees permanent and secure employment contracts according to their needs.

Of course, all legal provisions regarding health insurance, unemployment insurance, accident insurance, and parental leave are adhered to.

Health

The health of employees is of the utmost priority. It is a matter of course that TBG must ensure that the health of employees is not compromised in any way.

TBG adheres to the statutory standards for occupational health and safety, and the resulting measures apply to all TBG employees. Responsibility for health management lies with the HR Department. The HR Department is supported by local facility and safety units, and external health care providers. The long-term vision at Tatra banka Group is the belief that only healthy employees can maintain a healthy bank.

TBG has adapted a long-term, distinguishable, holistic physical and mental health care concept called "Be Fit", formulating the main goals as follows:

- Employees demonstrably take care of themselves
- Employees are healthier and more resilient
- Employees have energy for work and life
- Employees can avoid burnout

Herein, specific goals have been set for 2024:

- Be Fit/Be Better webinars and activities are organized regularly each month including intensive "summer specials", such as "preventive medical checkups", "lifestyle inspiration – healthy diet, sport, regeneration, mental health", etc.
- In terms of distribution channels, a dedicated budget for tailored Be Fit activities is expected
- Organization of health days in larger cities (Nitra, Prešov, Bratislava)
- Involvement of influencers – a key "face of health" has been identified for 2024 among external experts (Michal Páleník, Planeat)
- Organization of two major lifestyle change challenges during the year
- Upgrade platforms for video-webinars, podcasts available for all employees
- Organization of "fruity days" during the summer – fruit and juices are offered in the kitchen area on selected days.

To evaluate the established KPIs, TBG will be monitoring:

- Number of attendees (especially those who attend challenges actively)
- Feedback from attendees
- Be Fit as a widely recognized health brand.

In 2024, TBG formalized safety management as an OHS policy based on law number 124.

TBG offers also programs for mental health. Employees can find a selection of trainings and webinars related to such themes in the internal application (alfa). Employees can measure their mental health by filling in questionnaires which are part of the mental health program from ENEF. Employees can get an indication of whether they are affected by burnout, anxiety, or similar problems. Additionally, a 24/7 help line + consultations (one to five consultations with psychologists) are available. A psychological advisory service is also available from ENEF in the case of a bank robbery. Cases of bank robbery in the monitored period have not been observed.

Two physical health employee challenges were organized during the year (spring/autumn) and were available to all employees. The challenges lasted 8 weeks and were accompanied by lifestyle changes including a healthy diet and movement inspiration – all available online.

Besides mental and physical health programs and activities, TBG offers preventive health services through a cafeteria-style system that includes a variety of medical, health, and sports options for employees to choose from. For executives and B-1, B-2 managers, the “ProCare” health program is available.

To further promote sport and wellness activities, TBG has the “MultiSport card” available, widely used in different sports/wellness institutions.

TBG offers 24/7 psychological consulting and therapy to all employees, their relatives, and children over 18.

S1-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

TBG’s targets described below are closely related to the Human rights policy, Principles of Ethical Conduct and Diversity Policy.

The perspective of employees is taken into consideration when setting targets. The view and interests of stakeholders, including own workforce, are described in the ESRS 2 SBM-2 chapter.

1. **Achieve gender diversity targets in top management.** The bank’s target is to achieve at least a 40% share of total management (Supervisory Board, Management Board, B-1, B-2 managers) for the under-represented gender. The progress of the target is monitored on a yearly basis. Additionally, the bank intends to achieve at least a 25% share in the management body (Management Board and Supervisory Board) for the under-represented gender by the end of the 2026 financial year. The evaluation of the target is performed either when there is a change in the composition of the members of the management body or during the suitability (Fit & Proper) assessment of a candidate for the position of a member of the management body.
2. **Be an attractive employer by strengthening/enabling leaders to help employees grow to their full potential.** This will be done by focusing on performance management and fostering a work environment where teams stay motivated, curious, and healthy for sustained success. The Employer Promise Roadmap serves as the central engine for development, composed of 7 activities sponsored by individual members of the Management Board. The process of quarterly evaluation of previous goals and setting up new goals ensures continuous progress. Overall, the perception of employees is measured by an internal Engagement survey each year. Additionally, TBG monitors the turnover rate and vacancy fulfillment (our ability to attract and hire candidates from the labor market). TBG measures the impact of leaders’ attitudes and behavior on employees’ perceptions using the Manager score (part of the engagement survey); in 2024, TBG achieved a great result of 91%. To ensure high leadership quality, TBG operates various managerial conceptual development programs, which are continuously improved to adapt to the changing internal and external environment. TBG employees benefit from various inspirational programs with topics like physical and psychological health, social responsibility (ESG), AI, etc. They have at their disposal a wide range of development options/programs/courses for their professional, career, and personal growth.

3. **Desired Culture Implementation** - the ambition at TBG is to live a «culture of uniqueness and maturity». TBG's aim is to lead the entire organization towards understanding that by consciously focusing on improving individual parameters of the desired culture, TBG can sustainably evolve and deepen purposeful and motivating interpersonal relations, common creation, and release the potential of organization and individuals. What has been done so far: during first half year of 2024, TBG described its desired culture in a comprehensive document and ensured the onboarding of all managers. During second half year of 2024, the document was distributed and explained to the entire bank population, and TBG started active implementation steps in the areas of Psychological Safety, Principles & Attitudes, and Behavior within the teams. Our intention in 2025 is to continue with the areas of Feedback and Priorities.

S1-6: Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

TBG's main strategy is to provide full-time and permanent employment contracts. On one hand, this provides employees with a sense of comfort and stability, and on the other, TBG strengthens its base of loyal employees. The possibility of part-time work and temporary contracts is available as well. The proportion of temporary contracts is 6.43 per cent. Sources of new employees include students who work for TBG on the basis of an agreement or who are employed by TBG after graduation. An important part of the strategy is to provide employment opportunities for employees after maternity leave.

The upcoming metrics aggregate data from all TBG units. The number of employees by gender, contract type, and rate of employee turnover are reported. All tables relevant to TBG own employees refer to headcounts, however it should be noted that a small number of dual contracts (less than 1 %) is included.

Number of employees by gender

<i>Headcount</i>	<i>December 31, 2024</i>
Male	1,311
Female	2,337
Other	0
Data not reported	0
Total	3,648

Number of employees by contract type and by gender

December 31, 2024					
Headcount	Male	Female	Other	Not disclosed	Total
Number of employees	1,311	2,337	0	0	3,648
Number of permanent employees	1,225	2,195	0	0	3,420
Number of temporary employees	86	142	0	0	228
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees	0	0	0	0	0
Number of full-time employees	1,261	2,181	0		3,442
Number of part-time employees	50	156	0	0	206

Total number of employees who left the undertaking and rate of employee turnover

Headcount	December 31, 2024
Employees who left	435
Rate of employee turnover	12 per cent

The metrics use headcounts, which according to TBG terminology includes active headcounts. This comprises all employees with valid employment contracts (excluding those on maternity or long-term leave) and excludes board members and trainees.

The numbers are reported at the end of the reporting period.

The number of employees can be found in the Consolidated Financial Statements – average number of employees.

S1-7: Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce

In terms of non-employees in TBG's own workforce, TBG mainly has IT non-employees in the field of development and operations. These employees have contracts with another company, however TBG directly assigns their work and has control over all processes.

The proportion of non-employees in the own workforce is 2 per cent.

Headcount	December 31, 2024
Number of non-employees	66

Number of non-employees is shown as headcounts, which according to TBG terminology includes active headcounts. This comprises all employees with valid employment contracts (excluding those on maternity or long-term leave) and excludes board members and trainees.

The numbers are reported at the end of the reporting period.

S1-8: Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

In relation to collective bargaining coverage, at Tatra banka Group there are currently no work council or trade unions organized. TBG as part of RBI group, where the European Work Council (EWC) is established, has two member representatives and two deputies. All TBG's employees are employed in Slovakia, 100 per cent of TBG's employees are represented by two member representatives in the EWC. Representatives of the EWC have the freedom to communicate topics from their meetings, for instance, on the Intranet. This is not regular communication but targeted based on the topics discussed in the meetings concerning Slovakia specifically. If the same information has been already communicated by other stakeholders (for instance the CEO, the Management Board), the information is not duplicated by representatives of the EWC.

Tatra banka Group has established multiple channels ensuring social dialogue and freedom of expression. On a regular quarterly basis, the chat with the Management Board is available. This

format provides all employees with an opportunity to ask the Management Board various questions. All questions are answered by Board members.

Each year, all employees have an opportunity to participate in the employee engagement survey, where they can freely express their opinions and concerns. The latest data from November 2024 shows a high engagement index of 85.

Moreover, there are local channels where employees can turn to HR business partners with their concerns and questions on an everyday basis.

S1-9: Diversity metrics

The tables below disclose the gender distribution at the top management level and the age distribution among TBG employees. MDR-M 75

Number and percentage of persons in the top management by gender

<i>Headcount</i>	<i>December 31, 2024</i>	
By gender		
Male	197	57 per cent
Supervisory Board	18	9 per cent
Management Board	5	3 per cent
B-1	42	21 per cent
B-2	132	67 per cent
Female	148	43 per cent
Supervisory Board	6	4 per cent
Management Board	2	1 per cent
B-1	16	11 per cent
B-2	124	84 per cent

Number and percentage of employees by age

<i>Headcount</i>	<i>December 31, 2024</i>	
By age		
Under 30 years old	738	20 per cent
Between 30 and 50 years old	2,446	67 per cent
Over 50 years old	464	13 per cent

The numbers show headcounts, which according to TBG terminology include active headcounts and the numbers are reported at the end of the reporting period.

S1-10: Adequate wages

TBG pays all employees an adequate wage. There are no employees paid below the applicable adequate wage benchmark. Also, there are no non-employees paid below adequate wage.

At TBG, the organizational and management “payroll system” document defines:

- basic salary management
- the “salary wallet” allowing the setting and review of an employee’s basic salary

The salary wallet is a tool for managers that allows them to manage and individually adjust basic salaries. The salary wallet compares the target monthly salary amounts (as per the approved organizational structure of the department) with the actual salary amounts of employees. The salary wallet is updated on a monthly basis.

B-1 and B-2 level managers own the wallets, as well as members of the Management Board. In addition to individual salary adjustments, the employer may decide on a general salary increase, with the percentage of the salary adjustment depending on the employer’s financial capabilities and the salary trends on the labor market within the banking sector.

S1-11: Social protection

At TBG, all employees are covered by public programs in the case of retirement. The pension system in Slovakia is based on three pillars that combine mandatory and voluntary savings for retirement. In Slovakia, all employees are covered in the case of work-related injury and acquired disability through the social insurance system. Specifically, this is known as accident insurance. All employers in Slovakia are obliged to contribute towards employee accident insurance. This is part of the obligatory insurance paid to the Social Insurance Agency. The insurance covers work-related injuries, occupational diseases, and other health impairments that occur in connection with work. Furthermore, in Slovakia employees are covered by the public program in the case of unemployment and parental leave. All employees are entitled to parental leave whether they are a mother or a father. Parental leave is guaranteed by law and allows parents to take care of their child during the early years. Parental leave can last until the child reaches the age of 3. If a child suffers from a long-term adverse health condition, the leave can be extended up to the age of 6. Furthermore, in Slovakia all employees are covered by the public program in the case of sickness. In detail, employees are eligible to obtain sickness support if they have sickness insurance and meet the necessary conditions. Typically, an employee must be insured for at least 90 days out of the last 3 years before the start of sick leave. From the 6th day of sick leave, TBG supports the employee by paying the difference between the sickness benefit obtained from the insurance agency and the net salary up to a maximum of 80 per cent of the net salary during a maximum of 60 days a year.

S1-13: Education and skills development metrics

The tables below disclose the extent to which training and skills development is provided to TBG employees.

A regular performance review of each TBG employee is performed once a year.

Percentage of employees with regular performance and career development

	December 31, 2024
Employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews	100 per cent
Male	100 per cent
Female	100 per cent

Average number of training hours per employee

	2024
Training hours per employee	46
Male	42
Female	49

The numbers are reported as TBG's active headcounts, and the numbers are reported as of the end of the reporting period.

S1-14: Health and safety metrics

TBG's overarching strategy in terms of health and safety is to create a safe working environment where injuries do not occur and employees feel comfortable. The working environment is designed with the purpose that occupational diseases are not an issue. TBG's branches and the headquarters of regional branches have undergone significant re-design including new lighting, air conditioning, installation of better equipment, such as dishwashers, and improvement of the rest areas. Overall, safer workspaces have been ensured.

An external company supervises TBG's occupational health and safety (OHS) practices on a quarterly basis. The OHS management system is based on Law 124/2006. Internal audit performs a safety inspection of the OHS management system including a check of legal training and OHS procedure documentation. (S1-1-23), (S1-14 AR-81). Non-employees are familiarized with the above rules as well.

TBG has implemented a qualified process for identifying hazards and incidents. A risk analysis is performed by an external company based on past incidents and the number of injuries, which then leads to a list of actions which are subsequently implemented. For instance, larger screens, new processes when opening safes, new or modified processes when handling heavy loads, etc. There is standardized professional e-learning after which employees must take a test to complete the qualified process.

Evaluation and ongoing improvement are ensured by the OHS Committee, which takes place annually. Both employees and the employer are represented.

A reporting process on hazards/incidents is established, where employees are obliged to inform their managers in the case of related hazards. Procedures are part of OHS training and guidelines.

A grievance system is addressed as part of the occupational health and safety training. The OHS Committee deals with the topics annually or as necessary. Both employees and the employer are represented.

The investigation process on incidents is provided by an external company.

The OHS e-learning covers health management topics and includes prevention, danger, threats, and risks.

An external company provides TBG with general health consulting, checks the premises and measures lighting intensity, and categorizes jobs according to risk. Ergonomics is consulted by an external company and the audit report is available. TBG also offers voluntary health-oriented activities such as health days for employees, consultations, and lectures on well-being topics.

Percentage of employees covered by health and safety management systems

	2024
Employees covered by health and safety management systems	100 per cent

Work-related fatalities and accidents

	2024
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries among employees	0
Number of accidents	4
Rate of recordable work-related accidents	1 per cent

The numbers are reported at the end of the reporting period.

S1-15: Work-life balance metrics

Flexible work is part of the Employer Promise, which is part of TBG’s strategic road map. Work-life balance is one of two essential areas that employees address in engagement surveys and through other communication channels. Flexible work is about the extension of the standard working relationship with other types of working, such as freelancing, working from abroad, working part-time, working during maternity leave, and working from home. The purpose is to attract talented individuals who are not interested in standard working contracts because of their family situation, location, or the time they are able to dedicate to TBG. When it comes to working from home, TBG has set the principles to balance efficiency and work-life balance. As flexible work is part of Strategic roadmap, there is a working team with business owners and sponsors. Activities are monitored and evaluated on a quarterly basis.

Part-time work is available for both types of employees, parents and non-parents, upon agreement with managers. It is partially applicable in the retail branch network. TBG offers employees the opportunity to work from home regularly and circumstances.

In the head office building in Bratislava, the children's playground is available daily from 3 p.m. – 7 p.m. In Prešov, it is available daily from 1 p.m. Children's playgrounds are open all day during holidays.

Maternity leave and parental leave provide time off for mothers in the event of childbirth. Maternity leave can begin 6–8 weeks before the due date. If the birth comes suddenly, leave is granted from the day of birth.

For fathers, it is possible to get time off while accompanying the mother during childbirth. At the father's request, there is an option for two weeks of paternity leave within 6 weeks of the child's birth.

TBG does not have parental leave for male employees that goes beyond the law. In the case of childbirth, the father can take leave for the purpose of accompanying a family member. Sometimes, the direct line manager of a male employee may decide to provide a few days off from the small day off budget intended for general purposes.

After fulfilling all legislative conditions, the parent is entitled to receive paid parental leave of 34 weeks in the amount of 75 per cent of the daily base for the previous year (which is capped). Then the parental allowance is fixed (EUR 473.30) until the child is 3 years old.

Educational leave is available to employees and is evaluated on an individual basis.

TBG additionally provides employees with two options, work-life balance and a "day off wallet". Every year, each B-1 manager can choose for their department whether they want to use the work-life balance or days off. The work-life balance is always for a period of one month, where an employee receives half their salary while all social funds are paid. The day off wallet is similar to vacation days – this is fully covered as paid vacation. The number of days off depends on the number of employees in each department. This is a flexible benefit and is always at the manager's discretion.

Employees entitled to take family-related leave

	December 31, 2024
Parental leave – paternity	100 per cent
Parental leave – maternity	100 per cent
Carers' leave	100 per cent

Employees that took family-related leave

	December 31, 2024
Parental leave – paternity	2 per cent
Parental leave – maternity	26 per cent
Carers' leave – male	1 per cent
Carers' leave – female	7 per cent

S1-16: Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)

The data shows the percentage gap in pay between female and male employees and the ratio between the remuneration of the highest paid individual and the median remuneration for employees. The data is disclosed for the current reporting period.

The annual total remuneration ratio includes the base salary, the role-based allowance and, where applicable, the annual variable target remuneration. The stated ratio is estimated, as its calculation takes into account the target (100%) variable remuneration, since the actual amount is not known at the time of the report's preparation.

Total remuneration ratio

The ratio of the annual total remuneration of the highest-paid individual to the median of the annual total remuneration of all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) for 2024 is 36 to 1.

Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men

	Ratio basic salary women/men				Ratio total remuneration women/men			
	<i>B-1 (second tier of management)</i>	<i>B-2 (third tier of management)</i>	<i>Other managers</i>	<i>Other employees</i>	<i>B-1 (second tier of management)</i>	<i>B-2 (third tier of management)</i>	<i>Other managers</i>	<i>Other employees</i>
Slovakia	-6	16	33	28	-4	17	22	27

An important aspect of gender equality is fair remuneration. Directive 2023/970 of the European Parliament and the EU Council (the "Directive"), adopted on 10 May 2023, sets out requirements to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work or work of equal value. The gender pay difference, as outlined in Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Directive, represents the difference in the average levels of remuneration for women and men, expressed as a percentage of the average level of remuneration for men. According to the Directive, workers performing the same work or work of equal value are grouped in a non-discriminatory, objective and gender-neutral manner, forming the so-called category of workers.

After taking into account the categories of workers, where each job position represents the same work or work of equal value, the gender pay gap in basic wages at TBG is 2.29 %, which is below the threshold stated in Article 10(1)(a) of the Directive. This figure represents a simplified preliminary view of the average gender pay gap within individual categories of workers. A very similar result is shown by the regression analysis, which takes into account several factors (e.g. age, years of service in the position, level of education, organizational level, department and job level). This analysis explains a significant portion of the difference in basic wages. The adjusted difference, after accounting for these factors, is 3.75 %, which is also below the 5 % threshold. This gender pay gap analysis was carried out in the year 2024, using employee data as of December 31, 2023.

S1-17: Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

The data are reported at the end of the reporting period and are collected through the channels available to all employees (see Chapter S1-3, Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns). The disclosed data covers work-related incidents of discrimination based on gender, race or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other relevant forms of discrimination.

	December 31, 2024
Number of incidents of discrimination (including harassment)	0
Number of complaints filed through channels for people in the undertaking's own workforce to raise concerns (including grievance mechanisms)	0
Total amount of fines, penalties and compensation as a result of incidents and complaints related to discrimination including harassment	0
Number of severe human rights incidents connected to the undertaking's workforce	0
Total amount of fines, penalties and compensation for damages related to severe human rights incidents	0

Consumers and end-users

Description of consumers and/or end-users

When talking about consumers and end-users in the business, TBG means private individuals who ultimately acquire and use the bank's products and services for personal use, either for themselves or for others, and not for professional purposes, including those private individuals that can potentially become consumers and end-users of TBG products and/or services. For TBG's business, consumers and end-users, as defined by EFRAG, are regarded as identical, as private consumers and end-users are typically consumers who ultimately use or intend to ultimately use our products or services. More information about client segments can be found in the chapter "Client In The Spotlight" in the Annual Report.

In its network, TBG has consumers and end-users of all ages and all different socio-economic backgrounds.

TBG follows a segment-based approach when it comes to investment services and covers mass-market retail clients.

When it comes to investment products, consumers and end-users are retail clients if they are not professional clients according to the definition set in Act No. 566/2001 Coll. on Securities and Investment Services.

Types of consumers and end-users:

- a) Existing consumers and end-users (private individuals) of Tatra banka Group
- b) Prospective consumers and end-users (private individuals) of TBG
- c) All other private individuals who do not fall under a) or b), but are exposed to TBG marketing and communication activities
- d) Amongst the types: vulnerable private individuals such as people with disabilities, women, elderly people, consumers from certain geographical areas or locations (rural, urban, farmers), migrants and refugees
- e) TBG has a significant proportion of corporate clients, however these are not in the scope of the chapter on S4, which is dedicated to private individuals representing TBG's consumers and end-users.

All TBG consumers, including, but not limited to, vulnerable groups, can be potentially impacted by TBG's business depending on the products used.

The EU Accessibility Act, which has already been transposed into national law and will be entering into force on June 28, 2025, Act No. 351/2022 Coll. on the Accessibility of Products and Services for Persons with Disabilities, is a milestone in further improving inclusion and providing access to (quality) information to all consumers. This particularly includes vulnerable individuals with physical/mental disability requirements.

ESRS 2 SBM-3 Information-related material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Information-related impacts

Impacts regarding privacy, cybersecurity and resilience

Cybersecurity and resilience have been identified as an entity-specific topic for Tatra banka Group. The character of this entity-specific topic is closely related to the topic of privacy. Data privacy, cybersecurity and resilience need to be evaluated together in order to provide a comprehensive view on impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy.

The material risks and opportunities arising from TBG's impacts and dependencies on consumers and end-users in data privacy, cybersecurity, and resilience are linked to TBG's strategy and business model. One of the key relationships is compliance with evolving regulations in data privacy and cybersecurity. The strategy and framework with policies and standards to ensure the protection of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and systems are defined, approved by the Management Board and their implementation within TBG is managed and monitored. The strategy, the framework of policies and standards, as well as the defined technical and organizational measures to achieve security of information and systems are regularly reviewed to appropriately address current threat situations, technical developments, and external requirements, and to manage and minimize the risks that affect the company as well as its consumers and end-users. Maintaining high levels of consumer trust and a strong brand reputation are essential to TBG's business model. Risks such as data breaches and cyberattacks can significantly impact consumer trust, while opportunities to enhance our cybersecurity and data privacy practices can drive long-term growth.

Positive or negative perceptions of consumers and end-users regarding information security, resilience, and data protection can impact trust in the financial sector as well as digital services overall. Additionally, TBG is systemically important bank in Slovakia and is therefore essential for the functioning of the financial market locally, as well as for meeting the basic needs of consumers, end-users, and corporate clients. TBG is aware of its responsibility, thus defines and implements security measures to protect information and systems accordingly.

The following negative impacts on individuals, groups of individuals, or society could result from security incidents or weaknesses in the information security management system:

- Reputational damage leading to a loss of trust in financial services or digital products,
- Unauthorized access to confidential information and misuse of such information leading to fraud and financial losses,
- Incidents or unavailability of systems and services leading to legal consequences or fines/penalties,
- The unavailability of systems and data resulting in consumers/end-users being unable to use TBG's services,
- TBG as a financial institution is classified as an operator of essential services (critical infrastructure) in Slovakia and is therefore essential for the functioning of the financial market on a national level.

The robust management of information security ensures trust in financial institutions, a well-functioning financial market, and digital services provided by the bank. Secure, resilient, and reliable business processes and associated systems reduce the likelihood and impact of security incidents

and financial services are able to be provided to consumers and end-users even under adverse circumstances.

Financial institutions in general are attractive targets for cyberattacks due to the financial assets they manage and the sensitive customer data they hold.

Attempted attacks and security incidents occur frequently in a large banking group (time horizon: short-term). Due to the implemented measures, hardly any of these incidents negatively affect consumers and end-users. Secure, resilient, and reliable organization prevents negative impacts and have both immediate and long-term effects on consumers, end-users, groups of individuals, and society (time horizon: short- and medium-term).

Both business activities and business relationships (suppliers, contractors, business partners, etc.) impact information security risk and the potential effects on consumers and end-users. Therefore, TBG seeks to manage information security risks and reduce negative impacts through security measures. Breaches in data privacy and security can lead to loss of consumer trust, legal penalties, and financial losses. Thus, TBG aims to provide consumers and end-users with secure, resilient, and reliable services, and ensure the responsible handling of personal data as one of the most important prerequisites for building and maintaining customer relationships. As the opportunities are associated with cybersecurity and resilience, TBG prioritizes strengthening consumers' trust, providing services and continuing business as usual even in adverse conditions, and differentiating from competitors (also a marketing opportunity). Moreover, the introduction of high standards and security measures can reduce the probability or impact of attacks/security incidents.

No specific impacts related to information security and cybersecurity could be identified for specific groups. A consistently high level of security is applied to all financial services offered, ensuring the protection of information.

In 2024, one DDoS cyberattack was reported. The DDoS attack was successfully mitigated. The incident was reported to the ECB. No damage or data compromise was recorded and it not result in any significant damage to TBG or its consumers and end-users.

A variety of technical and organizational measures are implemented to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of customer data. Security measures form multiple layers of defense to ward off potential threats, minimize vulnerabilities, and limit the impact in the case of an attack. Security is incorporated from the beginning in initiatives and product developments. The effectiveness of these measures, and thus the protection of systems and products, is continuously tested in various ways. The group-wide security requirements are also regularly reviewed and adjusted accordingly. This results in a continuous improvement process in terms of information security, which positively impacts the security (confidentiality, availability, and integrity) of customer data and the products provided to consumers and end-users. Target for the fulfilment of Security Requirements on the RBI Group level is 100%. However due to several requirements that are very complex and at the same time demanding in terms of time, effort and budget, the fulfilment is not possible in the short term, and therefore TBG reaches the goal by setting milestones for individual years, which in the case of year 2024 was 97%.

Impacts regarding access to (quality) information

Access to (quality) information is described as the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, and price of goods, which is crucial for protecting consumers against unfair trade practices.

TBG strives to build a digital bank with a human touch. The human touch is the bank's capability to humanize all experiences by making them personal, relevant and rewarding. TBG aims to enable consumers and end-users to manage their financial life and fulfill their financial needs. The goal is to assist and educate consumers and end-users with the transition to digital self-service across all channels (in branches, in call centers, in the app).

TBG actively promotes the understanding of financial products and services and imparts banking expertise as part of its day-to-day advisory role. The nature of its core business means it has close links with the subject of financial education, i.e. the competent handling of money and financial matters, also known as financial literacy.

In order to ensure good-quality information, sufficient training opportunities for sales staff with regard to knowledge and personal responsibility has to be provided. Furthermore, TBG offers financial literacy initiatives to its consumers and end-users.

Although a wide range of activities are available, it is difficult to stimulate interest in financial literacy. TBG therefore endeavors to appeal to various age groups and integrate employees into corporate volunteering programs to reach everyone from schoolchildren and students to the wider public via a variety of channels, including gamification and apps. Through various projects, considerable effort goes into improving individuals' everyday lives through financial education and to lay the foundations for the responsible handling of money in the future.

Promoting financial inclusion and financial literacy is also an important component of the retail approach to clients.

It also sets the target to enhance the financial literacy of consumers and end-users, specifically the younger generation. Financial education is a powerful tool that can help individuals make informed decisions about their money, leading to greater financial stability and security. By providing consumers and end-users with financial tips and resources, the bank can empower them to take control of their financial futures. This not only helps them but also helps the bank by creating more financially stable consumers and end-users. Moreover, promoting financial literacy is a key component of responsible banking.

Even before a business relationship exists, TBG can have an impact through its public communication activities, e.g. marketing communication, PR and other publicly available information that TBG publishes. Conscious of the potential impact of its communication activities, TBG has decided to voluntarily follow the Advertising and Marketing Communications Code by the International Chamber of Commerce to mitigate negative impacts. TBG is a voluntary member of the Council for Advertising, the independent advertising self-regulatory organization in Slovakia, and adheres to the Ethical Principles of Advertising Practice (the Code) with the aim of creating honest, decent, and truthful advertising.

Bad access to data and/or poor-quality information can lead to damage to trust, financial harm to consumers and end-users, insufficient competence and risk assessment in the capital market, erroneous investment decisions, specific foreign exchange issues, all either resulting in financial burdens for consumers and end-users and/or potential over-indebtedness of private consumers and end-users. These negative impacts, short- and medium-term, originate from TBG's business model and are inherent to the business of banking and financial services, which can have a significant impact on consumers' lives.

Negative impacts can be mitigated on both the investment and loan side. For investments especially, high transparency, such as accurate and complete product labeling including cost breakdowns, forms the basis for consumers and end-users to make informed investment decisions. For loans, financial education of consumers and end-users, improved comparability of products and services, good explanations of the possible risks associated with products or services, and appropriate information on topics such as risk reduction also need to be well understood and are a prerequisite for a customer's ability to repay a loan.

TBG manages negative impacts on society across all its markets with financial education initiatives such as TABI and Generation VR, which are specifically designed for children. Other financial education initiatives include the 7 Investing Principles^{TB} and Think Forward – myths and facts about retirement.

TBG treats all consumers and end-users respectfully, acknowledging that there are vulnerable groups who need special attention. Access to (quality) information is key to understanding the consequences of financial decisions. This means that TBG has to adapt the communication materials for their special needs. For example, through adaptations of TBG's website, it can be used by people with visual impairment.

In 2024, no significant incidents related to bad access to data and/or poor-quality information resulting in any significant damage to TBG or its consumers and end-users have been reported.

Social inclusion-related impacts

For TBG, the sustainability topics of non-discrimination and access to products and services are considered elements of financial inclusion. This not only means having access to useful and affordable financial services and products, but also the actual use of the various services and products. Against this backdrop, financial literacy is an important prerequisite. Important components in this context are, therefore, the safe handling of money, savings of partial amounts and investing in one's own financial wellbeing. TBG's goal in terms of responsible marketing practices is to avoid promoting goods or services in a way that creates false or misleading representations.

In 2024, no significant incidents related to social inclusion resulting in any significant damage to TBG or its consumers and end-users have been reported.

Impacts regarding non-discrimination

Private individuals that are likely to be affected by discrimination are categorized as vulnerable groups (available in Description of consumers and end-users).

All consumers and end-users are treated respectfully, acknowledging that there are vulnerable groups with physical or mental impairments who need special attention, for instance consumers who depend on barrier-free access.

Being financially included has a direct positive impact on vulnerable groups like people with disabilities, those on low incomes and those in financial need, because it makes a great difference for each of them and provides the same chances for all.

Having no access to the financial system could lead to reduced opportunities and financial disadvantages and end in social exclusion.

Opportunities arising from diversity and non-discrimination are primarily expected to develop in the medium-term horizon. The inclusion of a vulnerable group can lead to a positive image and consequently to an increase in sales volumes.

Impacts regarding access to products and services

TBG provides services to retail and private banking customers, offering a broad product range (e.g. account packages, payment services, consumer finance, mortgage loans and investment products). In Slovakia, TBG performs investment advisory and asset management services for retail consumers and end-users solely via its subsidiary Tatra Asset Management. Tatra banka Group also provides financing to corporate customers. More information can be found in chapter: E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies, specifically in the sub-chapters on corporate and institutional customers, sustainable financing.

By guaranteeing a reliable and secure infrastructure, TBG plays a contributory role in safeguarding the stability and integrity of the financial system, protecting the digital economy from threats, and further reinforcing the trust of its consumers and end-users. Technology and financial expertise are leveraged to innovate and design exceptional digital experiences for all consumers and end-users.

In general, digitalization makes it much easier to access products and services. Against this backdrop, TBG impacts consumers and potential consumers and end-users by offering financial education. To mitigate any negative impact as much as possible, various measures have been implemented, such as barrier-free branch access and website adaptations for people with visual impairments. Another aspect which positively impacts vulnerable social groups is special conditions for certain products and services. For consumers like students, women and elderly people, this can remove an important barrier.

The world's population is aging rapidly and at least one quarter of the population in many regions around the world will be over 60 years old by 2050. The financial inclusion of elderly people/pensioners will therefore become increasingly important. TBG understands the need for assistance and education in person with the transition to digital/mobile self-service. Furthermore, the European Accessibility Act aims to ensure in the future that more products and services are accessible for elderly people and people living with disabilities.

Impacts regarding responsible marketing practices

Marketing at TBG, beyond legal regulations, adheres to the ethical principles of marketing practice, which are in line with the Ethical Code of the Council for Advertising of the Slovak Republic (Rada pre reklamu, RPR), of which TBG has been a long-standing member. The RPR, as an independent advertising self-regulatory organization, requires its members to adhere to principles ensuring that advertising is honest, decent, truthful, and ethical. Among other things, this results in communication that creates the basis for responsible and informed financial and purchasing decisions and increases customer satisfaction.

In the visual aspects of TBG campaigns, the bank applies principles of clear brand identification through logos, brand assets, and distinctive labeling and visuals for individual products and services to avoid confusion or misleading information. This also includes the size and readability of the font,

text placement, and references to sources of more detailed information about our products and services.

In marketing, TBG also brings topics that go beyond business intentions and focus solely on informing and educating clients. For example, the #fordigitalsecurity platform (#predigitalnubezpecnost) aims to inform not only our clients but also the general public about digital threats and how to guard against them. Thanks to this communication, our clients' awareness of various types of financial fraud increases, and we can better protect them from financial losses.

TBG also strives to educate clients about financial literacy and managing their finances through investing and saving. TBG educates clients in investing through the 7 Investment Principles (Investičná sedmička) and in retirement savings by highlighting myths and facts associated with retirement and financial health during this period of life (Think Forward).

Educational topics are generated for the younger generation of children and students. In 2024, TBG introduced the TABI mobile application for kids (tatrascoll.sk), which teaches children how to handle money. In a playful form with stories, quizzes, and other activities in the application, they gradually build their financial literacy. The content of the application is also available to everyone for free and without conditions; it is not necessary to open a children's account at Tatra banka. The older generation of children from 15 years old can engage with our digital persona Bejby Blue (@bejby.blue, tatraacademy.sk), who inspires young people towards sustainability, self-care, good mental health, and developing their potential. Every year, a competition for the blue planet is announced for students, where their projects in the fields of sustainability, art, and business can be awarded.

The identity of the Tatra banka brand is strongly connected with the communication of support for technology, education, and art. In 2024, TBG introduced the continuation of the Manifest project, a collaboration with contemporary Slovak artists whose works create our payment card designs. This brings art closer to our clients. In our communications, especially on social media, we also share the activities of our partners in the field of art.

Financial risks

There are no short-term material financial effects of sustainability matters related to consumers and end-users included in the consolidated financial statements. However, in the medium to long term (5+ years), sustainability matters could potentially result in financial risk due to sustainability issues related to failure of the complaints procedures, privacy breaches, access to quality information and social inclusion.

Risk connected to cybersecurity and resilience

The failure of the bank to prevent customer privacy breaches could lead to regulatory fines and sanctions for non-compliance with data protection regulations as well as expenses from lawsuits. Additionally, loss of trust and credibility as well as negative publicity could lead to decreased customer retention and acquisition, which would result in reduced revenues. Further consequences could involve expenses related to operational costs from investigating breaches, notifying affected consumers and end-users, and implementing remediation measures. Privacy breaches and security incidents could also lead to higher insurance premiums. Finally, there could be a potential loss of business opportunities as clients may prefer banks with stronger data protection or information security measures.

Risks connected to access to quality information

The failure of the bank to provide consumers and end-users with access to quality information could lead to regulatory fines and sanctions for non-compliance with EU consumer protection as well as expenses from lawsuits. Expenses from lawsuits due to misselling of products or failure to disclose essential product information could also be incurred.

Additionally, a loss of clients who may switch to competitors offering clearer and more reliable information could result in reduced revenues. There could be lower product uptake due to consumers and end-users' lack of understanding or confidence in the products offered. Finally, increased customer service expenses to handle complaints and inquiries due to unclear product information would lead to operational inefficiencies.

Value chain risks are considered immaterial.

S4-1 Policies related to information-related impacts for consumers and end-users

Tatra banka Group is strategically aligned with the parent company RBI. Therefore, policies labeled as RBI within the chapter are applicable for the whole RBI Group including Tatra banka Group. Unless stated otherwise, RBI policies are applicable in full for TBG. Responsibility for the local implementation of the policies lies with the relevant TBG policy owners, approved at the management level (B-1), and the most senior level that is accountable for the implementation of policies is Tatra banka's Management Board. However, responsibility for strategic changes lies with RBI. Local specifics resulting, for instance, from Slovak laws and regulations are mentioned in the text if necessary.

Policies are revised on an annual basis. If changes were implemented in the 2024 reporting year, these are described within the text below. Otherwise, the policies are applicable without change.

General frameworks

General frameworks are relevant in the context of both information and social inclusion-related impacts.

- The Principles of Ethical Conduct at TBG/RBI Code of Conduct (see chapter: G1-1 Corporate Culture)

The chapter on client relations in the Principles of Ethical Conduct sets TBG's overarching strategy in personal data protection and confidentiality of information. TBG adequately protects and works with consumers and end-users' personal data and maintains banking secrecy. TBG handles all confidential information with discretion and in compliance with the applicable laws.

- RBI Group Human Rights Policy

The human rights policy is about the universal values that guide the bank's business conduct. Human rights are fundamental rights granted to a person, irrespective of social or ethnic origin, skin color, gender, age, language, religion, sexual orientation, disabilities, worldview, wealth, or any other attribute. The policy outlines the measures which are taken to fulfill TBG's responsibility to respect human rights and manage negative impacts on human rights that it may cause, contribute to, or be directly linked to. Human rights are described in chapter: G1-1 Corporate Culture.

Policies specifically related to information-related impacts for consumers and end-users

- Customer complaint management policy (SUP-2016-0142 Attachment 3 to Financial Crime Management – Complaints Management)
- Retail Credit Risk Policy
- Retail Restructuring Policy
- Retail investment product distribution regulation
- Marketing, Brand Management, Corporate Design Guidelines (Group Marketing Policy)
- Product Governance Policy

Customer complaint management policy

RBI's group policy on customer complaint management is in line with the Joint Committee Final Report on complaints-handling guidelines for the securities (ESMA) and banking (EBA) sectors (JC 2014 43, published on May 27, 2014), as RBI has established a central complaint management function and adopted relevant directives. According to the extended Joint Committee Guidelines (JC 2018 35, published on October 4, 2018), a complaint is defined as a statement of dissatisfaction addressed to Tatra banka Group or RBI by a natural or legal person regarding the provision of services under various financial regulations, including the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID), the Undertakings for the Collective Investment in Transferable Securities Directive (UCITS), the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD), the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), the Payment Services Directive (PSD), the Electronic Money Directive (EMD), and the Mortgage Credit Directive (MCD). RBI's customer complaint management policy contributes to managing various material impacts, risks and opportunities related to freedom of expression. By making complaints, consumers and other end-to-end users are able to speak up and be heard by an independent employee of the organization regarding their grievances. Failure to establish a complaint management channel constitutes non-compliance with the applicable law and thus could lead to severe fines and sanctions by the authorities as well as reduced trust and credibility on the market.

At TBG, complaints are viewed as valuable opportunities to identify process and product improvements and enhance customer satisfaction. TBG takes customer concerns and feedback seriously and strives to find solutions that improve its processes and products, thereby contributing to customer satisfaction. The most senior level that is accountable for the implementation of the policy on customer complaint management is Tatra banka's Management Board. The policy is executed in Tatra banka by the Methodology for Operational Processes Department.

The policy on customer complaint management aligns with the regulatory requirements and EBA/ESMA guidelines to ensure effective complaint management across the whole RBI Group.

The investment business complaint management directive implements the relevant regulatory national and international requirements, such as the ESMA and EBA guidelines and the MiFID provisions.

The customer complaint management policy aligns with human rights principles by ensuring that complaints are treated seriously, handled transparently, and consumers and end-users are kept informed about the status of their complaints.

The EBA (European Banking Authority) and ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority) consider consumer interests when defining their complaints policies by ensuring that the policy

addresses transparency, fairness, and the effective resolution of disputes, aligning with consumer protection regulations and guidelines, and promoting trust and confidence in the financial services industry.

To make the content of the policy on customer complaint management available to internal stakeholders, it is published in the internal policy database.

The claim guidelines are available to consumers, end-users, and other external stakeholders are available on [Tatra banka's website](#).

Retail Credit Risk Policy

The Retail Credit Risk Policy establishes the rules and minimum requirements for lending to private individuals (consumers), and the micro and SME segments across the whole of TBG. It outlines detailed eligibility criteria and procedural checks for the lending process, including provisions related to access to quality information.

Access to (quality) information is also part of the ICC Code, which is the basis for the internal Marketing, Brand Management, and Corporate Design Guidelines (Articles 5 and 6).

The bank is dedicated to upholding the highest standards in customer service and protection. The Retail Credit Risk Policy focuses on access to (quality) information:

- Consumers and end-users are thoroughly informed about the implications and risks associated with different types of loans, including foreign currency loans.
- Loan decisions are documented and stored to ensure transparency and clarity for consumers and end-users regarding their loan applications.

The Retail Credit Risk Policy is aligned with the

- EBA Material: Guidelines on loan origination and monitoring.
- Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms.

All the retail credit risk policies are discussed, approved and stored through the Jira application. Copies of the final documentation are stored locally and available for all relevant staff (and can be linked to the confluence page).

The policy supports the human rights of consumers and end-users on the one hand by ensuring that lending and restructuring decisions are made based on objective criteria and without discrimination. On the other hand, it aims to assess consumers and end-users' loan affordability to prevent over-indebtedness and stabilize their financial situation through responsible lending practices.

In terms of customer engagement, it ensures that decisions are clear, rule-based, equal, and thoroughly documented, providing a transparent and auditable process.

Retail Restructuring Policy

The Retail Restructuring Policy sets the rules and minimum requirements for restructuring loans for consumers and end-users in financial difficulty throughout TBG. It defines the eligibility criteria and process requirements for restructuring efforts. It plays a crucial role in assisting consumers and

end-users facing financial difficulties by offering tailored solutions to manage and repay their debts, thereby helping them regain financial stability and avoid severe economic hardship.

The Restructuring Policy also includes a focus on access to (quality) information:

- Consumers and end-users are kept informed throughout the entire restructuring process, ensuring they understand each step.
- All communications are tracked and recorded to maintain transparency and allow for auditing.

In terms of customer engagement, these policies ensure that decisions are clear, rule-based, equal, and thoroughly documented, providing a transparent and auditable process.

The Restructuring Policy is aligned with Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms.

Retail investment product distribution regulation

The retail investment product distribution regulation and its supporting documents defines the basic principles and guidelines for the distribution of investment products to retail clients under the MiFID II regime for all retail client segments (mass – private individuals, premium banking and private banking). The scope of the regulation includes investment products offered to retail clients from all retail segments (mass – private individuals, premium banking, private banking).

TBG follows a segment-based approach when it comes to investment services. For TBG mass-market retail clients, up to seven non-complex, bank-managed products are offered through a non-advisory approach (no personal recommendations or advice are provided on the investment products or investment services) and up to 12 non-complex products advised to premium banking clients. All these products are available for regular savings as well. The appropriateness test (assessing client knowledge and experience) is mandatory. In case of advisory services the appropriateness test is followed by the suitability assessment including detailed sustainability preferences assessment. The advised products include ESG options for each client risk profile.

Group marketing policy

RBI's group marketing policy governs marketing communication at RBI to ensure group-wide responsible marketing practices and has made it mandatory to follow the latest version of the Advertising and Marketing Communications Code of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC Code). Comprising 26 articles, the [ICC Code](#) defines the principles of responsible advertising and marketing communications, including the topic of non-discrimination (Article 2 of the ICC Code) and responsible marketing practices (Article 23 of the ICC Code). The policy is binding for the whole of RBI. This is important for all of RBI's subsidiary banks, including Tatra banka Group, where local marketing teams execute marketing communication with consumers. The head of RBI Marketing (B-1) is accountable for its implementation. Compliance with the policy is checked as part of the internal audit processes.

Furthermore, the Advertising and Marketing Communications Code of the International Chamber of Commerce, which RBI voluntarily follows and has made binding via the group marketing policy, defines the key principles for responsible marketing communication, while safeguarding freedom of expression (Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) is another main purpose of the Code.

In addition to these high-level policies, RBI follows all specific legal requirements in the area of communication with consumers, whether these relate to international standards such as the GDPR or local regulations for the markets in which RBI operates.

The internal group marketing policy is accessible to all RBI employees on the RBI intranet/ SharePoint. The [ICC Code](#) is publicly accessible via the website of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Product Governance Policy

The Product Governance Policy governs honest and sustainable product policies that are in the customer's interest and meet their objectives and needs. Various internal regulations are taken into account, which include, among other things, defining the target market, segment strategy, and reviewing the investment products on a regular basis. Monitoring is carried out through regular meetings of the Investment Products and Investment Services Committee (usually held quarterly), as well as through annual product reviews. The Product Governance Policy is based on Section 71m and Section 71n of Act No. 566/2001 Coll., on securities and investment services (the Act on Securities) and related EU regulations. This is applicable to Tatra banka (as an investment firm covered by the MiFID) in the event of providing investments services as defined by the law (Section 6 of the Act on Securities). This aligns with customer requirements for access to quality information as the policy ensures that all relevant product information, including risks and changes, is thoroughly documented and communicated through structured processes and committees. This enhances transparency and helps consumers and end-users make informed decisions. This also aligns with customer requirements for access to quality information and responsible marketing.

Privacy

Entity-specific topic: cybersecurity and resilience

TBG has policies in place to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities on privacy, cybersecurity and resilience related to consumers and end-users:

- The Principles of Ethical Conduct at TBG/RBI Code of Conduct
- Security Policy (REG RBI Group Information and Cybersecurity Policy)
- Data Protection Policy (REG-2018-0030 RBI Group Data Protection)
- Local data protection directives

In TBG's Principles of Ethical Conduct, under Client Relations, the following commitment regarding confidentiality and data protection is included:

- We effectively protect and work with our clients' personal data and maintain banking secrecy. We handle all the confidential information clients provide to us with discretion and in compliance with the applicable laws.

RBI has a group-wide Information and Cybersecurity Policy and an extensive standard framework (comprising 14 standards) that defines the organizational and technical requirements for information security. The group Information and Cybersecurity Policy together with all standards is fully adopted in the TBG Security Policy. The Security Policy addresses the scope, objectives, principles, roles and responsibilities, as well as compliance with external requirements related to information security.

The aim of the Security Policy with all the documents included is to define the security requirements for the appropriate and secure use of IT services within TBG. It is about protecting TBG, its

business, employees, and consumers and end-users to the highest degree possible. The goal is to address security threats that could jeopardize the confidentiality, integrity, and/or availability of data and services, as well as the privacy of consumers and end-users and/or employees, the reputation of the businesses, and business outcomes effectively.

A key objective of these defined security requirements is to provide consumers and end-users with reliable and secure services and products by managing risks and reducing the likelihood and impact of incidents through appropriate measures.

The Data Protection Policy is implemented to define the framework, principles, responsibilities, and minimum standards for compliance with the GDPR (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) and its associated documents. Other (legal) requirements remain unaffected. The objective is to ensure that the protection of personal data and its associated risks are handled appropriately and consistently across the whole of TBG.

The topic of privacy is also addressed in the applied ICC Advertising Code (Article 19) under "Marketing".

Data protection covers the material and territorial scope as well as the principles for the processing of personal data. When processing personal data, the principles of lawfulness, fairness and transparency, purpose limitation, data minimization, accuracy, storage limitation, and integrity and confidentiality must be observed. Compliance with the following requirements has to be demonstrated:

- Information obligation of the controller towards the data subject
- Rights of the data subjects
- Data protection by design
- Data protection by default
- Representatives of controllers or processors not established in the EU
- Processors
- Records of processing activities
- Security of processing
- Notification of personal data breaches to the supervisory authority and the data subject
- Data protection impact assessment
- Data protection officer
- Data protection management function
- Transfer of personal data to third countries or international organizations
- Employee training
- Handling of data

Legal requirements:

- GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) and relevant local legislation on personal data protection
- Payment Service Directive: sets out security requirements for payment services and enhances the protection of consumers and businesses by making payments safer and more secure. Risks of misuse and fraud are reduced and trust in financial transactions is strengthened.
- Network and Information Security Directive: sets out measures for a high common level of cybersecurity in essential and important entities across the EU. The aim is to enhance the security and resilience level of organizations which provide essential services to consumers and end-users.

- European Banking Authority Guidelines (EBA): as part of its supervisory tasks, the EBA sets out mandatory, topic-specific guidelines to ensure stability and security within the EU banking sector. This increases the resilience and security of financial institutions as well as their products.
- Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA): DORA aims to enhance the digital operational resilience and security of the EU financial sector. Effective risk management as well as appropriate measures and a comprehensive testing program strengthen the digital resilience and the security of financial institutions as well as their products. Among others, financial institutions must have robust incident response and recovery plans, manage their third parties and establish strict requirements for ICT risk management.

The needs and expectations of stakeholders are analyzed annually, and adjustments to the security requirements are derived as necessary.

If there are relevant improvements and adjustments to processes, these are implemented on a continuous basis to ensure constant compliance with the GDPR requirements.

All information security standards within TBG are made accessible to everyone via the TBG internal network and intranet and trainings are regularly held. Appropriate security requirements are contractually agreed upon for our suppliers and service providers.

Protection of confidentiality and privacy are essential objectives of the Information Security Policy (Article 12 of the Human Rights Convention).

Privacy and data protection are rights enshrined in the EU treaties and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The Charter explicitly includes the right to the protection of personal data (Article 8). With the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon in 2009, the Charter of Fundamental Rights attained the same legal value as the EU's constitutional treaties. Therefore, the EU institutions and bodies, as well as the Member States, are bound by the Charter.

Furthermore, under Article 16 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the EU is obliged to establish data protection regulations for the processing of personal data.

TBG has established an information security management system consisting of policies, standards, processes and measures. The system is designed to appropriately protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information and systems. The implementation of the information security requirements is regularly assessed and tested. Management of information security is continuously improved to enhance the security measures and their effectiveness.

Data Privacy:

- Every person has the right to protection of personal data concerning them.
- This data must be processed fairly and lawfully for specified purposes and based on the consent of the data subject or another legally established legitimate basis. Every person has the right to access data concerning them and the right to rectify such data.

Inquiries regarding information security are handled through the relationship managers. Relevant information regarding data protection and information security are available on Tatra banka's website [Protect your funds](#) | [Tatra banka](#).

In this year's revisions of the information security standards, requirements have been formulated more clearly, redundancies removed, and errors corrected.

TBG maintains stringent policies to safeguard the accuracy and relevance of information provided to consumers, both pre- and post-sale.

S4-2 Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about information-related impacts on consumers and end-users

Engagement on information-related impacts

Engagement regarding privacy, cybersecurity and resilience

1. Transparency and consent: TBG ensures that all communications with consumers about the use of their personal data and its potential impacts are transparent. This includes a clear explanation in the privacy policy of how data is collected, used, shared, and stored. Consent must be obtained where required, especially in cases involving sensitive data.
2. Consumer rights engagement: TBG has robust processes for consumers to exercise their rights under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) including the right to access, correct, delete, or port their data.
3. Sustainable and ethical data use: TBG ensures ethical data use for each process where personal data is involved by adopting fair data practices, implementing data minimization where possible and preventing data misuse in ways that could harm consumers. Personal data is only used for the original purpose that it was collected. Further processing is only possible if there is compatibility with the new purpose according to the principles of the GDPR.
4. Regular audits and reporting: TBG conducts monitoring data protection practices to ensure that consumer data is handled according to the GDPR. TBG engages with consumers and end-users in several ways focusing on transparency, risk mitigation, and responsible data handling.

Direct engagement is not always necessary: when TBG conducts legally required processing, for example in cases where data is processed based on legal obligations (KYC, AML regulations), TBG doesn't need to engage directly with consumers for each instance as the processing is essential for regulatory compliance. Consumers and end-users are informed about these processes in the privacy policy or the terms and conditions during onboarding.

If consumers and end-users have already consented to specific data uses, such as marketing or service improvements, TBG doesn't contact the consumers and end-users for every related action. This is especially the case if the processing remains within the agreed scope.

For activities where data processing poses a minimal or low risk to customer privacy (e.g. anonymized data or aggregated data used), direct engagement is not required. TBG ensures transparency through general disclosures but avoids notifications that could overwhelm consumers and end-users.

For GDPR compliance in engaging with consumers and end-users about information related impacts, direct engagement with them is advised. For example, in the case of a data breach with a high risk for the data subjects according to TBG procedures, the bank should inform the affected consumers and end-users directly.

TBG engages with consumers and end-users when collecting their personal data, such as during account opening or when there is a data breach requiring notification under the GDPR. Another example is seeking consent for marketing purposes. Engagement typically happens via email and website banners (for cookie consent). TBG engages when consumers and end-users sign up (initial data collection) and in the case of a data breach as required by the GDPR.

Operational responsibility for ensuring that engagement happens and that the results inform TBG's approach lies with the data privacy officer, the data privacy managers, business owners from various departments such as IT, Marketing, Compliance, etc.

Engagement regarding access to quality information

The perspectives of consumers and end-users are collected continuously through regular measurements of customer satisfaction and customer experience, regular tracking of TBG's brand perception, as well as feedback obtained via complaint management processes.

Engagement occurs with consumers and end-users directly, both when consumers and end-users contact TBG with their intent, or when TBG commissions market research to obtain structured feedback from consumers and end-users. For this, TBG works with external market research agencies following the ICC/ESOMAR International Code on Market, Opinion and Social Research and Data Analytics (ESOMAR Code; see <https://esomar.org/>), which includes specific responsibilities if the data subjects are children, young people and other vulnerable individuals.

Furthermore, engagement occurs at various stages and at both regular and irregular (or event-based) intervals. Examples of regular engagement are the tracking studies in the areas of customer satisfaction and brand perception mentioned above. Examples of irregularly obtained engagement are tests of advertising material, primarily TV and online spots, which are done whenever new marketing campaigns are created, to get consumer feedback on the understandability of our marketing messages and potentially adjust the communication based on customer feedback.

To give a concrete example for engaging with consumers and end-users TBG provide Brand perception studies (Needscope and Advertisement and Brand Tracking) on regular basis with focus on understanding of client's needs.

To give a concrete example for engaging with consumers and end-users at irregular intervals, TBG is pre-testing each communication campaign to derive end-user feedback on the understandability, relevance and liking of the respective concepts. These campaigns are also posttesting on continual tracking to measure performance of campaign.

Responsibility for regular customer satisfaction tracking lies with the relevant B-1 in retail, and the responsibility for the regular brand tracking lies with the B-1 in marketing. The results of these studies are used to inform and improve future communication with consumers and end-users.

Direct engagement with end consumers and end-users takes place also through the complaint management channel. Relevant processes are embedded in the organizational structure (see the Complaint Management Directive). In the case of a complaint, there is occasion-related interaction with consumers and end-users.

At TBG, complaints are managed by department of Methodology for Operational Processes, Compliance Division is responsible for regular quarterly reporting to the Management Board.

Currently, there are no measures in place to assess the effectiveness of engagement with consumers and/or end-users.

There is no differentiation of end consumers and end-users at the vulnerability level (see the definition of end consumers and end-users).

Engagement on social inclusion

Engagement regarding non-discrimination

At TBG, the perspectives and feedback of consumers and end-users are effectively incorporated by facilitating complaint management and by using various other channels across the organization to collect feedback by both external and internal stakeholders. This approach ensures effective management of both actual and potential impacts.

Consumers and end-users who wish to submit a complaint to TBG can contact the TBG complaint management via various channels. After submitting their complaint, consumers and end-users receive initial feedback within 24 hours by an assigned complaint officer, informing them about the receipt of their mail, the upcoming internal investigation and the processing of their data. Within 14 business days, consumers and end-users are informed about the outcome of their complaint. If the case is more complex and time-consuming, consumers and end-users receive frequent intermediary updates.

Within TBG Compliance, the complaint management function (CMF) is held by an experienced compliance officer with a legal background in accordance with the recommendations of the European Banking Authority Guidelines for complaints-handling for the securities (ESMA) and banking (EBA) sectors. The most senior responsibility regarding complaint management lies with the relevant member of the Board of Directors.

At the end of every reporting period, complaint root causes are identified by every business department and communicated to Compliance for further analysis. Furthermore, corresponding mitigation measures are designed, reviewed and subsequently implemented.

TBG takes every complaint brought to its attention seriously and with the utmost concern. In the case of complaints by specifically vulnerable consumers and end-users, middle or senior management may be directly involved.

Engagement regarding access to products and services

TBG is committed to actively engaging with consumers and end-users, to understanding and addressing actual and potential impacts on them. As part of the ongoing due diligence process, existing policies and contact channels ensure that the views of consumers and end-users are integrated into the decision-making processes.

The TBG Code of Conduct acts as a foundation to ensure fairness, consumer protection, and the delivery of excellent products and services aligned with consumer interests. The TBG Retail Restructuring Policy gives further support to this engagement by establishing eligibility and process

requirements for restructuring efforts so that the necessary services are provided to consumers facing financial difficulty.

TBG gathers feedback through different contact channels, including call centers, surveys, and focus groups, to identify and take measures in reducing potential barriers in access to our products and services. This includes adapting our website to accommodate people with impairments and offering special conditions to socially vulnerable groups, such as students and elderly people.

Through these policies and direct engagement with consumers and end-users, TBG aims to increase accessibility, inclusivity and trust across our product and service range.

Engagement regarding responsible marketing practices

As described in the section on access to (quality) information, the processes for engaging with consumers about relevant impacts include market research and customer surveys, and whenever consumers contact TBG. Furthermore, when testing advertising material during new marketing campaigns, TBG gathers consumer feedback on the understandability of the information provided.

TBG mainly distributes its products through its branches and digital channels such as mobile application and website. Therefore, consumers and end-users usually provide their feedback on TBG's products directly to their customer advisor within the bank. TBG ensures that its consumers and end-users are informed transparently and comprehensibly about product details and conditions in product information like brochures, flyers, advertising campaigns, etc.

Currently, there are no measures in place to assess the effectiveness of engagement with consumers and/or end-users. There is currently no specific position or person with operational responsibility for incorporating consumer and end-user perspectives.

S4-3 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns

There is a standard procedure for all identified information and social inclusion-related negative impacts. Negative impact is identified via the customer complaints channel, then is assigned to the responsible business units following the customer complaints procedures involving internal stakeholders from the first and second line of defense. By the end of each reporting period, mitigation measures for the main complaint root causes are implemented and followed up. The efficiency assessment takes into consideration feedback from the customers gathered via NPS questionnaire. If any system inefficiency is identified, the underlying process is corrected and/or corrective measures are taken.

Consumers and end-users can address complaints to the Tatra banka Group via various channels including email, fax, letter, the website, social media, and in personal and/or verbally as outlined on TBG's website

Compliance supports TBG's first line by directly involving business units in complaint cases whenever necessary.

Every complaint submitted is carefully documented in a high-end market standard case management system (CMS). If necessary, specific cases are consulted with the relevant business

units. Any identified deficiencies are addressed promptly. The client's enquiry can be provided via the branch network, by telephone via DIALOG helpline, via mobile application, or via website. To ease the enquiry submission for the clients, all the above channels are available for the most effective process. The complaints procedure is available on Tatra banka's website, where all information about the process of managing complaints is provided ([Complaints and comments | Tatra banka](#)).

TBG publishes information on complaint management on their website and ensures regular updates on the changing of channels, procedures or legal foundations. The policies in place ensure the credibility of the established processes to raise concerns. The relevant policies are available in chapter: S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users (Policy on customer complaint management and general frameworks such as the Principles of Ethical Conduct at TBG/RBI Code of Conduct). Additionally, the relevant business conduct policies such as whistleblowing are covered in chapter: G1-1.

Information-related remediation processes

Access to (quality) information, privacy, cybersecurity and resilience

TBG strives to ensure that all consumers and end-users have access to accurate and high-quality information through the established communication channels, including Tatra banka's website, the mobile application, and customer representatives, who are trained to provide clear and comprehensive information about TBG's products and services. Information channels are reviewed and updated to meet the needs of consumers and end-users. Regulatory changes are also reviewed and implemented as necessary, for instance the EU Accessibility Act, which is also relevant in the context of access to (quality) information.

Protecting the privacy of TBG's consumers and end-users is a priority. If TBG identifies a data privacy risk, such as a data breach with a high risk that consumers' and end-users' personal data will be affected, TBG will proactively notify the affected consumers and end-users. These notifications typically explain the nature of the risk, what personal data is affected, and what steps will be taken to address the issue. This way, consumers and end-users can take necessary precautions (e.g. changing passwords or monitoring their accounts). TBG provides employees with cybersecurity awareness programs in form of internal cybersecurity campaign, outreach of external cybersecurity campaigns, and information at dedicated section of intranet site. It ensures that employees have an understanding of the potential risks which contribute towards remediation or can prevent potential negative impacts.

Cybersecurity and resilience: in an increasingly digital world, cybersecurity and resilience are critical to protecting our consumers and end-users and maintaining trust. We have implemented advanced cybersecurity measures, including encryption, multi-factor authentication, and continuous monitoring of our systems. Our incident response team is trained to handle cyber threats swiftly and effectively. Additionally, we conduct regular cybersecurity awareness programs for our employees and consumers and end-users to enhance their understanding of potential risks and best practices.

Social inclusion-related remediation processes

Access to products and services, non-discrimination, responsible marketing practices

TBG aims to promote social inclusion by ensuring that its products and services are accessible to all types of consumers and end-users. TBG commits to ensuring that all types of consumers and end-users have access to TBG's products and services as required by the EU Accessibility Act. This will also serve as a base for non-discriminatory behavior towards consumers and end-users. Moreover, financial inclusion activities remediate the potential negative impacts arising from low financial literacy among vulnerable groups of consumers and end-users.

TBG adheres to responsible marketing practices. Marketing materials are designed to be truthful, transparent, and free from misleading information. TBG also ensures that advertising respects cultural sensitivities and promotes positive social values.

S4-4 Taking action on material information-related impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and the effectiveness of those actions

Information-related action taken for consumers and/or end-users

Privacy, Cybersecurity and Resilience

Data privacy:

To prevent, mitigate and remediate negative material impacts on consumers and/or end-users and achieve positive material impacts for consumers and/or end-users, TBG has implemented the following actions:

- The development and implementation of policies.
- The allocation of roles and responsibilities: defined roles and responsibilities for data protection officers and other relevant staff within the organization, such as the GDPR SPOC.
- Conducting regular projects and activities assessments: regular data protection risk assessments to identify potential vulnerabilities in activities where personal data are involved.
- Third-party evaluations: through GDPR risk assessments when onboarding new suppliers into the organization.
- Implementation of robust security technologies such as encryption, firewalls, data loss/leakage prevention systems and intrusion detection/prevention systems to protect sensitive data.
- Access controls, restriction of data access, monitoring of access logs
- Clear communication with users about data handling (information on data protection).
- Obtaining informed consent
- Creating a comprehensive plan for responding to data breaches.
- Timely notification of data breaches.

No actual negative impacts have been identified in the reporting period, thus no further remediation actions are disclosed.

The technical and organizational security measures aim to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and information systems. The services provided feature high levels of

security, reliability, and resilience. Measures and processes are defined, implemented, and tested to prevent, detect, and respond appropriately to security incidents to minimize impacts.

A high level of information security has a positive impact on consumers and end-users and their free, secure, and uninterrupted use of the services provided for daily use as well as in adverse situations.

- Compliance with the GDPR, technical and organizational measures proportionate to the risk, employee trainings. Delivering e-learning GDPR training to employees, as well as workshop and practical guidance.
- Incident response plan, answering within the regulatory time to data subject rights requests.
- Monitoring data breaches and notifying of data breaches: adhering to the 72-hour notification requirement of the GDPR, when applicable. Post-incident analysis.
- Transparency: TBG provides clear and transparent information on data processing activities through the privacy policy.
- Consumer control: TBG enables consumers to control their personal data through user-friendly tools for managing consent and privacy settings.
- Innovative services: TBG uses proven data protection practices to develop innovative financial services that prioritize consumer data protection and security.
- Market differentiation provides the opportunity to position TBG as a leading company in data protection, standing out from competitors through robust data protection practices.
- Building and maintaining consumer trust through a strong commitment to data protection and security.

Prompt response: quick detection, containment, and reporting of data breaches in compliance with GDPR requirements. Long-term prevention: conducting a root cause analysis, updating processes, and if necessary, additional employee training, and improving ongoing monitoring and internal auditing.

As part of information security risk management, security risks are identified, documented, and appropriately addressed. A high security standard for the protection of information is intended to ensure longevity, competitiveness, and the provision of trustworthy, secure, and reliable services and products.

Information and cybersecurity

If organizational and technical security measures are inefficient or not properly implemented, it can lead to financial and reputational harm, loss of trust or legal consequences.

Therefore, TBG sets a strong focus on information security. A security strategy, a framework of policies and standards, as well as technical and organizational security measures are defined, implemented and regularly reviewed for effectiveness by internal and external bodies, and adjusted, when necessary, based on the state of the art and industry standards. The security policy outlines objectives and principles based on the Group Code of Conduct and the group strategy. As part of information security risk management, security risks are identified, documented, and appropriately addressed. A high security standard for the protection of information is intended to ensure long-term existence, competitiveness, and the provision of trustworthy, secure and reliable services and products.

The task of the Group Information and Cybersecurity Department is to define appropriate security standards and check for compliance (second line of defense function). The goal is to prevent, detect

and respond to security incidents as thoroughly as possible to minimize impacts (e.g. on consumers and end-users), learn from them and avoid similar incidents in the future.

The information security management system, defined by the security policy and the established comprehensive standard framework, is regularly reviewed through internal audit and external audits based on The cybersecurity act and ISO 27001 and is subject to a continuous improvement process. Identified weaknesses, improvements, external requirements, etc., are documented, measures and remediation/action plans with ambitious timelines are defined, and their implementation is monitored. The degree of implementation of security measures is regularly checked and reported centrally to the corresponding committees. Additionally, strategic goals are defined and implemented annually.

The information security management system addresses and aims to reduce or avoid negative impacts on and security risks to consumers and end-users (organizational and technical security measures).

This creates opportunities for better customer retention through increased trust and satisfaction due to improved data protection, enhanced reliability, and reduced risk of security incidents.

The requirements described in the RBI Group Security Policy and standard framework are defined for the entire group and measures must be applied following a risk-based approach. In addition, contractual security requirements are agreed with third-party providers whose offered product or service could pose a security risk and the providers are checked for an appropriate security level as part of due diligence. Adjustments to requirements in security standards are reported to and approved by the CSO. Changes to security and standards are documented. The implementation status of the security requirements across TBG is regularly checked and reported to the management.

Actions related to information security and cybersecurity are primarily evaluated based on the number of incidents in the reporting period. As part of information security risk management, security risks are identified, documented and appropriately addressed. A high security standard for the protection of information is intended to ensure longevity, competitiveness and the provision of trustworthy, secure and reliable services and products. TBG tries to minimize the impact of an incident and learn from past incidents to better prevent, detect and handle such incidents in the future. The incidents are managed in internal systems and are evaluated based on RBI Group Security Policy that is defined for the entire group and measures must be applied following a risk-based approach.

To ensure the effectiveness of all the measures implemented in TBG, several monitoring processes and tools in place. Their goal is to test and identify ineffectively implemented measures and uncover potential weaknesses. For monitoring security anomalies, TBG has established a Security Operation Center. If vulnerability is identified as a result of an incident, mechanisms are implemented within the monitoring tools to promptly detect any ineffectively executed remediation.

No cases of human rights issues or incidents related to information security connected to consumers and/or end-users are known to group information and cybersecurity.

There is no security target set related to remedies.

If the allocation of significant resources is required for the execution of actions, these will be disclosed in the next reporting period.

Access to (quality) information

TBG follows all relevant legislation and regulations, as well as additional frameworks, such as the ICC Code on human rights, in order to prevent negative material impacts through its communication with and when providing information to consumers and end-users.

In order to achieve the best possible impact when providing information on products and services, financial literacy is a prerequisite.

Retail is focused on enhancing the financial literacy of young generations.

For individuals with impairments, Tatra banka developed “World Phenomena - Money” in collaboration with the non-profit education organization Edulab, to provide high-quality teaching material for elementary school children based on BBC educational videos. This material aims to familiarize pupils with the complex topic of money using attractive materials that teachers can use.

Another example is a financial product that Tatra banka designed in 2024 that included financial education for the first time. The children’s account TABI aims to instill a sense of responsibility and promote a healthy relationship with money. Through the TABI children’s application, kids can learn about money in a simple and playful manner, setting goals and developing regular saving habits. The Parent Zone allows parents to monitor their child’s spending, educational progress, and savings management. Additionally, the app features a game section, accessible to children on their own mobile devices, providing an interactive way for kids to learn about money through stories about TABI and friends.

No cases of human rights issues and incidents related to access to information are known.

Actions related to social inclusion

Non-discrimination, access to products and services, responsible marketing practices

When talking about accessibility of banking products and services, different channels are offered, such as mobile banking applications, web-based internet banking, as well as traditional brick-and-mortar branches and remote advisory (either by phone or video calls).

Although digitalization makes it much easier to access products and services, affordability also plays a crucial role. Therefore, TBG offers special conditions for the target groups of students/youths and elderly people. For these groups, the account has no high fees or no fees at all and becomes more affordable. This also means that they are connected to a means of payment, allowing the consumer to fully participate in society. A few units also offer special conditions for NGOs/charitable institutions.

To fulfill the special needs of people with disabilities, TBG has installed barrier-free entrances as extensively as possible. All subsidiaries pay attention to this special need. Thus, the implementation rate is more than 65 per cent on average, allowing people with disabilities to physically handle financial matters independently.

To mitigate language barriers, all TBG’s ATMs are multilingual.

Regarding ATMs suitable for visually impaired individuals, various implementations have been made. These include: the option to display information on the screen in an enlarged font; the option to display of information on the screen in contrast mode with the text in black letters on a white background or white letters on a black background; enlarged Braille; offering instructions for the three most important transactions; the option to indicate visual impairment using the tactile dot on the number 5 button on the PIN keyboard; and the provision of a headphone jack. Through these measures, the use of ATMs is also made possible for people with visual impairments.

TBG has taken action to streamline its website, which can be another barrier to inclusion, preventing access to products and services. Considering the upcoming European Accessibility Act, a working group has been established at the head office to ensure full compliance by June 2025. The Accessibility Act includes products and services provided through websites, mobile devices and mobile applications, but also services such as mobile banking.

So far, TBG is committed to creating a more inclusive online environment that can be navigated and used effectively by all individuals. In a few units, the components and design foundations already adhere to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) to make digital content more accessible to people with visual impairments and other disabilities.

The guidelines are organized around four key principles: perceivable (content must be presented in ways that users can perceive, such as providing text alternatives for non-text content), operable (interface components and navigation must be operable, meaning all users should be able to interact with and navigate the content), understandable (information and the operation of the user interface must be understandable, ensuring that the content is clear and consistent), and robust (content must be robust enough to be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies). These measures will ensure that more people will be able to access our products and services.

Non-discrimination and social inclusion are valid for all business lines, the entire bank and all units and therefore fall under the umbrella of the Human Rights Policy. TBG's actions focus on special conditions and barrier-free access to branches, ATMs and the website and mobile application.

This year, the adaptations necessary to comply with the EU Accessibility Act have begun to be implemented. Finalization is planned for June 2025. Actions which have already been taken are mentioned in chapter: S4-4 Actions related to social inclusion. Additionally, actions which have been evaluated as necessary in order to comply with the EU Accessibility Act will be implemented in the first half of 2025 and reported in the upcoming 2025 report.

The objective of the working group on the upcoming European Accessibility Act is to collaborate in implementing the requirements.

The identification of the necessary actions to ensure a proper response to material negative impacts is ensured through the monitoring of regulatory developments and through TBG's complaints channels. As described in the S4-1 chapter, the policies are revised on an annual basis. In the case of regulatory developments, these are incorporated into the relevant policies and serve as a guide to plan appropriate actions. The complaints channels described in the S4-3 chapter serve as the basis for the identification of concerns, which helps to design actions. Addressing complaints and regulatory requirements ensures remediation of material negative impacts which might arise. (S4-4-32a-c, 34)

No cases of human rights issues or incidents related to social inclusion topics are known.

S4-5 Targets related to managing material information-related negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

Target setting generally follows the same procedure for all identified impacts, risks and opportunities. Initially, targets are designed at the RBI Group level to ensure strategic alignment between the RBI Group and network banks. While initial target setting is performed by the RBI Group, it is assessed in the context of TBG's strategic roadmap, closely monitored and reviewed. If necessary, targets are adjusted to fit TBG's strategy and the expectations of the local market. Targets are discussed and executed by the relevant departments at TBG, and the progress is reported to the members of Tatra banka's Management Board at least on an annual basis. External stakeholders are not directly involved in target setting, however their needs and expectations are considered.

Information-related and social inclusion targets

Privacy

GDPR compliance internally includes the following examples:

- Strengthen/redefine internal data privacy processes
- Provide regulatory innovation to foster customer experience
- Digitalize and make One Stop Shop processes customer friendly/efficient
- Improve Vendor Assessments content and customer experience
- Create up to date awareness raising trainings
- Manage continuous and ad hoc requests from the Data Protection Authority
- Management of data breaches and data subject right requests
- Management of all potential data breaches within 72 hours.
- Manage and deliver all data subject right requests within 30 days.
- Improve DB and DSRR processes and documentation (redundancies)
- Ensure no regulatory fine is received or reputational damage is done via management of such processes.

Technology/documentation includes primarily:

- Management of the GDPR Module in Archer
- Management and quality assurance of records of processing activities
- Develop new records of processing activities (ROPAs) content-wise
- Automation of manual processes and documentation tasks

TBG has specific targets aligned with policy objectives such as responding to data breaches within 72 hours and completing data subject requests (DSRs) within 30 days. These targets are outcome oriented and aimed at preventing regulatory and reputational risks, ensuring compliance with the GDPR and protecting consumer data. TBG consistently reviews and reports on its progress towards these targets with a focus on continuous improvement. The automation of manual processes and the enhancement of data processing activities are key areas where TBG is making strides. Regular updates on the achievement of these targets are provided to ensure transparency and

accountability. The character of the target does not require a baseline year and baseline value to be set. The target is valid for the reporting year 2024 and will be evaluated during 2025 as well.

The Data Privacy Department controls the KPIs regarding awareness raising (e-learning and specific training), timely treatment of data breaches within 72 hours, timely treatment of data subject right requests within the target 25 days (regulatory requirement is 30 days), and quality assurance of records of processing activities (ROPAs) based on the two main criteria (empty fields, data retention period). The goal is to enable business while being GDPR compliant.

Targets for information and cybersecurity:

RBI's Group Information and Cybersecurity Department reviews and updates the group-wide security standards annually at least.

Information and cybersecurity targets are tracked via the security requirements assessment (SRA), which monitors the implementation status of the security requirements defined within the group information and cybersecurity policy and standards framework. The target is therefore in direct relation to the group information and cybersecurity policy.

Targets are assessed annually at TBG. For TBG, the aim was to implement 97 per cent of the security requirements in 2024 and this was successfully achieved. Changes are tracked and reported to the TBG and RBI Group Security Committee and Supervisory Board.

The target percentage describes the security requirements implemented at TBG that are prescribed in the RBI Group Information and Cybersecurity Policy and standards framework.

Different tests to assess the effectiveness of security processes and measures are performed. Additionally, information is continuously gathered about (potential) threats concerning TBG's consumers and end-users and itself. Lessons learned, treatment measures and actions are derived from performed tests, exercises, assessments, incidents, near misses and gained threat intelligence.

The goal is to continuously improve the technical and organizational protection mechanisms to provide secure and resilient products and to protect consumers and end-users as well as their information. Potentially negative impacts should be prevented as comprehensively as possible.

When setting targets, the direct and indirect impact on consumers and end-users is considered, but they are not actively involved in target setting and its performance tracking. As described above, targets are cascaded from the RBI Group level to Tatra banka Group. Targets are reviewed in relation to the local TBG's strategy, discussed and analyzed with Tatra banka's Management Board and the relevant departments responsible for target execution.

Access to quality information and responsible marketing practices

With regulations in place such as the Code of Conduct, the relevant internal policies and the ethical principles of advertising practice, TBG aims to minimize complaints or issues related to access to quality information and responsible marketing practices. However, there are no specific targets set.

In terms of access to quality information and responsible marketing practices, monitoring of complaints by the relevant business units and quarterly reporting of complaints to the Management Board aim to transparently capture and measure direct interaction with retail customers.

Responsible marketing practices should lead to a clearer and easier understanding of TBG's products and services, which should lead to an increase in customer satisfaction.

Targets regarding non-discrimination, access to product and services

By the end of every reporting year, complaint root causes are identified and analyzed by business units and Compliance. In relation to the aforementioned root causes, mitigation measures are defined and subsequently integrated during the upcoming reporting year in order to reduce negative impacts, advance positive impacts on consumers and end-users, mitigate material risks and facilitate opportunities.

Mitigation measures for complaint root causes are considered targets.

TBG takes every complaint brought to its attention seriously

The retail business area has not set any additional targets besides those mentioned above.

Following the rules of the Code of Conduct, TBG aims to ensure that it does not discriminate against any of its consumers and end-users, and should a case arise, a proper complaint and remediation process is in place. TBG has not set any specific targets for non-discrimination.

In terms of TBG targets set for access to products and services, TBG aims to comply with the EU Accessibility Act, which will be transposed into Slovak law by June 2025.

If significant financial resources are needed to implement the targets, these will be quantified during the upcoming reporting periods.

Governance Information

Business Conduct

G1-1: Corporate culture

The management and governance of Tatra banka Group comply with the valid Corporate Governance Code in Slovakia, issued by the Slovak Association of Corporate Governance in 2016. The principles of ethical behavior within Tatra banka Group are an important part of the corporate culture, are binding for all employees, comply with the applicable legal regulations, and are based on the principles of sustainable management. An important part of TBG's corporate culture is its zero-tolerance policy – Tatra banka Group fundamentally rejects any form of harassment, discrimination, undue pressure, or humiliation.

Principles of Ethical Conduct at Tatra banka Group

The Principles of ethical conduct at Tatra banka Group (the “Principles”) are based on the RBI Group Code of Conduct, which represents a binding regulatory framework ensuring compliance with laws, and national and international standards. The rules outline common values and minimum standards of ethical business conduct, which are binding for all employees of RBI Group, including TBG employees. Employees are expected to understand and adhere to the rules in every interaction with all internal and external parties.

The Principles define the mission, vision, and values of Tatra banka Group. They also delineate responsible business practices in terms of human rights and environmental protection, relationships with the community, employees, clients, shareholders, and third parties. The Principles formalize TBG's strategy in combating financial crime, bribery, and corruption, and address topics such as accepting gifts and invitations, preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, economic sanctions and embargoes, misuse of information in business dealings, and market abuse.

The Principles of ethical conduct at TBG are in line with the aforementioned RBI Group Code of Conduct and take into account local conditions and the Bank's philosophy. The document's text is approved and adopted by the Tatra banka's Management Board and obligates all employees to act in accordance with these ethical Principles. The Principles of ethical conduct at the Bank form an integral part of the corporate culture. Every new employee is informed about the existence and binding nature of these ethical Principles upon starting employment. They are also available to the public through the Bank's website www.tatrabanka.sk in the Important Documents section.

The pillars for ethical dealings

The Principles of Ethical Conduct define the eight pillars of TBG's standard for ethical business practices:

- Mission, vision, values
- Responsible business – the protection of human rights and the environment, community relations
- Employee relations
- Client relations
- Shareholder relations
- Third-party relations
- Fight against financial crime
- Adherence to and the application of the principles

Social and Environmental Responsibility

It is TBG's understanding that its business can have an important effect on each pillar of sustainability: in the economic sphere, in society, and on the environment. This is reflected in the TBG sustainability strategy. TBG therefore strives to achieve long-term profitable business with related proper due diligence practices while avoiding, amongst others, social and environmental harm. Furthermore, TBG wants to contribute to the improvement of environmental protection and social standards.

Human Rights

TBG is aware of specific industries (in particular, the gambling and defense sectors) which, due to their sensitivity, impact human rights. In respect of these industries, specific policies are made available internally and position statements on the defense and gambling sectors are published externally on the RBI website.

TBG respects and supports the protection of human rights stipulated in the European Convention on Human Rights as well as the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. TBG seeks to avoid business with products that are intended to be used for the abolition of demonstrations or political unrest, or other violations of human rights. Any involvement in controversial weapons (nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, blinding laser weapons, anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium ammunition, incendiary weapons, non-detectable fragments) are strictly forbidden by TBG.

In respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, TBG fulfills the reporting obligation pursuant to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD, local accounting law) and discloses information on the risks and opportunities related to its environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices, with a particular focus on the impact of its activities on people and the environment.

Environment

TBG cares about the environment – and therefore considers the environmental impact of its business activities. This is reflected in the issuance of its voluntary Sustainability Report 2023, disclosing its carbon footprint and the calculation of financed emissions. Moreover, Tatra banka issues a Green Bond Allocation and Impact Report on a yearly basis to inform about the environmental impact of financed projects. TBG favors business with transformative and non-polluting technologies with the main aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and chooses suppliers considering the environmental balance and related measurements. The Bank's main portion of green financing is focused on greening the building sector, followed by renewable energy. TBG also considers ESG criteria when selecting large suppliers over 250 000 EUR, where ESG is part of the supplier evaluation matrix.

Diversity and Inclusion

TBG believes that embracing diversity enriches perspectives, positively impacting business decisions and outcomes. Tatra banka Group strives to create an inclusive workplace that establishes conditions and frameworks that are equally attractive and beneficial to all employees. Recognizing its function as a role model, TBG is actively committed to ensuring equal opportunities for all employees, regardless of age, gender, nationality, social origin, sexual orientation and identity,

disability, religion or belief. The importance of diversity and inclusion is also shown in the Principles of Ethical Conduct at Tatra banka Group as well as in the RBI Group Diversity & Inclusion Policy, which has been implemented at TBG as well. The Bank is a signatory of the Diversity Charter in Slovakia.

UNEP finance initiative: principles for responsible banking

As a long-standing member of the UNEP finance initiative, RBI signed up to the principles for responsible banking in 2021, thereby committing to implementing the six associated principles within RBI Group. These principles serve RBI Group as a sustainable framework for a holistic ESG approach for a responsible banking group. TBG, as a member of RBI Group, shares these principles and values. The implementation of the responsible banking principles anchor sustainability at a strategic, portfolio, and transaction level, as well as in all areas of business.

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance refers to the system of rules, practices, and processes by which a corporation is directed and controlled. It involves balancing the interests of stakeholders, including shareholders, management, and customers.

At TBG, corporate governance includes regulations set by legislators and the consideration of shareholder interests, guiding leadership under the Management and Supervisory Boards. The aim is responsible, transparent management focused on long-term value, with key principles including efficient collaboration, safeguarding shareholder interests, and open communication.

TBG adheres to various legal provisions, supported by the RBI Code of Conduct and by the Principles of Ethical Conduct at TBG for sustainable governance and social responsibility. TBG follows the Corporate Governance Code in Slovakia, issued by the Slovak Association of Corporate Governance in 2016. Transparency in communication with stakeholders is essential, and Tatra banka's website offers extensive, regularly updated information on business performance and governance.

G1-1: Business conduct policies

Anti-Bribery & Corruption

Tatra banka Group has implemented an Anti-Bribery & Corruption Policy, which stemmed from the RBI Group Anti-Bribery & Corruption Policy. The detailed description of TBG's anti-bribery and corruption program is part of the internal "Risk management in the area of financial crime" policy, which describes the strategic direction as well as specific standards, requirements, and responsibilities in fraud risk management at TBG and defines the principles, strategy, and processes necessary for the prevention, detection, investigation, and overall response to fraud:

- Responsibility for the policy lies with the Compliance Division.
- The scope of the policy applies to all entities within Tatra banka Group.
- The policy outlines key duties and responsibilities of employees, compliance and management functions, defines bribery and corruption risks and describes organizational anti-bribery and corruption standards at TBG.

Whistleblowing

TBG has implemented a Whistleblowing Policy, which stems from the RBI Group-wide Whistleblowing Policy and is governed by the legislation of the Slovak Republic – primarily by Act No. 54/2019 Coll. On the Protection of Whistleblowers of Anti-Social Activities and on the Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts. The key contents of the policy are the reporting of violations of the Principles of Ethical Conduct at TBG and the RBI Code of Conduct, violations include market abuse, fraud, theft, embezzlement, bribery, and corruption, which constitute the policies' material impacts and risks, by the organization's staff. To this end, RBI provides TBG a whistleblowing platform operated by an external service provider, which enables anonymous as well as non-anonymous electronic reporting. This platform is available to all TBG employees to report violations of compliance rules, corporate regulations, or the Code of Conduct: bribery and corruption, workplace harassment, bullying, discrimination, or other violations of the Code of Conduct. Furthermore, employees and external stakeholders can use alternative channels (e.g. telephone, email, in person, etc.) to report any violation to Compliance. The general objective of the policy is to bring issues to the organization's attention. Regarding monitoring, all violations that are reported and detected are properly documented and followed up together with the corresponding first line unit. TBG's whistleblowing policy includes (a) all violations of the organization's Code of Conduct, including but not limited to harassment or discrimination at work and (b) all violations of the law, such as market abuse, fraud, embezzlement, etc.

The most senior level that is accountable for the implementation of the policy is the Management Board – Chief Executive Officer.

TBG regularly communicates the aforementioned mechanisms to its employees through TBG's training programs.

TBG's zero-tolerance approach (e.g. avoiding negative impacts such as harassment and discrimination) ensures that all allegations brought to the attention of TBG are taken seriously and treated confidentially.

All reports are processed in accordance with TBG's internal compliance investigation mechanism in accordance with the following principles:

- All investigations are conducted by trained employees (investigators) of the Compliance Division following strict guidelines including the need-to-know principle.
- All investigations consider all evidence provided via whistleblowing or other channels by stakeholders and are conducted fully independently and without influence from internal or external sources.
- The number of whistleblowing cases is reported to the Management Board on a quarterly basis. Documents detailing whistleblowing cases are stored at the Compliance Division. The Whispli platform is available for reporting violations and whistleblowing cases are evidenced in the Archer internal application.
- The Management Board, the Local Compliance Officer, employees of the Compliance Division, and Compliance Ambassadors are trained according to specific requirements due to their unique focus on compliance issues.
- All investigations conducted within TBG follow the process described in the TBG Whistleblowing Policy – reporting of violation, assignment of cases for processing, investigation, decision, and reporting of closed cases. The investigation begins with an assessment of the truthfulness and seriousness of the case. From this moment, the local compliance officer (LCO) is the person entrusted with overseeing the process. The method of investigation is discreet, meaning that during the investigation and information gathering, only a limited group of people is contacted

(if necessary). The discreet method of investigation applies to both the whistleblower and the person/entity being investigated.

The Whispli platform is designed for secure and anonymous or non-anonymous reporting of violations. It allows all employees to access the platform without seeing each other's identities. Access to the system is managed through permission controls, ensuring that only authorized individuals can view specific information. All reports are treated as confidential and specific whistleblowing protection measures are implemented in accordance with the legislation of the Slovak Republic – primarily Act No. 54/2019 Coll. On the Protection of Whistleblowers of Anti-Social Activities and on the Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts. Reporting a violation can be made anonymously (without personal data) or non-anonymously (with the provision of personal data). If one prefers not to remain anonymous, their identity will only be known to the individuals investigating the case. Compliance regularly monitors employees via secure and anonymous channels, checking whether they have faced any retaliation from colleagues, line-managers or other personnel in relation to their whistleblowing activity and thus safeguards the continuous monitoring of whistleblowing.

If violations are detected, TBG imposes appropriate risk-based actions including disciplinary actions, in accordance with the internal group Whistleblowing Policy. TBG constantly analyzes its rules and regulations to mitigate the risks for the future as much as possible. The local compliance officer is responsible for reporting violations to the Management Board or the Supervisory Board. On a quarterly basis, whistleblowing cases are also reported to the RBI whistleblowing database on SharePoint.

Training & Awareness

TBG considers consistent and targeted training to be a core element of establishing a compliant corporate culture. Training of employees in Compliance is one of the key responsibilities of the TBG Compliance Division. The purpose of the training conducted is protection against both intentional and unintentional violations of internal and regulatory rules. These activities improve and strengthen employees' awareness and their competencies in various areas of Compliance. TBG has developed the Concept of Compliance training, which is part of the TBG Compliance manual.

The TBG Concept of Compliance training is part of the TBG Compliance manual, which is approved by the head of the Compliance Division.

It seeks to fulfill regulatory training requirements, to educate, build capabilities and awareness on topics relevant to compliance across the organization, thereby minimizing operational risk. The training program includes, but is not restricted to, education on the Code of Conduct, anti-bribery and corruption, fraud, conflict of interest, whistleblowing, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. Attendance is mandatory for all employees, recorded and monitored on a continuous basis.

Group-wide awareness initiatives to further improve the compliance culture and compliance awareness complement the RBI Group Compliance training program.

The policy was set up at the RBI Group level and published in 2019 and is the result of the work and cooperation between RBI Group Compliance and the relevant stakeholders in the subsidiary banks, including TBG.

The policy is available to all employees via the internal database.

TBG Compliance training policy components and structure

All employees must complete annual compliance training on the minimum standard of compliance-related topics to refresh their existing knowledge and to be informed about relevant changes and developments. All new TBG employees must complete training courses on the topic of compliance. These cover aspects of preventing economic crime (especially combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, international sanctions and embargoes, corruption and fraud prevention), market abuse and conflicts of interest, as well as appropriate measures and rules concerning internal reporting obligations. Every new employee receives compliance e-learning on their first day of work, then one month and two months after starting employment. Each new employee undergoes initial training on how to protect themselves and others at TBG (the training encompasses the topics of GDPR, IT, security). Ad hoc training sessions are conducted throughout the year. Employees in risk-sensitive areas receive additional, regular targeted training that covers more in-depth knowledge. The frequency and target groups for advanced training are determined based on the compliance risks and incidents identified within TBG and changes to regulatory requirements.

Topics covered in trainings: the content of the trainings is structured into different modules and tailored to employees' specific roles and responsibilities, the compliance risk exposure, and the relevant regulatory requirements (e.g. customer relationship manager, areas of confidentiality). Updates to the training materials are triggered by new laws and regulations, products, and customer groups or when internal procedures change. The modules are also offered as interactive trainings with testing components to ensure the effectiveness of the trainings.

G1-2: Management of relationships with suppliers

The supply chain and the procurement of goods and services have a direct impact on increasing the carbon footprint and the environment. Tatra banka Group carefully considers the adherence to human rights across the entire supply chain when selecting its business partners. The selection of suppliers involves both risks and opportunities. Suppliers who adhere to socially and environmentally responsible business practices are more stable partners. Lower employee turnover, reduced risk to reputation, and regulatory compliance are positive motivations for considering sustainability principles when selecting suppliers. TBG also applies sustainability assessments when selecting its major suppliers.

TBG has about 960 suppliers primarily in IT, facility management, consulting services, and marketing. Thus, TBG plays a significant role as a customer for businesses in these sectors on their respective domestic markets. TBG has set itself the goal of utilizing the potential of its role as a customer by setting high environmental and social principles for contractual relationships and incorporating sustainability criteria when selecting suppliers.

TBG sees it as an opportunity to make a positive contribution to society and the environment. TBG's Human Rights Policy also underlines its commitment towards human rights in the supply chain by obligating its suppliers to conduct their business in line with the RBI Supplier Code of Conduct. The RBI Supplier Code of Conduct is implemented at TBG in full. TBG both leverages its role as a key customer in its region and encourages business partners to follow a similar, science-based emission reduction pathway.

All TBG suppliers must comply with the RBI Supplier Code of Conduct and its principles, which, among other considerations, includes compliance with the law, the prohibition of corruption and

bribery, respect for the fundamental rights of employees, and environmental regulations. The Supplier Code of Conduct is included in contracts agreed with suppliers on a TBG-wide basis. In exceptional cases, supplier codes of conduct with comparable content are accepted as part of the contract. The principles defined in the Supplier Code of Conduct are to be regarded as a minimum level for environmental and social criteria, based on the various regulations and directives with which TBG has undertaken to comply. They are a material prerequisite to becoming a TBG supplier.

The Supplier Code of Conduct helps to ensure that TBG's suppliers adhere to important environmental and social criteria. Moreover, in the event of the principles being breached, the Bank has the right to terminate the contractual relationship with the supplier. This approach highlights compliance with selected social and environmental standards as a fundamental requirement for working with TBG.

Further measures include taking into account the progress made in relation to sustainability in the selection of suppliers. TBG approached its top suppliers with ESG questionnaires in 2024. The survey covered topics including environmental, social, and governance practices. This will lead to even higher standards being expected of suppliers and additionally heighten these companies' responsibility to society and the environment. If TBG identifies a breach of the regulations by a supplier, it assesses the impact and defines rectification measures. If the supplier fails to meet its obligations, TBG terminates the contractual relationship.

TBG's procurement is convinced that suppliers with a high level of commitment to their social and environmental business practices are stable partners and lower the risk of supplier failures, high workforce fluctuation, and damage to reputation, as well as ensuring compliance with regulatory provisions. Establishing a fair partnership with suppliers also fosters stability and provides a sound basis for the TBG's business operations.

TBG is committed to being a fair partner for its suppliers. This includes fair payment terms and the objective to make contractually agreed payments. TBG applies the same payment terms to all its suppliers, including SME. Although specific information about whether a supplier is a small or medium enterprise (SME) may not be readily available during the payment process, it is crucial for invoice requesters and approvers to consider the size and financial situation of the supplier. Employees are strongly advised to expedite the approval of invoices, especially when it is determined or suspected that the vendor is an SME. This proactive approach ensures that smaller suppliers, who may have tighter cash flow constraints, receive payments in a timely manner, thereby fostering positive business relationships and supporting the financial health of these enterprises.

G1-3: Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

Tatra banka Group does not participate in any transaction where there is even a reason to suspect it involves corruption. Any attempt at bribery or offering illegal rewards must be rejected by employees. Corrupt behavior in any form is unacceptable. Special attention is given to interactions with public officials.

TBG's major procedure to prevent, detect, and address allegations about corruption and bribery via whistleblowing is outlined in the corresponding chapter.

Zero-tolerance

In line with the ethical principles in the TBG and RBI Code of Conduct, TBG follows a zero-tolerance policy when it comes to unlawful or unethical business behavior such as bribery and corruption and does not participate in any transaction in which there is a reason to believe that bribery and corruption is involved. TBG commits to proactively combat bribery and corruption in the environment TBG operates.

Tone from the top

To ensure the right level of attention and importance of TBG's anti-bribery and corruption program, management functions promote and endorse relevant Anti-Bribery & Corruption program (ABC) activities and initiatives, e.g. by taking part in internal/all staff communication initiatives, etc.

Policies and actions

TBG's ABC program builds on clear and concise policies as well as other written internal procedures. TBG's whistleblowing procedure allows any allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery to be addressed directly, safely, and anonymously. Based on the investigation results, risk-based actions are carefully executed to avoid future incidents. All policies on ABC across TBG must be in line with the relevant local legal or regulatory framework including international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

To effectively manage key procedures within the ABC framework, the banking group take a comprehensive approach that emphasizes prevention, detection, and response to risks associated with bribery and corruption. The prevention procedures establish clear reporting obligations and enhance awareness through regular training programs, ensuring that all employees understand the potential risks and their responsibilities.

Detection mechanisms involve the Whispli platform to report violations of compliance, breaches of corporate regulations, and violations of the Code of Conduct, such as: bribery and corruption, violations of securities supervision law, workplace harassment, bullying, discrimination, and personal data protection breaches. Other whistleblowing channels include email, a hotline for compliance incidents, reporting to a direct supervisor, and mailing a report. In addressing identified issues, TBG relies on the principles of ethical conduct to enforce compliance across the organization, fostering accountability and clearly communicating potential sanctions for policy violations. By integrating these procedures, TBG creates a robust ethical framework that significantly mitigates the risks associated with bribery and corruption. Finally, the investigation team acts separately and independently from the management team while staying in close contact during the investigation procedures until a final report is provided.

Training and awareness

All TBG employees as well as management must complete the ABC training and programs to establish and maintain a high level of awareness of bribery and corruption risks and to inform employees/management about their role and responsibilities within the ABC program. Training sessions are provided in various forms, such as e-learning, face-to-face training (in-person training), workshops, external training, which is also considered one of the training options, and other forms defined according to the requirements of the target audience (e.g. job rotation within the department, etc.). The percentage of functions-at-risk covered by the TBG training program is 100 per cent. Members of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies receive ABC training.

Coverage of employees by anti-corruption training by employee categories

Headcount	2024
Supervisory Board	9
Management Board (first tier of management)	7
B-1 (second tier of management)	50
B-2 (third tier of management)	238
Other managers	95
Other employees	3237

The topic of anti-corruption is part of several trainings provided by TBG throughout the year, namely anti-corruption training, principles of code of conduct, and Fit and Proper training. Every employee must finish at least one of the mentioned trainings each year. Employees working in TBG as of 31/12/2024 attended the required trainings, taking into consideration that new employees are assigned with mandatory trainings two months after the start of their employment, which might result in small difference between total headcount and number of employees with finished trainings at the year-end.

Risk assessments

In line with the methodology and standards of TBG's Operational Risk Controlling Management Framework, a key pillar of TBG's ABC program is the holistic and periodic assessment of bribery and corruption risks for all relevant business lines and processes. The periodic risk assessment gives a comprehensive picture of which business lines and processes might be most vulnerable to corrupt practices and whether the controls in place mitigate existing inherent risks. In addition, ad-hoc risk assessments may also be conducted, e.g. based on new or changed processes, products, or upon the occurrence of special incidents.

Controls

TBG performs regular controls to prevent, mitigate, and detect bribery and corruption risks. Key control process that may be executed by first- (e.g. Human Resources, Procurement, etc.) or second-line defense functions (e.g. Compliance), including:

- Conflict of interest disclosure and assessment processes (mandatory reporting of gifts/ invitations offered/received, professional activities, close relationships, economic interests, etc.).
- Expense reimbursement controls (e.g. invoices for entertainment expenses are matched with related compliance disclosures);
- Know-your-customer checks/customer due diligence (e.g. before onboarding, based on specific triggers);
- Know-your-employee checks (e.g. before onboarding, based on specific triggers);
- Know-your-business partner checks (e.g. before onboarding, based on specific triggers);
- Compliance checks/mandatory Compliance involvement in contributions to external parties (e.g. sponsorships, donations, membership fees exceeding defined thresholds or based on specific triggers).

Cooperation and exchange

TBG constantly improves and enhances the ABC program through cooperation and experience sharing among all RBI units. Functions most at risk include every Key Function Holder (e.g.

line-managers, product-owners, etc.) and employees working in areas of confidentiality (e.g. Compliance, etc.).

Management reporting

The reporting of all incidents and related issues is part of the quarterly Compliance report to the Board of Directors. Regular internal reporting on the Anti-Bribery & Corruption program to executive management serves as a means to maintain comprehensive escalation procedures and also ensures the ongoing effectiveness of the program.

Accountability and sanctions

In line with TBG's zero tolerance policy for bribery and corruption, all employees and management are held accountable for their actions or potential omissions resulting in violations of TBG's ABC program. In such events, internal sanctions and disciplinary measures, irrespective of any potential criminal law sanctions or other legal consequences, will be adequately applied and enforced.

Entity specific topics:

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT)

For TBG, effectively combating money laundering is integral to contributing positively to its economic and social environment. All employees are required to comply with the applicable laws preventing money laundering and terrorist financing. TBG aims to only conduct business with reputable clients engaged in legitimate business activities with funds from legitimate sources. TBG adheres to risk due diligence procedures known as Know Your Customer and takes appropriate steps to prevent, detect, and report unusual business operations.

To prevent the misuse of the Bank and its subsidiaries for money laundering and terrorist financing, TBG has prepared a Policy of Protection against the misuse of the Bank for the purposes of money laundering and terrorist financing. The Policy of Protection outlines the modern strategy of Tatra banka Group in combating money laundering and terrorist financing, reflecting the latest knowledge and trends in this area. The Policy of Protection is available on the Tatra banka website under Important Documents ([Protection against money laundering | Tatra banka](#)).

The TBG program for protection against money laundering and protection against terrorist financing serves to clarify the duties and procedures of TBG employees in the areas of prevention, detection, and fulfillment of information obligations related to protection against money laundering and terrorist financing, primarily arising from the AML law.

TBG updates the program, especially in connection with changes to the AML law, methodological guidelines, or based on requirements arising from other generally binding legal regulations, the scope of TBG's activities, or before the introduction of new products if the change in the scope of activities or the introduction of new products may increase the risk of money laundering or terrorist financing. The program is approved by the statutory body of TBG.

The procedures and obligations arising from this program, as well as related regulations, apply to all TBG employees.

In accordance with the methodological guidelines of the National Bank of Slovakia, TBG has developed the Concept of Protection of the Financial Institution against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, which it updates as necessary. The concept is approved by the statutory body of TBG. The concept is published on TBG's websites.

Key components of the AML/CFT framework include:

- Appointment of an AML/CFT officer, who directly reports to management bodies
- Risk identification and classification of customers and products as well as risk-based due diligence obligations
- Systematic, continuous due diligence obligations for customers (including identifying politically exposed persons and beneficial owners), comprising enhanced due diligence for high-risk customers and management approval for certain types of customers (e.g. customers associated with politically exposed persons or certain high-risk countries)
- Targeted and additional requirements for companies domiciled in offshore territories
- Customer data, transaction and account monitoring, including coherence screening
- Reporting suspicions of money laundering to the AML officer/function
- Reporting, exchange, and cooperation with relevant authorities
- Systemic controls and evaluations through the internal control system and internal/external audits
- Periodic and target-audience-based training and awareness programs (classroom-based, e-learning, micro-learning, etc.)
- Proactive support of and contribution to further development of industry and legal standards through participation in, for example, working groups and initiatives on a national, European, and international level.

AML/CFT framework states that fraud or any financial crime has a significant negative impact on the profitability and stock value of TBG, which manifests as:

- Direct losses resulting from financial crime affecting the profit and loss statement of TBG.
- Indirect losses arising from a lack of operational capability or damage to market reputation, negatively impacting the client portfolio. Additionally, indirect losses include related costs for remedying organizational and operational deficiencies leading to fraud.

Framework responds to individuals and groups seeking to gain unauthorized benefits and profit through illegal actions, actively searching for and exploiting weaknesses in TBG's processes. If successful, these individuals or groups will repeat the successful scheme, which, if TBG fails to detect and prevent such activities, can lead to exponentially increasing losses. Perpetrators' response to preventive measures is a constant change in methods and forms of attack and seeking new opportunities to obtain illegal resources. For this reason, successful financial crime methodology must be dynamic and adaptable to current products, services, client segments, and market trends.

Scope of the framework considers the relevant laws of the Slovak Republic in the field of prevention, detection, and internal investigation of financial crime.

As combating money laundering is a constantly evolving process, TBG recognizes the importance of continuously evaluating, developing, and adapting its AML/CFT framework and is committed to keeping pace with the increasingly complex techniques used by criminals. As well as adopting a clear focus on compliance with laws and regulations, TBG concentrates on operational efficiency and effectiveness.

Tax compliance

TBG makes contributions to the national budget by paying its taxes promptly and in full so that the state can fulfill its social responsibility. In addition, Tatra banka/TBG's tax-compliant behavior can also result in other market participants adopting responsible behavior.

Compliance with tax provisions is essential. If taxes are not declared in full or paid on time, this can lead to high financial risks. In addition to payments for tax arrears, TBG may incur penalties and late payment interest. Furthermore, in cases of intentional or grossly negligent underpayment of taxes, the persons involved may be held personally liable under financial criminal law. It may also result in risks to reputation for TBG and therefore financial repercussions.

In line with our Code of Conduct, we reject all forms of tax evasion. Accordingly, we are fully committed to complying with the applicable laws and regulations on combating tax evasion and other financial criminal offenses on the markets and in the legislations in which we operate. These principles are considered in all business activities and decisions.

When designing new products, we take care to ensure compliance with the applicable tax provisions.

TBG also complies with the regulations and initiatives on tax transparency, such as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), Common Reporting Standard (CRS), US Qualified Intermediary (QI), DAC 6-Directive, and OECD pillar 2 model rules.

For implementing legal or regulatory requirements, the Group Regulation on the 6th EU Directive on Administrative Cooperation (the "DAC6-Directive") and on Securities Lending/Trading was released.

In the internal TBG processes and controls, the banking group ensures that we comply with internal and external regulations and that undesirable tax practices are identified at an early stage and prohibited. The overarching objective is to satisfy TBG's tax obligations completely, correctly, and in a timely manner in order to prevent compliance-related tax risks.

Compliance with tax provisions and the corresponding control framework are monitored and audited at multiple levels. Monitoring of the relevant matters is reinforced through internal control measures. External expert opinion is sought where clarification on certain complex issues is required.

Incidents or suspicions of tax misconduct can be reported internally or by third parties using the established communication channels of the compliance function. This includes the whistleblowing platform as described in the "Whistleblowing" chapter above.

The annual report, which includes the financial statements, is subject to external audit; taxes are addressed in the Consolidated Financial Statements chapter.

G1-4: Incidents of corruption or bribery

All suspicions of bribery and corruption processed in accordance with TBG's internal compliance investigation and reporting mechanism and adequate internal sanctions and disciplinary measures, i.e. the dismissal of employees, irrespective of criminal law sanctions and legal consequences have been adequately applied and enforced.

Every TBG employee who has evidence or a reasonable and justified reason to suspect that there are violations of the regulation concerning corruption or bribery has the duty to immediately report the suspicion and available information in accordance with the following priority and procedure:

1. **Inform the direct supervisor:** the first contact person to be informed is the employee's direct supervisor.
2. **Inform Compliance:** the direct supervisor is responsible for evaluating whether a violation has occurred or if there is reasonable suspicion of a possible violation of the regulation. If the evaluation result is positive, the direct supervisor is obliged to report all relevant facts to the Compliance Division. Detected and confirmed cases must be recorded in the internal database.
3. **Inform RBI Group Compliance:** the TBG Compliance Division must properly report each case/violation to the Group Financial Crime Management/Compliance. An overview of all incidents and related issues forms part of the Compliance Division's quarterly reporting.

Incidents of corruption or bribery

	2024
Number of convictions for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	0
Amount in EUR millions of fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	0

G1-6 Payment practices

The table below shows the performance with regard to payments to suppliers based on a representative sampling. The numbers are based on invoices that were due between January and September 2024. The fourth quarter figures were estimated based on the trends observed in the first three quarters to provide a comprehensive view of the fiscal year. The number of days needed to pay the invoice has been calculated from the invoice date (the average number in days is shown below). Intragroup invoices/payments have not been considered. The data shown includes external suppliers. The data shown includes all external suppliers not differentiating according to company size.

There were no significant differences in payment terms or practices depending on the country, type, and size of supplier or purchase category.

Payment practices

	2024
The average time the company takes to pay the invoice (in days)	18 days
Payments aligned with the standard payments term (per cent)	94
Standard payment terms (in days)	30 days
	2024
Legal proceedings currently outstanding for late payments	0

TBG is constantly working to improve its payment practices. The Bank strives to improve the percentage of payments aligned with the standard payment terms. Measures like training the employees participating in the payment process, improving the onboarding process in which vendors provide data required for payment, supporting vendors in providing correct invoices and supporting documentation have already been implemented.

Consolidated financial statements

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Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Consolidated statement of financial position

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Consolidated cash flow statement

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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II. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

III. SEGMENT REPORTING

IV. OTHER NOTES

Independent Auditor’s Report



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Tatra banka, a.s.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Tatra banka, a.s. and the Audit Committee:

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Tatra banka, a.s. (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on Amendment to and Supplementation of Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended, as amended (hereinafter the “Act on Statutory Audit”) related to independence and ethical requirements, including the Code of Ethics for Auditors that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, including assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud	Summary of the auditor's response to the risks
Impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers	
<i>Refer to Notes e) 2. and 18. of the consolidated financial statements</i> At 31 December 2024, the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers (hereinafter the “loans”) amounted to EUR 14 737 million, for which impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers (hereinafter the “impairment allowances”) were recognised totalling EUR 251 million. For the purpose of estimating expected losses, individual loans are classified into one of three impairment stages, or a Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (“POCI”) category in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.	Based on our assessment of the risk and understanding of the industry, we assessed the amount of the impairment allowances, applied methodology and assumptions used to calculate the impairment allowances. We tested the design and operating effectiveness of selected key controls management of the Group has implemented for the impairment assessment and impairment allowance recognition. With the assistance of our IT specialists, we tested IT controls relating to access rights and change management of the relevant IT applications.

This is a translation of the original auditor’s report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

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Impairment allowances are determined using statistical models for impairment Stages 1 and 2. Impairment allowances for impaired loans (Stage 3) are calculated for collectively- and individually-assessed exposures differently: • Impairment allowances for portfolio-assessed exposures are based on statistical models, primarily based on the Group's historical data. • Impairment allowances for individually-assessed exposures are determined by estimating probability-weighted discounted future cash flows for each exposure for different scenarios relating to future loan repayments. Group management uses its professional judgment when determining when to recognise an expected loss and in what amount. The most significant judgments when quantifying impairment allowances relate to: • Early identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) and credit-impaired exposures (Stage 3); • Assumptions used in statistical models of expected credit losses, such as default probabilities, loss given default and macroeconomic factors considered in the forward-looking information; • Future cash flows for different scenarios relating to future loan repayments; • Probabilities assigned to each future loan repayment scenario for significant exposures; • Loan collateral valuation. The determination of the loan impairment allowance amount is considered to be a key audit matter due to the high level of judgment that management of the Group had to make, particularly in relation to the early identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) and the quantification of impairment allowances for individually-assessed exposures. Given the current geopolitical and macroeconomic situation, the above estimates involve a higher degree of uncertainty and subjectivity of management's judgments.	<u>Identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk and impaired loans</u> We tested system-based and manual controls over the timely classification of loans to the relevant stage. In cooperation with our specialists, we assessed the appropriateness of the Group's methodology and the assumptions for the classification of exposures to individual impairment stages. We assessed the correctness of the classification to individual impairment stages on a sample of the loans. <u>Assumptions used for portfolio-assessed exposures</u> We assessed the model methodology and internal validation report in cooperation with our specialists. We assessed whether the modelling assumptions, such as the probability of default and loss given default, took into consideration relevant material risks, and whether they were appropriate in the light of historical and forward-looking information, the current economic environment and the position of customers. We assessed the adequacy of the risk parameters used in the calculation of impairment allowances. Due to the high volatility of economic scenarios caused by the current geopolitical and macroeconomic situation, we assessed whether the macroeconomic and other parameters used in the ECL statistical models fairly reflect the expected degree of defaults and recoverability of loans in the future. We assessed the additional management adjustments related to the estimation of expected losses beyond statistical models. <u>Assumptions used for individually-assessed exposures</u> On a sample of individually significant exposures: • We evaluated the appropriateness of the allowance creation methodology and its application. • Based on available external and internal information, we formed an independent opinion on the required amount of impairment allowances. • We verified the accuracy of the input data used when taking into account specific risk factors. • We verified the accuracy of loan collateral valuation. <u>Inclusion of information on future developments in the calculation of expected credit losses</u> In cooperation with our specialists, we assessed the macroeconomic scenarios used by management of the Group to estimate adjustments to the probability of default and loss given default (model inputs) in light of expected future economic developments and assessed the appropriateness of the applied approach. The final conclusion was supported by an analysis conducted at the overall portfolio level to identify anomalies in the classification of loans into different impairment stages and other anomalies in the impairment allowance amount calculated by the Group.

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS***Report on Information Disclosed in the Annual Report***

The statutory body is responsible for information disclosed in the consolidated annual report prepared under the requirements of the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. as amended (the "Act on Accounting"). Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements stated above does not apply to other information in the annual report.

In connection with the audit of consolidated financial statements, it is our responsibility to gain an understanding of the information disclosed in the annual report and assess whether such information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge of the entity and its position obtained in the audit of the consolidated financial statements, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

As at the issuance date of the auditor's report on the audit of consolidated financial statements, the annual report was not available to us.

When we obtain the annual report, we will assess whether the Group's annual report, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting, includes information whose disclosure is required under the Act on Accounting, and based on procedures performed during the audit of the consolidated financial statements, we will express an opinion on whether:

- Information disclosed in the annual report prepared for 2024 is consistent with the consolidated financial statements for the relevant year; and
- The annual report, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting, includes information pursuant to the Act on Accounting.

Furthermore, we will disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report based on our understanding of the Group and its position, obtained in the audit of the consolidated financial statements.

Other reporting obligations as required by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public interest entities**Appointment of the Auditor**

We were appointed as the statutory auditor by the Bank's General Meeting on 26 March 2024. The length of our total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals of the engagement (extensions of the period for which we were appointed) and our reappointments as the statutory auditors is 2 years.

Consistency with the Additional Report to the Audit Committee

Our audit opinion expressed herein is consistent with the additional report prepared for the Bank's Audit Committee, which we issued on the same date as the date of this audit report.

Non-Audit Services

We did not provide the Group with any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding the statutory audit of public-interest entities and remained independent of the Bank when conducting the audit.

Other than statutory audit services and services disclosed in the annual report or consolidated financial statements, we provided no other services to the Bank and its controlled undertakings.

Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Compliance with the Requirements of the European Single Electronic Format ("ESEF")

Management is responsible for the presentation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 included in the Annual Financial Report that complies with the requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the "ESEF Regulation"). The presentation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 in electronic XHTML format marked up using the XBRL markup language is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the compliance of the presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

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After management provides us with the electronic XHTML format of the accompanying consolidated financial statements marked up using the XBRL markup language, our responsibility will be to perform an engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, with the objective of obtaining reasonable assurance on the compliance of the consolidated financial statements with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation. Our updated auditor's report will either state that based on the procedures performed, the presentation of the consolidated financial statements complies, in all material respects, with the requirements.

Bratislava, 19 February 2025



Ing. Zuzana Letková, FCCA
Responsible Auditor
Licence SKAu No. 865

On behalf of
Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Licence SKAu No. 014

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended as at 31 December 2024

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate		804 516	708 726
Other interest income		3 532	657
Interest expense		(328 349)	(305 060)
Net interest income	(1)	479 699	404 323
Dividend income	(1)	20	40
Net interest income and dividend income	(1)	479 719	404 363
Fee and commission income		263 217	232 100
Fee and commission expense		(76 051)	(65 133)
Net fee and commission income	(2)	187 166	166 967
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	(3)	42 993	42 389
Other operating profit/(loss)	(4)	1 549	(864)
General administrative expenses	(5)	(304 076)	(273 394)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(6)	(1 407)	(7 343)
Net modification profit/(loss)	(7)	(368)	(218)
(Creation)/release of provisions	(8)	972	451
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(9)	(25 762)	(29 597)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	(10)	(2 299)	(1 872)
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax		378 487	300 882
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(11)	(79 271)	-
Profit before income tax		299 216	300 882
Income tax	(12)	(57 453)	(63 722)
Profit after tax		241 763	237 160

	Note	2024	2023
Other comprehensive income after income tax:			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss			
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		1 502	6 853
Income tax related to items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		(234)	(1 461)
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		1 268	5 392
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		4	17
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(2)	(4)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		2	13
Other comprehensive income after income tax		1 270	5 405
Comprehensive income after tax		243 033	242 565
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 800) in EUR			
	(13)	3 027	3 023
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 4 000) in EUR			
	(13)	15 135	15 115
Basic and diluted earnings per preference share (face value EUR 4) in EUR			
	(13)	15.1	15.1

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for the Year Ended as at 31 December 2024

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash and other demand deposits	(14)	253 495	251 002
Cash balances at central banks	(14)	1 497 618	3 954 534
Financial assets held for trading	(15)	23 345	28 982
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(16)	33 420	37 231
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	94 457	103 690
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(18)	18 630 834	17 553 173
Receivables from hedging derivatives	(19)	68 515	48 344
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	(20)	87 420	90 491
Non-current intangible assets	(20)	68 291	66 969
Current tax asset	(21)	102	66
Deferred tax asset	(22)	55 763	44 200
Other assets	(23)	90 220	52 465
Total assets		20 903 480	22 231 147
Equity and liabilities			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(24)	11 070	22 458
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(25)	18 839 110	20 253 582
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	(26)	198 948	196 582
Provisions	(27)	64 764	62 059
Current tax liability	(28)	14 730	14 788
Other liabilities	(29)	76 239	59 346
Total liabilities		19 204 861	20 608 815
Equity (excluding current year profit)	(30)	1 456 856	1 385 172
Profit after tax		241 763	237 160
Total equity		1 698 619	1 622 332
Total equity and liabilities		20 903 480	22 231 147

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	Share capital – treasury shares	Share premium	Share premium – treasury shares	Reserve and other funds	Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	AT1 capital*	Profit after tax	Total
Equity as at 1 January 2024	64 326	(64)	298 654	(1 135)	15 676	(3 473)	911 188	100 000	237 160	1 622 332
<i>Total profit after tax</i>										
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241 763	241 763
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>										
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1 268	-	-	-	1 268
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	1 270	-	-	-	1 270
Total profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	1 270	-	-	241 763	243 033
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity										
<i>Contributions and distributions</i>										
Distribution of profit, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	71 276	-	(237 160)	(165 884)
<i>transfer to retained earnings</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	226 308	-	(226 308)	-
<i>dividend paid – ordinary shares</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	(137 013)	-	-	(137 013)
<i>dividend paid – preference shares</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18 019)	-	-	(18 019)
<i>AT1 revenue payment**</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10 852)	(10 852)
Sale of treasury shares	-	247	-	4 551	-	-	-	-	-	4 798
Profit from the sale of ordinary and preference shares	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Repurchase of preference shares	-	(294)	-	(5 522)	-	-	-	-	-	(5 816)
Total transactions with owners	-	(47)	156	(971)	-	-	71 276	-	(237 160)	(166 746)
Equity as at 31 December 2024	64 326	(111)	298 810	(2 106)	15 676	(2 203)	982 464	100 000	241 763	1 698 619

* For more information on AT1 capital, see Note “Equity”.

** Payment of proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate (Distribution of the Parent Company's profit for 2023 and payment of dividends).

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	Share capital – treasury shares	Share premium	Share premium – treasury shares	Reserve and other funds	Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	AT1 capital*	Profit after tax	Total
Equity as at 31 December 2022	64 326	(136)	298 447	(2 271)	15 366	(8 877)	830 820	100 000	186 775	1 484 450
Effect of the implementation of amendments to IAS 12**	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	175
Equity as at 1 January 2023	64 326	(136)	298 447	(2 271)	15 366	(8 877)	830 995	100 000	186 775	1 484 625
Total profit after tax										
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237 160	237 160
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>										
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	5 391	-	-	-	5 391
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	5 404	-	-	-	5 404
Total profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	5 404	-	-	237 160	242 564
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity										
<i>Contributions and distributions</i>										
Distribution of profit, of which:	-	-	-	-	310	-	80 193	-	(186 775)	(106 272)
<i>transfer to retained earnings</i>	-	-	-	-	310	-	178 999	-	(179 308)	-
<i>dividend paid – ordinary shares</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	(87 584)	-	-	(87 584)
<i>dividend paid – preference shares</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11 222)	-	-	(11 222)
<i>AT1 revenue payment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7 467)	(7 467)
Sale of treasury shares	-	445	-	7 732	-	-	-	-	-	8 177
Profit from the sale of ordinary and preference shares	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Repurchase of preference shares	-	(373)	-	(6 596)	-	-	-	-	-	(6 969)
Total transactions with owners	-	72	207	1 136	310	-	80 193	-	(186 775)	(104 857)
Equity as at 31 December 2023	64 326	(64)	298 654	(1 135)	15 676	(3 473)	911 188	100 000	237 160	1 622 332

* For more information on AT1 capital, see Note "Equity".

** II. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES: Taxation and deferred tax.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		378 487	300 882
Adjustments for non-cash transactions:		(424 897)	(359 007)
Interest expense	(1)	328 349	305 060
Interest income	(1)	(808 048)	(709 383)
Dividend income	(1)	(20)	(40)
Impairment allowances, provisions for losses and other provisions, net	(8-9)	9 323	5 537
(Profit)/loss from the sale and other disposal of non-current assets	(4)	1 792	450
Unrealised (profit)/loss from financial derivatives and securities held for trading	(3)	10 178	447
Unrealised (profit)/loss from non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3)	(2 255)	(1 586)
Net profit/(loss) from financial instruments held for trading – fair value remeasurement – for fair value hedging	(3)	(399)	348
Net (profit)/loss from the sale of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4)	-	323
Net (profit)/loss from the sale of securities at amortised cost	(4)	(7)	3 500
Depreciation and amortisation	(5)	37 257	35 807
Transfers to tangible assets		310	186
(Profit)/loss from foreign exchange and other transactions with cash and cash equivalents	(3)	(1 377)	344

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in working capital, interest received and paid and income tax paid		(46 410)	(58 125)
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Obligatory reserve with the National Bank of Slovakia	(14)	2 389 739	480 751
Loans and advances to banks and customers	(18)	(363 831)	(362 835)
Financial assets held for trading	(15)	(4 109)	17 832
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(16)	6 247	(2 290)
Other assets	(23)	(37 763)	(6 772)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits from customers and current bank accounts	(25)	(32 369)	232 549
Financial liabilities held for trading	(24)	(11 822)	(31 263)
Other liabilities	(29)	16 892	10 504
Cash (used in)/earned from operating activities before interest paid and received and income tax paid		1 916 574	280 351
Interest paid	(1)	(355 301)	(166 133)
Interest received (except for debt securities at amortised cost)	(1)	794 164	667 890
Income tax paid	(12)	(148 617)	(54 869)
Cash flows from operating activities, net		2 206 820	727 239
Cash flows from investment activities			
Purchase of debt securities at amortised cost	(18)	(917 860)	(974 893)
Increase in cash flows from debt securities at amortised cost	(18)	244 581	372 668
Purchase of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	-	(2 071)
Increase in cash flows from debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	12 000	92 055
Interest received from debt securities at amortised cost	(18)	71 718	45 124
Proceeds from the sale or disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(20)	128	128
Purchase of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(20)	(40 029)	(37 914)
Dividends received	(1)	20	40
Cash flows from investment activities, net		(629 442)	(504 863)

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Repurchase) of preference shares	(30)	(5 818)	(6 968)
Sale of preference shares	(30)	4 955	8 383
Loans received	(25)	249 392	38 810
Loans paid	(25)	(2 262 031)	(894 743)
Subordinated debt	(25)	(185)	459
Received debt security liabilities	(25)	896 448	835 694
Repayment of debt security liabilities	(25)	(278 000)	(60 000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(25)	(13 998)	(12 891)
Dividends paid	(30)	(165 883)	(106 273)
Cash flows from financing activities, net		(1 575 120)	(197 529)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents and other effects	(14)	234	(195)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		2 493	24 654
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	(14)	251 002	226 348
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	(14)	253 495	251 002

* Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts payable on demand (nostro accounts)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Scope of activities

The Tatra banka consolidated group (hereinafter the “Group”) consists of the parent company, Tatra banka, a.s., Bratislava (hereinafter the “Bank” or the “Parent Company”) in the legal form of a joint-stock company with its registered office at Hodžovo námestie 3, Bratislava, Slovak Republic, and 6 subsidiaries. The Bank was established on 17 September 1990 in the Slovak Republic and incorporated with the Business Register on 1 November 1990. The identification number of the Parent Company is 00 686 930; the tax identification number is 202 040 8522.

The Group offers a wide range of banking and financial services. Its core activities include receipt of deposits, provision of loans, domestic and cross-border money transfers, provision of investment services and investment activities. The valid list of all of the Group’s activities is stated in the Business Register of the Parent Company, its subsidiaries and associates.

The Parent Company’s shareholders as a percentage of voting rights:

	2024	2023
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	89.11 %	89.11 %
Other	10.89 %	10.89 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %

The Parent company’s Shareholders as a percentage of subscribed share capital:

	2024	2023
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	78.78 %	78.78 %
Other	21.22 %	21.22 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %

The Parent company’s Shareholders as absolute shares of subscribed share capital:

	2024	2023
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	50 678	50 678
Other	13 648	13 648
Total	64 326	64 326

The Parent Company performs its activities in the Slovak Republic through its 76 branches, corporate centres and corporate centre sub-agencies and 55 branches of the Organisational Unit of Raiffeisen Bank. In addition, the Group has 7 Tatra Leasing branches.

The Parent Company’s ordinary shares are publicly traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

The members of the statutory and supervisory bodies of the Parent Company (Group) as at 31 December 2024:

Supervisory Board

Chairman: Andrii STEPANENKO

Members:

Peter GOLHA

Tomáš BOREC

Iveta MEDVEĎOVÁ

Iveta UHRINOVÁ

Hannes MÖSENBACHER

Andreas GSCHWENTER

Marie Valerie BRUNNER

Board of Directors

Chairman:: Michal LIDAY

Members:

Zuzana KOŠTIALOVÁ

Peter MATÚŠ

Natália MAJOR

Bernhard HENHAPPEL

Oliver PICHLER

Martin KUBÍK

Changes in the Supervisory Board of the Parent Company (Group) in 2024:

Johann Strobl – end of office as Vice-Chairman and Member of the Supervisory Board as at 30 June 2024.

Peter Lennkh – end of office as Member of the Supervisory Board as at 30 June 2024.

Marie Valerie Brunner – start of office as Member of the Supervisory Board as at 10 October 2024.

Changes in the Board of Directors of the Parent Company (Group) in 2024:

There were no changes to the structure of the Parent Company's Board of Directors during 2024.

Business name of the ultimate parent company:

Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, Austria

Business name of the ultimate parent company preparing the consolidated financial statements:

Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, Austria

Business name of the immediate parent company:

Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna

The Raiffeisen Bank International AG Group (the "RBI Group") represents the parent company, Raiffeisen Bank International, and its subsidiaries and associates owned directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries.

Raiffeisen Bank International AG prepares consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of the RBI Group are deposited with the register court, Handelsgericht Wien, at Marxergasse 1a, 1030 Vienna, Austria. The shares of Raiffeisen Bank International AG are listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

Definition of the consolidated group:

As at 31 December 2024, the Group consisted of the Parent Company and the following companies (hereinafter the “consolidated companies”):

Company	Direct share	Group's share in %	Indirect share through a company	Company ID	Core business activity	Consolidation method	Registered office
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.	100 %	100 %	n/a	35 742 968	Asset management	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Doplňková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s.	100 %	100 %	n/a	36 291 111	Supplementary pension scheme	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	100 %	100 %	n/a	31 326 552	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Eurolease RE Leasing, s.r.o.	-	100 %	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	45 985 812	Mediation activities	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Rent PO, s.r.o.	-	100 %	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	35 823 267	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	11.3 %	100 %	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	44 426 682	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava

As at 31 December 2023, the Group consisted of the Parent Company and the following companies:

Company	Direct share	Group's share in %	Indirect share through a company	Company ID	Core business activity	Consolidation method	Registered office
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.	100 %	100 %	n/a	35 742 968	Asset management	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Doplňková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s.	100 %	100 %	n/a	36 291 111	Supplementary pension scheme	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	100 %	100 %	n/a	31 326 552	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Eurolease RE Leasing, s.r.o.	-	100 %	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	45 985 812	Mediation activities	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Rent PO, s.r.o.	-	100 %	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	35 823 267	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	11.3 %	100 %	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	44 426 682	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava

Changes in the Group during 2024

There were no changes to the Group's structure during 2024.

Distribution of the Parent Company's profit for 2023 and payment of dividends

Dividends – ordinary shares	137 348
Dividends – preference shares	18 019
Payment of proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate *	10 852
Contribution to retained earnings of previous years	71 068
Total	237 287

**Proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate will be paid in accordance with the issue conditions of the instrument.*

A dividend per ordinary share with a face value of EUR 800 amounted to EUR 1 932.
A dividend per ordinary share with a face value of EUR 4 000 amounted to EUR 9 660.
A dividend per preference share with a face value of EUR 4 amounted to EUR 9.67.

The separate and consolidated financial statements for 2023, the Annual Report for 2023, the distribution of profit, retained earnings and the determination of royalties to the members of the Supervisory Board for 2023 were approved by the Parent Company's General Meeting held on 26 March 2024. Dividends for which no entitlement arose as at the date of the General Meeting amounted to EUR 335 thousand and were recognised in retained earnings of previous years.

Regulatory requirements

The Group is subject to the regulatory requirements of the National Bank of Slovakia, which include limits and other restrictions pertaining to minimum capital adequacy requirements, provisioning to cover credit risk, liquidity, interest rates and foreign exchange position of the Group.

Impact of the situation in Ukraine

Given the minimum amount of exposure to entities from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine (gross carrying amount of exposures to entities from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine as at 31 December 2024 was EUR 501 thousand; as at 31 December 2023: EUR 1 134 thousand), the Group does not expect a materially negative impact on its economic results.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine only affects the Group indirectly, via changes caused to the macroeconomic environment. In 2021-2023, it caused a sharp rise in energy prices and raised concerns about the EU's energy security. In 2024, energy prices were significantly lower than the 2022 peak prices, although still above the levels seen at the beginning of 2021. An energy price shock led to high inflation, tightening of monetary policy, higher interest rates and slower economic growth. However, with decreasing energy prices and consequently lower inflation, the ECB began decreasing interest rates. As a result, rates have been slowly moving from restrictive to neutral levels. Thanks to the combined use of fiscal and monetary policy, the European economy was able to overcome the inflationary shock and rapid increase in rates without significant negative impacts on the economy. Although the economy was in slight recession, there was no significant increase in unemployment or loan defaults.

ESG – Sustainability reporting

The Group considers ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) principles to be important with respect to the long-term positive effects of responsible financing. Therefore, the Group takes into consideration the impacts of its business on the economy, environment and society. It takes into account environmental and social impacts related to products and services. It is up to banks to decide whether they support sustainable or unsustainable projects. There are challenges and risks on the road to sustainability. One of which is the transition from a linear to a circular economy. The Group sees an important role in helping its clients achieve their sustainable goals, either by financing their sustainable investments, or by providing relevant and timely information required to set their ESG strategy. Sustainable assets are crucial for the Group with respect to its carbon footprint, as the overall carbon footprint of financial institutions also comprises indirect emissions, primarily emissions from investments, including loans.

To help its clients reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to their transformation to sustainable business, the Group must be able to assess transactions and projects based on clear ESG criteria. In 2020, the Group's parent company proposed and implemented a harmonised definition of sustainability for loan products as binding rules for the Group's parent company group. These rules are defined for retail and corporate clients. They set uniform attributes and conditions for environmental and social financing. This ESG strategy includes sectoral policies related to sectors with the greatest environmental or social impact. Their aim is to help clients from these sectors to transform their operations towards sustainability and thus contribute to optimisation of the Group's financed emissions. Such policies are in place for coal, oil and gas extraction and trading, steel production and trading, and the real estate and construction sectors. With respect to social impacts, the sectoral policies have been implemented for tobacco and tobacco product production and trading, and financing of gambling. Restrictions on the financing of sensitive areas as regards Group values, such as nuclear power, are also an important part of business policy. Group decarbonisation objectives will continue to impact policies implemented in other sectors.

The Group has implemented an accounting policy for ESG-linked financial instruments in accordance with the opinions published by IFRS working groups.

ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) stands for sustainability and social responsibility. With all ESG-linked instruments, it is also necessary to examine whether they meet the SPPI test and, based on the result, to include the instrument in the relevant portfolio. The SPPI test is met if:

- The conditions change the cash flow only minimally ("de minimis" condition); or
- The contractual terms are set in such a way that the instrument meets the definition of a basic loan agreement and the following applies:
 - Contractual cash flows before and after the event/change (reset point) represent repayments of a principal and interest and therefore meet the SPPI test.
 - The contingent event is specific to the borrower and specified in the contract.
 - The contractual terms do not represent an investment or exposure to a separate asset or cash flows that are not exclusively interest and principal payments and therefore do not meet the SPPI test.

In the event that the contingent event is not specific to the borrower or does not meet the de minimis condition, the financial asset does not need to meet the SPPI test. The Group provides ESG loans which meet the contractual terms of the basic lending arrangement as stated above, meet the SPPI test and are measured at amortised cost.

II. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group (the “financial statements”) for 2024 and comparatives for 2023 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted by the European Union (“EU”) in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008, as amended, including valid interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU that are mandatorily effective for the reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Accounting Standard	Title
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the EU but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU but are not yet effective:

Accounting Standard	Title	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for the following new accounting standards and amendments to the existing accounting standards, which were not adopted by the EU as at date of authorisation of these financial statements:

Accounting Standard	Title	EU Adoption Status
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (IASB effective date: 1 January 2026)	Not yet adopted by the EU
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (IASB effective date: 1 January 2026)	Not yet adopted by the EU
Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (IASB effective date: 1 January 2026)	Not yet adopted by the EU
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (IASB effective date: 1 January 2027)	Not yet adopted by the EU
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IASB effective date: 1 January 2027)	Not yet adopted by the EU
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts (IASB effective date: 1 January 2016)	The European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard.
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred by the IASB indefinitely; earlier application permitted)	Endorsement process postponed indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded

The Group does not expect that the adoption of the accounting standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods.

Hedge accounting for a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities whose principles have not been adopted by the EU remains unregulated. According to the Group's estimates, the application of hedge accounting to a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to **IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement** would not significantly impact the financial statements if applied as at the balance sheet date.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

- **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements** issued by the IASB on 9 April 2024 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. This standard introduces three sets of new requirements to improve companies' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analysing and comparing companies. The main changes in the new standard compared with IAS 1 comprise: (a) The introduction of categories (operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations) and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; (b) The introduction of requirements to improve aggregation and disaggregation; (c) The introduction of disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements.
- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures** issued by the IASB on 9 May 2024. This standard permits a subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for eligible subsidiaries and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.
- **Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback** issued by the IASB on 22 September 2022. The Amendments to IFRS 16 require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of a gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.
- **Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current** issued by the IASB on 23 January 2020 and **Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants** issued by the IASB on 31 October 2022. The amendments issued in January 2020 provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments issued in October 2022 clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability and set the effective date for both amendments to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.
- **Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements** issued by the IASB on 25 May 2023. The amendments add disclosure requirements and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements.
- **Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability** issued by the IASB on 15 August 2023. The amendments contain guidance specifying when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments** issued by the IASB on 30 May 2024. The amendments clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features. The amendments also clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised and introduce additional disclosure requirements regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features.
- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity** issued by the IASB on 18 December 2024. The own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent. The hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument to designate a variable volume of 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 to IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 introduce disclosure requirements for contracts for nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics.
- **Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 – Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11** issued by the IASB on 18 July 2024. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes in the following areas: (a) hedge accounting by a first-time adopter (IFRS 1); (b) gain or loss on derecognition (IFRS 7); (c) disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price (IFRS 7); (d) introduction and credit risk disclosures (IFRS 7); (e) lessee derecognition of lease liabilities (IFRS 9); (f) transaction price (IFRS 9); (g) determination of a 'de facto agent' (IFRS 10); (h) cost method (IAS 7).
- **IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts** issued by the IASB on 30 January 2014. This standard is intended to allow entities that are first-time adopters of IFRS Accounting Standards and that currently recognise regulatory deferral accounts in accordance with their previous GAAP to continue to do so upon transition to IFRS Accounting Standards.
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture** issued by the IASB on 11 September 2014. The amendments address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.

Purpose of preparation

The purpose of preparing these consolidated financial statements in the Slovak Republic is to comply with Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll., as amended. The Group prepares its separate and consolidated financial statements and annual report under special regulation – Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Application of International Accounting Standards (IFRS). Separate and consolidated financial statements prepared in compliance with IFRS as at 31 December 2024, dated 19 February 2025 will be available in the Financial Statements Register in accordance with Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended. The financial statements are intended for general use and information; they are not intended for the purposes of any specific user or consideration of any specific transactions. Accordingly, the user should not rely exclusively on these financial statements when making decisions.

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements were prepared under the assumption that the Group would continue as a going concern and on the accrual basis of accounting whereby the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur. Transactions and other events are reported in profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is the euro (“EUR”) with accuracy to EUR thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting estimates and uncertainty

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the preparation of estimates and assumptions that affect the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and their recognised amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates and future changes in the economic conditions, business strategies, regulatory requirements, accounting rules, or other factors could subsequently result in a change in estimates which could have a material impact on the reported financial position and results of operations.

The effect of a change in accounting estimates shall be recognised by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. Significant areas of judgement include the following:

- The creation of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and identified future contingent liabilities involves many uncertainties concerning the outcomes of the risks mentioned above and requires the Group’s management to make many subjective assessments when estimating the amount of losses. Measurement of impairment allowances for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, from commitments and guarantees is an area which requires application of complex models and significant judgements regarding such future economic conditions and credit behaviour. Considering the current economic conditions, the result of estimates may differ from the impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as at 31 December 2024. The item is reported in Note “*Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided*”.

- Rules and regulations on income tax and a special levy on business in regulated industries have recently experienced significant changes; there is a limited historical precedent and/or interpretation judgement with respect to the extensive and complex issues affecting the banking sector. Since many areas of the Slovak tax law have not been sufficiently validated yet in practice, there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied by the tax authorities. The extent of this uncertainty cannot be quantified and disappears only when legal precedents or official interpretations of the competent authorities become available. The item is recognised in Notes “Income tax” and “Special levy on business in regulated industries”.
- Provisions for litigation take into account a significant degree of judgment in the expected future development of the respective litigation based on the facts available at the time of their creation. However, the actual outcome of the respective litigation may ultimately differ significantly from the expected state as a result of the development of the litigation itself. The item “(Creation)/release of provisions for litigation” is recognised in Note “(Creation)/release of provisions”.

b) Consolidation principles

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (see Note I. GENERAL INFORMATION) prepared for the year ended 31 December 2024.

IFRS 12 requires disclosures about significant judgments and assumptions made in determining the nature of interests in an entity or arrangement, interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, and in unconsolidated structured entities. Based on the prepared analysis, the Group does not have an investment in consolidated or unconsolidated structured entities.

Associates are those entities in which the Bank has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Bank has joint control, whereby the Bank has a right to the net assets of the arrangement rather than a right to the assets and liability for the obligations concerning the arrangement.

I. Business combinations

The acquisition method is applied to business combinations where the Group acquires control. The consideration provided on acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the net assets acquired. Recognised goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. The related acquisition costs (transaction costs) are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt and equity securities.

The consideration provided does not include amounts related to the settlement of any relationships existing before business combination. Such amounts are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, the contingent consideration is not remeasured and its settlement is recognised in equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

II. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its participation in the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is obtained until the date on which control ceases.

III. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are measured at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recognised in equity.

IV. Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any related non-controlling interests and other equity items. Any gain or loss arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. Any non-controlling interest retained in a former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date when control is lost.

V. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains on transactions with entities recognised using the equity method are eliminated against the investments in such entities, up to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent of no evidence of impairment of the investment.

VI. Method of consolidation

The Bank assessed its shares in and control over its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates with respect to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. Subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

c) Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro and recognised in the financial statements at the exchange rate declared by the European Central Bank (ECB) valid as at the reporting date. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in euro in the underlying accounting system of the Group and are recognised in the financial statements at the actual exchange rate of the European Central Bank valid as at the date of the transaction.

Exchange rate gains/(losses) from foreign exchange transactions, including unrealised gains and losses from financial assets revaluations to fair value, are included in the statement of comprehensive income item "Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss".

Exchange rate gains/(losses) from equity financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in "Other comprehensive income".

The unrealised gain or loss from fixed term transactions is recognised only in EUR where fair value is calculated by the standard mathematical formula based on the anticipated forward exchange rate, which takes into account the European Central Bank spot rate and interest rates effective as at the reporting date and is recognised in the statement of financial position item "*Receivables from hedging derivatives*" for a receivable, or in "*Liabilities from hedging derivatives*" for a liability, and in the statement of comprehensive income item "*Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss*".

Off-balance sheet transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into euro in the Group's off-balance sheet using the ECB exchange rate valid as at the reporting date.

d) Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits consist of cash and balances on current accounts in the National Bank of Slovakia, including the compulsory minimum reserves in the National Bank of Slovakia. Other demand deposits (cash equivalents) include current deposits due to banks payable on demand.

The compulsory minimum reserve in the National Bank of Slovakia is a required deposit with restricted drawing to be held by all commercial banks licensed in the Slovak Republic. The interest rate is determined by the European Central Bank on a regular basis after the end of each period determined by the European Central Bank. The amount of the reserve depends on the amount of deposits received by the Bank. The Bank's ability to draw the reserve is limited in accordance with the applicable legislation. Therefore, it is not included in "*Cash and cash equivalents*" for the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows (see the "*Consolidated statement of cash flows*").

e) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

On initial recognition financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value including costs attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument. An exception from this rule is the measurement of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where related costs are not included in the cost.

The acquisition price is the best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument upon acquisition. However, if the acquisition price differs from the fair value and:

- The fair value of the financial instrument is derived from a quoted price in an active market, or the financial instrument is measured at fair value and a profit or loss incurred on the first day is recognised;
- In all other cases, the financial instrument is measured at fair value, and the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is retained and only recognised through profit or loss if it results from a change in a factor, such as the time that market participants take into consideration when determining the price of a financial instrument.

The Group has applied an approach to the classification and measurement of financial assets that takes into account the business model in which the assets are managed as well as the characteristics of their cash flows.

The Group classifies financial instruments into four categories of financial assets and two categories of financial liabilities:

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC),
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI),
3. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
4. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
5. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC), and
6. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Occasional or insignificant sales, pre-maturity sales or sales which do not constitute a change in the business model are not contrary to the intention to hold the financial assets to maturity to collect contractual cash flows.

A debt financial asset acquired under a business model whose objective is both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This decision is made on an investment-by-investment basis for each investment and takes into account strategic interests. Profits and losses from revaluation are not recognised in profit or loss. After derecognition of the investment, the final profit or loss is recognised in retained earnings.

All other financial assets, i.e. financial assets that do not meet the criteria for classification as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or FVOCI, are classified as subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised through the statement of comprehensive income.

In addition to the above accounting principles, the Group has the option at initial recognition to irrevocably designate a financial asset as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, i.e. an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. Based on the business model and cash flow circumstances, a financial asset is classified into one of these categories upon initial recognition.

Financial assets held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is measured based on fair value will be measured at FVTPL.

Analysis of contractual cash flow characteristics

Once the Group determines that the business model of a specific portfolio is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows (or by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets), it must assess whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely the payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. For this purpose, interest is defined as a consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. This assessment will be carried out on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition of the financial asset.

When assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely the payments of principal and interest, the Group will consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This will include assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

The Group will consider:

- Prepayment, extension terms;
- Leverage features;
- If a claim is limited to specified assets or cash flows;
- Contractually-linked instruments; and
- Interest rate.

Modification of time value of money and the benchmark test

The time value of money is the element of interest that provides consideration for the passage of time. It does not take into account other risks (credit, liquidity, etc.) or costs (administrative, etc.) associated with holding a financial asset.

In some cases, the time value of money element may be modified (imperfect). This is the case, for example, if a financial asset's interest rate is periodically reset but the frequency of that reset does not match the tenor of the interest rate. In this case, the entity must assess the modification to determine whether the contractual cash flows still represent solely the payments of principal and interest, i.e. the modification term does not significantly alter the cash flows from a "perfect" benchmark instrument.

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC)

The main components of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost are:

- Loans and advances in "hold-to-collect" business model; and
- Debt securities in "hold-to-collect" business model.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment allowances. The effective interest rate is described in detail in “*Recognition of income and expenses*”: Interest, fees and commissions of an interest-rate nature section.

Loans are recognised by the Group in the statement of financial position when providing funds to the debtor. During this exercise, the Group creates potential liabilities that are associated with credit risk. The Group recognises potential off-balance sheet liabilities and creates provisions for such liabilities that represent the level of risk of issued guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn credit limits as at the reporting date.

Debt securities

Financial assets held in this portfolio are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the lifetime of the instrument. When determining whether cash flows will be realised by collecting the financial assets’ contractual cash flows, the Group considered the frequency, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales, and expectations regarding future sales. The business model was not only determined based on sales, as information about past sales and expectations regarding future sales was also taken into consideration so as to provide sufficient evidence that the Group manages financial assets with the objective of realising cash flows in accordance with the defined “hold-to-collect” business model. The portfolio primarily includes securities issued by the government and other highly-rated securities.

Debt securities at amortised cost are measured using the effective interest rate less impairment. Interest income, discounts and premiums on debt securities at amortised cost are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under “Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate”.

2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Group has two portfolios of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. These portfolios are:

- Equity instruments not held for trading; and
- Debt securities meeting the SPPI test in the “hold to collect and sell” business model.

Equity instruments

On initial recognition, the Group used an irrevocable option and included shares and ownership interests meeting the definition of equity instruments in line with IFRS in the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. These are primarily shares in privately-owned companies for which there is no active market, or in companies where participation is mandatory (S.W.I.F.T. s. c., D. Trust Certifikačná Autorita, a. s., Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s.r.o., Monilogi s.r.o.).

Dividends on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under “*Net interest income and dividend income*”. Fair value gains or losses on equity securities measured at FVOCI are never reclassified to profit or loss. They are not subject to impairment and as a result, no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Debt securities

Debt securities included in the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in “*Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*” within the Group’s equity until the moment of disposal or impairment of the given debt security. In the event of the disposal of a debt security, the cumulative gains and losses recognised in “*Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*” are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income in Note “*Other operating profit/(loss)*” under “*Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss*”.

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, credit receivables and financial guarantees

The calculation of expected credit losses (ECL) requires the use of accounting estimates which may differ from the actual results. The calculation also takes into account the Group’s accounting policies.

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECLs associated with its debt instruments – assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and with the exposure arising from loan commitments, lease receivables and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognises an impairment allowance for such losses as at each reporting date.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The measurement of ECLs reflects a probability-weighted amount of loss that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort as at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of the impairment allowance for ECL for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is the area that requires the use of models and assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour. Significant judgements are:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and their assumptions;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes requires the use of models. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails the following estimations:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Exposure at default (EAD); and
- Loss given default (LGD).

IFRS 9 prescribes a three-stage model for impairment of financial assets based on the changes in credit quality since the initial recognition. This model requires that a financial instrument which is not impaired on initial recognition is classified as Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored. If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2, but is not deemed to be impaired. If the financial instrument is impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to Stage 3.

Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the partial ECLs in the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 and 3 have their ECLs measured over their full lifetime. When measuring ECLs, it is necessary to consider forward-looking information. Purchased or originated impaired financial assets are financial assets that are impaired on initial recognition. Such loans are initially recognised at fair value and their ECL is measured as a cumulative change over the full lifetime of a loan (Stage 3). When determining the fair value of an impaired financial asset, the Group takes into account all expected losses, including estimated losses based on information about the customer/issuer gained from the market, macroeconomic indicators and scenarios estimating future developments.

A financial instrument is considered impaired if one or more of the events representing a default of the customer have occurred. If the fair value of the impaired asset was recognised at a lower amount than the cash flows from the impaired asset, the Group recognises a profit.

ECLs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under "*Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided*". If the reason for the recognition of an impairment allowance/provision no longer applies, or the amount of the impairment allowance/provision is unreasonable, surplus impairment allowances/provisions will be released through the same line of the statement of comprehensive income.

Significant increase in credit risk

A financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in credit risk if one or more of the following quantitative and qualitative criteria have been met:

Quantitative criterion

The quantitative criterion is the primary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios (mortgages and home equity loans, non-purpose consumer loans, credit cards for private individuals, and private individual overdrafts).

Based on the lifetime PD models, the Group compares the lifetime PD curve at the measurement date with the PD curve at the initial recognition date. Determining whether a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) has occurred is assessed for each portfolio separately based on a comparison of statistical breakdowns of both curves for the worsening portion of the portfolio.

Qualitative criteria

The Group uses qualitative criteria as a secondary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios. The transfer to Stage 2 takes place when the criteria below are met.

For sovereign, bank, corporate and project finance portfolios, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- External market indicators: Significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument or similar financial instruments with the same expected life. Changes in market indicators of credit risk include, but are not limited to the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the borrower, the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost, and other market information related to the borrower (such as changes in the price of a borrower's debt and equity instruments);
- Changes in contract terms: Expected changes in the contractual terms including an expected breach of contract that may lead to covenant waivers or amendments, interest payment holidays, interest rate step-ups, requiring additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes to the contractual framework of the instrument;
- Changes to management approach;
- Expert judgement.

For retail portfolios, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Forbearance
- Overdue by more than 30 days
- Default on another product
- Expert judgement (holistic indicator)

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk incorporates forward-looking information and is performed at a deal level for non-retail portfolios on a quarterly basis and for retail portfolios on a monthly basis.

The Group does not use the low credit risk exemption for any lending business; however, it selectively uses the exemption for debt securities due to low credit risk.

Definition of default and impaired assets

The Group defines a financial instrument as in default when the borrower is in serious financial difficulty and meets one or more of the following criteria.

The Group uses the following indicators to determine default of the client and the financial asset, depending also on the client segment: permanent default on the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, declaration of bankruptcy, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. In the retail portfolio, the Group applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality threshold of 1% of the carrying amount of all client credit exposures that the receivable must exceed. In the corporate portfolio, the Group applies a limit that depends on the default type. In the event of a permanent default on the repayment of a receivable of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1% of the carrying amount. In the event of restructuring, the limit of a change to the net present value is set at 1%, and for other types the receivables are assessed with no limit application.

Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is determined on a 12-month basis or a lifetime basis depending on the stage of the instrument. Forward-looking economic information is also included in PD and LGD estimates. These inputs vary by product type. The resulting ECLs are the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

Probability of default

The PD is the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation over the next 12 months or during the remaining lifetime of the obligation. This probability is calculated individually for each product type based on the longest data series available for the relevant product in the Group's internal database. Subsequently, a statistical method of the survival analysis is used to estimate how the default will develop from initial recognition over the lifetime of the loan. The relevant early repayment/refinance assumptions are also considered in the calculation.

If the lifetime PD model for a portfolio is not available, the 12-month PD extrapolation until the end of the lifetime of the loan is used as a basis. For small-scale portfolios, benchmark 12-month PD values recommended by the Group methodology are used instead of own estimates.

Loss given default

The LGD represents the Group's expectation of the amount of future potential loss from a financial asset (loan) at the time of default. The expected loss for a defaulted corporate portfolio is calculated as the result of the weighted average of estimated probabilities of 2-3 scenarios of the repayment of each loan separately. Such scenarios define the potential development of a client's situation, their ability to repay the loan and/or the estimated proceeds from the sale of collateral. This expected loss is quantified as an impairment allowance or provision for the respective loan. The expected loss is regularly reassessed on a monthly basis and takes into consideration the developments in a client's situation, the respective financial asset, the value of collateral and other factors which may have an impact on the Group's future loss from the respective financial asset. As regards a retail portfolio, the loss is calculated as the sum of the recovered amounts collected over the collection cycle from the moment of the loan default for the given loan. Under the simplified methodology for portfolios without advanced models, the Group does not use the loan-level proceeds, but rather proceeds are calculated based on the date on which the default occurred.

Exposure at default

The EAD is the estimation model of amounts the Group expects to be due at the time of default and over the next 12 months or during the remaining lifetime. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments.

For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by adding a credit conversion factor to the current drawn balance, which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.

Discount factor

For balance sheet exposure which is not leasing or purchased or originated credit-impaired asset (POCI), the discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The ECL is the product of PD, LGD and EAD. The calculated values of ECLs are then weighted by a forward-looking scenario.

Different models have been used to estimate the Stage 3 provisions of outstanding lending amounts and these can be split into the following categories:

- Sovereign, corporate customers, project finance, financial institutions, local and regional governments, insurance companies and collective investment undertakings – Stage 3 provisions are calculated by workout managers who discount expected cash flows by the appropriate effective interest rate.
- Retail mortgages – Stage 3 provisions are generated by calculating the statistically derived best estimate of expected loss net of indirect costs.

Forward-looking information

Both the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk and the calculation of ECLs incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECLs for each portfolio.

Forecasts of economic variables (base economic scenario) are provided by Raiffeisen Research on a quarterly basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next three years. After three years, to project the economic variables for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach is used. The impact of economic variables on the PD and LGD is determined using statistical regression to understand the impact that changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of loss given default.

In addition to the baseline economic scenario, Raiffeisen Research also provides an upside and downside scenario. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking into account the range of possible outcomes that each chosen scenario is representative of. The following fixed weights are used in retail: 25% (upside and downside) and 50% (baseline).

Economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2024 include the following key indicators for the Slovak Republic for the years ended 31 December 2025 to 2027:

	(%)	2025	2026	2027
Unemployment rate	Baseline	5.43	5.25	5.21
	Downside	7.99	6.67	6.63
	Upside	4.31	4.63	4.59
Interest rates	Baseline	2.18	1.90	1.90
	Downside	3.18	2.46	2.46
	Upside	0.96	1.23	1.23
GDP growth	Baseline	1.92	2.50	1.91
	Downside	-0.35	1.24	0.65
	Upside	3.37	3.30	2.71
Real estate price index	Baseline	2.89	2.99	3.10
	Downside	2.78	2.82	2.86
	Upside	3.15	3.40	3.67

Economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2023 include the following key indicators for the Slovak Republic for the years ended 31 December 2024 to 2026:

	(%)	2024	2025	2026
Unemployment rate	Baseline	5.43	5.35	5.30
	Downside	7.76	6.64	6.59
	Upside	4.93	5.07	5.02
Interest rates	Baseline	3.48	3.10	2.75
	Downside	4.37	3.60	3.25
	Upside	2.34	2.47	2.12
GDP growth	Baseline	1.49	2.11	2.06
	Downside	-0.58	0.96	0.91
	Upside	2.88	2.88	2.84
Real estate price index	Baseline	3.02	3.11	3.20
	Downside	2.83	2.83	2.82
	Upside	3.16	3.33	3.51

Non-standard conditions may give rise to a situation where a specific risk factor occurs (or a number of risk factors or a combination thereof) with a potential impact on a certain portion of the Group's credit portfolio, eg certain economic industries. If such a risk factor occurs suddenly, over a short period of time, or the factor is of a temporary nature, such a factor may not be (partially or fully) reflected in the credit quality rating of the counterparty. In such a case, the Group may apply corrections of potentially incomplete information as regards the portfolio's credit quality (forward-looking information principle) as Post-Model Adjustments (PMA) or Special Risk Factors (SRF) in line with the Group's methodology for the consideration of forward-looking information using the Industry Matrix. The Industry Matrix supplements macroeconomic scenarios (which focus on overall development at the country level) to take into consideration potential specifics at the lower level, eg the specific phase of a credit cycle of individual industries.

In line with the Group's methodology for the Industry Matrix, the Group currently defines SRF for non-retail exposures at the level of economic industries based on the Industry Matrix to reflect the impact of specific risk factors on the most sensitive industries. The application of this method resulted in quantification of additional credit impairment of the portfolio (expected loss or impairment allowance), which is subsequently allocated to individual clients from a set of identified industries.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group applied two quantification approaches:

- "General Industry Based Approach" – based on an assessment of specific risk factors, the first step requires the identification of a high-risk industry portfolio. Subsequently, the amount of additional impairment allowances is calculated based on a simulation of the deterioration of credit rating of the counterparties (rating deterioration of clients from the identified industries by 3, 6 or 9 grades by industry-risk category defined in the Industry Matrix – "yellow", "orange" or "red" category). The simulation results in a calculation of the need for additional impairment allowances, which are subsequently allocated to individual clients from the identified industries. This setup has been applied since November 2024 and represents the update of the Group's Industry Matrix, as part of which a new industry-risk category ("orange") was established. Until November 2024, the Group applied uniform deterioration of credit risk of the counterparty by 3 grades (regardless of the industry-risk category, ie rating deterioration of clients by 3 grades was defined for both "yellow" and "red" categories).
- "Specific Industry Based Approach" – method implemented in June 2023. Due to increased uncertainty and risk in the Commercial Real Estate (CRE) portfolio, RBI performed stress testing of clients classified in the CRE segment. Based on the stress testing results, the need for additional impairment allowances was calculated as an amount representing the potential amount of losses under the stress scenario conditions.

In addition, the Group considers ESG-related risks based on the Group's approach using stress testing where a client's PD derived from their environmental score (E-score) has additionally worsened. This approach is based on the stress testing of financial performance of corporate clients in defined macroeconomic and climate scenarios. Under the scenario conditions, the performance and additional costs of individual industries are estimated – ie industry production and the amount of operating expenses, which is subsequently allocated to individual clients, and this estimated financial position of a client is entered into the rating model and is used to forecast their PD. The forecasted PD is used to calculate the ECL and the impact represents the need for additional impairment allowances, which are allocated to individual industries (the allocation mechanism takes into account the average E-score of the industry and the defined threshold of the minimum impact on the ECL).

The impact of the current SRF for non-retail exposures as at 31 December 2024 on the amount of impairment allowances totals approximately EUR 22.1 million (of which General Industry Based Approach, CRE portfolio stress testing, and ESG stress testing amount to EUR 12.2 million, EUR 9 million and EUR 0.9 million, respectively).

The holistic flag for retail is associated with increased risk which the Group anticipates in high-risk industries (based on the RBI Industry Matrix), which may not be immediately and reliably captured by the rating models. As regards the micro businesses segment, clients whose core business is in a high-risk industry were transferred to Stage 2. As regards the individuals segment, unsecured loans of clients whose employer operates in such a high-risk industry were transferred to Stage 2.

The impact of the current holistic flags for retail exposures amounts to EUR 7 million (additional ECLs) for the micro businesses segment and to EUR 5.2 million for the individuals segment.

Sensitivity analysis

The assumptions affecting the ECL impairment allowance are as follows:

- Corporate portfolios:
- Gross domestic product;
- Unemployment rate;
- Long term government bond rate;
- Inflation rate.

- Retail portfolios:
- Gross domestic product;
- Unemployment rate;
- 3-month money market ECB interest rate;
- Real estate prices.

Write-offs

The Group writes off the loans and advances provided to clients if, on the basis of an in-depth analysis, it proves that there is no real expectation of another recovery or the chance of another recovery is minimal. The usual, but not the only write-off indicators are the following:

- The debtor does not carry out any activity, no repayment has been made over the past two years and there is no collateral; or
- The debtor is in bankruptcy, all the assets being monetised and the proceeds realised; or
- The court has decided (e.g. legal restructuring, debt elimination, etc.) to write off part of the receivable, or
- The Group sells the claim, and others. In the event of ongoing litigation or other actions that might eventually lead to a recovery, the Group usually writes off the receivables into the off-balance sheet.

Loans are written off on the basis of a valid decision of a court, Board of Directors, or another body of the Group (i.e. Problem Loan Committee and Executive Committee), in line with an internal directive on waiving their enforcement against booked impairment allowance. If the amount of the written-off receivable is higher than the impairment allowance created, further impairment allowance is created up to the amount of the written-off receivable and subsequently is derecognised from the statement of comprehensive income. The written-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired are recorded in the off-balance sheet. As at 31 December 2024, written-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired were in the amount of EUR 14 605 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 8 338 thousand).

After the write-off, the Group does not carry out active enforcement, only with respect to write-offs to the off-balance sheet does it continue to conduct litigation in order to achieve a recovery in the future. If the Group, after writing off the loans and advances provided to the client, collects additional amounts from the client or obtains control over the collateral that is higher than originally estimated, the yield is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided"*.

Loan collateral

In terms of handling collateral, the Group places great emphasis on valuation and revaluation of individual items of collateral, determining the value of pledged collateral for secured loans, determining collateral acceptability to mitigate credit risk, and collateral enforcement, should the client be in default.

The Group mainly accepts the following types of collateral:

- Financial collateral
- Guarantees
- Real estate
- Chattel
- Receivables
- Life insurance

In terms of legal instruments, the Group uses:

- Pledges
- Assignments of receivable intended to serve as security
- Transfers of title intended to serve as security
- Blockages of cash
- Contracts for purchase of securities
- Agreements on liability replacement

The methodology of collateral valuation and the frequency of such revaluation depend on the type of collateral and the minimum requirements pursuant to the effective legislative standards implemented in the Group's internal regulations. The method of determining the value of collateral is specific for each type of collateral, and the Group respects a degree of prudence.

The value of pledged collateral is determined on a case-by-case basis for each type of collateral depending on the type of collateral and transaction, and individual risk characteristics. The value of pledged collateral is obtained by discounting the initial value of collateral obtained in valuation and revaluation. Factors based on which discounting factors are determined relate mainly to the enforceability of collateral if the counterparty defaults (e.g. type, location and condition of real estate), potential default of the security provider (e.g. credit quality and maturity of financial collateral), and other factors (the Group's business strategy and orientation). The discounting factors applied are subject to regular revaluation.

The claim value of collateral is derived from the value of pledged collateral up to the amount of the current amount receivable. If the value of pledged collateral is lower than the balance of the receivable, the Group will determine the claim value of collateral up to the amount of the value of pledged collateral.

The claim value of collateral contains a number of uncertainties and risks. The amounts that may be recovered in the course of liquidating the collateral for bad debts could differ from the estimated amounts, and the difference could be material.

The Group's decision on the enforcement of collateral is individual and depends on factors such as the current condition and value of the collateral, the current amount receivable, the promptness of the satisfaction of the receivable, collection-related costs etc. The relevant competent body of the Group decides which security instrument will be used in specific cases.

The Group mainly uses the following forms of enforcement of collateral:

- Voluntary auction
- Foreclosure procedure
- Realisation of the collateral for the Group's receivable in a bankruptcy procedure
- Sale of receivables

3. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

When the Group determines that a specific portfolio business model is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (or both: to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets) and assumes that for the financial assets in question, the contractual cash flows do not constitute purely principal and interest payments, the Group recognises those financial assets under "*Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss*". Primary as well as subsequent valuation of the listed financial assets is at fair value.

4. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets held for trading

The Group has acquired financial assets held for trading to utilise short-term price fluctuations in order to generate profits. In this category, the Group recognises securities - debt securities, treasury bills and shares. Debt securities and treasury bills are recognised by the Group in the statement of financial position line "*Financial assets held for trading*". All purchases and sales of trading securities are recognised as at the settlement date.

Financial assets held for trading are initially measured at fair value and subsequently remeasured to their present fair value. The Group discloses unrealised gains and losses on the fair value remeasurement of such assets and net interest income in the statement of comprehensive income line *“Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss”*.

Derivative financial instruments

In this category, the Group discloses derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps, currency swaps, index swaps, currency forwards, interest rate options, currency options, share index options, currency, interest rate and index futures and commodity derivatives.

All purchases and sales that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention (“regular way”) are recognised as spot transactions. Transactions that do not meet the “standard way” settlement criteria are treated as financial derivatives.

The Group records unrealised gains and losses from the revaluation of derivative instruments to their fair values and net interest income in the statement of comprehensive income, line *“Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss”*.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract which also includes a non-derivative host contract. As a result of such a contract, some of the cash flows of such combined instrument change in the same way as for the derivative itself. If a hybrid contract contains a host contract which is an asset and falls within the scope of IFRS 9, the whole contract is treated as a single instrument from an accounting perspective, with the embedded derivative not separated, i.e. the Group analyses the cash flows of the whole asset and the business model, from which the asset was acquired.

If a hybrid contract contains a host contract which is not within the scope of IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are separated and recognised as separate derivatives unless there is a close relationship between the risks and economic characteristics of the derivative and the risks and economic characteristics of the host contract and if the embedded derivative recognised separately meets the definition of a derivative and if the primary contract is not accounted for at fair value, the changes in which are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If an embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is recognised in accordance with other standards.

5. Hedging derivatives

Within implementation of IFRS 9, the Group has decided to continue using the original accounting under IAS 39 in the reporting of hedging derivatives. Hedging derivatives are derivatives designed in the Group’s strategy to hedge certain risks and which meet all classification criteria for hedging derivatives under international accounting standards.

Preparation of hedge documentation is required for hedge recognition. Formal hedge documentation is prepared at the inception date of the hedge and contains the following:

- Risk management objectives and strategy and how hedges fit into the Group's risk management;
- Type of hedges;
- Nature of hedged risks;
- Identification of the hedged item;
- Identification of the hedging instrument;
- Testing hedge effectiveness (description of testing method, retrospectively and prospectively).

To ensure that a hedge is effective, the change in the fair values or cash flows of the hedging and hedged instruments must be offsetting with the result being in the range 80% – 125%.

Retrospective testing shows whether the hedge was effective from the inception until to the current day. Prospective testing shows whether the effectiveness is expected in the future. The ineffective portion of a hedge is recognised in Note "*Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss*" under "*Net profit/(loss) from hedge accounting*".

The ineffectiveness of a hedging relationship may arise, for example, due to:

- The volatility of a short-term interest rate of the hedging derivative;
- Time discrepancy between the hedging derivative and hedged item;
- Using different discount curves.

The hedge is discontinued by:

- Voluntary termination;
- Sale, termination, exercise of the hedged instrument;
- The hedge ceased to meet the qualifying criteria.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives which are regarded as fair-value hedges are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income together with any changes in the fair value of hedged assets or liabilities to which a hedge risk can be attributed. Hedge accounting is discontinued if the Group cancels the hedging relationship, the derivative instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for fair-value hedge accounting.

The positive fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line "*Receivables from hedging derivatives*". The negative fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line "*Liabilities from hedging derivatives*". Any change in the fair value of a hedging derivative and a hedged instrument relating to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, line "*Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss*". Interest income and expenses related to the hedging derivative are recognised together with interest expenses related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as "*Net interest income and dividend income*" depending on the hedged item type.

Cash flow hedges

The Group uses derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps to hedge the risk of the variability of future cash flows associated with floating rate assets, which could result in unexpected losses in the event of changes in interest rates on the interbank market. The structure of such derivatives is strictly adjusted to the structure of a secured loan, as a result of which the Group is not exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates and the risk of cash flows. The efficiency of such hedging transactions is regularly monitored and the hedges were efficient during the respective period.

The positive fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line *“Receivables from hedging derivatives”*. The negative fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line *“Liabilities from hedging derivatives”*. Only a change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income, line *“Cash flow hedges”*. Interest income and expenses related to the hedging derivative are recognised together with interest income related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as *“Net interest income and dividend income”*.

Macro hedges

In macro hedges, the Group used the so-called carve-out to IAS 39 adopted by the European Union, which enables hedging of the interest rate risk of core deposits. The Group uses macro hedges for a dynamically changing portfolio of fixed loans and deposits, where it can periodically add hedging and hedging items. In this way, the Group hedges its interest rate risk, with the hedged items (designated part of the portfolio) being remeasured at fair value associated with movements in the risk-free interest rate (or benchmark rate). The fair value of the hedged portfolio of loans and deposits is recognised in Note *“Receivables from hedging derivatives”*. The change in the fair value of the hedged portfolio of loans and deposits related to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in *“Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss”*.

The positive fair value of the hedging derivative is presented in the statement of financial position in *“Receivables from hedging derivatives”*. The negative fair value of the hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position in *“Liabilities from hedging derivatives”*. The change in the fair value of the hedging derivative and the hedged instrument attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in *“Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss”*. Interest income and expense from the hedging derivative are presented together with the interest expense and income of the hedged instrument in the statement of comprehensive income in *“Net interest income and dividend income”* depending on the type of a hedging item.

6. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC)

All liabilities of the Group, except for financial liabilities held for trading and hedging derivative financial liabilities, are measured at amortised cost. Subordinated debt is recognised under Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Subordinated debt refers to the Group's external funds and, in the event of bankruptcy, composition or Group's liquidation, the entitlement to its repayment is subordinated to liabilities to other creditors. Interest expense paid on the received subordinated debt is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income in "*Interest expense*".

Subordinated debt is a financial liability initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. It is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The Group issues debt securities as part of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

7. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Group, within financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss, recognises short-sell debt securities ("short selling") and the negative fair value of derivatives from the portfolio of financial liabilities held for trading and securities issued by the Group, which the Group hedges and are remeasured to fair value due to the hedged risk.

f) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Group substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

If the financial assets are modified resulting in a significant change in cash flows (see "*Modification of financial instruments*"), the original asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities only when the Group's obligations are discharged or cancelled, or when they expire.

If debt instruments are exchanged between the borrower and the creditor with significantly different terms, the Group derecognises the original financial liability and recognises a new financial liability. The Group proceeds similarly if there is a fundamental change in the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it.

g) Modification of financial instruments

Modification under IFRS 9 represents a change in the contractual cash flows of the loan/asset on the basis of a change in the contractual terms. If the modification meets the following qualitative or quantitative criteria (substantial modification), it leads to derecognition of the original loan or other asset and recognition of a new one.

The Group defines qualitative criteria as follows:

- Change in loan currency,
- Changes that cause the SPPI test to fail,
- Change in the type of a financial asset.

The Group defines the quantitative criteria as follows:

- Extending maturity by more than 50% and over 2 years (cumulative); or
- Change in the amortised cost (NPV before and after change using the original effective interest rate) of more than 10% or less than 10%, but more than EUR 100 000.

In the event that a modification does not result in the obligation to derecognise the loan/asset, the Group is required to recognise gains or losses on modifications. Gain or loss is equal to the difference between NPV from the new (modified) cash flow and current book value recorded in Note “*Net modification profit/(loss)*”.

h) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).
- The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives. Foreign currency forward contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching the maturities of the contracts. Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates. Fair value of derivative instruments is also subject to credit loss allowances.
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding those described above) are determined in accordance with generally-accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.
- *Level 1* – fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- *Level 2* – fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
- *Level 3* – fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs – fixed credit markup/deduction, available financial statements, etc.).

Insofar as market prices are available (which is mainly the case for securities traded on the stock exchange and active markets), the Group classifies the respective financial instrument based on an observable market price into Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Group measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices.

An analysis of the amount of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided according to their fair value measurement levels is disclosed as “*Fair value of financial instruments*”.

With respect to the definition of the fair value of financial instruments not remeasured to fair value, the Group applies the net present value method using the prime interest rates of individual currencies disclosed by central banks, which approximate market rates adjusted for an average mark-up for systematic risk.

Transfers between valuation levels

If the security is measured at fair value derived from quoted prices – Level 1 and the security is removed from trading on the stock exchange as well as from the NBS benchmark, the Group transfers such security to Level 2.

If at the initial recognition, the security was measured primarily at a theoretical price – Level 2, the Group changes the security's grouping from Level 2 to Level 1 by making the first deal on the stock exchange and disclosing its price. If the security is not traded in the following days and the security's price is not disclosed, such security will be transferred back to Level 2.

i) Sale and repurchase agreements – repo transactions

Debt securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements (“repo transactions”) are recorded as assets in the statement of financial position, line “*Financial assets measured at amortised cost*”, and the counterparty liabilities are included in “*Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*”.

Debt securities purchased under agreements to purchase and resell (“reverse repos”) are recorded as assets in the statement of financial position, line “*Financial assets measured at amortised cost*”.

The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued evenly over the life of the repo agreement using the effective interest rate.

j) Non-current tangible and intangible assets

Non-current tangible and intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation together with accumulated impairment losses. Non-current assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life. Tangible assets in progress, land, and artwork are not depreciated.

The estimated useful economic lives (in years) are set out below:

Machinery and equipment, computers, vehicles	Up to 6
Software	Up to 17
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	6 – 10
Energy machinery and equipment	10 – 15
Optical network	30
Buildings and structures	Up to 40

k) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity as at the acquisition date. Goodwill is initially recognised at cost and subsequently adjusted for accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested once or several times a year if events or changes in circumstances indicate that its value has been impaired pursuant to IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. Impairment of goodwill cannot be reversed in the following reporting periods.

l) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to derive from the asset. If any of the amounts above exceeds the carrying amount, there is no need to estimate the other amount. If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to equal the recoverable amount. The impairment loss shall be recognised directly through the statement of comprehensive income.

m) Leases

In accordance with IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset over a certain period of time in exchange for consideration. The Parent Company leases premises for banking activities under standard lease agreements with a defined rent. These agreements do not include variable lease payments. For such contracts, the new model requires the lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset presented in Note “*Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets*” and a lease liability presented in Note “*Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*”. The right-of-use asset is depreciated and the liability accrues interest.

This results in a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when the lessee pays constant annual rentals. When determining the amount of a lease liability, the Group takes into consideration all liabilities, including options to extend or shorten the contract. The exercising of an option always depends on the specific situation. The new Standard introduces a number of limited scope exceptions for lessees which include:

- Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options, and
- Leases where the underlying asset has a low value ('small-ticket' leases).

The Group applies both exceptions. Lease payments for short-term leases of 12 months or less are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period for which they are paid. The same accounting policy is applied for the lease of low-cost assets. The Group considers low-cost assets to be assets with a cost not exceeding EUR 5 000.

The Group as a lessor

The Group as a lessor initially assesses whether the lease takes the form of a finance lease or an operating lease.

For the classification of a lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. If substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred, the lease is classified as a finance lease. Otherwise, the lease is classified as an operating lease. One indicator of a finance lease is a lease term that lasts for almost the entire useful life of the asset.

The Group recognises lease payments under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term in Note "*Other operating profit/(loss)*" under "*Income from non-banking operations*".

The Group as a lessee

The Group leases real estate and other similar assets (branch business premises, parking spaces, data centre, etc.) as part of a longer-term lease.

Information on leased assets is stated in Note "*Non-current tangible and intangible assets and right-of-use assets*" under "*Land and buildings – Right-of-use assets*". Information on leases where the Group is a lessee is presented in Note "*Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)*".

n) Non-current assets held for sale

When the carrying amount is recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuous use, non-current assets are classified as held for sale. This condition is considered to be met only if the sale is highly probable and the assets (or assets for disposal) are readily available for sale and, in addition, management has undertaken to perform the sale. The sales transaction must be completed within twelve months.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less selling costs and are reported under "Non-current assets held for sale".

o) Provisions

The amount of provisions is recognised as an expense and liability when the Group has legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the resulting loss can be made, provisions for liabilities are recognised as an expense or a liability. Any loss resulting from the recognition of a provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

p) Provision for employee benefits

The Parent Company has a long-term employee benefit program comprising a lump-sum retirement benefit. As at 31 December 2024, the Parent Company had 3 407 employees included in the program (31 December 2023: 3 349 employees).

The method of calculating the liability applies actuarial calculations, based on employee's age, number of years worked, employee turnover, mortality tables, and discount rates.

The employee benefit costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation at the reporting date, measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows discounted by interest approximating yield on investment grade fixed income securities. Gains and losses from the post-employment defined benefit obligation are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the current year in "*General administrative expenses*". Discount from the liability in this provision is recognised in the current period in the statement of comprehensive income under "*Interest expense*". The provision for employee benefits is recognised in the statement of financial position as "*Provisions*".

The Group also has a defined contribution plan for employees. All company contributions are included in personnel expenses in Note "*General administrative expenses*".

q) Accrued interest

Accrued interest income and expense related to financial assets and liabilities are presented as at the reporting date together with the corresponding assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

r) Classification of liabilities

The Group classifies a liability as current at the reporting date if:

- The liability is primarily held for trading;
- The liability is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The Group does not have an unconditional right at the reporting date to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Other liabilities are classified as non-current. A liability is classified as non-current also if the Group has the right at the reporting date to refinance or roll over the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing loan facility, even if the liability would otherwise be due within a shorter period.

s) Recognition of income and expenses

Income represents an increase in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of an asset appreciation or a reduction in liabilities resulting in equity increase and are other than those relating to shareholder contributions.

Expense represents a decrease in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of decrease or impairment of assets, impairment or rise of liability resulting in equity decrease and are other than those relating to the distribution of profit to shareholders.

The Group assesses each contract and product terms and conditions on an individual basis when recognising income and expense:

- Service or other fulfilment for which the reward is received or paid;
- The period in which the income or expense are to be recognised;
- Correct income and expense amount to be recognised depending on product terms and conditions or contract;
- Correct recognition of all discounts and rebates related to received or provided service;
- Significant financial component, if any;
- Non-financial services;
- Client rewards;
- Uncertain income.

1) Interest and interest-related charges and fees

Paid interest-related fees and commissions are transaction costs. Transaction costs represent incremental expenses that are part of an effective interest rate which can be directly added to acquisition, issue or disposal of financial assets or liabilities. Incremental expense would not arise without acquisition, issue or disposal of the financial instruments.

Received interest-related fees and commissions are initial fees related to the acquisition/provision of financial instrument including compensation for activities such as for the assessment of debtor financial status, assessment and evidence of guarantees and other hedging measurements, preparation and processing of documents and closing of transaction.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period.

Interest income and expenses, and interest-related charges arising on all interest-bearing instruments except for “*Financial assets held for trading*” are accrued in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Interest income from “*Financial assets held for trading*” is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in Note “*Net interest income and dividend income*”.

Interest income/(expense) from securities includes revenues from coupons with fixed and floating rates, and amortised discount or premium.

If the Group is a contractual party with deferred payment for received or provided services, income or expense are recognised individually in interest income or expense in the amount related to the service price.

2) Fee and commission income/expense

Fees and commissions are recognised as expense or income depending on whether the service is provided on a one-off basis or for a specified period. If a service is received or provided during a specified period, fees and commissions are recognised during that period on an accrual basis as earned. Fees paid and received for a one-time service are recognised immediately. These are fees that are not attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments, but rather are fees the Group collects or pays for the provision of a specific service. Unaccrued fees include current account maintenance services, execution of payment orders, loan management, provision of information, carrying out instructions to buy and sell securities for customers, management of customer security portfolios, etc. This category also includes commissions received for mediation of insurance for customers. Accrued fees include fees for guarantees. Fees and commissions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in Note as “*Net fee and commission income*” from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value.

The Group applies IFRS 15 to customer contracts if:

- The parties have agreed to the contract;
- It is possible to identify the rights of each party regarding the provision of services;
- It is possible to identify payment terms;
- The contract has a commercial substance;
- It is probable that the Group will receive consideration for the service provided.

In the contract, the Group identifies each obligation to deliver a service or several various services. Each such delivery of a different service is assessed and reported separately by the Group. Revenue is recognised when the service is delivered, i.e. the Group has fulfilled its obligation and the customer has the opportunity to benefit from the delivered service. Revenue is recognised on a one-off basis if it is a one-off service or sequentially if the service is delivered sequentially. A transaction price is set for each service delivery. If the Group receives a consideration from the client but a portion or full amount is expected to be returned, the revenue is not recognised and the consideration received is recognised as a liability. If the transaction price provides the client or the Group with a significant element of financing the delivery of the service, the financing component and the price of the service are recognised separately.

3) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the dividend is approved to the Group in Note 1 “*Net interest income and dividend income*”.

4) Income to be partially returned

Received income, part of which the Group promised to return, is recognised as liability that is measured as at each financial statement date on contractual and probability basis.

t) Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Group reports earnings per share attributable to the holders of each class of share. The Group calculated earnings per share as profits attributable to each class of shares divided by the weighted average number of each class of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

The profit attributable to each class of shares is determined based on the face value of each class of shares in relation to the percentage of the total face value of all shares.

u) Taxation and deferred tax

The Group calculates income tax in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation of the Slovak Republic, based on taxable profit. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax liability is calculated using the tax rate valid as at the reporting date.

The Group implemented the rules stipulated by the Global Minimum Tax Act (Pillar II) in cooperation with its parent company, which prepares the Group's consolidated financial statements. Global tax rules (Pillar II) apply to entities that are part of a multi-national group of companies that reported a consolidated profit of EUR 750 000 thousand or more in at least two reporting periods of the four preceding reporting periods. Given the high tax burden, the implementation of the Act has had no financial impact on the Group. In addition, the Group applies an exemption from IAS 12 and does not recognise or disclose information on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to income tax under Pillar II.

The Amendment to the Act on the Special Levy on Business in Regulated Industries became effective on 1 January 2024 laying down the obligation for banks to pay the special levy as of 2024. The levy is paid on a monthly basis, at a coefficient of 0.025, which represents a rate of 30% p.a. of the profit/loss adjusted to comply with Slovak Accounting Standards and by a coefficient reflecting the share of income from banking operations in total income. The special levy of regulated entities is a tax-deductible expense. The levy rate will be gradually reduced by 5% p.a. over the 2025 – 2027 period, and will be 4.356% as of 2028. Under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the bank levy is considered to be a form of current tax. For tax purposes, the levy is classified as a tax-deductible expense and enters the calculation of the tax base. Since many areas of the Slovak tax law have not been sufficiently validated yet in practice, there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied by the tax authorities.

The Group is working on the implementation of the Financial Transaction Tax Act. In line with the provisions of the act, the Group is considered a payer of the tax on behalf of its clients and also a taxable entity as regards the Group's transactions subject to tax. The financial impact is being analysed due to amendments to legislation.

The Group recognises deferred income tax using the balance sheet method when temporary differences arise between the tax values of assets or liabilities and their carrying amounts for the purposes of financial reporting. The Group analysed the impact of the introduction of the special bank levy on deferred taxes. Based on the analysis, the Group identified two areas where the special bank levy has an impact on deferred tax, namely:

- Lease liabilities and lease receivables that comprise a temporary difference when calculating the special levy;
- Remeasurement of securities from the portfolio measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Profit/(loss) on the sale of securities is subsequently included in the base for the special levy calculation.

The Group assessed the impact of the above two areas on deferred tax and given the immateriality of such an impact as at 31 December 2024, the Group did not recognise a deferred tax adjustment due to the bank levy.

For other deferred tax items, the Group applied the tax rate that is expected to apply in the following years, effective from 1 January 2025 for entities whose taxable income amounts to EUR 5 million or more, ie 24% (31 December 2023: 21%). Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally-enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group offset its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

In line with IAS 12 Income Taxes, the Group recognises deferred tax on transactions that upon initial recognition result in equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Lease transactions (right-of-use and lease liability) meet this condition at the Group.

The Group recognises the due corporate income tax in the statement of financial position line “*Current tax asset*” or “*Current tax liability*” and the deferred tax in “*Deferred tax asset*” or “*Deferred tax liability*”.

The Group pays various local taxes and value added tax (VAT). Various non-deductible local taxes are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income line “*General administrative expenses*” and VAT on the acquisition of non-current tangible and intangible assets is included in the cost of non-current tangible and intangible assets.

III. SEGMENT REPORTING

When reporting by segment, the Group applies IFRS 8 – Operating Segments. The accounting principles related to the reported segments are consistent with the Group's accounting principles.

The basis for classifying by segment is an internal principle for the Parent Company's management that is customer oriented. It also reflects the segmentation principle of the majority shareholder (Raiffeisen Bank International AG). The segmentation applied by the Parent Company is as follows:

- Corporate clients
- Financial institutions and public sector
- Retail customers
- Investment Banking and Treasury
- Equity investments and others

Corporate clients include all resident and non-resident companies, including state-owned companies. In terms of products, corporate clients were mainly provided with investment and operating loans in the form of instalment credits or overdraft facilities, factoring and documentary financing, project financing of commercial real estate projects, office premises, construction of shopping centres etc.

Financial institutions and public sector include:

Banks/Multinationals, which include all local and international banks and their majority-owned subsidiaries in the country and institutions such as the World Bank, EBRD, EIB, IMF, and KfW. In terms of products on the side of assets, exposures to banks mainly included nostro accounts and term deposits made. On the side of liabilities, they included mainly loro accounts, term deposits received and loans received from banks.

Brokers & Asset Management Companies, which include foundations, all broker houses, mutual fund companies, leasing companies, investment banks, and other similar entities. Insurance companies include, for example, pension funds. These entities are mainly provided with investment and operating loans.

Public Sector, which includes all government entities, ministries, municipalities, and similar institutions. Corporations that are owned by the public sector (state-owned) are shown under the corporate clients segment. Banks that belong to the government are defined as financial institutions. Securities of the Slovak Republic are disclosed in the Investment Banking and Treasury segment. Embassies and trade representatives are shown in this segment.

Retail Customers consist of Individuals (Consumers), which include all consumer customers, from low-income to high-income. The retail customers segment also includes micro businesses. For private banking, individuals are defined locally, with special treatment to individually manage their assets. In terms of products, retail customers – micro businesses and sole traders – are mainly provided with operating loans called BusinessÚver^{TB} Expres, BusinessÚver^{TB} Hypo and BusinessÚver^{TB} Variant, company credit cards (VISA Standard/Visa Gold) and other products. Retail Customers – Households are mainly provided with mortgage loans, equity home loans, hypotéka^{TB}, Bezúčelový úver^{TB} Classic, Bezúčelový úver^{TB} Garant, private credit cards (Visa Standard /Visa Gold/Visa Platinum) and other products. Retail customers place their financial funds mainly in current accounts and term deposits.

Treasury and Investment Banking consist of business transactions conducted on the Parent Company's own account and risk originated from managing market risk positions like FX-dealing, securities and derivatives trading, money market trading, liquidity management and funding, strategic placement positioning (investment portfolio), interest rate gapping (maturity transformation).

Equity investments and other non-reportable segments represent transactions with subsidiaries (eg dividend income), settlement from MREL debt securities, and costs of subordinated debt.

Segment reporting is based on the schemes of contribution margins that are calculated as a basis for the management of the Parent Company. In these schemes, revenues and expenses are allocated under the principles of causality, i.e. revenues and expenses are allocated to individual segments based on their place of origin.

"General administrative expenses" consist of direct and indirect expenses. Direct expenses (personnel expenses and other administrative expenses) are allocated per individual segment and indirect expenses are allocated in line with the approved ratios.

"Special levy of selected financial institutions" was allocated to individual segments according to the daily balances of all liabilities and to all segments.

The structure of items presented in Note III "Segment reporting" is consistent with similar items of the statement of comprehensive income.

Geographically, operating profit was primarily generated by the provision of banking services in the Slovak Republic. Some assets and liabilities are placed outside the Slovak Republic. The summary of the most significant exposures of total assets and liabilities to customers in foreign countries is included in *"Foreign assets and liabilities"*. The Group decided not to report the total amount of revenues from foreign entities owing to their immateriality.

The Parent Company's management monitors interest income of individual segments on a net basis.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 31 December 2024:

	Corporate customers	Financial institution and public sector	Retail customers	Investment banking and treasury	Total reportable segments	Equity investments and non- reportable segments	Total
Net interest income and dividend income	163 494	3 039	303 301	(32 035)	437 799	41 920	479 719
Net fee and commission income	30 827	9 104	147 958	(323)	187 566	(400)	187 166
From payment transfers business	15 940	2 408	83 439	(1)	101 786	(15)	101 771
From credit processing business	7 878	33	9 543	-	17 454	(48)	17 406
From securities business	393	4 757	23 947	(322)	28 775	612	29 387
From activities regarding investment and pension fund management	43	2 137	26 077	-	28 257	160	28 417
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	15	-	9 699	-	9 714	726	10 440
From guarantee business	6 202	426	238	-	6 866	11	6 877
For other banking services	356	(657)	(4 985)	-	(5 286)	(1 846)	(7 132)
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	8 638	(399)	28 856	6 275	43 370	(377)	42 993
Other operating profit/(loss)	-	-	27	-	27	1 522	1 549
General administrative expenses	(46 909)	(4 188)	(237 943)	(3 666)	(292 706)	(11 370)	(304 076)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(799)	(141)	(3 042)	(398)	(4 380)	2 973	(1 407)
Net modification profit/(loss)	(307)	-	(61)	-	(368)	-	(368)
(Creation)/release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-	972	972
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(6 809)	(37)	(19 244)	404	(25 686)	(76)	(25 762)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(2 299)	(2 299)
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax	148 135	7 378	219 852	(29 743)	345 622	32 865	378 487
Special levy on business in regulated industries	-	-	-	-	-	(79 271)	(79 271)
Profit before income tax	148 135	7 378	219 852	(29 743)	345 622	(46 406)	299 216
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(57 453)	(57 453)
Profit after tax	148 135	7 378	219 852	(29 743)	345 622	(103 859)	241 763
Total assets	5 134 945	654 562	8 535 893	5 753 734	20 079 134	824 346	20 903 480
Total equity and liabilities	4 458 341	847 049	10 293 642	1 964 664	17 563 696	3 339 784	20 903 480

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 31 December 2023:

	Corporate customers	Financial institution and public sector	Retail customers	Investment banking and treasury	Total reportable segments	Equity investments and non-reportable segments	Total
Net interest income and dividend income	150 649	5 415	291 935	(87 622)	360 377	43 986	404 363
Net fee and commission income	28 881	10 557	128 507	(542)	167 403	(436)	166 967
<i>From payment transfers business</i>	<i>15 068</i>	<i>2 213</i>	<i>73 606</i>	<i>(33)</i>	90 854	<i>(296)</i>	90 558
<i>From credit processing business</i>	<i>8 152</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>8 912</i>	<i>-</i>	17 109	<i>50</i>	17 159
<i>From securities business</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>5 367</i>	<i>11 879</i>	<i>(509)</i>	17 162	<i>(185)</i>	16 977
<i>From activities regarding investment and pension fund management</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>2 742</i>	<i>28 926</i>	<i>-</i>	31 713	<i>78</i>	31 791
<i>From activities regarding mediation for third parties</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>(211)</i>	<i>8 295</i>	<i>-</i>	8 094	<i>279</i>	8 373
<i>From guarantee business</i>	<i>5 148</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>-</i>	5 828	<i>8</i>	5 836
<i>For other banking services</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(3 389)</i>	<i>-</i>	(3 357)	<i>(370)</i>	(3 727)
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	8 476	(165)	25 516	9 263	43 090	(701)	42 389
Other operating profit/(loss)	1	-	-	(3 823)	(3 822)	2 958	(864)
General administrative expenses	(41 489)	(3 769)	(212 968)	(3 573)	(261 799)	(11 595)	(273 394)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(2 102)	(412)	(6 933)	(2 034)	(11 481)	4 138	(7 343)
Net modification profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(218)	(218)
(Creation)/release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-	451	451
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	4 079	(137)	(33 084)	(455)	(29 597)	-	(29 597)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1 872)	(1 872)
Profit before income tax	148 495	11 489	192 973	(88 786)	264 171	36 711	300 882
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(63 722)	(63 722)
Profit after tax	148 495	11 489	192 973	(88 786)	264 171	(27 011)	237 160
Total assets	5 124 885	662 395	8 365 789	7 515 219	21 668 288	562 859	22 231 147
Total equity and liabilities	4 291 696	835 160	10 193 120	3 890 218	19 210 194	3 020 953	22 231 147

IV. OTHER NOTES

1. Net interest and dividend income

	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate:	804 516	708 726
From loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	75 962	141 975
From loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	597 121	490 683
From finance lease	17 711	13 978
From debt securities measured at amortised cost	88 608	51 339
From debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 041	809
From derivatives – hedge accounting, interest rate risk	24 073	9 942
Other interest income:	3 532	657
From debt securities held for trading	511	482
From derivatives held from trading	469	106
From financial liabilities	-	2
From other interest income	2 552	67
Interest expense:	(328 349)	(305 060)
On deposits from banks	(32 671)	(95 594)
On deposits from customers	(148 614)	(95 128)
On subordinated debts	(8 354)	(7 601)
On liabilities from debt securities issued by the Bank measured at amortised cost	(76 793)	(58 266)
On derivatives – hedge accounting, interest rate risk	(59 958)	(46 595)
On liabilities from debt securities designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(180)	(78)
On loans and deposits measured at amortised cost (including negative interest)	-	(12)
On lease liabilities	(738)	(691)
On other interest expense	(1 041)	(1 095)
Net interest income	479 699	404 323
Dividend income:	20	40
From dividends from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	40
Net interest and dividend income	479 719	404 363

The decrease in interest income and expense vis-à-vis banks is due to the repayment of a significant portion of the TLTRO (Targeted Longer-term Refinancing Operations) programme at the beginning of 2024. An increase in interest income and expense vis-à-vis clients is due to increased interest rates on provided loans and term deposits.

2. Net fee and commission income

	2024	2023
Total fee and commission income:	263 217	232 100
Fee and commission income related to IFRS 15	256 338	226 262
From payment transfers business	164 627	144 776
From credit processing business	19 740	19 118
From securities business	31 221	18 714
From activities regarding investment and pension fund management	28 469	31 855
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	10 695	8 584
From other banking services	1 586	3 215
Other fee and commission income	6 879	5 838
From guarantee business	6 879	5 838
Total fee and commission expenses:	(76 051)	(65 133)
From payment transfers business	(62 856)	(54 218)
From credit processing business	(2 334)	(1 959)
From securities business	(1 834)	(1 737)
From activities regarding investment and pension fund management	(52)	(64)
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	(255)	(211)
From other banking services	(8 718)	(6 942)
From guarantees business	(2)	(2)
Net fee and commission income	187 166	166 967

3. Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss

	2024	2023
Net profit/(loss) from debt securities:	6 512	3 779
Fair value remeasurement	(1 231)	1 111
Profit/(loss) from debt securities sold	7 743	2 668
Net profit/(loss) from loans and advances:	(1)	276
Fair value remeasurement	(1)	276
Net profit/(loss) from derivative transactions:	5 551	9 379
Derivative transactions – interest rate	(736)	(546)
Derivative transactions – currency	6 287	9 925
Net profit/(loss) from hedge accounting:	398	(349)
Revaluation to fair value of hedging instruments	25 540	36 816
Revaluation to fair value of hedged instruments	(25 142)	(37 165)
Foreign exchange differences	30 533	29 304
Total	42 993	42 389

4. Other operating profit/(loss)

	2024	2023
Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost – debt securities	59	(3 499)
Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt securities	-	(323)
Income from non-banking operations	4 101	4 252
Other operating income	1 870	2 237
Net profit/(loss) from disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(3)	(206)
Other operating expenses	(4 478)	(3 325)
Total	1 549	(864)

5. General administrative expenses

	2024	2023
Personnel costs:	(180 310)	(160 535)
Wages and salaries	(126 196)	(113 042)
Social security costs	(47 238)	(40 843)
Other social expenses	(6 363)	(5 783)
(Creation)/release of provisions for employee benefits	(513)	(867)
Other administrative expenses:	(86 509)	(77 052)
Costs of premises	(10 715)	(10 322)
Costs of information technology	(30 484)	(26 856)
Communication costs	(2 549)	(2 260)
Legal and consultancy costs*	(11 498)	(11 485)
Advertising and entertainment expenses	(17 698)	(16 007)
Consumption of stationeries	(506)	(501)
Transport and processing of cash	(780)	(675)
Travel costs	(1 567)	(1 490)
Education of employees	(3 105)	(2 391)
Other taxes and charges	(251)	(253)
Other expenses	(7 356)	(4 812)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current tangible and intangible assets:	(37 257)	(35 807)
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	(22 328)	(22 003)
<i>of which: right-of-use assets</i>	<i>(11 214)</i>	<i>(11 093)</i>
Non-current intangible assets	(14 929)	(13 804)
Total	(304 076)	(273 394)

* "Legal and consultancy costs" include the fee for the statutory audit in the amount of EUR 357 thousand (2023: EUR 306 thousand), of which other audit-related assurance services in the amount of EUR 26 thousand (2023: EUR 38 thousand) that were related to audit procedures related to NBS prudential returns and FINREP and COREP returns, agreed upon procedures under Act No. 566/2001 Coll. on Securities and Investment Services, the preparation of the Extended Report for the NBS, other assurance audit services in the amount of EUR 243 thousand (2023: EUR 139 thousand) related to the review of interim financial statements of the Parent Company, and other non-audit services in the amount of EUR 0 thousand (2023: EUR 11 thousand).

6. Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund

	2024	2023
Contribution to the Resolution fund and the Deposit Guarantee fund		
Contribution to the Resolution Fund*	-	(5 959)
Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(1 407)	(1 384)
Total	(1 407)	(7 343)

* The Resolution Fund represents an annual contribution for banks within the EU that are members of the Banking Union, the amount of which depends on the size and risk profile of the Group as defined in the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 2016/59/EU.

7. Net modification profit/(loss)

	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:	(368)	(218)
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 1	(30)	(112)
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 2	(338)	(101)
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 3	-	(5)
Total	(368)	(218)

8. (Creation)/release of provisions

	2024	2023
(Creation)/release of provisions for:	972	451
(Creation)/release of provisions for litigations	972	451
Total	972	451

9. Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided

	2024	2023
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 1):	(178)	(1 067)
(Creation)/release	(178)	(1 067)
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 2):	(367)	3 010
(Creation)/release	(367)	3 010
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 3):	169	194
(Creation)/release	169	194
Total	(376)	2 137

For more information on provisions for commitments and guarantees provided, see Note “Provisions”.

	2024	2023
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1):	8 981	(18 040)
(Creation)/release	8 981	(18 040)
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2):	9 405	5 508
(Creation)/release	9 405	5 508
Impairment allowances for financial assets, credit impaired (Stage 3):	(45 268)	(19 038)
(Creation)/release	(45 268)	(19 038)
Impairment allowances for financial assets (POCI):	1 496	(164)
(Creation)/release	1 496	(164)
Total	(25 386)	(31 734)

Detailed information on impairment allowances for expected credit losses is disclosed in Note “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” and in Note “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”.

10. Impairment allowances for non-financial assets

Movement in impairment allowances for non-financial assets:

	2024	2023
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for non-current tangible assets	(101)	(318)
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for non-current intangible assets	(2 190)	(1 658)
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for other assets	(8)	104
Total	(2 299)	(1 872)

11. Special levy on business in regulated industries

	2024	2023
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(79 271)	-
Total	(79 271)	-

With effect from 1 January 2024, the Government of the Slovak Republic introduced an additional levy mandatory for regulated industries laying down the obligation for banks to pay the special levy as of 2024.

12. Income tax

	2024	2023
Current tax expense	(69 251)	(62 509)
Deferred tax (expense)/income	11 798	(1 213)
Total	(57 453)	(63 722)

Slovak legal entities are obliged to report taxable income and remit corporate income taxes thereon to the respective tax authorities. In 2024, the corporate income tax rate amounted to 21% (2023: 21%).

Pre-tax profit tax differs from the theoretical tax that would arise using the applicable income tax rate as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit before tax	299 216	300 882
Theoretical tax calculated using the tax rate of 21% (2023: 21%)	62 835	63 185
Non-taxable income	(14 625)	(35)
Tax non-deductible expense	2 101	1 969
Impairment allowances and provisions, net	575	(1 312)
Additional tax of prior periods	(388)	(105)
Effect of increased corporate income tax from 21% to 24% on deferred tax	6 955	-
Income tax expense	57 453	63 722
Effective tax for the reporting period	19.20%	21.18%

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and as at 31 December 2023 relate to the following items:

	Book value	Tax value	Permanent difference	Temporary difference	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets						
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	94 457	97 386	-	2 929	703	940
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	18 630 834	18 852 313	103 547	117 932	28 304	24 383
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	155 711	175 582	-	19 871	4 769	2 708
Other assets	90 220	95 779	936	4 623	1 110	1 035
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	18 839 110	18 844 662	-	5 552	1 332	1 457
Provisions	64 764	426	32 327	32 011	7 683	6 085
Other liabilities	76 239	24 343	2 469	49 427	11 862	7 592
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)					55 763	44 200

The Group regularly tests the recognition of loan receivables upon their write-off for tax purposes and based on the results, it adjusts the percentage of the estimate of tax deductibility of impairment allowances for credit losses.

13. Basic and diluted earnings per share

2024	Ordinary shares Face value EUR 800	Ordinary shares Face value EUR 4 000	Preference shares Face value EUR 4
Comprehensive income after tax in the reporting period attributable to:	183 506	31 712	27 815
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 837 581
Basic and diluted earnings per share	3 027	15 135	15.1

2023	Ordinary shares Face value EUR 800	Ordinary shares Face value EUR 4 000	Preference shares Face value EUR 4
Comprehensive income after tax in the reporting period attributable to:	183 229	31 664	27 672
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 830 871
Basic and diluted earnings per share	3 023	15 115	15.1

Information on the method of calculation of earnings per share is stated in Note II. Principal Accounting Policies, *Basic and diluted earnings per share*.

14. Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	241 815	223 137
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	3 954 534
Other demand deposits	11 680	27 865
Total	1 751 113	4 205 536

The obligatory minimum reserve is recognised as interest-bearing deposits under the regulations of the National Bank of Slovakia and are part of the item “Cash balances at central banks”. The amount of the reserve depends on the amount of deposits received by the Group. The Parent Company’s ability to use the reserve is limited in accordance with the applicable legislation. Therefore, it is not included in “Cash and cash equivalents” for the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows (see the “Consolidated statement of cash flows”).

15. Financial assets held for trading

	2024	2023
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	13 757	24 405
Interest rate contracts	11 153	19 894
Currency contracts	2 604	4 511
Debt securities	9 588	4 577
Government bonds	9 588	4 577
Total	23 345	28 982

16. Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2024	2023
Equity securities, debt securities and other securities with variable yield	12 045	15 449
Equity securities	4 509	6 079
Debt securities	3 511	5 484
Mutual fund certificates*	4 025	3 886
Loans and advances to customers	21 375	21 782
Loans and advances provided to corporate clients	21 375	21 782
Total	33 420	37 231

* The Group held equity securities (mutual fund certificates) for which the option of measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) could not be used because these securities have a defined maturity and do not meet the definition of an equity instrument under IAS 32. As at 31 December 2024, the value of the above mutual fund certificates was EUR 831 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 831 thousand).

17. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Debt securities	92 157	101 503
Bonds issued by the banking sector	54 407	64 213
Bonds issued by other sectors	37 750	37 290
Equity instruments	2 300	2 187
Equity securities	2 300	2 187
Total	94 457	103 690

Classification of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>Impairment allowances</i>	<i>Net carrying amount</i>
Debt securities	92 181	(24)	92 157
Bonds issued by the banking sector	54 415	(8)	54 407
Bonds issued by other sectors	37 766	(16)	37 750
Total	92 181	(24)	92 157

Classification of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>Impairment allowances</i>	<i>Net carrying amount</i>
Debt securities	101 565	(62)	101 503
Bonds issued by the banking sector	64 242	(29)	64 213
Bonds issued by other sectors	37 323	(33)	37 290
Total	101 565	(62)	101 503

18. Financial assets at amortised cost

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>Impairment allowances</i>	<i>Net carrying amount</i>
Loans and advances to banks	173 158	-	173 158
Money-market business	122 850	-	122 850
Reverse repo transactions	49 643	-	49 643
Other loans and receivables from banks	665	-	665
Loans and advances to customers	14 736 730	(250 971)	14 485 759
Overdraft loans and current account overdrafts	856 056	(21 347)	834 709
Receivables from credit cards	127 933	(4 917)	123 016
Factoring and loans covered by bills of exchange	83 689	(354)	83 335
Mortgage and housing loans	5 665 340	(26 553)	5 638 787
Home Equity Loans	1 071 080	(5 619)	1 065 461
Consumer loans	825 197	(91 121)	734 076
Finance lease receivables	384 443	(14 224)	370 219
Investment, operating and other loans	5 722 992	(86 836)	5 636 156
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging – Loans and advances to customers	24 806	-	24 806
Debt securities	3 948 158	(1 047)	3 947 111
Government treasury bills	19 166	-	19 166
Government bonds	3 672 852	(883)	3 671 969
Bonds issued by the banking sector	224 710	(29)	224 681
Bonds issued by other sectors	31 430	(135)	31 295
Total	18 882 852	(252 018)	18 630 834

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying amount
Loans and advances to banks	194 778	-	194 778
Money-market business	142 126	-	142 126
Reverse repo transactions	52 652	-	52 652
Loans and advances to customers	14 351 046	(246 276)	14 104 770
Overdraft loans and current account overdrafts	928 442	(20 492)	907 950
Receivables from credit cards	119 871	(5 308)	114 563
Factoring and loans covered by bills of exchange	101 314	(721)	100 593
Mortgage and housing loans	5 485 079	(33 402)	5 451 677
Home Equity Loans	1 119 413	(8 572)	1 110 841
Consumer loans	1 288 592	(88 646)	1 199 946
Finance lease receivables	386 358	(13 540)	372 818
Investment, operating and other loans	4 921 977	(75 595)	4 846 382
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging			
– Loans and advances to customers	17 537	-	17 537
Debt securities	3 237 466	(1 378)	3 236 088
Government bonds	3 054 737	(1 233)	3 053 504
Bonds issued by a banking sector	163 144	(55)	163 089
Bonds issued by other sectors	19 585	(90)	19 495
Total	17 800 827	(247 654)	17 553 173

As at 31 December 2024, the total amount of syndicated loans managed by the Group was in the amount of EUR 1 696 218 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 1 396 167 thousand). The Group's share amounted to EUR 613 918 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 501 882 thousand). Syndicated loans are included in "Investment, operating and other loans".

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost by customer group as at 31 December 2024:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying amount
Banks	397 868	(29)	397 839
Public sector	3 695 383	(883)	3 694 500
Corporate clients	6 121 746	(86 076)	6 035 670
Retail clients	8 667 855	(165 030)	8 502 825
Total	18 882 852	(252 018)	18 630 834

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost by customer group as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying amount
Banks	357 922	(55)	357 867
Public sector	3 058 883	(1 234)	3 057 649
Corporate clients	5 970 043	(80 455)	5 889 588
Retail clients	8 413 979	(165 910)	8 248 069
Total	17 800 827	(247 654)	17 553 173

An overview of the quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost is stated in Note "[Risk report](#)".

Movements in impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

	As at 1 January 2024	Creation/ (Release)*	Use	Transfers, FX differences	As at 31 December 2024
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	58 934	(9 022)	-	-	49 912
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	28 273	920	-	-	29 193
Retail clients	29 449	(9 683)	-	-	19 766
Debt securities	1 212	(259)	-	-	953
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2)	55 281	(10 077)	-	-	45 204
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	17 509	(5 789)	-	-	11 720
Retail clients	37 606	(4 216)	-	-	33 390
Debt securities	166	(72)	-	-	94
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	128 168	42 913	(18 288)	(128)	152 665
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	30 354	12 681	(1 030)	(407)	41 598
Retail clients	97 814	30 232	(17 258)	279	111 067
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	5 271	(873)	(92)	(69)	4 237
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	4 230	(707)	(24)	(69)	3 430
Retail clients	1 041	(166)	(68)	-	807
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	247 654	22 941	(18 380)	(197)	252 018

* The amount of creation/(release) of the impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the impact of unwinding in the amount of EUR (196) thousand.

The reversal of impairment allowances for retail clients in Stages 1 and 2 was primarily due to a decrease in the ECB's interest rate, which is one of the main inputs for macroeconomic models. A modification of the PD parameter resulting from the validation of rating models had a significant impact on a decrease in impairment allowances for corporate clients in Stage 2. The modification of the PD parameter ensures a better reflection of the historical default rate. An increase in impairment allowances in Stage 3 for corporate clients was due to a number of new defaults during 2024, where on the basis of the expected cash flow the Group allocated impairment allowances to cover potential loan losses.

Movements in impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023:

	As at 1 January 2023	Creation/ (Release)*	Usage	Transfers, FX differences	As at 31 December 2023
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	40 789	18 145	-	-	58 934
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	23 707	4 566	-	-	28 273
Retail clients	16 247	13 202	-	-	29 449
Debt securities	835	377	-	-	1 212
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2)	61 253	(5 972)	-	-	55 281
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	18 682	(1 173)	-	-	17 509
Retail clients	42 521	(4 915)	-	-	37 606
Debt securities	50	116	-	-	166
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	138 579	17 754	(28 364)	199	128 168
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	47 384	(5 319)	(11 794)	83	30 354
Retail clients	91 195	23 073	(16 570)	116	97 814
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	5 322	1 037	(512)	(576)	5 271
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	3 919	1 268	(404)	(553)	4 230
Retail clients	1 403	(231)	(108)	(23)	1 041
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	245 943	30 964	(28 876)	(377)	247 654

* The amount of creation/(release) of the impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the impact of unwinding in the amount of EUR 251 thousand.

The following table presents the carrying amount of transfers between the impairment stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	665 200	593 557	5 748	61 057	4 776	34 785
Corporate clients	140 418	159 689	2 879	22 942	124	2 674
Retail clients	524 782	433 868	2 869	38 115	4 652	32 111
Debt securities	17 116	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	66 626	65 594	302	650	18	39
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	53 549	26 283	297	626	-	4
Retail clients	13 077	39 311	5	24	18	35
Total	748 942	659 151	6 050	61 707	4 794	34 824

The transfer of retail client exposures from Stage 2 to Stage 1 was due to the reversal of the ESG holistic flag (for exposures secured by real estate with a possible threat by one of the physical risks). The transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2 was due to the introduction of new holistic flags for unsecured loans of PI clients with employers in identical industries and for all loans of micro clients from medium-risk industries in transport, warehousing and construction and from high-risk industries.

The following table presents the decreases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	(18 165)	(8 690)	(2 112)	(7 765)	(1 449)	(1 352)
Corporate clients	(3 542)	(1 353)	(779)	(3 072)	(128)	(42)
Retail clients	(14 623)	(7 337)	(1 333)	(4 693)	(1 321)	(1 310)
Debt securities	(109)	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	(439)	(134)	(1)	-	(13)	(1)
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(305)	(67)	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	(134)	(67)	(1)	-	(13)	(1)
Total	(18 713)	(8 824)	(2 113)	(7 765)	(1 462)	(1 353)

The following table presents the increases in the impairment allowance in the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	4 330	20 015	182	25 559	29	17 084
Corporate clients	1 981	4 356	53	12 088	-	1 581
Retail clients	2 349	15 659	129	13 471	29	15 503
Debt securities	2	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	158	476	-	21	-	18
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	140	194	-	6	-	-
Retail clients	18	282	-	15	-	18
Total	4 490	20 491	182	25 580	29	17 102

The following table presents the carrying amount of transfers between the impairment stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items at 31 December 2023:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	980 748	666 204	4 184	64 870	2 911	19 196
Corporate clients	262 229	229 582	707	25 187	676	373
Retail clients	718 519	436 622	3 477	39 683	2 235	18 823
Debt securities	-	23 961	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	662 218	72 206	1	246	102	14
Banks	-	3 250	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	629 257	58 827	-	206	93	-
Retail clients	32 961	10 129	1	40	9	14
Total	1 642 966	762 371	4 185	65 116	3 013	19 210

The transfer of corporate client exposures from Stage 2 to Stage 1 is due to improved macroeconomic scenarios during 2023 (compared to 2022). The transfer of retail client exposures from Stage 1 to Stage 2 was due to the implementation of the holistic ESG flag for exposures secured by real estate with a possible threat by one of physical risks. The increase in the significant impairment of credit risk (SICR) parameter from 70% to 90% is the main reason for the transfer of retail client exposures from Stage 2 to Stage 1.

The following table presents the decreases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	(21 534)	(2 978)	(1 360)	(5 603)	(1 278)	(433)
Corporate clients	(4 430)	(1 645)	(64)	(1 852)	(52)	(4)
Retail clients	(17 104)	(1 333)	(1 296)	(3 751)	(1 226)	(429)
Debt securities	-	(3)	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	(2 387)	(187)	-	(1)	(2)	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(2 117)	(174)	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	(270)	(13)	-	(1)	(2)	-
Total	(23 921)	(3 168)	(1 360)	(5 604)	(1 280)	(433)

The following table presents the increases in the impairment allowance in the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2023::

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	5 591	18 420	207	20 282	22	8 935
Corporate clients	1 624	5 547	36	4 429	-	52
Retail clients	3 967	12 873	171	15 853	22	8 883
Debt securities	-	124	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	1 286	310	-	27	-	11
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	1 233	200	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	53	110	-	27	-	11
Total	6 877	18 854	207	20 309	22	8 946

Balance of finance lease receivables as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	2024	2023
Gross investment	433 413	434 081
Less than 3 months	43 405	43 729
3 months to 1 year	91 972	90 079
1 to 5 years	234 759	240 149
More than 5 years	63 277	60 124
Unrealised finance income	48 970	47 723
Less than 3 months	4 277	3 944
3 months to 1 year	10 924	10 379
1 to 5 years	26 260	25 934
More than 5 years	7 509	7 466
Net investment	384 443	386 358
Less than 3 months	39 128	39 785
3 months to 1 year	81 048	79 700
1 to 5 years	208 499	214 215
More than 5 years	55 768	52 658

Assets leased under finance lease:

	2024	2023
Lease of vehicles	196 446	196 320
Lease of real estate	67 783	70 521
Lease of movable assets	120 214	119 517
Total	384 443	386 358

19. Receivables from hedging derivatives

	2024	2023
Positive fair value of financial derivatives for fair value hedging of interest rate risk	68 515	48 344
Micro interest rate contracts	21 169	10 648
Portfolio interest rate contracts	47 346	37 696
Total	68 515	48 344

A detailed overview of receivables from hedging derivatives is shown in Note “Fair value hedges relating to hedging transactions”.

20. Non-current tangible and intangible assets and right-of-use assets

Movements in non-current tangible assets for own use as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Land and buildings - operating lease*</i>	<i>Land and buildings - Right-of-use assets</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Machinery & equipment</i>	<i>Other non-current assets</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost								
1 January 2024	1 548	82 628	34 075	48 188	17 094	4 970	4 862	193 365
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 495	21 495
Disposals	(742)	(2 746)	(315)	(3 050)	(356)	(747)	(80)	(8 036)
Transfer from own use to non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from tangible assets under construction	517	7 169	3 368	6 037	1 576	1 133	(19 800)	-
31 December 2024	1 323	87 051	37 128	51 175	18 314	5 356	6 477	206 824
Accumulated depreciation								
1 January 2024	(469)	(41 022)	(17 927)	(32 853)	(8 563)	(2 040)	-	(102 874)
Depreciation charges	(266)	(11 213)	(2 431)	(6 073)	(1 787)	(558)	-	(22 328)
Disposals	432	1 194	229	3 047	313	684	-	5 899
Transfer from own use to non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance	(70)	-	(31)	-	-	-	-	(101)
31 December 2024	(373)	(51 041)	(20 160)	(35 879)	(10 037)	(1 914)	-	(119 404)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	1 079	41 606	16 148	15 335	8 531	2 930	4 862	90 491
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	950	36 010	16 968	15 296	8 277	3 442	6 477	87 420

* An analysis of the maturity of cash flows from lease liabilities is included in Note 43 “Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)”

Movements in non-current tangible assets for own use as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Land and buildings - operating lease*</i>	<i>Land and buildings - Right-of- use of assets</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Machinery & equipment</i>	<i>Other non-current assets</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost								
1 January 2023	1 409	80 882	31 331	51 139	17 582	4 475	5 400	192 218
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 935	20 935
Disposals	(375)	(6 264)	(3 591)	(9 634)	(1 640)	(502)	-	(22 006)
Transfer from own use to non-current assets held for sale	-	-	2 218	-	-	-	-	2 218
Transfer from tangible assets under construction	514	8 010	4 117	6 683	1 152	997	(21 473)	-
31 December 2023	1 548	82 628	34 075	48 188	17 094	4 970	4 862	193 365
Accumulated depreciation								
1 January 2023	(227)	(35 749)	(16 645)	(36 310)	(8 422)	(2 050)	-	(99 403)
Depreciation charges	(295)	(11 093)	(2 245)	(6 166)	(1 688)	(516)	-	(22 003)
Disposals	102	5 820	2 919	9 623	1 547	526	-	20 537
Transfer from own use to non-current assets held for sale	-	-	(1 687)	-	-	-	-	(1 687)
Impairment allowance	(49)	-	(269)	-	-	-	-	(318)
31 December 2023	(469)	(41 022)	(17 927)	(32 853)	(8 563)	(2 040)	-	(102 874)
Carrying amount as at								
1 January 2023	1 182	45 133	14 686	14 829	9 160	2 425	5 400	92 815
31 December 2023	1 079	41 606	16 148	15 335	8 531	2 930	4 862	90 491

* An analysis of the maturity of cash flows from lease liabilities is included in Note 43 "Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)"

Movements in intangible assets as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Software</i>	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Other intangible assets</i>	<i>Intangible assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost					
1 January 2024	139 279	12 876	4 367	12 787	169 309
Additions	-	-	-	18 534	18 534
Disposals	-	-	-	(1 675)	(1 675)
Transfer from intangible assets under construction	17 032	-	-	(17 032)	-
31 December 2024	156 311	12 876	4 367	12 614	186 168
Accumulated amortisation					
1 January 2024	(96 526)	-	(4 367)	(1 447)	(102 340)
Amortisation charges	(14 929)	-	-	-	(14 929)
Disposals	50	-	-	1 532	1 582
Impairment allowance	(2 105)	-	-	(85)	(2 190)
31 December 2024	(113 510)	-	(4 367)	-	(117 877)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	42 753	12 876	-	11 340	66 969
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	42 801	12 876	-	12 614	68 291

Movements in intangible assets as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Software</i>	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Other intangible assets</i>	<i>Intangible assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost					
1 January 2023	134 150	12 876	4 367	9 953	161 346
Additions	-	-	-	17 510	17 510
Disposals	(9 547)	-	-	-	(9 547)
Transfer from intangible assets under construction	14 676	-	-	(14 676)	-
31 December 2023	139 279	12 876	4 367	12 787	169 309
Accumulated amortisation					
1 January 2023	(93 235)	-	(3 364)	-	(96 599)
Amortisation charges	(12 801)	-	(1 003)	-	(13 804)
Disposals	9 721	-	-	-	9 721
Impairment allowance	(211)	-	-	(1 447)	(1 658)
31 December 2023	(96 526)	-	(4 367)	(1 447)	(102 340)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	40 915	12 876	1 003	9 953	64 747
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	42 753	12 876	-	11 340	66 969

Development of goodwill in the periods:

	2024	2023
As at 1 January	12 875	12 875
Additions	-	-
Impairment allowance	-	-
Carrying amount	12 875	12 875

Goodwill of EUR 9 021 thousand arose on the acquisition of Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s. in 2006, and goodwill of EUR 3 199 thousand arose on the acquisition of a 51.5 % ownership interest in Tatra-Leasing s.r.o. in 2015.

Goodwill in Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s. arose from the business combination, mainly from expected future income from pension fund management as well as expected synergies from the integration of the company into the Group structure. These benefits are not reported separately as the resulting future economic benefits cannot be reliably measured separately.

In 2021, the Group acquired a 100% share in IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. Goodwill in the amount of EUR 655 thousand arose on the acquisition.

The Group assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill at the balance sheet date and did not identify any impairment.

Insurance coverage

The Parent Company concluded an insurance contract for assets and business disruption (International Insurance Program) under which its buildings are covered up to EUR 53 035 thousand, operational-commercial facilities up to EUR 11 956 thousand, business disruption up to EUR 2 000 thousand, insurance of electronics (local amendment to the fronting contract), under which the Parent Company's ATMs and cash dispensers (cashomats) are covered up to EUR 5 512 thousand, and liability insurance – damage to third party assets, life and health, expenses for an insured person's defence with an insured amount of EUR 10 000 thousand. Vehicles are insured under a motor hull insurance contract up to a maximum risk of EUR 5 013 thousand.

21. Current tax asset

	2024	2023
Tax asset – current	102	66
Total	102	66

22. Deferred tax asset

	2024	2023
Tax asset – deferred	55 763	44 200
Total	55 763	44 200

Net deferred income tax asset resulted mainly from temporary deductible differences described in Note “*Income tax*”.

23. Other assets

	2024	2023
Prepayments and other deferrals	37 834	25 271
Inventories	774	1 005
Lease-related advances	49 632	24 388
Other assets	1 980	1 801
Total	90 220	52 465

The increase in “*Prepayments and other deferrals*” is due to an increase in supplier invoices paid in advance.

24. Financial liabilities held for trading

	2024	2023
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	11 070	22 458
Interest rate contracts	10 680	18 711
Currency contracts	390	3 747
Liabilities from debt securities held for trading	-	-
Total	11 070	22 458

25. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost by product group are as follows:

	2024	2023
Deposits from banks	491 044	2 549 688
Current accounts and interbank settlement	6 946	4 200
Money-market business	242	608
Loans received	347 730	2 408 569
Subordinated debt	136 126	136 311
Deposits from customers	15 651 741	15 694 256
Current accounts and settlement	12 334 048	12 277 206
Time deposits	3 317 383	3 416 659
Savings deposits	235	253
Loans received	75	138
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging – Deposits from customers	(20 343)	(44 503)
Liabilities from debt securities	2 662 250	1 998 383
Debt securities issued – covered bonds	1 419 364	933 859
Debt securities issued – other bonds	1 242 886	1 064 524
Other financial liabilities	54 418	55 758
<i>of which: Lease liabilities</i>	<i>38 035</i>	<i>43 682</i>
Total	18 839 110	20 253 582

Classification of deposits measured at amortised cost by customer segment as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	2024	2023
Banks	491 044	2 549 688
Public sector	225 632	500 099
Corporate clients	5 761 860	5 560 237
Retail clients	9 664 249	9 633 920
Total	16 142 785	18 243 944

Under the TLTRO programme (Targeted Longer-term Refinancing Operations), the Group received 4 loans from the central bank totalling EUR 3 137 000 thousand, which are recognised under “*Deposits from banks*”, line “*Loans received*”. As at 31 December 2023, outstanding borrowings included in the balance sheet under the third series of the Targeted Longer-term Refinancing Operations (TLTRO-III) programme due to the central bank amounted to EUR 2 285 200 thousand. As at 31 December 2024, all loans were repaid.

Loans received and subordinated debts by type of counterparty is as follows:

Type of loan	Currency	Type of loan by maturity	Interest rate	Start of loan drawing	Contractual maturity	2024	2023
Loans received from banks:							
– central bank	EUR	Long-term	-	March 2021	March 2024	-	2 247 052
– central bank	EUR	Long-term	-	December 2021	December 2024	-	38 148
– commercial bank	EUR	Long-term	2.0 %	January 2022	January 2027	8 505	14 324
– commercial bank	EUR	Long-term	4.58 %	June 2021	October 2029	95 893	36 346
– bank for reconstruction and development	EUR	Long-term	3.492 %	August 2018	May 2030	40 710	59 922
– commercial bank	EUR	Long-term	3.783 %	September 2024	June 2029	9 001	-
– commercial bank	EUR	Long-term	4.3 %	March 2023	April 2028	42 641	12 777
Repo transactions received from banks:							
– commercial bank	EUR	Short-term	2.7 %	December 2024	January 2025	135 718	-
– commercial bank	EUR	Short-term	2.7 %	December 2024	January 2025	15 262	-
Subordinated debt from banks:							
– commercial banks	EUR	Long-term	3M EURIBOR + 2.4 %	November 2019	November 2029	136 311	135 852
Total						483 856	2 544 880

The Group issued covered mortgage bonds with the following conditions:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Interest rate</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Number of bonds issued</i>	<i>Bonds unit face value in currency</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Maturity date</i>	<i>Frequency of coupon payment</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Covered bonds									
HZL 068	5.00 %	EUR	1 000	10 000	14.10.2011	14.10.2031	annually	10 051	10 044
HZL 083	1.11 %	EUR	500	100 000	29.4.2015	29.4.2025	annually	49 993	48 571
HZL 088	1.00 %	EUR	500	100 000	16.11.2016	16.11.2026	annually	48 503	47 161
HZL 089 – repaid	0.90 %	EUR	-	100 000	10.2.2017	10.2.2024	annually	-	28 099
TATSK FVHDG	0.13 %	EUR	2 500	100 000	1.7.2019	1.7.2026	annually	241 727	233 742
TATSK KD4	0.125 %	EUR	300	100 000	5.3.2021	5.3.2025	annually	29 852	28 836
TATSK KD5	3.375 %	EUR	5 000	100 000	31.1.2023	31.1.2026	annually	514 628	513 831
TB KD6	0.00 %	EUR	25 000	1 000	3.11.2023	3.11.2025	no coupon	24 341	23 575
TB KD7	2.75 %	EUR	5 000	100 000	9.10.2024	9.10.2028	annually	500 270	-
Uncovered bonds									
TB FLOAT1	6M EUR EURIBOR	EUR	1 000	100 000	26.10.2020	26.10.2027	semi-annually	102 447	103 181
TB FIX1	0.50 %	EUR	250	100 000	26.10.2020	26.10.2027	annually	24 772	24 684
TB FVHDG GREEN	0.50 %	EUR	3 000	100 000	23.4.2021	23.4.2028	annually	283 630	273 517
TB FIX2	3.20 %	EUR	70 981	1 000	10.10.2022	9.10.2026	annually	71 445	71 414
TB GREEN – repaid	5.50 %	EUR	-	100 000	25.10.2022	25.10.2025	annually	-	201 918
TB FIX3 – repaid	3.60 %	EUR	-	1 000	28.10.2022	28.10.2025	annually	-	50 302
TB GREEN FVHDG2	7.50 %	USD	200	100 000	10.11.2022	10.11.2029	semi-annually	19 420	18 618
TB GREEN2	5.95 %	EUR	3 000	100 000	17.2.2023	17.2.2026	annually	315 155	314 819
TB ZERO	0.00 %	EUR	7 000	1 000	26.5.2023	11.5.2026	no coupon	6 450	6 071
TB GREEN FVHDG3	4.97 %	EUR	3 500	100 000	29.4.2024	29.4.2030	annually	369 268	-
TB FIX4	3.75 %	EUR	1 000	50 000	29.10.2024	29.10.2029	annually	50 298	-
Total issued bonds								2 662 250	1 998 383

In addition to the above covered bonds, the Group has also issued covered bonds which were not sold (face value of EUR 970 000 thousand, carrying amount of EUR 937 809 thousand). The above covered bonds are included in the off-balance sheet accounts and the Group may use them as collateral.

The Parent Company issues covered bonds as one of the financing sources on the capital markets. For the purposes of meeting the requirements for eligible liabilities, the Parent Company also issued unsecured non-subordinated bonds.

The bond-related rights are governed by generally-binding legal regulations and relevant documentation (securities prospectus, issue or final terms), which the issuer publishes on its website.

All bonds issued by the Parent Company are book-entry, bearer and freely transferable. They are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

26. Liabilities from hedging derivatives

	2024	2023
Negative fair value of financial derivatives for fair value hedging of interest rate risk	198 948	196 582
Micro interest rate contracts	98 937	91 636
Portfolio interest rate contracts	100 011	104 946
Total	198 948	196 582

A detailed overview of liabilities from hedging derivatives is shown in Note "Fair value hedges related to hedging transactions".

27. Provisions

Movements in provisions for contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

	As at 1 January 2024	Creation/ (Release)	Usage	As at 31 December 2024
Provisions for guarantees and loan commitments without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	8 166	178	-	8 344
Provisions for guarantees and loan commitments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2)	1 794	367	-	2 161
Specific provision for guarantees and loan commitments – for individually and collectively measured items (Stage 3)	373	(169)	-	204
Litigation	22 566	(125)	(156)	22 285
Provisions for employee benefits	5 559	752	(30)	6 281
Employee provisions	23 382	13 242	(11 293)	25 331
Other provisions	219	(61)	-	158
Total	62 059	14 184	(11 479)	64 764

Movements in provisions for contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

	As at 1 January 2023	Creation/ (Release)	Usage	As at 31 December 2023
Provisions for guarantees and loan commitments without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	7 099	1 067	-	8 166
Provisions for guarantees and loan commitments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2)	4 804	(3 010)	-	1 794
Specific provision for guarantees and loan commitments – for individually and collectively measured items (Stage 3)	567	(194)	-	373
Litigation (Note 42)	22 362	753	(549)	22 566
Provisions for employee benefits	4 489	1 111	(41)	5 559
Employee provisions	20 377	12 053	(9 048)	23 382
Other provisions	304	(85)	-	219
Total	60 002	11 695	(9 638)	62 059

Key assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of provisions for employee benefits:

Annual discount rate	3.53 %
Future actual annual rate of salary increases	2.00 %
Annual employee turnover	2.30 % – 6.30 %
Retirement age	According to the applicable legislation

Long-term provisions for employee benefits are calculated using the valid mortality tables issued by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

The Group does not have pension arrangements separate from the state pension system of the Slovak Republic. Pursuant to the Slovak legal regulations, an employer is obliged to pay contributions to social security, sickness insurance, health insurance, accident insurance, unemployment insurance, and contributions to a guarantee fund set as a percentage of the assessment base. These expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which an employee was entitled to a salary.

28. Current tax liability

	2024	2023
Current tax liability	14 730	14 788
Total	14 730	14 788

29. Other liabilities

	2024	2023
Unbilled liabilities and other	49 531	37 051
Other liabilities to the state budget	1 949	1 507
Social fund payables	2 006	1 933
Liabilities to employees	11 802	9 563
Other liabilities	10 951	9 292
Total	76 239	59 346

30. Equity

Equity, except for the profit for the current year, consists of:

	2024	2023
Share capital – ordinary shares	56 873	56 873
Share capital – preference shares	7 453	7 453
Treasury shares	(2 217)	(1 199)
Share premium	298 810	298 654
Reserve and other funds	15 676	15 676
Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2 203)	(3 473)
Retained earnings (excluding profit after tax for the current year)	982 464	911 188
AT1 capital	100 000	100 000
Total	1 456 856	1 385 172

The type, form, nature, number and face value of ordinary shares and preference shares issued by the Parent Company:

Type	Ordinary shares	Ordinary shares	Preference shares
Form	Registered	Registered	Registered
Nature	Book-entry	Book-entry	Book-entry
Number	60 616 pcs	2 095 pcs	1 863 357 pcs
Par value 1 pc	800 EUR	4 000 EUR	4 EUR
ISIN	SK1110001502	SK1110015510	SK1110007186
	series 01-05		SK1110008424
			SK1110010131
			SK1110012103
			SK1110013937
			SK1110014901
			SK1110016237
			SK1110016591

Movements in ordinary and preference shares during 2024:

Number of shares	1 Jan 2024	Purchase/sale	31 Dec 2024
Ordinary shares: EUR 800	60 616	-	60 616
Ordinary shares: EUR 4 000	2 095	-	2 095
Preference shares	1 847 426	11 892	1 835 534

Description of rights:

Each holder of an ordinary share is the Parent Company's shareholder. Each shareholder enjoys their fundamental shareholder rights resulting from the Commercial Code and from the Parent Company's Articles of Association, mainly:

- The right to a share of the Parent Company's profit (dividend), based on the proportion of the total face value of their shares to the total face value of all shareholders;
- The right to attend the General Meeting, vote at the General Meeting, ask for information thereon and explanations regarding the Parent Company's issues and/or issues concerning the controlled entities and related to the agenda of the General Meeting, make motions at the General Meeting; and
- The right to a share of the liquidation balance.

Each holder of preference shares has similar rights as holders of ordinary shares; the only difference is that the preference shares are not equipped with the right to vote at a General Meeting, except for cases in which the law assigns a voting right to such shares. A preferential right to dividends is attached to preference shares and solely consists of the right to a dividend amounting to a fixed multiple of the dividend awarded at the distribution of profit to shareholders holding the ordinary shares according to the formula: $DPA = 1.001 \times DKA800/200 = 1.001 \times DKA4000/1000$ (DPA – preferential dividend per preference share at a face value of EUR 4, DKA800 – dividend per ordinary share at a face value of EUR 800, and DKA4000 – dividend per ordinary share at a face value of EUR 4 000).

A voting right exercisable at the General Meeting is determined by the face value of the share, where one vote is assigned to each share at a face value of EUR 800 and five voting rights are assigned to each ordinary share at a face value of EUR 4 000. If the law requires voting by the preference shareholders, their voting is conducted separately and each preference share at a face value of EUR 4 is assigned one vote.

Ordinary shares are publicly tradable on stock markets, preference shares are not publicly tradable. The Parent Company creates a share premium fund from ordinary and preference share premiums.

Reserve fund and other funds: The Parent Company established a reserve fund at 10 % of the share capital, which is intended to cover losses. The reserve fund was replenished annually with 10 % of net profit, up to 20 % of the Parent Company's share capital, but not less than the minimum reserve fund stipulated by the applicable law. The Parent Company created a special-purpose reserve fund in accordance with the Methodological Instruction of the Ministry of Finance from exchange rate differences of foreign capital resulting from devaluation. Its use is intended to cover the losses from banking transactions.

In August 2018, the Parent Company issued subordinated AT1 capital investment certificates in the amount of EUR 100 000 thousand with the interest rate of 12M EURIBOR + 6.50 % meeting the requirements for Tier 1 capital of the Group.

The AT1 capital investment certificate is a perpetual instrument without the obligation to deliver cash. The Group may, at its discretion, repay the certificate no earlier than 5 years after issue. Early repayment must be approved by the Supervisory Board of the Parent Company and the regulator. AT1 capital investment certificates comply with the definition of an equity instrument in accordance with IAS 32.

31. Valuable items received for custody and management

The Group recognises valuable items received for custody and management at fair values. Valuable items received for custody and management are not owned by the Group. As a result, they are not part of its assets, and are included in the off-balance sheet.

	2024	2023
Valuable items received for custody	14 854	18 118
Merchandise and warehouse trust receipts	12 759	13 258
Gold	2 095	4 860
Valuable items received for depositary management	8 717 832	7 508 096
Securities	8 717 832	7 508 096
Total	8 732 686	7 526 214

In addition to the Group's function as depositary under the Securities Act, the Group provides standard securities management services for the Parent Company (Raiffeisen Bank International). The volume of securities managed on behalf of RBI amounted to EUR 4 804 936 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 3 924 866 thousand).

While acting as a depositary for the amounts in the table above, in accordance with its function of a depositary for Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s. ("TAM"), the Parent Company recognised securities deposited under management by TAM mutual funds in the amount of EUR 1 720 761 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 1 473 079 thousand) in the off-balance sheet accounts as at 31 December 2024. In addition, through Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s., the Group manages 27 open-end mutual funds with a net asset value of EUR 2 662 208 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 2 466 706 thousand) and through Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s. it manages 6 supplementary pension funds with a net asset value of EUR 1 320 249 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 1 140 573 thousand.)

32. Sale and repurchase agreements

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the following repurchase transactions were made:

	2024	2023
Repo deals (debtor)		
Bank deposits	150 980	-
Total	150 980	-

As collateral for the received repurchase transactions, the Group provided debt securities and loans at the carrying amount of EUR 157 436 thousand of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

	2024	2023
Reverse repo deals (creditor)		
Loans and advances to banks	49 643	52 652
Total	49 643	52 652

As part of the reverse repo deals, the Group received debt securities as collateral at fair value of EUR 37 760 thousand.

33. Assets pledged as collateral

Liabilities secured by the Group's assets:

	2024	2023
Deposits from banks measured at amortised cost – Received loans from the National Bank of Slovakia	-	2 285 200
Deposits from banks measured at amortised cost – REPO loans received from banks	150 980	-
Liabilities from debt securities	1 419 364	933 859
Financial liabilities held for trading – Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	204 640	5 533
Total	1 774 984	3 224 592

Collateral attributable to the aforementioned liabilities comprised the following assets recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2024	2023
Other demand deposits	365	1 334
Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	122 850	127 820
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	2 884 051	2 922 626
Debt securities held for trading	-	4 577
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	95 175
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	189 614	1 533 274
Total	3 196 880	4 684 806

Other pledged assets without a liability:

	2024	2023
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	3 065 947	931 261
Total	3 065 947	931 261

As at 31 December 2024, the Parent Company determined the volume of mortgage loans usable as collateral for future issues of covered bonds in the amount of EUR 1 902 513 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 1 816 144 thousand).

The Group opened margin accounts as collateral for its derivative transactions. The amount of cash deposited by the Group in margin accounts depends on the volume and risk exposures of the deals made. The amount of cash deposited in margin accounts equals the amount of assets pledged as collateral and is recognised under “*Financial assets measured at amortised cost*”.

The Group repaid all TLTRO loans. As a result, it has no government bonds and bonds issued by the banking sector held in the portfolio of securities measured at amortised cost pledged in favour of the NBS (31 December 2023: EUR 1 602 701 thousand). However, as part of liquidity management, the Group preventively retained an open position for debt securities. The Group does not have the option to draw an intraday loan for the pledged securities (31 December 2023: the Group did not have this option). The Group had not drawn any financing from the central bank as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: also no drawing, except for TLTRO).

The Parent Company has determined the amount of highly liquid assets usable as collateral in the monetary policy operations of the European Central Bank, except for deposits with central banks and other banks for the following financial assets:

	2024 Face value	2024 Carrying amount
Government bonds	3 692 316	3 719 281
Bonds issued by other sectors	281 685	280 233
Corporate loans	193 768	193 828
Total	4 167 769	4 193 342

34. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the Group's statement of financial position or are subject to an enforceable/unenforceable master netting arrangement or a similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the Group's statement of financial position or not.

The following table provides an overview of framework agreements for offsetting the assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

	Asset/Liability in the statement of financial position	Value not offset in the statement of financial position: Financial instrument	Net value
Assets:			
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	79 567	79 549	18
Total assets	79 567	79 549	18
Liabilities:			
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	205 416	79 549	125 867
Total liabilities	205 416	79 549	125 867

The following table provides an overview of framework agreements for offsetting the assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Asset/Liability in the statement of financial position</i>	<i>Value not offset in the statement of financial position: Financial instrument</i>	<i>Net value</i>
Assets:			
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	72 197	72 063	134
Total assets	72 197	72 063	134
Liabilities:			
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	204 062	72 063	131 999
Total liabilities	204 062	72 063	131 999

35. Fair value hedges relating to hedging transactions

The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk related to issued debt securities – mortgage bonds and debentures from the debt securities portfolio and debt securities from the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in fair values of these interest rate swaps as a result of interest rate changes offset, to a large extent, changes in the fair values of issued mortgage bonds and debentures caused by changes in risk-free interest rates. Hedging was effective during the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2024, in relation to the above hedging instruments, the Group recognised a net profit in the amount of EUR 25 540 thousand. As at 31 December 2023, in relation to the hedging instruments, the Group recognised a net profit in the amount of EUR 36 816 thousand. As at 31 December 2024, the net loss from hedged items related to the hedged risk amounted to EUR 25 142 thousand. As at 31 December 2023, the Group recognised a net loss of EUR 37 165 thousand. Both items are recognised in Note *“Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss”*.

The following tables provide an overview of receivables and payables from hedging transactions as at 31 December 2024:

The table below shows the periods when cash flow hedges are expected:

	<i>Up to 3 Months</i>	<i>More than 3 months, up to 1 year</i>	<i>More than 1 year, up to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>
Financial derivatives for fair value hedging	-	620 000	3 831 847	2 081 986
Total interest rate transactions	-	620 000	3 831 847	2 081 986

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedging instruments:

	<i>Face value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Assets – Fair value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Liabilities – Fair value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness</i>
Interest rate risk	2 641 672	21 169	100 011	8 650
Micro financial derivatives for fair value hedging	2 641 672	21 169	100 011	8 650
Interest rate risk	3 892 160	47 346	98 937	16 890
Portfolio financial derivatives for fair value hedging	3 892 160	47 346	98 937	16 890

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedged items:

	<i>Assets – Carrying amount of the hedged item</i>	<i>Liabilities – Carrying amount of the hedged item</i>	<i>Face value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount</i>	<i>Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness</i>
Debt securities	1 133 365	-	1 121 672	45 783	19 648
Loans and advances	1 960 000	-	1 960 000	24 806	7 270
Deposits from customers	-	1 932 160	1 932 160	(20 343)	(24 160)
Debt securities issued	-	1 512 811	1 520 000	(18 301)	(27 900)
Hedged financial instruments	3 093 365	3 444 971	6 533 832	31 945	(25 142)

The following tables provide an overview of receivables and payables from hedging transactions as at 31 December 2023:

The table below shows the periods when cash flow hedges are expected:

	<i>Up to 3 Months</i>	<i>More than 3 months, up to 1 year</i>	<i>More than 1 year, up to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>
Financial derivatives for fair value hedging	-	128 000	2 392 891	1 795 360
Total interest rate transactions	-	128 000	2 392 891	1 795 360

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedging instruments:

	<i>Face value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Assets – Fair value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Liabilities – Fair value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness</i>
Interest rate risk	1 384 460	10 648	91 636	(10 376)
Micro financial derivatives for fair value hedging	1 384 460	10 648	91 636	(10 376)
Interest rate risk	2 931 792	37 696	104 947	47 192
Portfolio financial derivatives for fair value hedging	2 931 792	37 696	104 947	47 192

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedged items:

	<i>Assets – Carrying amount of the hedged item</i>	<i>Liabilities – Carrying amount of the hedged item</i>	<i>Face value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount</i>	<i>Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness</i>
Debt securities	688 901	-	686 460	22 430	38 873
Loans and advances	1 300 000	-	1 300 000	17 536	25 411
Deposits from customers	-	1 631 792	1 631 792	(44 503)	(72 603)
Debt securities issued	-	649 708	698 000	(46 177)	(28 846)
Hedged financial instruments	1 988 901	2 281 500	4 316 252	(50 714)	(37 165)

36. Derivative financial instruments

The total volume of unsettled derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Face values by maturity			Total	Fair values	
	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years		Positive (Note 15 and Note 19)	Negative (Note 24 and Note 26)
a) Interest rate contracts for hedging	620 000	3 831 847	2 081 986	6 533 832	68 515	(198 948)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	620 000	3 831 847	2 081 986	6 533 832	68 515	(198 948)
b) Interest-rate contracts for trading	781 046	739 091	91 900	1 612 037	11 153	(10 680)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	713 829	630 263	91 900	1 435 992	10 237	(10 149)
Interest rate options-buy	36 109	62 211	-	98 320	701	(217)
Interest rate options-sell	31 109	46 617	-	77 725	215	(314)
Stock exchange products:						
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	423 101	-	-	423 101	2 604	(390)
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	354 554	-	-	354 554	2 498	(169)
Currency-interest rate swaps						
Currency forwards	42 679	-	-	42 679	102	(220)
Currency options-buy	13 651	-	-	13 651	3	-
Currency options-sell	12 217	-	-	12 217	1	(1)
Total	1 824 146	4 570 938	2 173 886	8 568 970	82 272	(210 018)

The total volume of unsettled derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2023 was as follows:

	<i>Face values by maturity</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Fair values</i>	
	<i>Up to 1 year</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>		<i>Positive (Note 15 and Note 19)</i>	<i>Negative (Note 24 and Note 26)</i>
a) Interest rate contracts for hedging	128 000	2 392 891	1 795 360	4 316 251	48 344	(196 582)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	128 000	2 392 891	1 795 360	4 316 251	48 344	(196 582)
b) Interest-rate contracts for trading	449 147	719 635	75 750	1 244 532	19 895	(18 711)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	420 000	594 516	75 750	1 090 266	18 258	(17 924)
Interest rate options-buy	132	74 222	-	74 354	1 637	-
Interest rate options-sell	56	50 897	-	50 953	-	(787)
Stock exchange products:						
Interest rate futures	28 959	-	-	28 959	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	607 954	-	-	607 954	4 510	(3 747)
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	494 631	-	-	494 631	3 754	(3 114)
Currency-interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency forwards	62 151	-	-	62 151	212	(101)
Currency options-buy	24 562	-	-	24 562	543	-
Currency options-sell	26 610	-	-	26 610	1	(532)
Total	1 185 101	3 112 526	1 871 110	6 168 737	72 749	(219 040)

37. Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments at fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Where market prices are available (in this case, in particular, for securities and derivatives traded on a stock exchange and on functioning markets), the fair value estimate is based on market prices. All other financial instruments were valued on the basis of internal valuation models, including present value or option price models, or an external expert opinion was used.

The following table shows a summary of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided into Levels 1 to 3 based on fair value measurements as at 31 December 2024:

<i>Financial assets at fair value</i>	<i>Level 1*</i>	<i>Level 2**</i>	<i>Level 3***</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets held for trading	9 588	13 757	-	23 345
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading	-	13 757	-	13 757
Debt securities	9 588	-	-	9 588
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	8 020	25 400	33 420
Equity securities	-	4 509	-	4 509
Debt securities	-	3 511	-	3 511
Mutual fund certificates	-	-	4 025	4 025
Loans provided to customers	-	-	21 375	21 375
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	43 392	48 765	2 300	94 457
Equity instruments	-	-	2 300	2 300
Debt securities	43 392	48 765	-	92 157
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	68 515	-	68 515
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	68 515	-	68 515
Total	52 980	139 057	27 700	219 737
<i>Financial liabilities at fair value</i>	<i>Level 1*</i>	<i>Level 2**</i>	<i>Level 3***</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	11 070	-	11 070
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for trading	-	11 070	-	11 070
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	198 948	-	198 948
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	198 948	-	198 948
Total	-	210 018	-	210 018

* Level 1 – derived from listed prices on active markets.

** Level 2 – derived on the basis of active markets other than prices for identical assets or liabilities.

*** Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows a summary of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided into Levels 1 to 3 based on fair value measurements as at 31 December 2023:

Financial assets at fair value	Level 1*	Level 2**	Level 3***	Total
Financial assets held for trading	4 577	24 405	-	28 982
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading	-	24 405	-	24 405
Debt securities	4 577	-	-	4 577
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	11 563	25 668	37 231
Equity securities	-	6 079	-	6 079
Debt securities	-	5 484	-	5 484
Mutual fund certificates	-	-	3 886	3 886
Loans provided to customers	-	-	21 782	21 782
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	42 848	58 655	2 187	103 690
Equity instruments	-	-	2 187	2 187
Debt securities	42 848	58 655	-	101 503
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	48 344	-	48 344
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	48 344	-	48 344
Total	47 425	142 967	27 855	218 247
Financial liabilities at fair value	Level 1*	Level 2**	Level 3***	Total
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	22 458	-	22 458
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for trading	-	22 458	-	22 458
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	196 582	-	196 582
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	196 582	-	196 582
Total	-	219 040	-	219 040

* Level 1 – derived from listed prices on active markets.

** Level 2 – derived on the basis of active markets other than prices for identical assets or liabilities.

*** Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data.

Movements between Level 1 and Level 2

During 2024, there were no movements in bonds measured at fair value that were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 based on a change in the bond price source.

Movements in Level 3 financial instruments at fair value

If there is at least one significant parameter of the measurement that is not observable on the market, this instrument is assigned to Level 3 measured at fair value. The following table shows changes in the financial instruments at fair value whose valuation models are based on unobservable inputs:

	As at 31 December 2023	Increase/ Decrease	Revaluation: Profit/loss	Revaluation: Other comprehensive income	As at 31 December 2024
Mutual fund certificates	3 886	936	(797)	-	4 025
Equity securities	2 187	108	-	5	2 300
Loans and advances	21 782	(406)	(1)	-	21 375
Total	27 855	638	(798)	5	27 700

Qualitative information on financial instruments for Level 3 measurements:

Financial instrument	Valuation method	Fair value	Significant unobser- vable inputs	Range of unobser- vable vstupov	Positive sensitivity*	Negative sensitivity*
Mutual fund certificates	Net asset value	4 025	Deduction	20 – 50 %	403	(403)
Equity securities	Market value	2 300	-	-	230	(230)
Loans and advances		21 375	credit and liquid markup	0 – 10 %	2 138	(1 069)
Total		27 700			2 771	(1 702)

* Equity investments measured at net asset value – price deterioration between -10% and +10

Financial instruments recognised at amortised cost

For the purposes of valuation of non-impaired receivables to banks and customers, the Group uniformly implemented an approach applicable to the whole Group. For valuation of retail and corporate portfolios the method of discounting future cash flows until maturity is used.

For the retail portfolio, future cash flows are discounted by a rate that takes into consideration the actual market situation and specific risk factors of the respective retail sub-portfolios. For the corporate portfolio, future cash flows are discounted by a rate that takes into consideration the actual market situation and risk specific factors of the respective transactions.

The calculation of fair values of the respective transactions comprises of two essential steps:

1. Determination of future cash flows at the level of individual transactions representing the loan receivable;
2. Calculation of the respective discount rate that takes into consideration factors such as:
 - Market rates
 - Client's credit quality
 - Liquidity
 - Administration expenses

For the discounted future cash flows method, components of the discount factor taking into consideration a credit quality, level of liquidity costs and market rates change during the lifetime of the transaction (depending on the current situation at the time of the respective cash flows), while for example administrative costs are constant all the time at a level given by calibration at the beginning of the transaction.

As regards debt securities measured at amortised cost and liabilities from debt securities measured at amortised cost, if market prices are available, the Group classifies the securities to Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Group measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices and classifies the security to Level 2.

For valuation of the defaulted portfolio, the Group recognises as fair value the net value of the respective exposures, which represents the gross amount less any impairment allowances.

Fixed interest liabilities to banks or customers were remeasured to fair values, which were different than their carrying amount in the statement of financial position, provided that their remaining maturity exceeded one year. Floating interest liabilities were taken into account only if the interest extension period was longer than 1 year. Only then the discounting on the basis of the anticipated interest rate in line with market rates will have a significant impact.

The Group used the income approach to calculate the fair value of its liabilities to banks and customers. Within the income approach, it applied the present value technique. The Group used the discounted rate calculated by the discount rate adjustment technique to discount future contractual cash flows.

	<i>Fair value as at 2024</i>	<i>Carrying amount as at 2024</i>	<i>Fair value as at 2023</i>	<i>Carrying amount as at 2023</i>
Assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	18 451 464	18 606 028	16 980 454	17 535 636
Loans and advances to banks	173 157	173 157	194 778	194 778
<i>of which Level 1</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 2</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 3</i>	173 157	173 157	194 778	194 778
Loans and advances to customers	14 413 742	14 485 761	13 670 257	14 104 770
<i>of which Level 1</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 2</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 3</i>	14 413 742	14 485 761	13 670 257	14 104 770
Debt securities	3 864 565	3 947 110	3 115 419	3 236 088
<i>of which Level 1</i>	3 320 968	3 410 876	2 694 038	2 821 814
<i>of which Level 2</i>	543 597	536 234	421 381	414 274
<i>of which Level 3</i>	-	-	-	-

	<i>Fair value as at 2024</i>	<i>Carrying amount as at 2024</i>	<i>Fair value as at 2023</i>	<i>Carrying amount as at 2023</i>
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	18 868 324	18 859 453	20 215 986	20 298 085
Deposits from banks	491 044	491 044	2 549 877	2 549 688
<i>of which Level 1</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 2</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 3</i>	491 044	491 044	2 549 877	2 549 688
Deposits from customers	15 651 225	15 651 741	15 626 687	15 694 257
<i>of which Level 1</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 2</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 3</i>	15 651 225	15 651 741	15 626 687	15 694 257
Liabilities from debt securities	2 671 636	2 662 249	1 983 665	1 998 383
<i>of which Level 1</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 2</i>	2 671 636	2 662 249	1 983 665	1 998 383
<i>of which Level 3</i>	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	54 419	54 419	55 757	55 757
<i>of which Level 1</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 2</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Level 3</i>	54 419	54 419	55 757	55 757

38. Risk report

Credit risk

The Group bears a credit risk, i.e. the risk that the counterparty will not be able to fully repay the amounts owed at their maturity. The Group classifies loan exposure borne by the Group by setting limits of risk accepted with respect to one debtor, or a group of debtors, and with respect to individual countries. The aforementioned risks are monitored on a regular basis and reviewed at least annually. Exposure to one debtor, including banks and securities dealers, is also limited by partial limits set for balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures, and by daily limits of exposure in relation to items traded, such as forward foreign currency contracts. The actual exposure is compared to set limits on a daily basis.

The loan exposure is managed based on regular analyses of the ability of debtors and potential debtors to repay the principal amount and interest and using potential adjustments to such loan limits. Credit risks are also partially managed by collaterals and guarantees received from private individuals or legal entities.

The Group assesses and manages credit risk of retail debtors using scoring models (probability of default estimation) developed for individual products, or a specific client. Another important tool in credit quality management is the system of credit approval by risk assessment specialists, whose goal is to optimise the portfolio yields in relation to the risk borne by the Group. The regular monitoring of the existing loan portfolio quality and trends in the portfolio together with appropriate strategies to maintain the quality of the existing portfolio are also important components that contribute to maintaining the entire portfolio quality and the targeted level of risk costs of the Group. The impact of climate risk, primarily physical risk, is taken into consideration in a higher estimate of the loss given default for products secured by residential real estate.

When collecting receivables, the Group uses a broad scale of tools and collection strategies depending on the type and amount of receivables. The Group uses both internal and external sources to collect receivables. In the event of an unsuccessful collection of receivables from clients, the receivables are forwarded to external agencies specialising in the enforcement of receivables. Receivables with higher amounts and specific receivables are dealt with by an in-house expert team in co-operation with the legal department and other professional units of the Group.

As part of credit risk monitoring and management, the Group also closely observes the area of exposure and residual risks.

Exposure risk represents the risk resulting from the concentration of the Group's transactions with an entity, a group of economically-related parties, state, geographical area, industry sector, collateral provider, etc. The risk is closely related to both exposures in the Banking Book and exposures in the Trading Book. To manage exposure risk effectively, the Group focuses on quality portfolio management and its adequate diversification while adhering to set exposure limits (large assets exposure and others). The Group also develops methods for exposure risk quantification.

The climate risk as part of the credit risk is fully reflected through the transfer risk as part of client assessment and loan application, which also result in a client's E-scoring. The Group takes into account ESG-related corporate information provided by the client, internal models and external third-party inputs. The physical risk is fully reflected in the appraisal of property used as collateral for a loan.

Residual risk represents the risk stemming from the insufficient enforceability of rights arising to the Group from security received against credit risk. The Group eliminates this risk in particular by means of consistently observing legal and operational requirements, conservative valuation and revaluation methods, and by applying appropriate discounts depending on the type and quality of the received collateral.

The Group also bears a credit risk in trading with OTC derivatives. This risk is monitored on a daily basis and mitigated by collateral contracts which allow the Group to request additional collateral from the counterparty to ensure at least the current value of the derivative transactions with the counterparty. For counterparties that are not financial institutions, the Group requires, in addition to the current value, a potential future value of derivatives within the 10-day horizon. In the event of failure to provide the relevant collateral, the Group has the right to terminate all derivative transactions with the counterparty prematurely, offsetting the individual losses and gains, and the potential resulting loss to the client is realised against the collateral provided by the client.

The table below shows the maximum amount of credit risk regardless of received collateral:

	2024	2023
<i>Credit risk related to balance sheet assets:</i>		
Cash and other demand deposits	253 495	251 002
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	3 954 534
Financial assets held for trading	23 345	28 982
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	33 420	37 231
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	94 457	103 690
Financial assets at amortised cost	18 630 834	17 553 173
Receivables from hedging derivatives	68 515	48 344
Other assets	37 834	25 271
Total	20 639 518	22 002 227

	2024	2023
<i>Credit risk related to off-balance sheet items:</i>		
Contingent liabilities from guarantees and letters of credit	763 617	721 384
Irrevocable loan commitments/ "stand-by facility"	1 227 187	983 002
Revocable loan commitments/ "stand-by facility"	2 548 917	2 314 319
Total	4 539 721	4 018 705

The table below shows a summary of the quality of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024:

	Total carrying amount	Carrying amount – Stage 1 *	Carrying amount – Stage 2 **	Carrying amount – Stage 3 ***	Carrying amount – POCI ****	Impairment allowances Stage 1	Impairment allowances – Stage 2	Impairment allowances – Stage 3	Impairment allowances – POCI	Net carrying amount
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	18 882 852	17 398 538	1 218 330	258 120	7 864	49 912	45 204	152 665	4 237	18 630 834
Loans and advances to banks	173 158	172 881	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	173 158
Loans and advances to customers	14 736 730	13 264 832	1 205 914	258 120	7 864	48 959	45 110	152 665	4 237	14 485 759
Public sector	3 368	3 335	33	-	-	3	-	-	-	3 365
Corporate clients	6 090 313	5 619 588	392 236	72 818	5 671	29 190	11 720	41 598	3 430	6 004 375
Retail clients	8 643 049	7 641 909	813 645	185 302	2 193	19 766	33 390	111 067	807	8 478 019
Debt securities	3 948 158	3 936 019	12 139	-	-	953	94	-	-	3 947 111
Banks	224 710	224 710	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	224 681
Public sector	3 692 018	3 692 018	-	-	-	883	-	-	-	3 691 135
Corporate clients	31 430	19 291	12 139	-	-	41	94	-	-	31 295
Change in fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging	24 806	24 806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 806
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*****	92 181	92 181	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	92 157
Debt securities	92 181	92 181	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	92 157
Banks	54 415	54 415	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	54 407
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	37 766	37 766	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	37 750
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	4 539 721	4 284 786	252 684	2 251	-	8 344	2 161	204	-	4 529 012

* Stage 1 – without a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

** Stage 2 – with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, but not credit impaired.

*** Stage 3 – credit impaired.

**** POCI – recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition.

***** Equity investments are not included.

The table below shows a summary of the quality of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2023:

	Total carrying amount	Carrying amount – Stage 1 *	Carrying amount – Stage 2 **	Carrying amount – Stage 3 ***	Carrying amount – POCI ****	Impairment allowances Stage 1	Impairment allowances – Stage 2	Impairment allowances – Stage 3	Impairment allowances – POCI	Net carrying amount
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	17 800 827	16 071 488	1 495 262	224 537	9 540	58 934	55 281	128 168	5 271	17 553 173
Loans and advances to banks	194 778	194 778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194 778
Loans and advances to customers	14 351 046	12 650 974	1 465 995	224 537	9 540	57 722	55 115	128 168	5 271	14 104 770
Public sector	4 156	4 029	127	-	-	10	1	-	-	4 145
Corporate clients	5 950 448	5 224 208	656 704	63 148	6 388	28 263	17 508	30 354	4 230	5 870 093
Retail clients	8 396 442	7 422 737	809 164	161 389	3 152	29 449	37 606	97 814	1 041	8 230 532
Debt securities	3 237 466	3 208 199	29 267	-	-	1 212	166	-	-	3 236 088
Banks	163 144	151 099	12 045	-	-	35	20	-	-	163 089
Public sector	3 054 737	3 049 668	5 069	-	-	1 144	89	-	-	3 053 504
Corporate clients	19 585	7 432	12 153	-	-	33	57	-	-	19 495
Change in fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging	17 537	17 537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 537
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*****	101 565	94 718	6 847	-	-	47	15	-	-	101 503
Debt securities	101 565	94 718	6 847	-	-	47	15	-	-	101 503
Banks	64 242	57 395	6 847	-	-	14	15	-	-	64 213
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	37 323	37 323	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	37 290
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	4 018 705	3 696 316	320 428	1 961	-	8 166	1 794	373	-	4 008 372

* Stage 1 – without a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

** Stage 2 – with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, but not credit impaired.

*** Stage 3 – credit impaired.

**** POCI – recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition.

***** Equity investments are not included.

The summary below represents net carrying amount of overdue financial assets measured at amortised cost and overdue financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 31 December 2024:

at 31 December 2024.													
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			POCI		POCI	
	Stage 1	> 30 days	Stage 1	Stage 2	> 30 days	Stage 2	Stage 3	> 30 days	Stage 3	POCI	> 30 days	> 90	
	≤ 30 days	≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	< 90 days	days	
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans and advances to customers	183 133	4 996	193	72 678	17 578	855	11 500	13 200	63 065	818	40	65	
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corporate clients	114 776	2	-	21 497	3 054	2	2 391	1 188	22 207	531	-	24	
Retail clients	68 357	4 994	193	51 181	14 524	853	9 109	12 012	40 858	287	40	41	
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	183 133	4 996	193	72 678	17 578	855	1 500	13 200	63 065	818	40	65	

The summary below represents net carrying amount of overdue financial assets measured at amortised cost and overdue financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 31 December 2023:

	Stage 1 ≤ 30 days	Stage 1 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 1 > 90 days	Stage 2 ≤ 30 days	Stage 2 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 2 > 90 days	Stage 3 ≤ 30 days	Stage 3 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 3 > 90 days	POCI ≤ 30 days	POCI > 30 days < 90 days	POCI > 90 days
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	184 891	1 950	87	92 680	26 297	951	26 183	10 892	40 090	451	126	320
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	110 855	35	-	42 956	7 733	4	19 645	593	7 427	68	-	197
Retail clients	74 036	1 915	87	49 724	18 564	947	6 538	10 299	32 663	383	126	123
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	184 891	1 950	87	92 680	26 297	951	26 183	10 892	40 090	451	126	320

The following summary represents an analysis of the impaired portfolio of financial assets and portfolio of assets recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition measured at amortised cost, and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Recoverable value of received collateral
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	78 453	45 026	21 914
Retail clients	187 531	111 876	55 211
Total	265 984	156 902	77 125

The following summary represents an analysis of the impaired portfolio of financial assets and portfolio of assets recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Recoverable value of received collateral
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	69 472	34 582	29 493
Retail clients	164 605	98 857	51 596
Total	234 077	133 439	81 089

The summary of individual types of received collateral for financial assets at recoverable value is provided as follows:

	2024	2023
Collateralisation of issued loans		
Cash and cash equivalents	94 828	11 327
Guarantees	251 128	309 654
Securities	42 125	49 871
Real estate	8 194 990	7 866 536
Movables	528 621	483 486
Receivables and other collateral	133 031	139 640
Total	9 244 723	8 860 514

The summary of individual types of received collateral for contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items at recoverable value is provided as follows:

	2024	2023
Collateralisation of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items		
Cash and cash equivalents	27 342	49 329
Guarantees	160 948	131 734
Securities	5 988	5 809
Real estate	211 382	285 898
Movables	-	1 016
Receivables and other collaterals	105 923	113 552
Total	511 583	587 338

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) and non-overdue in accordance with the internal rating:

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Loans and advances to banks	172 881	277	194 778	-
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	60	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	172 821	-	194 778	-
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	277	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	13 091 791	1 130 652	12 495 984	1 354 349
of which Public sector:	3 336	32	4 029	127
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	2 299	18	3 087	12
Good credit rating	138	-	15	71
Standard credit rating	378	14	168	-
Ordinary credit rating	515	-	500	-
Sub-standard credit rating	6	-	259	34
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	10
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
of which corporate clients without project financing:	3 911 934	330 443	3 529 185	567 098
Minimum risk	13 230	104	8 520	7
Excellent credit rating	164 520	1 808	54 738	1 095
Very good credit rating	602 044	6 880	775 299	6 994
Good credit rating	1 261 850	68 735	805 812	72 642
Standard credit rating	1 033 829	31 080	1 155 095	85 445
Ordinary credit rating	686 060	91 252	574 904	108 318
Sub-standard credit rating	146 504	69 053	144 206	224 855
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	3 609	14 114	10 029	16 464
Doubtful/high risk of default	287	47 417	582	51 278
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	1	-	-	-
of which corporate clients - project financing:	1 600 268	48 527	1 595 959	52 614
Excellent project financing profile rating	1 034 235	10 133	824 293	4 430
Good project financing profile rating	565 315	4 980	771 666	18 052
Acceptable project financing profile rating	718	3 758	-	8 408
Weak project financing profile rating	-	29 656	-	21 724
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
of which retail clients	7 576 253	751 650	7 366 811	734 510
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	1 895 384	20 152	1 744 885	85 333
Good credit rating	4 453 947	279 634	4 287 268	284 850
Ordinary credit rating	941 740	278 257	1 041 019	150 182
Sub-standard credit rating	233 716	173 607	217 764	214 145
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	51 466	-	75 875	-

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Debt securities	3 936 019	12 139	3 208 199	29 267
Minimum risk	173 391	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	344 160	-	237 204	5 069
Very good credit rating	3 327 155	-	2 850 681	12 045
Good credit rating	91 313	-	120 314	12 153
Standard credit rating	-	12 139	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	17 200 691	1 143 068	15 898 961	1 383 616

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) in accordance with the internal rating:

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items to banks	118 341	2 019	133 537	3 250
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	149	-	160	-
Very good credit rating	118 042	2 000	132 929	3 250
Good credit rating	150	-	448	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	19	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items to customers	4 166 448	250 662	3 562 778	317 179
of which public sector:	245	904	2 173	275
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	17
Very good credit rating	236	880	1 365	258
Good credit rating	-	24	808	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	9	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
of which corporate clients without project financing:	3 314 983	92 800	2 538 690	203 836
Minimum risk	18 578	187	7 787	19
Excellent credit rating	269 844	692	87 618	1 435
Very good credit rating	1 026 195	17 835	954 084	27 483
Good credit rating	1 040 325	4 281	624 500	40 461
Standard credit rating	613 929	9 843	491 425	24 317
Ordinary credit rating	300 515	10 329	299 450	61 854
Sub-standard credit rating	43 213	41 360	70 953	28 388
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	979	1 108	2 849	3 061
Doubtful/high risk of default	153	7 158	24	10 552
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	1 252	7	-	6 266
of which corporate clients – project financing	260 538	181	305 437	1 873
Excellent project financing profile rating	96 418	-	136 037	-
Good project financing profile rating	164 120	-	169 400	1 863
Acceptable project financing profile rating	-	181	-	-
Weak project financing profile rating	-	-	-	10
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
of which retail clients:	590 682	156 777	716 478	111 195
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	40 125	5 044	60 620	-
Good credit rating	454 562	129 508	528 030	86 772
Standard credit rating	42 610	9 276	57 058	14 608
Sub-standard credit rating	8 465	4 159	8 329	6 587
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	44 920	8 790	62 441	3 228
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	4 284 789	252 681	3 696 315	320 429

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) and non-overdue in accordance with the internal rating:

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Debt securities	92 181	-	94 718	6 847
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	37 766	-	8 725	-
Very good credit rating	54 415	-	85 993	6 847
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*	92 181	-	94 718	6 847

* Equity investments are not included

The scoring system of the Group's corporate clients (applied to the entire RBI Group) is based on a client's economic rating and complies with the rules of the Internal Rating Based Approach (IRB). The rating range has 28 grades from 1A to 10A for corporate clients, and 5 grades for project financing from 6.1 to 6.5.

The table below represents details of the rating scale:

Institution Rating Scale	10-Grade Rating Scale	28-Grade Rating Scale			Description
A1	0.5	1A	1B	1C	Minimum risk
A2	1.0	2A	2B	2C	Excellent credit rating
A3	1.5	3A	3B	3C	Very good credit rating
B1	2.0	4A	4B	4C	Good credit rating
B2	2.5	5A	5B	5C	Standard credit rating
B3	3.0	6A	6B	6C	Ordinary credit rating
B4	3.5	7A	7B	7C	Sub-standard credit rating
B5	4.0	8A	8B	8C	Significantly sub-standard credit rating
C	4.5	9A	9B	9C	Doubtful/high risk of default
D	5.0	10A			Defaulted

The summary below represents the net carrying amount of loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers by industry concentration risk:

	2024	2023
A. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	323 304	321 913
B. Mining and quarrying	3 550	4 258
C. Industrial production	910 175	828 872
D. Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning	267 686	326 900
E. Water supply	79 194	80 470
F. Construction	529 064	606 442
G. Wholesale and retail trade	905 883	928 671
H. Transport and storage	436 609	412 839
I. Accommodation and catering services	76 424	67 444
J. Information and communication	287 154	302 438
K. Financial and insurance activities	377 280	444 097
L. Real estate activities	1 515 471	1 439 642
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	547 485	427 489
N. Administrative and support services	224 187	188 103
O. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	3 592	5 185
P. Education	13 459	13 647
Q. Health and social assistance	154 078	150 050
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	92 824	48 771
S. Other service activities	31 641	30 245
T. Activities of households, private households with domestic staff	7 879 857	7 672 072
Total	14 658 917	14 299 548

The structure of the Group's credit risk exposure to the Slovak Republic (entities controlled by the Slovak Republic, guarantees issued by the Slovak Republic, and similar exposures) is as follows:

	2024	2023
Loans and advances to banks	1 497 620	3 954 543
Loans and advances to customers	178 308	193 499
Debt securities	3 134 598	2 647 142
Total	4 810 526	6 795 184

The following summary presents the change in the amount of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and advances measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 1</i>	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 2</i>	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 3</i>	<i>Impairment allowances - POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
As at 1 January 2024	57 722	55 115	128 168	5 271	246 276
Net changes due to credit risk change	(21 000)	(6 547)	61 837	(604)	33 686
Increase due to origin or acquisition	28 986	7 128	-	-	36 114
Decrease due to derecognition	(16 749)	(10 586)	(18 924)	(269)	(46 528)
Write-off	-	-	(18 288)	(92)	(18 380)
Unwinding	-	-	(127)	(69)	(196)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
As at 31 December 2024	48 959	45 110	152 665	4 237	250 971

The following summary presents the change in the amount of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and advances measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 1</i>	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 2</i>	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 3</i>	<i>Impairment allowances - POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
As at 1 January 2023	39 951	61 203	138 579	5 322	245 055
Net changes due to credit risk change	2 469	(3 158)	31 333	1 572	32 216
Increase due to origin or acquisition	25 097	12 572	-	-	37 669
Decrease due to derecognition	(9 795)	(15 502)	(13 580)	(535)	(39 412)
Write-off	-	-	(28 363)	(512)	(28 875)
Unwinding	-	-	203	48	251
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	(4)	(624)	(628)
As at 31 December 2023	57 722	55 115	128 168	5 271	246 276

Sensitivity analysis of impairment allowances

The retail loan portfolio's sensitivity to the change of probability of default (PD) was tested by a 10 % increase/decrease in the PD scenario. In the event of a 10% increase/decrease in PD, the impact on ECL of the retail loan portfolio would be +/- 2.3 %.

The sensitivity of the retail loan portfolio to the change in the loss given default (LGD) was tested by a scenario of a 10% increase/decrease in the LGD. In the event of an increase, the impact on the ECL would be +7.4 %. In the event of a decrease, the impact on the ECL would be -9.8%.

The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2) to the change of probability of default (PD) was tested by a 10 % increase/decrease in the PD scenario. In the event of a 10 % increase/decrease in PD, the impact on ECL of the corporate loan portfolio would be +/- 10 %.

The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2) to the change in the loss given default (LGD) was tested by a 10 % increase/decrease in the LGD scenario. In the event of a 10% increase/decrease in LGD, the impact on ECL of the corporate loan portfolio would be +/- 10 %.

Non-performing exposures (NPE)

Non-performing exposures (NPE) are defined in the technical standard governing the reporting of forborne exposures and non-performing exposures, as issued by the EBA (European Banking Authority).

Based on changes (implementation of IFRS 9), in line with the EBA standard definition (FINREP ANNEX III REV1/FINREP ANNEX V), cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits and government and corporate bonds purchased to the Banking Book of the Group are part of the share of non-performing exposures, resulting in a decrease of the indicator.

The table below represents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 31 December 2024:

	Gross carrying amount	Share of non-performing exposures	% coverage of non- performing exposures
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	265 063	1.80 %	59.06 %
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	78 906	1.30 %	57.07 %
Retail clients	186 157	2.15 %	59.90 %
Debt securities	901	0.02 %	100.00 %
Total	265 964	1.30 %	59.20 %

The table below represents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Share of non-performing exposures	% coverage of non- performing exposures
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	232 507	1.62 %	57.38 %
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	69 521	1.17 %	49.74 %
Retail clients	162 986	1.94 %	60.63 %
Debt securities	901	0.03 %	100.00 %
Total	233 408	1.07 %	57.54 %

Forborne exposures

This section applies exclusively to non-default exposures based on Article 178 CRR. In the business sphere, when credit conditions change for the benefit of the client, the Group differentiates between modified loans and forborne loans based on valid definitions in the technical standard (ITS) governing the reporting of forborne exposures and non-performing exposures, as issued by the EBA (European Banking Authority).

A key aspect when deciding whether a loan is forborne is the client's financial situation in the business sector at the time of forbearance (change in maturity or loan terms). If, on the basis of the client's creditworthiness (taking into account the internal early warning system), it can be assumed that the client has financial difficulties at the time of forbearance (eg change in loan terms), and if the change is treated as an easing of conditions, such loans are flagged as forborne exposures. If a loan previously classified as a non-performing loan (NPL, defaulted) and subsequently declassified as an NPL (after the reasons for default under Article 178 of the CRR ceased to exist) is modified as above (forbearance), or is in default for more than 30 days, such a loan is considered to be a non-performing exposure (NPE), regardless of whether there is a reason for default under Article 178 of the CRR. Such monitoring is performed over a two-year period after the loan is declassified as an NPL. The decision as to whether a loan is classified as defaulted and/or forborne is not a reason for the creation of a specific impairment allowance.

Under IFRS 9, non-defaulted forborne exposures are automatically transferred to Stage 2 and are therefore subject to lifetime expected credit losses. The transfer back to Stage 1 is only possible after all of the exit criteria have been met (including a trial period in the retail segment) and, at the same time, criteria for the classification to Stage 2 are not met (quantitative or qualitative).

The Group may provide forbearance, ie modify the terms and conditions of repayment of its loan receivables if the client's financial situation is poor and the client would not be able to repay its obligations to the Group in real time.

The summary below presents an analysis of forborne exposures as at 31 December 2024:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment credit losses	Net carrying value
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	129 438	(37 389)	92 049
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	89 891	(22 571)	67 320
Retail clients	39 547	(14 818)	24 729
Total	129 438	(37 389)	92 049

The summary below represents the analysis of forborne exposures as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment credit losses	Net carrying value
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	119 591	(36 852)	82 739
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	82 758	(23 565)	59 193
Retail clients	36 833	(13 287)	23 546
Total	119 591	(36 852)	82 739

Default loan portfolio (NPL)

There is no definition of defaulted loans in the methodology of International Financial Reporting Standards. The Group also uses impaired loans as the equivalent for non-performing loans.

To determine the client's default, the Group mainly uses the following indicators, also depending on the client's segment: permanent delay in the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, bankruptcy or insolvency, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. With respect to retail portfolio, the Group applies a limit of EUR 10, which must be exceeded by the amount of a receivable. With respect to retail portfolio, the Group applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality threshold of 1 % of the gross carrying amount of all client credit exposures, which must be exceeded by the amount of a receivable. In the corporate portfolio, the Group applies a limit that depends on the default type. In the event of a permanent default of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1 % of the gross carrying value, in restructuring the limit of a change in the net present value is set at 1 %, and for other types the receivable is assessed with no limit application.

The summary below presents an analysis of the defaulted loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and the impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments) as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Defaulted loans (Gross carrying amount)</i>	<i>Impairment allowances for defaulted loans</i>	<i>Defaulted loans (Net book value)</i>	<i>Recoverable value of received collateral for defaulted loans</i>
Loans and advances	264 381	156 516	107 865	76 145
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	78 453	45 026	33 427	21 819
Retail clients	185 928	111 490	74 438	54 326
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	2 249	205	2 044	1 042
Corporate clients	1 944	88	1 856	895
Retail clients	305	117	188	147
Total	266 630	156 721	109 909	77 187

The summary below represents the analysis of the defaulted loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and the impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments) as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Defaulted loans (Gross carrying amount)</i>	<i>Impairment allowances for defaulted loans</i>	<i>Defaulted loans (Net book value)</i>	<i>Recoverable value of received collateral for defaulted loans</i>
Loans and advances	232 427	133 396	99 031	80 173
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	69 521	34 582	34 939	29 537
Retail clients	162 906	98 814	64 092	50 636
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	1 960	376	1 584	663
Corporate clients	1 592	244	1 348	467
Retail clients	368	132	236	196
Total	234 387	133 772	100 615	80 836

Concentration risk by geographic regions

Structure of assets and liabilities related to entities outside the Slovak Republic:

	2024	2023
Assets	1 797 766	1 553 290
<i>Of which Austria</i>	360 680	363 669
<i>Of which Czech Republic</i>	325 028	324 769
<i>Of which Germany</i>	179 282	110 977
<i>Of which Poland</i>	166 553	171 046
<i>Of which Croatia</i>	118 255	78 781
<i>Of which Hungary</i>	76 538	83 894
<i>Of which Lithuania</i>	66 542	34 300
<i>Of which Malta</i>	63 767	50 332
<i>Of which Bulgaria</i>	51 086	81 021
<i>Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)</i>	390 035	254 502
Liabilities	3 547 608	2 607 923
<i>Of which Austria</i>	2 652 929	1 774 273
<i>Of which Ukraine</i>	200 514	198 811
<i>Of which Germany</i>	185 882	50 101
<i>Of which Czech Republic</i>	130 207	110 831
<i>Of which Hungary</i>	69 076	68 192
<i>Of which Luxembourg</i>	43 031	60 567
<i>Of which Cyprus</i>	36 230	48 342
<i>Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)</i>	229 739	296 806

Market risk

The Group's market risks result from open positions in transactions with interest rate, currency, commodity and equity products that are subject to market changes. The Group uses quantitative approaches to assess the level of market risk associated with the Group's positions and potential losses. The Group also applies a system of limits which take into consideration the Group's risk management strategy. The system of limits is continuously monitored.

As to the structure of trades, the Group primarily faces the following market risks:

- Currency risk;
- Interest rate risk.

Market risks to which the Group faces insignificant exposure (face value does not exceed 0.1% of the Group's balance):

- Equity price risk;
- Commodity risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the potential for loss from unfavourable movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group manages currency risk by using a system of limits for open positions.

The Group's foreign exchange (FX) position is monitored via a comprehensive system of limits taking into account the following:

- Each currency separately;
- Aggregate position;
- Specific limits reflecting the current market situation, and specifically if any turbulence occurs;
- Option limits – gamma, vega;
- Client positions which are closed back-to-back, without an impact on the Bank's currency risk;
- Stop-loss limits.

The table below shows the Group's sensitivity to movements in exchange rates, assuming negative movements in exchange rates by 5% to the detriment of the Group.

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Group following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Group as at 31 December 2024 (in thousands of EUR):

	<i>Present value of exchange rate</i>	<i>Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario</i>	<i>Group's position on the respective currency</i>	<i>Economic loss of the Group for a given scenario with an impact on equity</i>
CHF	0.9412	0.8941	(2 240)	(112)
JPY	163.0600	171.2130	1 746	(87)
CZK	25.1850	26.4443	1 084	(54)
NOK	11.7950	12.3848	1 057	(53)
CAD	1.4948	1.5695	629	(31)
Total			2 276	(338)

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Group following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Group as at 31 December 2023 (in thousands of EUR):

	<i>Present value of exchange rate</i>	<i>Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario</i>	<i>Group's position on the respective currency</i>	<i>Economic loss of the Group for a given scenario with an impact on equity</i>
PLN	4.3395	4.5565	4 794	(240)
USD	1.1050	1.1603	4 303	(215)
JPY	156.3300	164.1465	1 387	(69)
NOK	11.2405	11.8025	1 116	(56)
SEK	11.0960	10.5412	(987)	(49)
Total			10 613	(629)

Items in foreign currencies

The financial statements consist of the following assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

	2024	2023
Assets	170 393	147 295
<i>Of which: USD</i>	<i>65 088</i>	<i>38 330</i>
<i>Of which: CZK</i>	<i>91 572</i>	<i>97 970</i>
<i>Of which: other currencies (PLN, HUF, GBP and other)</i>	<i>13 733</i>	<i>10 995</i>
Liabilities	494 656	568 680
<i>Of which: USD</i>	<i>301 182</i>	<i>361 492</i>
<i>Of which: CZK</i>	<i>105 338</i>	<i>92 816</i>
<i>Of which: other currencies (PLN, HUF, GBP and other)</i>	<i>88 136</i>	<i>114 372</i>

The Group's net foreign exchange (FX) position of assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was as follows:

	<i>Net FX position as at 31 December 2024</i>	<i>Net FX position as at 31 December 2023</i>
USD	(236 094)	(323 162)
CZK	(13 766)	5 154
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	(74 403)	(103 377)
Total net FX balance sheet position	(324 263)	(421 385)
USD	236 115	327 481
CZK	14 878	(5 053)
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	75 973	109 824
Total net FX off-balance sheet position*	326 966	432 252
Total net FX position	2 703	10 867

* Net foreign exchange (FX) off-balance sheet position includes spot transactions and FX derivatives (except for option contracts). Option contracts are reported as "option delta equivalents". The same approach is used to calculate the capital requirement.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the change in the value of financial instruments due to changes in interest rates.

Interest rate risk is monitored separately for the Banking Book and the Trading Book.

The Group uses the following methods to monitor interest rate risk:

- Gap analysis method (interest rate GAP);
- Method of market value sensitivity to yield curve shift (Basis Point Value – BPV);
- Stop-loss limit to interest rate sensitive instruments.

The table below shows the Group's sensitivity to movements in the interest rate assuming negative movement of the yield curve to the detriment of the Group by 100 basis points.

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Group following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 31 December 2024 (in thousands of EUR):

	<i>Yield curve shift</i>	<i>Group's loss from yield curve shift</i>
EUR	+ 100 BPV	(68 528)
USD	-100 BPV	(1 095)
Total		(69 623)

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Group following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 31 December 2023 (in thousands of EUR):

	<i>Yield curve shift</i>	<i>Group's loss from yield curve shift</i>
EUR	+ 100 BPV	(63 967)
USD	-100 BPV	(975)
Total		(64 941)

Market Risk Management regularly submits information on the current levels of credit risk in individual currencies and on the use of the Banking Book credit risk limits to the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

If the set limits are exceeded, the interest rate positions are closed by using both traditional and derivative financial instruments.

The following table presents the carrying amount of non-derivative financial instruments and the face value of derivative financial instruments with a floating interest rate as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	Non- derivative assets (2024)	Non- derivative liabilities (2024)	Derivatives (2024)	Non- derivative assets (2023)	Non- derivative liabilities (2023)	Derivatives (2023)
EURIBOR 1M	1 206 669	-	489 505	870 229	-	15 988
EURIBOR 3M	2 446 308	226 988	6 915 884	2 646 971	215 462	4 621 022
EURIBOR 6M	368 000	102 447	692 900	295 252	103 181	869 600
PRIBOR (1M, 3M, 6M)	40 174	-	12 543	22 779	-	1 324
Other	16 678	15 406	35 037	35 739	21 132	23 891
Total	4 077 829	344 841	8 145 869	3 870 970	339 775	5 531 825

The table below provides information on balance sheet amounts, to what extent the Group is exposed to interest rate risk according to the contractual maturity date of financial instruments or, the date of remeasurement for instruments which are remeasured to market interest rates prior to maturity. Those assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity date or are not interest-bearing are grouped in the “Unspecified” category.

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Up to 3 months included</i>	<i>From 3 months to 1 year included</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years included</i>	<i>Over 5 years included</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets						
Cash and other demand deposits	11 680	-	-	-	241 815	253 495
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	-	-	-	-	1 497 618
Financial assets held for trading	9 538	-	-	49	13 758	23 345
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	3 308	18 067	-	-	12 045	33 420
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	10 585	81 572	-	2 300	94 457
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	5 192 310	2 277 273	7 243 294	3 744 691	173 266	18 630 834
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	68 515	68 515
Other assets	-	-	-	-	90 220	90 220
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 31 December 2024	6 714 454	2 305 925	7 324 866	3 744 740	601 919	20 691 904
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	11 070	11 070
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	7 384 329	2 215 637	6 243 300	2 911 191	84 653	18 839 110
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	198 948	198 948
Provisions	-	-	-	-	64 764	64 764
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	76 239	76 239
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024	7 384 329	2 215 637	6 243 300	2 911 191	435 674	19 190 131
Net interest rate position as at 31 December 2024	(669 875)	90 288	1 081 566	833 549	166 245	1 501 773

* The Group uses its own model to categorise the non-term deposits according to interest rate sensitivity, whereas these deposits are categorised for up to 10 years.

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Up to 3 months included</i>	<i>From 3 months to 1 year included</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years included</i>	<i>Over 5 years included</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets						
Cash and other demand deposits	27 865	-	-	-	223 137	251 002
Cash balances at central banks	3 954 534	-	-	-	-	3 954 534
Financial assets held for trading	-	3	4 574	-	24 405	28 982
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	2 279	19 503	-	-	15 449	37 231
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	438	11 918	89 147	-	2 187	103 690
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	5 017 375	2 662 851	6 141 447	3 563 380	168 120	17 553 173
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	48 344	48 344
Other assets	-	-	-	-	52 465	52 465
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 31 December 2023	9 002 491	2 694 275	6 235 168	3 563 380	534 107	22 029 421
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	22 458	22 458
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	9 203 345	1 975 562	6 135 881	2 813 836	124 958	20 253 582
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	196 582	196 582
Provisions	-	-	-	-	62 059	62 059
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	59 346	59 346
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023	9 203 345	1 975 562	6 135 881	2 813 836	465 403	20 594 027
Net interest rate position as at 31 December 2023	(200 854)	718 713	99 287	749 544	68 704	1 435 394

* The Group uses its own model to categorise the non-term deposits according to interest rate sensitivity, whereas these deposits are categorised for up to 10 years.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from the Group's exposure to changes in equity investment prices. Equity price risk is measured using individual exposures and by calculating and monitoring the overall equity investment position.

Commodity risk

Commodity risk is the risk of changes in commodity prices. The sensitivity analysis is used to measure and manage commodity risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of a potential loss of the Group's ability to settle its liabilities when they fall due.

Liquidity management is the responsibility of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Treasury department and Capital Markets division. ALCO makes decisions which affect the portfolio structure to enable the Group to meet regulatory and internally-set liquidity ratio limits.

The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw-downs, guarantees, and from calls on derivative transactions. The Group applies a system of limits to cover expected and unexpected liabilities, sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of interbank and other borrowing and credit facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

Deposits from customers as the primary and stable source of funding for the Group are modelled to cover all potential scenarios as regards the stability of such funds. The liquidity balance and structure are monitored on a daily basis. The system of limits includes the monitoring of short-, medium- and long-term sources of funding, which include 3 crisis scenarios: market crisis, currency crisis and a combined scenario.

The Group monitors regulatory indicators and indicators and limits set internally and/or by the parent company (RBI).

The Group's liquidity position reflecting the current contractual remaining maturity of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Up to 12 months</i>	<i>Over 12 months</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets				
Cash and other demand deposits	253 495	-	-	253 495
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	-	-	1 497 618
Financial assets held for trading ³⁾	9 537	51	13 757	23 345
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	21 375	-	12 045	33 420
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10 585	81 572	2 300	94 457
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3 379 388	14 876 041	375 405	18 630 834
Receivables from hedging derivatives ³⁾	-	-	68 515	68 515
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	87 420	87 420
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	68 291	68 291
Current tax asset	-	-	102	102
Deferred tax asset	-	-	55 763	55 763
Other assets	-	-	90 220	90 220
Total assets	5 171 998	14 957 664	773 818	20 903 480

	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Unspecified	Total
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading ³⁾	-	-	11 070	11 070
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ¹⁾	5 497 633	13 296 559	44 918	18 839 110
Liabilities from hedging derivatives ³⁾	-	-	198 948	198 948
Provisions	-	-	64 764	64 764
Current tax liability	-	-	14 730	14 730
Other liabilities	-	-	76 239	76 239
Total liabilities	5 497 633	13 296 559	410 669	19 204 861
Net balance sheet position	(325 635)	1 661 105	363 149	1 698 619
Net off-balance sheet position²⁾	(3 787 843)	(130)	4 040 057	252 084
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	(4 113 478)	1 660 975	4 403 206	1 950 703

1) The amounts of current accounts and passbooks are recognised under the estimated maturity model which calculates the distribution of such behavioural cash flows as part of liquidity. The model is based on the Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) and reviewed annually. The main component of the model is the historical time series of observations. During the assessment process, the performed observations are compared to the modelled observations. In the event of a larger deviation, assumptions and/or model parameters should be reviewed. Based on the results of the review, new assumptions and/or new model parameters calculated on the basis of historical observations should be used for the model.

2) The off-balance sheet position includes receivables and liabilities from spot transactions and financial derivative transactions where the underlying instrument is replaced, in particular from future loans and borrowings, guarantees and letters of credit, and option delta equivalents.

3) Positive/negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading and receivables/payables from hedging derivatives are classified as not specified in line with the National Bank of Slovakia Report on the Current and Estimated Remaining Maturity of Assets and Liabilities.

The Group's liquidity position reflecting the current contractual remaining maturity of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Up to 12 months</i>	<i>Over 12 months</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets				
Cash and other demand deposits	251 002	-	-	251 002
Cash balances at central banks	3 954 534	-	-	3 954 534
Financial assets held for trading ³⁾	3	4 574	24 405	28 982
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	21 782	-	15 449	37 231
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12 356	89 147	2 187	103 690
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3 424 358	13 779 223	349 592	17 553 173
Receivables from hedging derivatives ³⁾	-	-	48 344	48 344
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	90 491	90 491
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	66 969	66 969
Current tax asset	-	-	66	66
Deferred tax asset	-	-	44 200	44 200
Other assets	-	-	52 465	52 465
Total assets	7 664 035	13 872 944	694 168	22 231 147

	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Unspecified	Total
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading ³⁾	-	-	22 458	22 458
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ¹⁾	7 002 184	13 173 110	78 288	20 253 582
Liabilities from hedging derivatives ³⁾	-	-	196 582	196 582
Provisions	-	-	62 059	62 059
Current tax liability	-	-	14 788	14 788
Other liabilities	-	-	59 346	59 346
Total liabilities	7 002 184	13 173 110	433 521	20 608 815
Net balance sheet position	661 851	699 834	260 647	1 622 332
Net off-balance sheet position²⁾	(3 315 301)	(128)	4 711 145	1 395 716
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	(2 653 450)	699 706	4 971 792	3 018 048

- 1) The amounts of current accounts and passbooks are recognised under the estimated maturity model, which calculates the distribution of such behavioural cash flows as part of liquidity. The model is based on the Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) and is reviewed annually. The main component of the model is the historical time series of observations. During the assessment process, the performed observations are compared to the modelled observations. In the event of a larger deviation, assumptions and/or model parameters should be reviewed. Based on the results of the review, new assumptions and/or new model parameters calculated on the basis of historical observations should be used for the model.
- 2) The off-balance sheet position includes receivables and payables from spot transactions and financial derivative transactions where the underlying instrument is replaced, from future loans and borrowings, guarantees and letters of credit, and option delta equivalents.
- 3) Positive/negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading and receivables/payables from hedging derivatives are classified as not specified in line with the National Bank of Slovakia Report on the Current and Estimated Remaining Maturity of Assets and Liabilities.

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial assets, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2024 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Remaining maturity					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial assets:						
Cash on hand	241 815	241 815	241 815	-	-	-
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	1 497 618	1 497 618	-	-	-
Other demand deposits	11 680	11 680	11 680	-	-	-
Loans and advances	14 680 292	16 855 433	3 099 390	2 378 777	5 408 850	5 968 416
Debt securities	4 056 392	4 777 801	170 877	441 979	1 250 509	2 914 436
Derivative financial assets:						
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	13 757	467 096	416 593	25 993	15 444	9 066
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	68 515	326 736	28 923	53 743	180 657	63 413

The summary below represents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial assets, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2023 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Remaining maturity					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial assets:						
Cash on hand	223 137	223 137	223 137	-	-	-
Cash balances at central banks	3 954 534	3 954 534	3 954 534	-	-	-
Other demand deposits	27 865	27 865	27 865	-	-	-
Loans and advances	14 321 330	16 056 511	2 339 043	2 519 075	5 369 164	5 829 229
Debt securities	3 351 538	3 916 510	55 753	333 580	1 238 718	2 288 459
Derivative financial assets:						
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	24 405	642 385	499 670	122 256	12 025	8 434
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	48 344	207 644	23 465	28 258	96 179	59 742

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial liabilities, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2024 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Remaining maturity					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Deposits	16 142 785	16 252 946	15 133 767	741 067	377 389	723
Liabilities from debt securities	2 662 250	2 923 721	114 705	1 002 944	1 676 077	129 995
Other financial liabilities	54 418	54 418	19 221	7 789	24 533	2 875
Provisions	64 764	64 764	64 764	-	-	-
Other liabilities	76 239	76 239	76 239	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	11 070	464 043	414 760	25 273	15 281	8 729
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	198 948	340 687	44 461	22 508	120 429	153 289

The summary below presents an analysis of the contractual maturity of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items, in the worst possible scenario, as at 31 December 2024 (in non-discounted amounts):

				Remaining maturity		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:						
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	734 981	734 981	734 981	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	28 636	28 636	28 636	-	-	-
From irrevocable loan commitments	1 227 187	1 227 187	1 227 187	-	-	-

The summary below represents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial liabilities, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2023 (in non-discounted amounts):

				Remaining maturity		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Deposits	18 243 944	18 384 282	17 422 518	584 182	231 623	145 959
Liabilities from debt securities	1 998 383	2 212 416	67 123	163 280	1 954 083	27 930
Other financial liabilities	55 758	55 758	14 238	7 701	26 651	7 168
Provisions	62 059	62 059	62 059	-	-	-
Other liabilities	59 346	59 346	59 346	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	22 458	626 237	487 975	118 269	11 897	8 096
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	196 582	241 317	30 223	20 454	74 766	115 874

The summary below represents an analysis of the contractual maturity of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items, in the worst possible scenario, as at 31 December 2023 (in non-discounted amounts):

				Remaining maturity		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:						
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	702 662	702 662	702 662	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	18 722	18 722	18 722	-	-	-
From irrevocable loan commitments	983 002	983 002	983 002	-	-	-

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk arising from inappropriate or incorrect procedures, human error, failures of the Group's systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk, the risk arising primarily from a failure to enforce contracts, risk of unsuccessful legal disputes or court rulings with adverse impacts on the Group and ESG risk related to environmental, social and governance risks of the organisation. As in the case of other types of risk, operational risk is managed by applying the standard principle including the separation of functions in risk management and controlling.

The Group also uses other tools to manage operational risk such as Key Risk Indicators and Self-Assessment and operational risk scenarios, which are designated to identify, analyse and monitor areas with increased operational risk.

Other risks

Simultaneously, in terms of implementing an internal process of capital adequacy determination, the Group monitors and develops quantification and management methods aimed at other risks.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

39. Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items

The Group reports the following contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items::

	2024	2023
Contingent liabilities:	763 617	721 384
From guarantees	314 726	342 374
From other guarantees	420 255	360 288
From letters of credit	28 636	18 722
Commitments:	3 776 104	3 297 321
From irrevocable loan commitments:	1 227 187	983 002
<i>Up to 1 year</i>	583 409	464 854
<i>More than 1 year</i>	643 778	518 148
From revocable loan commitments:	2 548 917	2 314 319
<i>Up to 1 year</i>	1 224 134	601 176
<i>More than 1 year</i>	1 324 783	1 713 143
Total	4 539 721	4 018 705

Off-balance sheet commitments from guarantees represent obligations that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot fulfil its obligations to third parties.

A documentary letter of credit is an irrevocable undertaking of the issuing Group acting at the request of a customer (buyer) to make a payment to the beneficiary (seller) or to pay or accept bills of exchange drawn by the beneficiary upon the submission of the stipulated documents, provided all terms and conditions of the letter of credit are met. The documentary letters of credit are collateralised depending on the creditworthiness of the customer and on the same basis as guarantees or loans.

The primary purpose of unused credit facilities (loan commitments) is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Commitments to grant loans issued by the Group represent issued loan commitments and the unused part of approved overdraft loans.

The risk associated with off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities is assessed similarly as for loans to customers, taking into account the financial position and activities of the entity to which the Group issued the guarantee and taking into account the collateral obtained. As at 31 December 2024, the Group created provisions for these risks amounting to EUR 10 709 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 10 333 thousand), Note "Provisions". As at 31 December 2024, other contingent liabilities amounted to EUR 420 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 420 thousand).

An overview of the quality of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items is stated in Note "[Risk report](#)".

Litigations and claims

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is subject to legal actions and complaints. Each dispute is subject to special monitoring and regular re-assessment as a part of the Group's standard procedures. In the event of significant disputes the Group cooperates with external lawyers submitting the changes in dispute to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. In 2024, the Group was not subject to any new significant dispute and some long-term disputes developed in favour of the Group. It is the policy of the Group not to disclose details of ongoing legal actions in cases where such disclosure might be prejudicial. This policy is in line with wording of IAS 37.92.

The most serious legal proceedings concerns agreed credit facilities and a contract breach allegedly committed by the Group by failing to execute payment transfer orders and renew credit facilities, which ultimately allegedly led to the termination of the customer's business activities and two related lawsuits for damages and lost profit. In the former case, the first and second instance courts rejected the claim made and the court of appeal dismissed an appeal. In the latter case, the court of first instance dismissed the action. In the Group's view, both actions are speculative.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group examined the status of legal disputes, taking into account the amount of claims made and IFRS requirements as regards the recognition of provisions and contingent liabilities in the amount of EUR 3 421 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 4 100 thousand), which are included in the off-balance sheet accounts.

If it is probable that the Group will be required to settle a claim and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the Group creates provisions. The total provision for legal disputes amounts to EUR 22 285 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 22 566 thousand), Note "Provisions". To determine the amount of provisions, the Group uses professional judgement and relies on advice from legal counsel, taking into account all the circumstances and all available factors, including the application of publicly available information on disputes in the Slovak Republic from the past. For significant accounting estimates, see Note II.

40. Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)

The right-of-use asset (under IFRS 16) is part of the Group's tangible assets. Its amount and movement, along with the amount and movement of accumulated depreciation of the right-of-use asset, are recognised under non-current tangible assets in "Right-of-use assets".

Depreciation of the right-of-use asset is included in the general administrative expenses under "Depreciation and amortisation of non-current tangible and intangible assets", where they are separately allocated: "*of which the right-of-use assets*".

The amount of interest expense on lease liabilities is disclosed in Note "Net interest and dividend income", separately reported under "*Interest expense: lease liability*".

The following table provides an overview of lease costs under IFRS 16, which are part of the general administrative expenses under "Other administrative expenses: Other expenses" for which the Group applied an exception in accordance with IFRS 16.22 to 49:

	2024	2023
Lease costs:	(920)	(729)
Short-term lease	(69)	(69)
Lease of low-value tangible assets	(851)	(660)

The following table provides an analysis of the maturity of contractual undiscounted cash flows from lease liabilities:

	2024	2023
Undiscounted lease liabilities:	39 663	46 176
<i>Less than 1 year</i>	11 243	11 080
<i>1 to 5 years</i>	25 469	27 789
<i>More than 5 years</i>	2 951	7 307

41. Related parties

Related parties of the Bank comprise:

- a) RBI – Raiffeisen Bank International, the parent company;
- b) The RBI Group comprises subsidiaries and associates that are members of the parent company's (Raiffeisen Bank International) Group owned directly or indirectly via its subsidiaries, except for subsidiaries and associates owned by the Bank, which are recognised separately;
- c) The statutory bodies and the Supervisory Board are persons who are members of the key management personnel of the Bank or its parent company;
- d) Other related parties are close family members of the members of the Bank's management personnel – the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. Other related parties also include other related individuals with a relationship with the Bank.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form. In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into a number of banking transactions with related parties. Bank transactions were carried out under normal conditions and relationships at market prices.

Assets, liabilities, commitments, issued and received guarantees as regards related parties as at 31 December 2024:

Related parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board**	Other related parties	Total
Loans and current accounts to banks and customers	129 123	51 819	1 099	3 801	185 842
Receivables from derivative financial transactions	79 318	-	-	-	79 318
Other assets	581	1 206	-	-	1 787
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	17 590	11 298	1 733	622	31 243
Liabilities from derivative financial transactions	204 640	27	-	-	204 667
Subordinated debt	136 126	-	-	-	136 126
Other liabilities	11 439	346	-	-	11 785
Guarantees issued	61 950	17 282	-	-	79 232
Loan commitments	37 000	3 532	116	825	41 473

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition

** Including members of RBI Boards of Directors

Assets, liabilities, commitments, issued and received guarantees as regards related parties as at 31 December 2023:

Related parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board**	Other related parties	Total
Loans and current accounts to banks and customers	148 743	67 239	1 165	3 223	220 370
Receivables from derivative financial transactions	71 876	-	-	-	71 876
Other assets	950	986	-	-	1 936
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	2 706	4 461	1 326	389	8 882
Liabilities from derivative financial transactions	202 115	-	-	-	202 115
Subordinated debt	136 311	-	-	-	136 311
Other liabilities	5 680	947	-	-	6 627
Guarantees issued	70 330	13 365	-	-	83 695
Loan commitments	37 000	5 536	118	1 293	43 947

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition

** Including members of RBI Boards of Directors

Revenues and expenses as regards related parties as at 31 December 2024:

Related parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board	Other related parties	Total
Interest and dividend income	168 708	3 794	17	80	172 599
Fee and commission income	940	619	-	-	1 559
Unrealised gain/(loss) on derivative financial transactions	16 988	37	-	-	17 025
Operating revenues	3 249	120	-	-	3 369
Interest expense	(195 931)	(22)	(26)	(102)	(196 081)
Fee and commission expense	(1 189)	(12 358)	-	-	(13 547)
General administrative expense	(11 721)	(163)	(5 266)	-	(17 150)
Total	(18 956)	(7 973)	(5 275)	(22)	(32 226)

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition

** Wages and bonuses to the members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and procura-holders

Revenues and expenses as regards related parties as at 31 December 2023:

Related parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board	Other related parties	Total
Interest and dividend income	89 250	3 383	7	50	92 690
Fee and commission income	1 153	748	-	-	1 901
Unrealised gain/(loss) on derivative financial transactions	24 383	-	-	-	24 383
Operating revenues	1 302	1 541	-	-	2 843
Interest expense	(114 558)	(28)	(13)	(60)	(114 659)
Fee and commission expense	(913)	(10 197)	-	-	(11 110)
General administrative expense	(10 120)	(486)	(4 683)**	-	(15 289)
Total	(9 503)	(5 039)	(4 689)	(10)	(19 241)

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition

** Wages and bonuses to the members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and procura-holders

In 2024 and 2023, the following remuneration was paid to the members of the Parent Company's statutory body:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	3 752	3 259
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment benefits	-	-
Total	3 752	3 259

The members of statutory body own preference shares of Tatra Banka. The terms of the preference shares are described in Note "Equity".

42. Average number of employees

The average number of Group's employees was as follows:

	2024	2023
Group employees	3 539	3 482
<i>Of which: Members of the Board of Directors</i>	7	7
Total	3 539	3 482

43. Capital management

In connection with the adopted new legislative rules known as Basel III (by Regulation No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, which is directly applicable in all member states of the EU with effect from 1 January 2015, and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudent supervision of credit institutions and investment firms), the Group applies these stricter rules in capital adequacy, liquidity, and equity exposure to ensure smooth compliance with these rules while maintaining the required level of risk appetite, portfolio performance and return on capital.

The concepts, methodology, and documentation for the activities in the Basel III Project are prepared in close co-operation with Raiffeisen Bank International AG while reflecting the local specifics of the Group and the entire bank environment.

As at the reporting date, for credit risk, the Group used the standardised approach and the internal rating approach for calculating the regulatory capital requirement to cover credit risk. The general approach of internal ratings is applied by the Group for the bulk of the non-retail portfolio. For the bulk of the retail portfolio, the advanced internal ratings-based approach is applied.

The IRB approach is used for central governments and central banks, institutions, corporate entities (including project financing, insurance companies, leasing companies and financial institutions) as of 1 January 2009, as of 1 April 2010 for the retail part of the portfolio and as of 1 December 2013 for the SME portfolio. In connection with the approved IRB approach, the Group continuously reassesses the performance of its rating models and subsequently ensures the required performance of the models. On 11 October 2023, the ECB approved a request of Tatra banka, a. s. to change the method of calculating RWA for credit risk from the internal rating method to the standardised method for Sovereigns class exposures.

An important aspect of the Group's capital management is a thorough prediction of capital adequacy developments and its stress testing to eliminate the effects of unforeseen events and for efficient capital planning. Information on the Group's individual risks and capital are reflected in the management of the Group and its business strategies to achieve an optimum compromise between the mitigation of individual risk types and augmentation of the market share, profit and return on capital. Major changes introduced by the Group with respect to the changing economic development included, for instance, implementing comprehensive stress testing for Pillar 1 risks as well as for other risk types identified by the Group as material or partial optimisation of parameter estimates for the calculation of the own funds requirement for the retail portion of the portfolio. At the same time, the Group actively uses the results of the stress testing in capital planning and capital management.

For capital management purposes, the Group defines regulatory capital, capital adequacy, internal capital and economic capital.

Regulatory capital, referred to as own funds, consists of Tier 1 equity, additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Regulatory capital is used to cover credit risk from Banking Book activities, counterparty risk related to activities in the Trading Book, market risks (position risk for activities in the Trading Book, foreign exchange risk and commodity risk from all trading activities), settlement risk, CVA risk, OTC derivative and operational risk.

Capital adequacy is monitored with regard to Tier 1 regulatory capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure, and with regard to Tier 1 capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure and as own funds expressed as a percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure.

In 2024, the Group complied with the level of capital adequacy defined for the Group.

Internal capital is the Group's own funds that the Group maintains and places internally to cover its risks. The internal capital components are made up of capital items supplemented by other additional resources available to the Group. The Group's objective is to maintain the required amount of internal capital. In 2023 and 2024, the Group met this objective.

Economic capital represents the necessary capital or relates to the Minimum Capital Requirement to cover unexpected losses from risks internally defined as material and quantified by the Group. Economic capital thus ensures the financial stability of the Group at the level of reliability corresponding to the Group's credibility. The use of economic capital knowledge is important to the Group, eg for active portfolio management, valuation, controlling etc.

An additional own resources requirement, the so-called "Pillar 2 requirement" (P2R), is designed to cover risks that are not covered or are not sufficiently covered by the first pillar own funds requirement. Its value for the Group was determined by bank supervision based on the SREP assessment from 1 January 2020 at 1.5%.

The below table provides the outline of the Group's regulatory capital structure and the capital adequacy ratios:

	2024	2023
Original own funds (TIER 1)	1 356 854	1 356 113
Paid-up share capital	64 326	64 326
(-) Treasury shares	(111)	(64)
Share premium	298 810	298 654
(-) Share premium – treasury shares	(2 106)	(1 134)
Funds from profit and other capital reserves	15 676	15 676
Other specific items of original own funds	982 462	982 128
Other temporary adjustments to Tier 1 capital	(2 203)	(3 473)
Additional own funds (TIER 1) (AT1 capital)	100 000	100 000
(-) Items deductible from the original own funds	(49 744)	(52 007)
(-) Intangible assets	(36 869)	(39 132)
(-) Goodwill	(12 875)	(12 875)
Additional own funds (TIER 2)	148 749	161 295
Subordinated debts	131 008	135 000
IRB excess of provisions over expected losses eligible	17 741	26 295
(-) Items deductible from the original and additional own funds	(7 359)	(5 697)
(-) From the original own funds	(7 359)	(5 697)
Total own funds	1 548 500	1 559 704
Adequacy of own funds (%)	19.11	19.39
Own funds	1 548 500	1 559 704
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	8 104 100	8 042 964
RWA from receivables recorded in the Banking Book	7 086 811	7 152 203
RWA from positions recorded in the Trading Book	14 808	14 762
RWA from operating risk – standardised approach	1 002 481	875 999

44. Post-balance sheet events

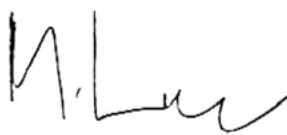
There were no significant events between the balance sheet date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements that would require an adjustment or additional disclosure.

45. Approval of the separate financial statements

The annual consolidated financial statements for the immediately-preceding reporting period (as at 31 December 2023) were signed and authorised for issue on 19 February 2024.

The financial statements were signed and authorised for issue on 19 February 2025 by the following bodies/ persons:

a) Statutory body



Michal Liday
Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer



Oliver Pichler
Member of the Board of Directors

b) Person responsible for the bookkeeping and the preparation of the financial statements



Ľubica Jurkovičová
Accounting, Reporting
and Tax Director

Separate financial statements

Independent Auditor's Report

**Separate Statement of Profit
and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

Separate Statement of Financial Position

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

II. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

III. SEGMENT REPORTING

IV. OTHER NOTES

Independent Auditor’s Report



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Tatra banka, a.s.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Tatra banka, a.s. and the Audit Committee:

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Tatra banka, a.s. (the “Bank”), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the separate statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the separate statement of changes in equity and the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on Amendment to and Supplementation of Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended, as amended (hereinafter the “Act on Statutory Audit”) related to independence and ethical requirements, including the Code of Ethics for Auditors that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, including assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud	Summary of the auditor’s response to the risks
Impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers	
<i>Refer to Note d) 2. and 18 of the separate financial statements</i> At 31 December 2024, the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers (hereinafter the “loans”) amounted to EUR 14 500 million, for which impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers (hereinafter the “impairment allowances”) were recognised totalling EUR 226 million. For the purpose of estimating expected losses, individual loans are classified into one of three impairment stages, or a Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (“POCI”) category in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.	 Based on our assessment of the risk and understanding of the industry, we assessed the amount of the impairment allowances, applied methodology and assumptions used to calculate the impairment allowances. We tested the design and operating effectiveness of selected key controls management of the Bank has implemented for the impairment assessment and impairment allowance recognition. With the assistance of our IT specialists, we tested IT controls relating to access rights and change management of the relevant IT applications.

This is a translation of the original auditor’s report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

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Impairment allowances are determined using statistical models for impairment Stages 1 and 2. Impairment allowances for impaired loans (Stage 3) are calculated for collectively- and individually-assessed exposures differently: • Impairment allowances for portfolio-assessed exposures are based on statistical models, primarily based on the Bank's historical data. • Impairment allowances for individually-assessed exposures are determined by estimating probability-weighted discounted future cash flows for each exposure for different scenarios relating to future loan repayments. Bank management uses its professional judgment when determining when to recognise an expected loss and in what amount. The most significant judgments when quantifying impairment allowances relate to: • Early identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) and credit-impaired exposures (Stage 3); • Assumptions used in statistical models of expected credit losses, such as default probabilities, loss given default and macroeconomic factors considered in the forward-looking information; • Future cash flows for different scenarios relating to future loan repayments; • Probabilities assigned to each future loan repayment scenario for significant exposures; • Loan collateral valuation. The determination of the loan impairment allowance amount is considered to be a key audit matter due to the high level of judgment that management of the Bank had to make, particularly in relation to the early identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) and the quantification of impairment allowances for individually-assessed exposures. Given the current geopolitical and macroeconomic situation, the above estimates involve a higher degree of uncertainty and subjectivity of management's judgments.	<u>Identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk and impaired loans</u> We tested system-based and manual controls over the timely classification of loans to the relevant stage. In cooperation with our specialists, we assessed the appropriateness of the Bank's methodology and the assumptions for the classification of exposures to individual impairment stages. We assessed the correctness of the classification to individual impairment stages on a sample of the loans. <u>Assumptions used for portfolio-assessed exposures</u> We assessed the model methodology and internal validation report in cooperation with our specialists. We assessed whether the modelling assumptions, such as the probability of default and loss given default, took into consideration relevant material risks, and whether they were appropriate in the light of historical and forward-looking information, the current economic environment and the position of customers. We assessed the adequacy of the risk parameters used in the calculation of impairment allowances. Due to the high volatility of economic scenarios caused by the current geopolitical and macroeconomic situation, we assessed whether the macroeconomic and other parameters used in the ECL statistical models fairly reflect the expected degree of defaults and recoverability of loans in the future. We assessed the additional management adjustments related to the estimation of expected losses beyond statistical models. <u>Assumptions used for individually-assessed exposures</u> On a sample of individually significant exposures: • We evaluated the appropriateness of the allowance creation methodology and its application. • Based on available external and internal information, we formed an independent opinion on the required amount of impairment allowances. • We verified the accuracy of the input data used when taking into account specific risk factors. • We verified the accuracy of loan collateral valuation. <u>Inclusion of information on future developments in the calculation of expected credit losses</u> In cooperation with our specialists, we assessed the macroeconomic scenarios used by management of the Bank to estimate adjustments to the probability of default and loss given default (model inputs) in light of expected future economic developments and assessed the appropriateness of the applied approach. The final conclusion was supported by an analysis conducted at the overall portfolio level to identify anomalies in the classification of loans into different impairment stages and other anomalies in the impairment allowance amount calculated by the Bank.

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements

Management of the Bank is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management of the Bank determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate 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 to 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 separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS***Report on Information Disclosed in the Annual Report***

The statutory body is responsible for information disclosed in the annual report prepared under the requirements of the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. as amended (the "Act on Accounting"). Our opinion on the separate financial statements stated above does not apply to other information in the annual report.

In connection with the audit of separate financial statements, it is our responsibility to gain an understanding of the information disclosed in the annual report and assess whether such information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements or our knowledge of the entity and its position obtained in the audit of the separate financial statements, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

This is a translation of the original auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

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As at the issuance date of the auditor's report on the audit of separate financial statements, the annual report was not available to us.

When we obtain the annual report, we will assess whether the Bank's annual report, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting, includes information whose disclosure is required under the Act on Accounting, and based on procedures performed during the audit of the separate financial statements, we will express an opinion on whether:

- Information disclosed in the annual report prepared for 2024 is consistent with the separate financial statements for the relevant year; and
- The annual report, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting, includes information pursuant to the Act on Accounting.

Furthermore, we will disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report based on our understanding of the Bank and its position, obtained in the audit of the separate financial statements.

Other reporting obligations as required by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public interest entities

Appointment of the Auditor

We were appointed as the statutory auditor by the Bank's General Meeting on 26 March 2024. The length of our total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals of the engagement (extensions of the period for which we were appointed) and our reappointments as the statutory auditors is 2 years.

Consistency with the Additional Report to the Audit Committee

Our audit opinion expressed herein is consistent with the additional report prepared for the Bank's Audit Committee, which we issued on the same date as the date of this audit report.

Non-Audit Services

We did not provide the Bank with any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding the statutory audit of public-interest entities and remained independent of the Bank when conducting the audit.

Other than statutory audit services and services disclosed in the annual report or separate financial statements, we provided no other services to the Bank and its controlled undertakings.

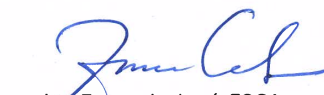
Presentation of the Separate Financial Statements in Compliance with the Requirements of the European Single Electronic Format ("ESEF")

Management is responsible for the presentation of the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 included in the Annual Financial Report that complies with the requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the "ESEF Regulation"). The presentation of the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 in electronic XHTML format is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the compliance of the presentation of the accompanying separate financial statements with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

After management provides us with the electronic XHTML format of the accompanying separate financial statements, our responsibility will be to perform an engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, with the objective of obtaining reasonable assurance on the compliance of the separate financial statements with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation. Our updated auditor's report will either state that based on the procedures performed, the presentation of the separate financial statements complies, in all material respects, with the requirements.

Bratislava, 19 February 2025



Ing. Zuzana Letková, FCCA
Responsible Auditor
Licence SKAu No. 865

On behalf of
Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Licence SKAu No. 014

This is a translation of the original auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

Separate Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended as at 31 December 2024

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate		780 803	687 549
Other interest income		1 059	657
Interest expense		(324 400)	(303 115)
Net interest income	(1)	457 462	385 091
Dividend income		20	20 440
Net interest income and dividend income	(1)	457 482	405 531
Fee and commission income		233 503	205 398
Fee and commission expense		(76 965)	(63 870)
Net fee and commission income	(2)	156 538	141 528
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	(3)	42 995	42 068
Other operating profit/(loss)	(4)	3 346	339
General administrative expenses	(5)	(290 061)	(260 091)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(6)	(1 407)	(7 343)
Net modification profit/(loss)	(7)	(368)	(218)
(Creation)/release of provisions	(8)	972	170
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(9)	(22 720)	(26 044)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	(10)	(1 679)	(376)
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax		345 098	295 564
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(11)	(78 268)	-
Profit before income tax		266 830	295 564
Income tax	(12)	(50 501)	(58 277)
Profit after tax		216 329	237 287

Other comprehensive income after income tax:			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss			
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		1 502	6 852
Income tax related to items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		(234)	(1 461)
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		1 268	5 391
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		4	17
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(2)	(4)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		2	13
Other comprehensive income after income tax		1 270	5 404
Comprehensive income after tax		217 599	242 691
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 800) in EUR			
	(13)	2 711	3 024
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 4 000) in EUR			
	(13)	13 555	15 120
Basic and diluted earnings per preference share (face value EUR 4) in EUR			
	(13)	13.6	15.1

Separate Statement of Financial Position for the Year Ended as at 31 December 2024

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash and other demand deposits	(14)	251 904	248 293
Cash balances at central banks	(14)	1 497 618	3 954 534
Financial assets held for trading	(15)	23 345	28 982
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(16)	12 045	15 449
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	94 457	103 690
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(18)	18 418 851	17 412 830
Receivables from hedging derivatives	(19)	68 515	48 344
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	(20)	58 942	58 942
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	(21)	86 681	89 652
Non-current intangible assets	(21)	53 156	50 557
Deferred tax asset	(22)	51 723	41 362
Other assets	(23)	31 738	20 530
Total assets		20 648 975	22 073 165
Equity and liabilities			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(24)	11 070	22 458
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(25)	18 692 698	20 174 751
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	(26)	198 948	196 582
Provisions	(27)	61 017	59 064
Current tax liability	(28)	12 207	13 741
Other liabilities	(29)	68 987	53 375
Total liabilities		19 044 927	20 519 971
Equity (excluding current year profit)	(30)	1 387 719	1 315 907
Profit after tax		216 329	237 287
Total equity		1 604 048	1 553 194
Total equity and liabilities		20 648 975	22 073 165

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	Share capital – treasury shares	Share premium	Share premium – treasury shares	Reserve and other funds	Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	AT1 capital*	Profit after tax	Total
Equity as at 1 January 2024	64 326	(64)	298 654	(1 135)	14 446	(3 473)	843 153	100 000	237 287	1 553 194
<i>Total profit after tax</i>										
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216 329	216 329
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>										
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1 268	-	-	-	1 268
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	1 270	-	-	-	1 270
Total profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	1 270	-	-	216 329	217 599
<i>Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity</i>										
<i>Contributions and distributions</i>										
Distribution of profit, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	71 404	-	(237 287)	(165 883)
transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	226 435	-	(226 435)	-
dividend paid – ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(137 012)	-	-	(137 012)
dividend paid – preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18 019)	-	-	(18 019)
AT1 revenue payment**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10 852)	(10 852)
Sale of treasury shares	-	247	-	4 551	-	-	-	-	-	4 798
Profit from the sale of ordinary and preference shares	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Repurchase of preference shares	-	(294)	-	(5 522)	-	-	-	-	-	(5 816)
Total transactions with owners	-	(47)	156	(971)	-	-	71 404	-	(237 287)	(166 745)
Equity as at 31 December 2024	64 326	(111)	298 810	(2 106)	14 446	(2 203)	914 557	100 000	216 329	1 604 048

* For more information on AT1 capital, see Note “Equity”

** Payment of proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate (*Distribution of the Bank's profit for 2023 and payment of dividends*).

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	Share capital – treasury shares	Share premium	Share premium – treasury shares	Reserve and other funds	Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	AT1 capital*	Profit after tax	Total
Equity as at 31 December 2022	64 326	(136)	298 447	(2 271)	14 446	(8 877)	755 412	100 000	193 839	1 415 186
Effect of the implementation of amendments to IAS 12**	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	175
Equity as at 1 January 2023	64 326	(136)	298 447	(2 271)	14 446	(8 877)	755 587	100 000	193 839	1 415 361
<i>Total profit after tax</i>										
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237 287	237 287
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>										
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	5 391	-	-	-	5 391
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	5 404	-	-	-	5 404
Total profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	5 404	-	-	237 287	242 691
<i>Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity</i>										
<i>Contributions and distributions</i>										
Distribution of profit, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	87 566	-	(193 839)	(106 273)
transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	186 372	-	(186 372)	-
dividend paid – ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(87 584)	-	-	(87 584)
dividend paid – preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11 222)	-	-	(11 222)
AT1 revenue payment***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7 467)	(7 467)
Sale of treasury shares	-	445	-	7 732	-	-	-	-	-	8 177
Profit from the sale of ordinary and preference shares	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Repurchase of preference shares	-	(373)	-	(6 596)	-	-	-	-	-	(6 969)
Total transactions with owners	-	72	207	1 136	-	-	87 566	-	(193 839)	(104 858)
Equity as at 31 December 2023	64 326	(64)	298 654	(1 135)	14 446	(3 473)	843 153	100 000	237 287	1 553 194

* For more information on AT1 capital, see Note “Equity”.

** II. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Taxation and deferred tax.

Separate Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		345 098	295 564
Adjustments for non-cash transactions:		(409 026)	(367 445)
Interest expense	(1)	324 400	303 115
Interest income	(1)	(781 862)	(688 206)
Dividend income	(1)	(20)	(20 440)
Impairment allowances, provisions for losses and other provisions, net	(8-10)	5 375	1 673
(Profit)/loss from the sale and other disposal of non-current assets	(4)	1 580	(1 081)
Unrealised (profit)/loss from financial derivatives and securities held for trading	(3)	10 178	447
Unrealised (profit)/loss from non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3)	(3 067)	(1 310)
Net profit/(loss) from financial instruments held for trading – fair value remeasurement – for fair value hedging	(3)	(399)	348
Net (profit)/loss from the sale of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4)	-	323
Net (profit)/loss from the sale of securities at amortised cost	(4)	(7)	3 500
Depreciation and amortisation	(5)	36 173	33 842
(Profit)/loss from foreign exchange and other transactions with cash and cash equivalents	(3)	(1 377)	344

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital, interest received and paid, and income tax paid		(63 928)	(71 881)
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Obligatory reserve with the National Bank of Slovakia	(14)	2 389 739	480 751
Loans and advances to banks and customers	(18)	(289 858)	(341 978)
Financial assets held for trading	(15)	(4 109)	17 832
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(16)	6 653	-
Other assets	(23)	(11 249)	7 875
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits from customers and current bank accounts	(25)	(41 687)	229 211
Financial liabilities held for trading	(24)	(11 822)	(31 263)
Other liabilities	(29)	26 271	17 341
Cash (used in)/earned from operating activities before interest paid and received and income tax paid		2 000 010	307 888
Interest paid	(1)	(346 894)	(169 174)
Interest received (except for debt securities at amortised cost)	(1)	768 219	647 026
Income tax paid	(12)	(140 901)	(50 326)
Cash flows from operating activities, net		2 280 434	735 414
Cash flows from investment activities			
Purchase of debt securities at amortised cost	(18)	(917 860)	(974 893)
Increase in cash flows from debt securities at amortised cost	(18)	244 581	372 668
Purchase of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	-	(767)
Increase in cash flows from debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	12 000	92 055
Interest received from debt securities at amortised cost	(1)	71 718	45 124
Proceeds from the sale or disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(21)	318	150
Purchase of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(21)	(39 335)	(34 402)
Increase in equity participation in subsidiary and affiliated companies	(20)	-	-
Sale of a subsidiary company	(20)	-	-
Dividends received	(1)	20	20 440
Cash flows from investment activities, net		(628 558)	(479 625)

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Repurchase) of preference shares	(30)	(5 818)	(6 968)
Sale of preference shares	(30)	4 955	8 383
Loans received	(25)	150 980	-
Loans paid	(25)	(2 237 000)	(890 000)
Subordinated debt	(25)	(185)	459
Received debt security liabilities	(25)	896 448	835 694
Repayment of debt security liabilities	(25)	(278 000)	(60 000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(25)	(13 998)	(12 891)
Dividends paid	(30)	(165 883)	(106 273)
Cash flows from financing activities, net		(1 648 501)	(231 596)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents and other effects	(14)	234	(195)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		3 611	24 001
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year*	(14)	248 293	224 292
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the reporting period*	(14)	251 904	248 293

* Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts payable on demand (nostro accounts)

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Scope of activities

Tatra banka, a.s., Bratislava (the "Bank") is a joint stock company with its registered office at Hodžovo námestie 3, Bratislava, Slovak Republic. The Bank was established on 17 September 1990 in the Slovak Republic and incorporated with the Business Register on 1 November 1990. The Bank has a general banking licence issued by the National Bank of Slovakia (the "NBS"). The identification number of the Bank is 00 686 930; the tax identification number is 202 040 8522.

The Bank is a universal bank offering a wide range of banking and financial services. Its core activities include receipt of deposits, provision of loans, domestic and cross-border money transfers, provision of investment services and investment activities. The valid list of all of the Bank's activities is stated in the Business Register.

The Bank's shareholders as a percentage of voting rights:

	2024	2023
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	89.11 %	89.11 %
Other	10.89 %	10.89 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %

The Bank's shareholders as a percentage of subscribed share capital:

	2024	2023
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	78.78 %	78.78 %
Other	21.22 %	21.22 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %

The Bank's shareholders as absolute shares of subscribed share capital:

	2024	2023
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	50 678	50 678
Other	13 648	13 648
Total	64 326	64 326

The Bank performs its activities in the Slovak Republic through its 76 branches, corporate centres and corporate centre sub-agencies and 55 branches of the Organisational Unit of Raiffeisen Bank.

The Bank's ordinary shares are publicly traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

**The members of the statutory and supervisory bodies of the Bank
as at 31 December 2024:**

Supervisory Board

Chairman: Andrii STEPANENKO

Members:

Peter GOLHA

Tomáš BOREC

Iveta MEDVEĎOVÁ

Iveta UHRINOVÁ

Hannes MÖSENBACHER

Andreas GSCHWENTER

Marie Valerie BRUNNER

Board of Directors

Chairman:: Michal LIDAY

Members:

Zuzana KOŠTIALOVÁ

Peter MATÚŠ

Natália MAJOR

Bernhard HENHAPPEL

Oliver PICHLER

Martin KUBÍK

Changes in the Bank's Supervisory Board in 2024:

Johann Strobl – end of office as Vice-Chairman and Member of the Supervisory Board as at 30 June 2024.

Peter Lennkh – end of office as Member of the Supervisory Board as at 30 June 2024.

Marie Valerie Brunner – start of office as Member of the Supervisory Board as at 10 October 2024.

Changes in the Bank's Board of Directors in 2024:

There were no changes to the structure of the Bank's Board of Directors during 2024.

Business name of the ultimate parent company:

Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, Austria

Business name of the ultimate parent company preparing the consolidated financial statements:

Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, Austria

Business name of the immediate parent company:

Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna

The Raiffeisen Bank International AG Group (the "RBI Group") represents the parent company, Raiffeisen Bank International, and its subsidiaries and associates owned directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries.

Raiffeisen Bank International AG prepares consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of the RBI Group are deposited with the register court, Handelsgericht Wien, at Marxergasse 1a, 1030 Vienna, Austria. The shares of Raiffeisen Bank International AG are listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

Business names of the Bank's subsidiary entities as at 31 December 2024

	Seat	Type of ownership interest	% of ownership
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Doplňková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Eurolease RE Leasing, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%
Rent PO, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%

The percentage of voting rights in each company is the same as the percentage of an ownership share.

Business names of the Bank's subsidiary entities as at 31 December 2023

	Seat	Type of ownership interest	% of ownership
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Doplňková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Eurolease RE Leasing, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%
Rent PO, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%

Changes in the bank group

During the year 2024, there were no changes in the structure of the bank group.

Distribution of the Bank's profit for 2023 and payment of dividends

Dividends – ordinary shares	137 348
Dividends – preference shares	18 019
Payment of proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate *	10 852
Contribution to retained earnings of previous years	71 068
Total	237 287

* Proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate will be paid in accordance with the issue conditions of the instrument.

A dividend per ordinary share with a face value of EUR 800 amounted to EUR 1 932.

A dividend per ordinary share with a face value of EUR 4 000 amounted to EUR 9 660.

A dividend per preference share with a face value of EUR 4 amounted to EUR 9.67.

The separate and consolidated financial statements for 2023, the Annual Report for 2023, the distribution of profit, retained earnings and the determination of royalties to the members of the Supervisory Board for 2023 were approved by the Bank's General Meeting held on 26 March 2024. Dividends for which no entitlement arose as at the date of the General Meeting amounted to EUR 335 thousand and were recognised in retained earnings of previous years.

Regulatory requirements

The Bank is subject to the regulatory requirements of the National Bank of Slovakia, which include limits and other restrictions pertaining to minimum capital adequacy requirements, provisioning to cover credit risk, liquidity, interest rates and foreign exchange position of the Bank.

Impact of the situation in Ukraine

Given the minimum amount of exposure to entities from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine (gross carrying amount of exposures to entities from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine as at 31 December 2024 was EUR 501 thousand; as at 31 December 2023: EUR 1 134 thousand), the Bank does not expect a materially negative impact on its economic results.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine only affects the Bank indirectly, via changes caused to the macroeconomic environment. In 2021-2023, it caused a sharp rise in energy prices and raised concerns about the EU's energy security. In 2024, energy prices were significantly lower than the 2022 peak prices, although still above the levels seen at the beginning of 2021. An energy price shock led to high inflation, tightening of monetary policy, higher interest rates and slower economic growth. However, with decreasing energy prices and consequently lower inflation, the ECB began decreasing interest rates. As a result, rates have been slowly moving from restrictive to neutral levels. Thanks to the combined use of fiscal and monetary policy, the European economy was able to overcome the inflationary shock and rapid increase in rates without significant negative impacts on the economy. Although the economy was in slight recession, there was no significant increase in unemployment or loan defaults.

ESG – Sustainability reporting

The Bank considers ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) principles to be important with respect to the long-term positive effects of responsible financing. Therefore, the Bank takes into consideration the impacts of its business on the economy, environment and society. It takes into account environmental and social impacts related to products and services. It is up to banks to decide whether they support sustainable or unsustainable projects. There are challenges and risks on the road to sustainability. One of which is the transition from a linear to a circular economy. The Bank sees an important role in helping its clients achieve their sustainable goals, either by financing their sustainable investments, or by providing relevant and timely information required to set their ESG strategy. Sustainable assets are crucial for the Bank with respect to its carbon footprint, as the overall carbon footprint of financial institutions also comprises indirect emissions, primarily emissions from investments, including loans.

To help its clients reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to their transformation to sustainable business, the Bank must be able to assess transactions and projects based on clear ESG criteria. In 2020, the Bank's parent company proposed and implemented a harmonised definition of sustainability for loan products as binding rules for the Bank's parent company group. These rules are defined for retail and corporate clients. They set uniform attributes and conditions for environmental and social financing. This ESG strategy includes sectoral policies related to sectors with the greatest environmental or social impact. Their aim is to help clients from these sectors to transform their operations towards sustainability and thus contribute to optimisation of the Bank's financed emissions. Such policies are in place for coal, oil and gas extraction and trading, steel production and trading, and the real estate and construction sectors. With respect to social impacts, the sectoral policies have been implemented for tobacco and tobacco product production and trading, and financing of gambling. Restrictions on the financing of sensitive areas as regards Group values, such as nuclear power, are also an important part of business policy. Group decarbonisation objectives will continue to impact policies implemented in other sectors.

The Bank has implemented an accounting policy for ESG-linked financial instruments in accordance with the opinions published by IFRS working groups.

ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) stands for sustainability and social responsibility. With all ESG-linked instruments, it is also necessary to examine whether they meet the SPPI test and, based on the result, to include the instrument in the relevant portfolio. The SPPI test is met if:

- The conditions change the cash flow only minimally ("de minimis" condition); or
- The contractual terms are set in such a way that the instrument meets the definition of a basic loan agreement and the following applies:
 - Contractual cash flows before and after the event/change (reset point) represent repayments of a principal and interest and therefore meet the SPPI test.
 - The contingent event is specific to the borrower and specified in the contract.
 - The contractual terms do not represent an investment or exposure to a separate asset or cash flows that are not exclusively interest and principal payments and therefore do not meet the SPPI test.

In the event that the contingent event is not specific to the borrower or does not meet the de minimis condition, the financial asset does not need to meet the SPPI test. The Bank provides ESG loans which meet the contractual terms of the basic lending arrangement as stated above, meet the SPPI test and are measured at amortised cost.

II. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

a) Statement of compliance

The separate financial statements of the Bank (the “financial statements”) for 2024 and comparatives for 2023 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted by the European Union (“EU”) in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008, as amended, including valid interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current

In the current year, the Bank has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU that are mandatorily effective for the reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Accounting Standard	Title
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the EU but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Bank has not applied the following amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU but are not yet effective:

Accounting Standard	Title	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for the following new accounting standards and amendments to the existing accounting standards, which were not adopted by the EU as at date of authorisation of these financial statements:

Accounting Standard	Title	EU Adoption Status
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (IASB effective date: 1 January 2026)	Not yet adopted by the EU
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (IASB effective date: 1 January 2026)	Not yet adopted by the EU
Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (IASB effective date: 1 January 2026)	Not yet adopted by the EU
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (IASB effective date: 1 January 2027)	Not yet adopted by the EU
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IASB effective date: 1 January 2027)	Not yet adopted by the EU
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts (IASB effective date: 1 January 2016)	The European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard.
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred by the IASB indefinitely; earlier application permitted)	Endorsement process postponed indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded

The Bank does not expect that the adoption of the accounting standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Bank in future periods.

Hedge accounting for a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities whose principles have not been adopted by the EU remains unregulated. According to the Bank's estimates, the application of hedge accounting to a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to **IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement** would not significantly impact the financial statements if applied as at the balance sheet date.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

- **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements** issued by the IASB on 9 April 2024 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. This standard introduces three sets of new requirements to improve companies' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analysing and comparing companies. The main changes in the new standard compared with IAS 1 comprise: (a) The introduction of categories (operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations) and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; (b) The introduction of requirements to improve aggregation and disaggregation; (c) The introduction of disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements.
- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures** issued by the IASB on 9 May 2024. This standard permits a subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for eligible subsidiaries and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.
- **Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback** issued by the IASB on 22 September 2022. The Amendments to IFRS 16 require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of a gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.
- **Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current** issued by the IASB on 23 January 2020 and **Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants** issued by the IASB on 31 October 2022. The amendments issued in January 2020 provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments issued in October 2022 clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability and set the effective date for both amendments to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.
- **Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements** issued by the IASB on 25 May 2023. The amendments add disclosure requirements and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements.
- **Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability** issued by the IASB on 15 August 2023. The amendments contain guidance specifying when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments** issued by the IASB on 30 May 2024. The amendments clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features. The amendments also clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised and introduce additional disclosure requirements regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features.
- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity** issued by the IASB on 18 December 2024. The own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent. The hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument to designate a variable volume of 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 to IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 introduce disclosure requirements for contracts for nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics.
- **Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 – Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11** issued by the IASB on 18 July 2024. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes in the following areas: (a) hedge accounting by a first-time adopter (IFRS 1); (b) gain or loss on derecognition (IFRS 7); (c) disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price (IFRS 7); (d) introduction and credit risk disclosures (IFRS 7); (e) lessee derecognition of lease liabilities (IFRS 9); (f) transaction price (IFRS 9); (g) determination of a 'de facto agent' (IFRS 10); (h) cost method (IAS 7).
- **IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts** issued by the IASB on 30 January 2014. This standard is intended to allow entities that are first-time adopters of IFRS Accounting Standards and that currently recognise regulatory deferral accounts in accordance with their previous GAAP to continue to do so upon transition to IFRS Accounting Standards.
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture** issued by the IASB on 11 September 2014. The amendments address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.

Purpose of preparation

The purpose of preparing these separate financial statements in the Slovak Republic is to comply with Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll., as amended. The Bank prepares its separate and consolidated financial statements and annual report under special regulation – Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Application of International Accounting Standards (IFRS). Separate and consolidated financial statements prepared in compliance with IFRS as at 31 December 2024, dated 19 February 2025 will be available

in the Financial Statements Register in accordance with Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended. The financial statements are intended for general use and information; they are not intended for the purposes of any specific user or consideration of any specific transactions. Accordingly, the user should not rely exclusively on these financial statements when making decisions.

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements were prepared under the assumption that the Bank would continue as a going concern and on the accrual basis of accounting whereby the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur. Transactions and other events are reported in profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is the euro ("EUR") with accuracy to EUR thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting estimates and uncertainty

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the preparation of estimates and assumptions that affect the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and their recognised amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates and future changes in the economic conditions, business strategies, regulatory requirements, accounting rules, or other factors could subsequently result in a change in estimates which could have a material impact on the reported financial position and results of operations.

The effect of a change in accounting estimates shall be recognised by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. Significant areas of judgement include the following:

- The creation of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and identified future contingent liabilities involves many uncertainties concerning the outcomes of the risks mentioned above and requires the Bank's management to make many subjective assessments when estimating the amount of losses. Measurement of impairment allowances for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantees is an area which requires application of complex models and significant judgements regarding such future economic conditions and credit behaviour. Considering the current economic conditions, the result of estimates may differ from the impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as at 31 December 2024. The item is reported in Note "Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided".
- Rules and regulations on income tax and a special levy on business in regulated industries have recently experienced significant changes; there is a limited historical precedent and/or interpretation judgement with respect to the extensive and complex issues affecting the banking sector. Since many areas of the Slovak tax law have not been sufficiently validated yet in practice, there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied by the tax authorities. The extent of this uncertainty cannot be quantified and disappears only when legal precedents or official interpretations of the competent authorities become available. The item is recognised in Notes "Income tax" and "Special levy on business in regulated industries".

- Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries and associates represent the best estimate of a loss, taking into account objective factors affecting the future cash flows in subsidiaries and associates. The item is recognised in “*Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates*”.
- Provisions for litigation take into account a significant degree of judgment in the expected future development of the respective litigation based on the facts available at the time of their creation. However, the actual outcome of the respective litigation may ultimately differ significantly from the expected state as a result of the development of the litigation itself. The item “*(Creation)/release of provisions for litigation*” is recognised in Note “*(Creation)/release of provisions*”.

b) Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro and recognised in the financial statements at the exchange rate declared by the European Central Bank (ECB) valid as at the reporting date. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in euro in the underlying accounting system of the Bank and are recognised in the financial statements at the actual exchange rate of the European Central Bank valid as at the date of the transaction.

Exchange rate gains/(losses) from foreign exchange transactions, including unrealised gains and losses from financial assets revaluations to fair value, are included in the statement of comprehensive income item “*Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss*”.

Exchange rate gains/(losses) from equity financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in “*Other comprehensive income*”.

The unrealised gain or loss from fixed term transactions is recognised only in EUR where fair value is calculated by the standard mathematical formula based on the anticipated forward exchange rate, which takes into account the European Central Bank spot rate and interest rates effective as at the reporting date and is recognised in the statement of financial position item “*Receivables from hedging derivatives*” for a receivable, or in “*Liabilities from hedging derivatives*” for a liability, and in the statement of comprehensive income item “*Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss*”.

Off-balance sheet transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into euro in the Bank’s off-balance sheet using the ECB exchange rate valid as at the reporting date.

c) Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits consist of cash and balances on current accounts in the National Bank of Slovakia, including the compulsory minimum reserves in the National Bank of Slovakia. Other demand deposits (cash equivalents) include current deposits due to banks payable on demand.

The compulsory minimum reserve in the National Bank of Slovakia is a required deposit with restricted drawing to be held by all commercial banks licensed in the Slovak Republic. The interest rate is determined by the European Central Bank on a regular basis after the end of each period determined by the European Central Bank. The amount of the reserve depends on the amount of deposits received by the Bank. The Bank's ability to draw the reserve is limited in accordance with the applicable legislation. Therefore, it is not included in "*Cash and cash equivalents*" for the purposes of the cash flow statement preparation (see the "*Separate Statement of Cash Flows*").

d) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

On initial recognition financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value including costs attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument. An exception from this rule is the measurement of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where related costs are not included in the cost.

The acquisition price is the best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument upon acquisition. However, if the acquisition price differs from the fair value and:

- The fair value of the financial instrument is derived from a quoted price in an active market, or the financial instrument is measured at fair value and a profit or loss incurred on the first day is recognised;
- In all other cases, the financial instrument is measured at fair value, and the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is retained and only recognised through profit or loss if it results from a change in a factor, such as the time that market participants take into consideration when determining the price of a financial instrument.

The Bank has applied an approach to the classification and measurement of financial assets that takes into account the business model in which the assets are managed as well as the characteristics of their cash flows.

The Bank classifies financial instruments into four categories of financial assets and two categories of financial liabilities:

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC),
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI),
3. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
4. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
5. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC), and
6. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Occasional or insignificant sales, pre-maturity sales or sales which do not constitute a change in the business model are not contrary to the intention to hold the financial assets to maturity to collect contractual cash flows.

A debt financial asset acquired under a business model whose objective is both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This decision is made on an investment-by-investment basis for each investment and takes into account strategic interests. Profits and losses from revaluation are not recognised in profit or loss. After derecognition of the investment, the final profit or loss is recognised in retained earnings.

All other financial assets, i.e. financial assets that do not meet the criteria for classification as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or FVOCI, are classified as subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised through the statement of comprehensive income.

In addition to the above accounting principles, the Bank has the option at initial recognition to irrevocably designate a financial asset as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, i.e. an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. Based on the business model and cash flow circumstances, a financial asset is classified into one of these categories upon initial recognition.

Financial assets held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is measured based on fair value will be measured at FVTPL.

Analysis of contractual cash flow characteristics

Once the Bank determines that the business model of a specific portfolio is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows (or by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets), it must assess whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely the payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. For this purpose, interest is defined as a consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. This assessment will be carried out on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition of the financial asset.

When assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely the payments of principal and interest, the Bank will consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This will include assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

The Bank will consider:

- Prepayment, extension terms;
- Leverage features;
- If a claim is limited to specified assets or cash flows;
- Contractually-linked instruments; and
- Interest rate.

Modification of time value of money and the benchmark test

The time value of money is the element of interest that provides consideration for the passage of time. It does not take into account other risks (credit, liquidity, etc.) or costs (administrative, etc.) associated with holding a financial asset.

In some cases, the time value of money element may be modified (imperfect). This is the case, for example, if a financial asset's interest rate is periodically reset but the frequency of that reset does not match the tenor of the interest rate. In this case, the entity must assess the modification to determine whether the contractual cash flows still represent solely the payments of principal and interest, i.e. the modification term does not significantly alter the cash flows from a "perfect" benchmark instrument.

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC)

The main components of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost are:

- Loans and advances in "hold-to-collect" business model; and
- Debt securities in "hold-to-collect" business model.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment allowances. The effective interest rate is described in detail in "Recognition of income and expenses: Interest, fees and commissions of an interest-rate nature" section.

The loan is recognised by the Bank in the statement of financial position when providing funds to the debtor. During this exercise, the Bank creates potential liabilities that are associated with credit risk. The Bank recognises potential off-balance sheet liabilities and creates provisions for such liabilities that represent the level of risk of issued guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn credit limits as at the reporting date.

Debt securities

Financial assets held in this portfolio are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the lifetime of the instrument. When determining whether cash flows will be realised by collecting the financial assets' contractual cash flows, the Bank considered the frequency, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales, and expectations regarding future sales. The business model was not only determined based on sales, as information about past sales and expectations regarding future sales was also taken into consideration so as to provide sufficient evidence that the Bank manages financial assets with the objective of realising cash flows in accordance with the defined "hold-to-collect" business model. The portfolio primarily includes securities issued by the government and other highly-rated securities.

Debt securities at amortised cost are measured using the effective interest rate less impairment. Interest income, discounts and premiums on debt securities at amortised cost are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *“Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate”*.

2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Bank has two portfolios of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. These portfolios are:

- Equity instruments not held for trading; and
- Debt securities meeting the SPPI test in the *“hold to collect and sell”* business model.

Equity instruments

On initial recognition, the Bank used an irrevocable option and included shares and ownership interests meeting the definition of equity instruments in line with IFRS in the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. These are primarily shares in privately-owned companies for which there is no active market, or in companies where participation is mandatory (S.W.I.F.T. s. c., D. Trust Certifikačná Autorita, a. s., Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s.r.o., Monilogi s.r.o.).

Dividends on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *“Net interest income and dividend income”*. Fair value gains or losses on equity securities measured at FVOCI are never reclassified to profit or loss. They are not subject to impairment and as a result, no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Debt securities

Debt securities included in the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in *“Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”* within the Bank's equity until the moment of disposal or impairment of the given debt security. In the event of the disposal of a debt security, the cumulative gains and losses recognised in *“Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”* are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income in Note *“Other operating profit/(loss)”* under *“Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss”*.

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, credit receivables and financial guarantees

The calculation of expected credit losses (ECL) requires the use of accounting estimates which may differ from the actual results. The calculation also takes into account the Group's accounting policies.

The Bank assesses the ECLs associated with its debt instruments – assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and with the exposure arising from loan commitments, lease receivables and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank recognises an impairment allowance for such losses as at each reporting date.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The measurement of ECLs reflects a probability-weighted amount of loss that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort as at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of the impairment allowance for ECL for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is the area that requires the use of models and assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour. Significant judgements are:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and their assumptions;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes requires the use of models. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails the following estimations:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Exposure at default (EAD); and
- Loss given default (LGD).

IFRS 9 prescribes a three-stage model for impairment of financial assets based on the changes in credit quality since the initial recognition. This model requires that a financial instrument which is not impaired on initial recognition is classified as Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored. If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2, but is not deemed to be impaired. If the financial instrument is impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to Stage 3.

Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the partial ECLs in the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 and 3 have their ECLs measured over their full lifetime. When measuring ECLs it is necessary to consider forward-looking information. Purchased or originated impaired financial assets are financial assets that are impaired on initial recognition. Such loans are initially recognised at fair value and their ECL is measured as a cumulative change over the full lifetime of a loan (Stage 3). When determining the fair value of an impaired financial asset, the Bank takes into account all expected losses, including estimated losses based on information about the customer/issuer gained from the market, macroeconomic indicators and scenarios estimating future developments.

A financial instrument is considered impaired if one or more of the events representing a default of the customer have occurred. If the fair value of the impaired asset was recognised at a lower amount than the cash flows from the impaired asset, the Bank recognises a profit.

ECLs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under “Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided”. If the reason for the recognition of an impairment allowance/provision no longer applies, or the amount of the impairment allowance/provision is unreasonable, surplus impairment allowances/provisions will be released through the same line of the statement of comprehensive income.

Significant increase in credit risk

A financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in credit risk if one or more of the following quantitative and qualitative criteria have been met:

Quantitative criterion

The quantitative criterion is the primary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios (mortgages and home equity loans, non-purpose consumer loans, credit cards for private individuals, and private individual overdrafts).

Based on the lifetime PD models, the Bank compares the lifetime PD curve at the measurement date with the PD curve at the initial recognition date. Determining whether a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) has occurred is assessed for each portfolio separately based on a comparison of statistical breakdowns of both curves for the worsening portion of the portfolio.

Qualitative criteria

The Bank uses qualitative criteria as a secondary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios. The transfer to Stage 2 takes place when the criteria below are met.

For sovereign, bank, corporate and project finance portfolios, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- External market indicators: Significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument or similar financial instruments with the same expected life. Changes in market indicators of credit risk include, but are not limited to the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the borrower, the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost, and other market information related to the borrower (such as changes in the price of a borrower's debt and equity instruments);
- Changes in contract terms: Expected changes in the contractual terms including an expected breach of contract that may lead to covenant waivers or amendments, interest payment holidays, interest rate step-ups, requiring additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes to the contractual framework of the instrument;
- Changes to management approach;
- Expert judgement.

For retail portfolios, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Forbearance
- Overdue by more than 30 days
- Default on another product
- Expert judgement (holistic indicator)

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk incorporates forward-looking information and is performed at a deal level for non-retail portfolios on a quarterly basis and for retail portfolios on a monthly basis. The Bank does not use the low credit risk exemption for any lending business; however, it selectively uses the exemption for debt securities due to low credit risk.

Definition of default and impaired assets

The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default when the borrower is in serious financial difficulty and meets one or more of the following criteria.

The Bank uses the following indicators to determine default of the client and the financial asset, depending also on the client segment: permanent default on the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, declaration of bankruptcy, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. In the retail portfolio, the Bank applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality threshold of 1 % of the carrying amount of all client credit exposures that the receivable must exceed. In the corporate portfolio, the Bank applies a limit that depends on the default type. In the event of a permanent default on the repayment of a receivable of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1 % of the carrying amount. In the event of restructuring, the limit of a change to the net present value is set at 1 %, and for other types the receivables are assessed with no limit application.

Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is determined on a 12-month basis or a lifetime basis depending on the stage of the instrument. Forward-looking economic information is also included in PD and LGD estimates. These inputs vary by product type. The resulting ECLs are the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

Probability of default

The PD is the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation over the next 12 months or during the remaining lifetime of the obligation. This probability is calculated individually for each product type based on the longest data series available for the relevant product in the Bank's internal database. Subsequently, a statistical method of the survival analysis is used to estimate how the default will develop from initial recognition over the lifetime of the loan. The relevant early repayment/refinance assumptions are also considered in the calculation.

If the lifetime PD model for a portfolio is not available, the 12-month PD extrapolation until the end of the lifetime of the loan is used as a basis. For small-scale portfolios, benchmark 12-month PD values recommended by the Group methodology are used instead of own estimates.

Loss given default

The LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the amount of future potential loss from a financial asset (loan) at the time of default. The expected loss for a defaulted corporate portfolio is calculated as the result of the weighted average of estimated probabilities of 2-3 scenarios of the repayment of each loan separately. Such scenarios define the potential development of a client's situation, their ability to repay the loan and/or the estimated proceeds from the sale of collateral. This expected

loss is quantified as an impairment allowance or provision for the respective loan. The expected loss is regularly reassessed on a monthly basis and takes into consideration the developments in a client's situation, the respective financial asset, the value of collateral and other factors which may have an impact on the Bank's future loss from the respective financial asset. As regards a retail portfolio, the loss is calculated as the sum of the recovered amounts collected over the collection cycle from the moment of the loan default for the given loan. Under the simplified methodology for portfolios without advanced models, the Bank does not use the loan-level proceeds, but rather proceeds are calculated based on the date on which the default occurred.

Exposure at default

The EAD is the estimation model of amounts the Bank expects to be due at the time of default and over the next 12 months or during the remaining lifetime. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments. For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by adding a credit conversion factor to the current drawn balance, which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.

Discount factor

For balance sheet exposure which is not leasing or purchased or originated credit-impaired asset (POCI), the discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The ECL is the product of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The calculated values of ECLs are then weighted by a forward-looking scenario.

Different models have been used to estimate the Stage 3 provisions of outstanding lending amounts and these can be split into the following categories:

- Sovereign, corporate customers, project finance, financial institutions, local and regional governments, insurance companies and collective investment undertakings – Stage 3 provisions are calculated by workout managers who discount expected cash flows by the appropriate effective interest rate.
- Retail mortgages – Stage 3 provisions are generated by calculating the statistically derived best estimate of expected loss net of indirect costs.

Forward-looking information

Both the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk and the calculation of ECLs incorporate forward-looking information. The Bank has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECLs for each portfolio.

Forecasts of economic variables (base economic scenario) are provided by Raiffeisen Research on a quarterly basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next three years. After three years, to project the economic variables for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach is used. The impact of economic variables on PD and LGD is determined using statistical regression to understand the impact that changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of loss given default.

In addition to the baseline economic scenario, Raiffeisen Research also provides an upside and downside scenario. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking into account the range of possible outcomes that each chosen scenario is representative of. The following fixed weights are used in retail: 25 % (upside and downside) and 50 % (baseline).

Economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2024 include the following key indicators for the Slovak Republic for the years ended 31 December 2025 to 2027:

	(%)	2025	2026	2027
Unemployment rate	Baseline	5.43	5.25	5.21
	Downside	7.99	6.67	6.63
	Upside	4.31	4.63	4.59
Interest rates	Baseline	2.18	1.90	1.90
	Downside	3.18	2.46	2.46
	Upside	0.96	1.23	1.23
GDP growth	Baseline	1.92	2.50	1.91
	Downside	-0.35	1.24	0.65
	Upside	3.37	3.30	2.71
Real estate price index	Baseline	2.89	2.99	3.10
	Downside	2.78	2.82	2.86
	Upside	3.15	3.40	3.67

Economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2023 include the following key indicators for the Slovak Republic for the years ended 31 December 2024 to 2026:

	(%)	2024	2025	2026
Unemployment rate	Baseline	5.43	5.35	5.30
	Downside	7.76	6.64	6.59
	Upside	4.93	5.07	5.02
Interest rates	Baseline	3.48	3.10	2.75
	Downside	4.37	3.60	3.25
	Upside	2.34	2.47	2.12
GDP growth	Baseline	1.49	2.11	2.06
	Downside	-0.58	0.96	0.91
	Upside	2.88	2.88	2.84
Real estate price index	Baseline	3.02	3.11	3.20
	Downside	2.83	2.83	2.82
	Upside	3.16	3.33	3.51

Non-standard conditions may give rise to a situation where a specific risk factor occurs (or a number of risk factors or a combination thereof) with a potential impact on a certain portion of the Bank's credit portfolio, eg certain economic industries. If such a risk factor occurs suddenly, over a short period of time, or the factor is of a temporary nature, such a factor may not be (partially or fully) reflected in the credit quality rating of the counterparty. In such a case, the Bank may apply corrections of potentially incomplete information as regards the portfolio's credit quality (forward-looking information principle) as Post-Model Adjustments (PMA) or Special Risk Factors (SRF) in line with the Group's methodology for the consideration of forward-looking information using the Industry Matrix. The Industry Matrix supplements macroeconomic scenarios (which focus on overall development at the country level) to take into consideration potential specifics at the lower level, eg the specific phase of a credit cycle of individual industries.

In line with the Group's methodology for the Industry Matrix, the Bank currently defines SRF for non-retail exposures at the level of economic industries based on the Industry Matrix to reflect the impact of specific risk factors on the most sensitive industries. The application of this method resulted in quantification of additional credit impairment of the portfolio (expected loss or impairment allowance), which is subsequently allocated to individual clients from a set of identified industries.

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank applied two quantification approaches:

- "General Industry Based Approach" – based on an assessment of specific risk factors, the first step requires the identification of a high-risk industry portfolio. Subsequently, the amount of additional impairment allowances is calculated based on a simulation of the deterioration of credit rating of the counterparties (rating deterioration of clients from the identified industries by 3, 6 or 9 grades by industry-risk category defined in the Industry Matrix – "yellow", "orange" or "red" category). The simulation results in a calculation of the need for additional impairment allowances, which are subsequently allocated to individual clients from the identified industries. This setup has been applied since November 2024 and represents the update of the Group's Industry Matrix, as part of which a new industry-risk category ("orange") was established. Until November 2024, the Bank applied uniform deterioration of credit risk of the counterparty by 3 grades (regardless of the industry-risk category, ie rating deterioration of clients by 3 grades was defined for both "yellow" and "red" categories).
- "Specific Industry Based Approach" – method implemented in June 2023. Due to increased uncertainty and risk in the Commercial Real Estate (CRE) portfolio, RBI performed stress testing of clients classified in the CRE segment. Based on the stress testing results, the need for additional impairment allowances was calculated as an amount representing the potential amount of losses under the stress scenario conditions.

In addition, the Bank considers ESG-related risks based on the Group's approach using stress testing where a client's PD derived from their environmental score (E-score) has additionally worsened. This approach is based on the stress testing of financial performance of corporate clients in defined macroeconomic and climate scenarios. Under the scenario conditions, the performance and additional costs of individual industries are estimated – ie industry production and the amount of operating expenses, which is subsequently allocated to individual clients, and this estimated financial position of a client is entered into the rating model and is used to forecast their PD. The forecasted PD is used to calculate the ECL and the impact represents the need for additional impairment allowances, which are allocated to individual industries (the allocation mechanism takes into account the average E-score of the industry and the defined threshold of the minimum impact on the ECL).

The impact of the current SRF for non-retail exposures as at 31 December 2024 on the amount of impairment allowances totals approximately EUR 22.1 million (of which General Industry Based Approach, CRE portfolio stress testing, and ESG stress testing amount to EUR 12.2 million, EUR 9 million and EUR 0.9 million, respectively).

The holistic flag for retail is associated with increased risk which the Bank anticipates in high-risk industries (based on the RBI Industry Matrix), which may not be immediately and reliably captured by the rating models. As regards the micro businesses segment, clients whose core business is in a high-risk industry were transferred to Stage 2. As regards the individuals segment, unsecured loans of clients whose employer operates in such a high-risk industry were transferred to Stage 2.

The impact of the current holistic flags for retail exposures amounts to EUR 7 million (additional ECLs) for the micro businesses segment and to EUR 5.2 million for the individuals segment.

Sensitivity analysis

The assumptions affecting the ECL impairment allowance are as follows:

- Corporate portfolios:
- Gross domestic product;
- Unemployment rate;
- Long-term government bond rate;
- Inflation rate.

- Retail portfolios:
- Gross domestic product;
- Unemployment rate;
- 3-month money market ECB interest rate;
- Real estate prices.

Write-offs

The Bank writes off the loans and advances provided to customers if, on the basis of an in-depth analysis, it proves that there is no real expectation of another recovery or the chance of another recovery is minimal. The usual, but not the only write-off indicators are the following:

- The debtor does not carry out any activity, no repayment has been made over the past two years and there is no collateral; or
- The debtor is in bankruptcy, all the assets being monetised and the proceeds realised; or
- The court has decided (e.g. legal restructuring, debt elimination, etc.) to write off part of the receivable; or
- The Bank sells the claim, and others.

In the event of ongoing litigation or other actions that might eventually lead to a recovery, the Bank usually writes off the receivables into the off-balance sheet.

Loans are written off on the basis of a valid decision of a court, Board of Directors, or another body of the Bank (i.e. Problem Loan Committee and Executive Committee), in line with an internal directive on waiving their enforcement against booked impairment allowance. If the amount of the written-off receivable is higher than the impairment allowance created, further impairment allowance is created up to the amount of the written-off receivable and subsequently is derecognised from the statement of comprehensive income. The written-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired are recorded in the off-balance sheet. As at 31 December 2024, written-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired were in the amount of EUR 7 164 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 5 930 thousand).

After the write-off, the Bank does not carry out active enforcement, only with respect to write-offs to the off-balance sheet does it continue to conduct litigation in order to achieve a recovery in the future. If the Bank, after writing off the loans and advances provided to the client, collects additional amounts from the client or obtains control over the collateral that is higher than originally estimated, the yield is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *“Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided”*.

Loan collateral

In terms of handling collateral, the Bank places great emphasis on valuation and revaluation of individual items of collateral, determining the value of pledged collateral for secured loans, determining collateral acceptability to mitigate credit risk, and collateral enforcement, should the client be in default.

The Bank mainly accepts the following types of collateral:

- Financial collateral
- Guarantees
- Real estate
- Chattel
- Receivables
- Life insurance

In terms of legal instruments, the Bank uses:

- Pledges
- Assignments of receivable intended to serve as security
- Transfers of title intended to serve as security
- Blockages of cash
- Contracts for purchase of securities
- Agreements on liability replacement

The methodology of collateral valuation and the frequency of such revaluation depend on the type of collateral and the minimum requirements pursuant to the effective legislative standards implemented in the Bank's internal regulations. The method of determining the value of collateral is specific for each type of collateral, and the Bank respects a degree of prudence.

The value of pledged collateral is determined on a case-by-case basis for each type of collateral depending on the type of collateral and transaction, and individual risk characteristics. The value of pledged collateral is obtained by discounting the initial value of collateral obtained in valuation and revaluation. Factors based on which discounting factors are determined relate mainly to the enforceability of collateral if the counterparty defaults (e.g. type, location and condition of real estate), potential default of the security provider (e.g. credit quality and maturity of financial collateral), and other factors (the Bank's business strategy and orientation). The discounting factors applied are subject to regular revaluation.

The claim value of collateral is derived from the value of pledged collateral up to the amount of the current amount receivable. If the value of pledged collateral is lower than the balance of the receivable, the Bank will determine the claim value of collateral up to the amount of the value of pledged collateral.

The claim value of collateral contains a number of uncertainties and risks. The amounts that may be recovered in the course of liquidating the collateral for bad debts could differ from the estimated amounts, and the difference could be material.

The Bank's decision on the enforcement of collateral is individual and depends on factors such as the current condition and value of the collateral, the current amount receivable, the promptness of the satisfaction of the receivable, collection-related costs etc. The relevant competent body of the Bank decides which security instrument will be used in specific cases.

The Bank mainly uses the following forms of enforcement of collateral:

- Voluntary auction
- Foreclosure procedure
- Realisation of the collateral for the Bank's receivable in a bankruptcy procedure
- Sale of receivables

3. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

When the Bank determines that a specific portfolio business model is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (or both: to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets) and assumes that for the financial assets in question, the contractual cash flows do not constitute purely principal and interest payments, the Bank recognises those financial assets under "Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss". Primary as well as subsequent valuation of the listed financial assets is at fair value.

4. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets held for trading

The Bank has acquired financial assets held for trading to utilise short-term price fluctuations in order to generate profits. In this category, the Bank recognises securities - debt securities, treasury bills and shares. Debt securities and treasury bills are recognised by the Bank in the statement of financial position line "Financial assets held for trading". All purchases and sales of trading securities are recognised as at the settlement date.

Financial assets held for trading are initially measured at fair value and subsequently remeasured to their present fair value. The Bank discloses unrealised gains and losses on the fair value remeasurement of such assets and net interest income in the statement of comprehensive income line "Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss".

Derivative financial instruments

In this category, the Bank discloses derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps, currency swaps, index swaps, currency forwards, interest rate options, currency options, share index options, currency, interest rate and index futures and commodity derivatives.

All purchases and sales that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way") are recognised as spot transactions. Transactions that do not meet the "standard way" settlement criteria are treated as financial derivatives.

The Bank records unrealised gains and losses from the revaluation of derivative instruments to their fair values and net interest income in the statement of comprehensive income line "Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss".

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract which also includes a non-derivative host contract. As a result of such a contract, some of the cash flows of such combined instrument change in the same way as for the derivative itself. If a hybrid contract contains a host contract which is an asset and falls within the scope of IFRS 9, the whole contract is treated as a single instrument from an accounting perspective, with the embedded derivative not separated, i.e. the Bank analyses the cash flows of the whole asset and the business model, from which the asset was acquired.

If a hybrid contract contains a host contract which is not within the scope of IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are separated and recognised as separate derivatives unless there is a close relationship between the risks and economic characteristics of the derivative and the risks and economic characteristics of the host contract and if the embedded derivative recognised separately meets the definition of a derivative and if the primary contract is not accounted for at fair value, the changes in which are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If an embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is recognised in accordance with other standards.

5. Hedging derivatives

Within implementation of IFRS 9, the Bank has decided to continue using the original accounting under IAS 39 in the reporting of hedging derivatives. Hedging derivatives are derivatives designed in the Bank's strategy to hedge certain risks and which meet all classification criteria for hedging derivatives under international accounting standards.

Preparation of hedge documentation is required for hedge recognition. Formal hedge documentation is prepared at the inception date of the hedge and contains the following:

- Risk management objectives and strategy and how hedges fit into the Bank's risk management;
- Type of hedges;
- Nature of hedged risks;
- Identification of the hedged item;
- Identification of the hedging instrument;
- Testing hedge effectiveness (description of testing method, retrospectively and prospectively).

To ensure that a hedge is effective, the change in the fair values or cash flows of the hedging and hedged instruments must be offsetting with the result being in the range 80 % – 125 %.

Retrospective testing shows whether the hedge was effective from the inception until to the current day. Prospective testing shows whether the effectiveness is expected in the future. The ineffective portion of a hedge is recognised in Note line "Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss" under "Net profit/(loss) from hedge accounting".

The ineffectiveness of a hedging relationship may arise, for example, due to:

- The volatility of a short-term interest rate of the hedging derivative;
- Time discrepancy between the hedging derivative and hedged item;
- Using different discount curves.

The hedge is discontinued by:

- Voluntary termination;
- Sale, termination, exercise of the hedged instrument;
- The hedge ceased to meet the qualifying criteria.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives which are regarded as fair-value hedges are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income together with any changes in the fair value of hedged assets or liabilities to which a hedge risk can be attributed. Hedge accounting is discontinued if the Bank cancels the hedging relationship, the derivative instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for fair-value hedge accounting.

The positive fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line "Receivables from hedging derivatives". The negative fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line "Liabilities from hedging derivatives". Any change in the fair value of a hedging derivative and a hedged instrument relating to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, line "Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss". Interest income and expenses related to the hedging derivative are recognised together with interest expenses related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as "Net interest income and dividend income" depending on the hedged item type.

Cash flow hedges

The Bank uses derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps to hedge the risk of the variability of future cash flows associated with floating rate assets, which could result in unexpected losses in the event of changes in interest rates on the interbank market. The structure of such derivatives is strictly adjusted to the structure of a secured loan, as a result of which the Bank is not exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates and the risk of cash flows. The efficiency of such hedging transactions is regularly monitored and the hedges were efficient during the respective period.

The positive fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line “*Receivables from hedging derivatives*”. The negative fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line “*Liabilities from hedging derivatives*”. Only a change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income, line “*Cash flow hedges*”. Interest income and expenses related to the hedging derivative are recognised together with interest income related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as “*Net interest income and dividend income*”.

Macro hedges

In macro hedges, the Bank used the so-called carve-out to IAS 39 adopted by the European Union, which enables hedging of the interest rate risk of core deposits. The Bank uses macro hedges for a dynamically changing portfolio of fixed loans and deposits, where it can periodically add hedging and hedging items. In this way, the Bank hedges its interest rate risk, with the hedged items (designated part of the portfolio) being remeasured at fair value associated with movements in the risk-free interest rate (or benchmark rate). The fair value of the hedged portfolio of loans and deposits is recognised in Note “*Receivables from hedging derivatives*”. The change in the fair value of the hedged portfolio of loans and deposits related to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in “*Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss*”.

The positive fair value of the hedging derivative is presented in the statement of financial position in “*Receivables from hedging derivatives*”. The negative fair value of the hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position in “*Liabilities from hedging derivatives*”. The change in the fair value of the hedging derivative and the hedged instrument attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in “*Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss*”. Interest income and expense from the hedging derivative are presented together with the interest expense and income of the hedged instrument in the statement of comprehensive income in “*Net interest income and dividend income*” depending on the type of a hedging item.

6. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC)

All liabilities of the Bank, except for financial liabilities held for trading and hedging derivative financial liabilities, are measured at amortised cost. Subordinated debt is recognised under Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Subordinated debt refers to the Bank's external funds and, in the event of bankruptcy, composition or Bank's liquidation, the entitlement to its repayment is subordinated to liabilities to other creditors. Interest expense paid on the received subordinated debt is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income in "*Interest expense*".

Subordinated debt is a financial liability initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. It is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The Bank issues debt securities as part of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

7. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Bank, within financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss, recognises short-sell debt securities ("short selling") and the negative fair value of derivatives from the portfolio of financial liabilities held for trading and securities issued by the Bank, which the Bank hedges and are remeasured to fair value due to the hedged risk.

e) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Bank derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Bank neither transfers nor substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Bank substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

If the financial assets are modified resulting in a significant change in cash flows (see "Modification of financial instruments"), the original asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised.

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities only when the Bank's obligations are discharged or cancelled, or when they expire.

If debt instruments are exchanged between the borrower and the creditor with significantly different terms, the Bank derecognises the original financial liability and recognises a new financial liability. The Bank proceeds similarly if there is a fundamental change in the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it.

f) Modification of financial instruments

Modification under IFRS 9 represents a change in the contractual cash flows of the loan/asset on the basis of a change in the contractual terms. If the modification meets the following qualitative or quantitative criteria (substantial modification), it leads to derecognition of the original loan or other asset and recognition of a new one.

The Bank defines qualitative criteria as follows:

- Change in loan currency,
- Changes that cause the SPPI test to fail,
- Change in the type of a financial asset.

The Bank defines the quantitative criteria as follows:

- Extending maturity by more than 50% and over 2 years (cumulative), or
- Change in the amortised cost (NPV before and after change using the original effective interest rate) of more than 10% or less than 10%, but more than EUR 100 000.

In the event that a modification does not result in the obligation to derecognise the loan/asset, the Bank is required to recognise gains or losses on modifications. Gain or loss is equal to the difference between NPV from the new (modified) cash flow and current book value recorded in Note *“Net modification profit/(loss)”*.

g) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).
- The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives. Foreign currency forward contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching the maturities of the contracts. Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates. Fair value of derivative instruments is also subject to credit loss allowances.
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding those described above) are determined in accordance with generally-accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.
- *Level 1* – fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- *Level 2* – fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- *Level 3* – fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs – fixed credit markup/deduction, available financial statements, etc.).

Insofar as market prices are available (which is mainly the case for securities traded on the stock exchange and active markets), the Bank groups the respective financial instrument based on an observable market price into Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Bank measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices.

An analysis of the amount of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided according to their fair value measurement levels is disclosed as "*Fair value of financial instruments*".

With respect to the definition of the fair value of financial instruments not remeasured to fair value, the Bank applies the net present value method using the prime interest rates of individual currencies disclosed by central banks, which approximate market rates adjusted for an average mark-up for systematic risk.

Transfers between valuation levels

If the security is measured at fair value derived from quoted prices – Level 1 and the security is removed from trading on the stock exchange as well as from the NBS benchmark, the Bank transfers such security to Level 2.

If at the initial recognition, the security was measured primarily at a theoretical price – Level 2, the Bank changes the security's grouping from Level 2 to Level 1 by making the first deal on the stock exchange and disclosing its price. If the security is not traded in the following days and the security's price is not disclosed, such security will be transferred back to Level 2.

h) Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries are companies for which the Bank assessed that it has the right to decide on activities significantly affecting their earnings and has the right to obtain variable revenues (e.g. dividends) arising from its participation in these companies.

Investments in associates include investments in entities in which the Bank owns more than 20% but less than 50% of the share capital and voting rights and in which the Bank has significant influence. Significant influence means the right to participate in decision making about the financial and operating policies of the investee. There is no control or joint control over these principles.

In the separate financial statements, shares in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment allowances for losses from a decrease in the realisable value of the share arising from a decrease in the equity of the company, which are reported in the statement of comprehensive income under "*Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates*".

Dividends from shares in subsidiaries and associates are reported in the statement of comprehensive income under "*Dividend income*".

As at the reporting date, the Bank tests investments in all subsidiaries under IAS 36. This testing is performed by calculating the realisable value. The Bank determined the value-in-use as the realisable value for each cash generating entity using the expected future cash flows.

i) Sale and repurchase agreements – repo transactions

Debt securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements (“repo transactions”) are recorded as assets in the statement of financial position, line “*Financial assets measured at amortised cost*”, and the counterparty liabilities are included in “*Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*”.

Debt securities purchased under agreements to purchase and resell (“reverse repos”) are recorded as assets in the statement of financial position, line “*Financial assets measured at amortised cost*”.

The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued evenly over the life of the repo agreement using the effective interest rate.

j) Non-current tangible and intangible assets

Non-current tangible and intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation together with accumulated impairment losses. Non-current assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life. Tangible assets in progress, land, and artwork are not depreciated.

The estimated useful economic lives (in years) are set out below:

Machinery and equipment, computers, vehicles	Up to 6
Software	Up to 17
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	6 – 10
Energy machinery and equipment	10 – 15
Optical network	30
Buildings and structures	Up to 40

k) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to derive from the asset. If any of the amounts above exceeds the carrying amount, there is no need to estimate the other amount. If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to equal the recoverable amount. The impairment loss shall be recognised directly through the statement of comprehensive income.

l) Leases

In accordance with IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset over a certain period of time in exchange for consideration. The Bank leases premises for banking activities under standard lease agreements with a defined rent. These agreements do not include variable lease payments. For such contracts, the new model requires the lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset presented in Note "Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets" and a lease liability presented in Note "Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost". The right-of-use asset is depreciated and the liability accrues interest. This results in a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when the lessee pays constant annual rentals. When determining the amount of a lease liability, the Bank takes into consideration all liabilities, including options to extend or shorten the contract. The exercising of an option always depends on the specific situation. The new Standard introduces a number of limited scope exceptions for lessees, which include:

- Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options, and
- Leases where the underlying asset has a low value ('small-ticket' leases).

The Bank applies both exceptions. Lease payments for short-term leases of 12 months or less are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period for which they are paid. The same accounting policy is applied for the lease of low-cost assets. The Bank considers low-cost assets to be assets with a cost not exceeding EUR 5 000.

The Bank as a lessee

The Bank leases real estate and other similar assets (branch business premises, parking spaces, data centre, etc.) as part of a longer-term lease.

Information on leased assets is stated in Note "Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets" under "Land and buildings – Right-of-use assets". Information on leases where the Bank is a lessee is presented in Note "Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)".

m) Non-current assets held for sale

When the carrying amount is recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuous use, non-current assets are classified as held for sale. This condition is considered to be met only if the sale is highly probable and the assets (or assets for disposal) are readily available for sale and, in addition, management has undertaken to perform the sale. The sales transaction must be completed within twelve months.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less selling costs and are reported under "Non-current assets held for sale".

n) Provisions

The amount of provisions is recognised as an expense and liability when the Bank has legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the resulting loss can be made, provisions for liabilities are recognised as an expense or a liability. Any loss resulting from the recognition of a provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

o) Provision for employee benefits

The Bank has a long-term employee benefit program comprising a lump-sum retirement benefit. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank had 3 407 employees included in the program (31 December 2023: 3 349 employees).

The method of calculating the liability applies actuarial calculations, based on employee's age, number of years worked, employee turnover, mortality tables, and discount rates.

The employee benefit costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation at the reporting date, measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows discounted by interest approximating yield on investment grade fixed income securities. Gains and losses from the post-employment defined benefit obligation are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the current year in "General administrative expenses". Discount from the liability in this provision is recognised in the current period in the statement of comprehensive income under "Interest expense". The provision for employee benefits is recognised in the statement of financial position as "Provisions".

The Bank also has a defined contribution plan for employees. All company contributions are included in personnel expenses recognised in Note "General administrative expenses".

p) Accrued interest

Accrued interest income and expense related to financial assets and liabilities are presented as at the reporting date together with the corresponding assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

q) Classification of liabilities

The Bank classifies a liability as current at the reporting date if:

- The liability is primarily held for trading;
- The liability is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The Bank does not have an unconditional right at the reporting date to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Other liabilities are classified as non-current. A liability is classified as non-current also if the Bank has the right at the reporting date to refinance or roll over the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing loan facility, even if the liability would otherwise be due within a shorter period.

r) Recognition of income and expenses

Income represents an increase in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of an asset appreciation or a reduction in liabilities resulting in equity increase and are other than those relating to shareholder contributions.

Expense represents a decrease in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of decrease or impairment of assets, impairment or rise of liability resulting in equity decrease and are other than those relating to the distribution of profit to shareholders.

The Bank assesses each contract and product terms and conditions on an individual basis when recognising income and expense:

- Service or other fulfilment for which the reward is received or paid;
- The period in which the income or expense are to be recognised;
- Correct income and expense amount to be recognised depending on product terms and conditions or contract;
- Correct recognition of all discounts and rebates related to received or provided service;
- Significant financial component, if any;
- Non-financial services;
- Client rewards;
- Uncertain income.

1) Interest and interest-related charges and fees

Paid interest-related fees and commissions are transaction costs. Transaction costs represent incremental expenses that are part of an effective interest rate which can be directly added to acquisition, issue or disposal of financial assets or liabilities. Incremental expense would not arise without acquisition, issue or disposal of the financial instruments.

Received interest-related fees and commissions are initial fees related to the acquisition/provision of financial instrument including compensation for activities such as for the assessment of debtor financial status, assessment and evidence of guarantees and other hedging measurements, preparation and processing of documents and closing of transaction.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period.

Interest income and expenses, and interest-related charges arising on all interest-bearing instruments except for "*Financial assets held for trading*" are accrued in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Interest income from "*Financial assets held for trading*" is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in Note "*Net interest income and dividend income*".

Interest income/(expense) from securities includes revenues from coupons with fixed and floating rates, and amortised discount or premium.

If the Bank is a contractual party with deferred payment for received or provided services, income or expense are recognised individually in interest income or expense in the amount related to the service price.

2) Fee and commission income/expense

Fees and commissions are recognised as expense or income depending on whether the service is provided on a one-off basis or for a specified period. If a service is received or provided during a specified period, fees and commissions are recognised during that period on an accrual basis as earned. Fees paid and received for a one-time service are recognised immediately. These are fees

that are not attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments, but rather are fees the Bank collects or pays for the provision of a specific service. Unaccrued fees include current account maintenance services, execution of payment orders, loan management, provision of information, carrying out instructions to buy and sell securities for customers, management of customer security portfolios, etc. This category also includes commissions received for mediation of insurance for customers. Accrued fees include fees for guarantees. Fees and commissions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in Note "Net fee and commission income" from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value.

The Bank applies IFRS 15 to customer contracts if:

- The parties have agreed to the contract;
- It is possible to identify the rights of each party regarding the provision of services;
- It is possible to identify payment terms;
- The contract has a commercial substance;
- It is probable that the Bank will receive consideration for the service provided.

In the contract, the Bank identifies each obligation to deliver a service or several various services. Each such delivery of a different service is assessed and reported separately by the Bank. Revenue is recognised when the service is delivered, i.e. the Bank has fulfilled its obligation and the customer has the opportunity to benefit from the delivered service. Revenue is recognised on a one-off basis if it is a one-off service or sequentially if the service is delivered sequentially. A transaction price is set for each service delivery. If the Bank receives a consideration from the client but a portion or full amount is expected to be returned, the revenue is not recognised and the consideration received is recognised as a liability. If the transaction price provides the client or the Bank with a significant element of financing the delivery of the service, the financing component and the price of the service are recognised separately.

3) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the dividend is approved to the Bank in Note "Net interest income and dividend income".

4) Income to be partially returned

Received income, part of which the Bank promised to return, is recognised as liability that is measured as at each financial statement date on contractual and probability basis.

s) Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Bank reports earnings per share attributable to the holders of each class of share. The Bank calculated earnings per share as profits attributable to each class of shares divided by the weighted average number of each class of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

The profit attributable to each class of shares is determined based on the face value of each class of shares in relation to the percentage of the total face value of all shares.

t) Taxation and deferred tax

The Bank calculates income tax in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation of the Slovak Republic, based on taxable profit. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's current tax liability is calculated using the tax rate valid as at the reporting date.

The Bank implemented the rules stipulated by the Global Minimum Tax Act (Pillar II) in cooperation with its parent company, which prepares the Group's consolidated financial statements. Global tax rules (Pillar II) apply to entities that are part of a multi-national group of companies that reported a consolidated profit of EUR 750 000 thousand or more in at least two reporting periods of the four preceding reporting periods. Given the high tax burden, the implementation of the Act has had no financial impact on the Bank. In addition, the Bank applies an exemption from IAS 12 and does not recognise or disclose information on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to income tax under Pillar II.

The Amendment to the Act on the Special Levy on Business in Regulated Industries became effective on 1 January 2024 laying down the obligation for banks to pay the special levy as of 2024. The levy is paid on a monthly basis, at a coefficient of 0.025, which represents a rate of 30 % p.a. of the profit/loss adjusted to comply with Slovak Accounting Standards and by a coefficient reflecting the share of income from banking operations in total income. The special levy of regulated entities is a tax-deductible expense. The levy rate will be gradually reduced by 5 % p.a. over the 2025 – 2027 period, and will be 4.356 % as of 2028. Under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the bank levy is considered to be a form of current tax. For tax purposes, the levy is classified as a tax-deductible expense and enters the calculation of the tax base. Since many areas of the Slovak tax law have not been sufficiently validated yet in practice, there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied by the tax authorities.

The Bank is working on the implementation of the Financial Transaction Tax Act. In line with the provisions of the act, the Bank is considered a payer of the tax on behalf of its clients and also a taxable entity as regards the Bank's transactions subject to tax. The financial impact is being analysed due to amendments to legislation.

The Bank recognises deferred income tax using the balance sheet method when temporary differences arise between the tax values of assets or liabilities and their carrying amounts for the purposes of financial reporting. The Bank analysed the impact of the introduction of the special bank levy on deferred taxes. Based on the analysis, the Bank identified two areas where the special bank levy has an impact on deferred tax, namely:

- Lease liabilities and lease receivables that comprise a temporary difference when calculating the special levy;
- Remeasurement of securities from the portfolio measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Profit/(loss) on the sale of securities is subsequently included in the base for the special levy calculation.

The Bank assessed the impact of the above two areas on deferred tax and given the immateriality of such an impact as at 31 December 2024, the Bank did not recognise a deferred tax adjustment due to the bank levy.

For other deferred tax items, the Bank applied the tax rate that is expected to apply in the following years, effective from 1 January 2025 for entities whose taxable income amounts to EUR 5 million or more, ie 24 % (31 December 2023: 21 %). Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally-enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Bank has offset its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

In line with IAS 12 Income Taxes, the Bank recognises deferred tax on transactions that upon initial recognition result in equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Lease transactions (right-of-use and lease liability) meet this condition at the Bank.

The Bank recognises the due corporate income tax in the statement of financial position line "Current tax asset" or "Current tax liability" and the deferred tax in "Deferred tax asset" or "Deferred tax liability".

The Bank pays various local taxes and value added tax (VAT). Various non-deductible local taxes are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income line "General administrative expenses" and VAT on the acquisition of non-current tangible and intangible assets is included in the cost of non-current tangible and intangible assets.

III. SEGMENT REPORTING

When reporting by segment, the Bank applies IFRS 8 – Operating Segments. The accounting principles related to the reported segments are consistent with the Bank's accounting principles.

The basis for classifying by segment is an internal principle for the Bank management that is customer oriented. It also reflects the segmentation principle of the majority shareholder (Raiffeisen Bank International AG). The segmentation applied by the Bank is as follows:

- Corporate clients
- Financial institutions and public sector
- Retail customers
- Investment Banking and Treasury
- Equity investments and others

Corporate clients include all resident and non-resident companies, including state-owned companies. In terms of products, corporate clients were mainly provided with investment and operating loans in the form of instalment credits or overdraft facilities, factoring and documentary financing, project financing of commercial real estate projects, office premises, construction of shopping centres etc.

Financial institutions and public sector include:

Banks/Multinationals, which include all local and international banks and their majority-owned subsidiaries in the country and institutions such as the World Bank, EBRD, EIB, IMF, and KfW. In terms of products on the side of assets, exposures to banks mainly included nostro accounts and term deposits made. On the side of liabilities, they included mainly loro accounts, term deposits received and loans received from banks.

Brokers & Asset Management Companies, which include foundations, all broker houses, mutual fund companies, leasing companies, investment banks, and other similar entities. Insurance companies include, for example, pension funds. These entities are mainly provided with investment and operating loans.

Public Sector, which includes all government entities, ministries, municipalities, and similar institutions. Corporations that are owned by the public sector (state-owned) are shown under the corporate clients segment. Banks that belong to the government are defined as financial institutions. Securities of the Slovak Republic are disclosed in the Investment Banking and Treasury segment. Embassies and trade representatives are shown in this segment.

Retail Customers consist of Individuals (Consumers), which include all consumer customers, from low-income to high-income. The retail customers segment also includes micro businesses. For private banking, individuals are defined locally, with special treatment to individually manage their assets. In terms of products, retail customers – micro businesses and sole traders – are mainly provided with operating loans called BusinessÚver^{TB} Express, BusinessÚver^{TB} Hypo and BusinessÚver^{TB} Variant, company credit cards (VISA Standard/Visa Gold) and other products.

Retail Customers – Households are mainly provided with mortgage loans, equity home loans, hypotéka^{TB}, Bezúčelový úver^{TB} Classic, Bezúčelový úver^{TB} Garant, private credit cards (Visa Standard /Visa Gold/Visa Platinum) and other products. Retail customers place their financial funds mainly in current accounts and term deposits.

Treasury and Investment Banking consist of business transactions conducted on the Bank's own account and risk originated from managing market risk positions like FX-dealing, securities and derivatives trading, money market trading, liquidity management and funding, strategic placement positioning (investment portfolio), interest rate gapping (maturity transformation).

Equity investments and non-reportable segments represent transactions with subsidiaries (eg dividend income), settlement from MREL debt securities, and costs of subordinated debt.

Segment reporting is based on the schemes of contribution margins that are calculated as a basis for the management of the Bank. In these schemes, revenues and expenses are allocated under the principles of causality, i.e. revenues and expenses are allocated to individual segments based on their place of origin.

“*General administrative expenses*” consist of direct and indirect expenses. Direct expenses (personnel expenses and other administrative expenses) are allocated per individual segment and indirect expenses are allocated in line with the approved ratios.

“*Special levy of selected financial institutions*” was allocated to individual segments according to the daily balances of all liabilities and to all segments.

The structure of items presented in Note III “Segment reporting” is consistent with similar items of the statement of comprehensive income.

Geographically, operating profit was primarily generated by the provision of banking services in the Slovak Republic. Some assets and liabilities are placed outside the Slovak Republic. The summary of the most significant exposures of total assets and liabilities to customers in foreign countries is included in “*Foreign assets and liabilities*”. The Bank decided not to report the total amount of revenues from foreign entities owing to their immateriality.

The Bank's management monitors interest income of individual segments on a net basis.

The separate statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 31 December 2024:

	Corporate customers	Financial institution and public sector	Retail customers	Investment banking and treasury	Total reportable segments	Equity investments and non- reportable segments	Total
Net interest income and dividend income	156 717	4 003	292 588	(34 004)	419 304	38 178	457 482
Net fee and commission income	30 454	7 169	119 662	(323)	156 962	(424)	156 538
<i>From payment transfers business</i>	15 940	2 408	83 439	(1)	101 786	(15)	101 771
<i>From credit processing business</i>	7 878	33	9 196	-	17 107	(48)	17 059
<i>From securities business</i>	393	4 757	23 947	(322)	28 775	612	29 387
<i>From activities regarding mediation for third parties</i>	15	-	9 954	-	9 969	726	10 695
<i>From guarantee business</i>	6 202	426	238	-	6 866	11	6 877
<i>For other banking services</i>	26	(455)	(7 112)	-	(7 541)	(1 710)	(9 251)
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	8 638	(399)	28 857	6 275	43 371	(376)	42 995
Other operating profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	3 353	3 353
General administrative expenses	(44 325)	(3 108)	(227 772)	(3 666)	(278 871)	(11 190)	(290 061)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(799)	(141)	(3 042)	(398)	(4 380)	2 973	(1 407)
Net modification profit/(loss)	(307)	-	(61)	-	(368)	-	(368)
(Creation)/release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-	972	972
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(6 094)	(37)	(16 970)	404	(22 697)	(23)	(22 720)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1 679)	(1 679)
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax	144 284	7 487	193 293	(31 712)	313 352	31 746	345 098
Special levy on business in regulated industries	-	-	-	-	-	(78 268)	(78 268)
Profit before income tax	144 284	7 487	193 293	(31 712)	313 352	(46 522)	266 830
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(50 501)	(50 501)
Profit after tax	144 284	7 487	193 293	(31 712)	313 352	(97 023)	216 329
Total assets	5 134 945	654 562	8 535 893	5 753 734	20 079 134	569 841	20 648 975
Total equity and liabilities	4 458 341	847 049	10 293 642	1 964 664	17 563 696	3 085 279	20 648 975

The separate statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 31 December 2023:

	Corporate customers	Financial institution and public sector	Retail customers	Investment banking and treasury	Total reportable segments	Equity investments and non- reportable segments	Total
Net interest income and dividend income	144 691	6 218	280 755	(66 275)	365 389	40 142	405 531
Net fee and commission income	28 366	8 095	105 936	(542)	141 855	(327)	141 528
<i>From payment transfers business</i>	<i>15 068</i>	<i>2 213</i>	<i>73 606</i>	<i>(33)</i>	<i>90 854</i>	<i>(109)</i>	<i>90 745</i>
<i>From credit processing business</i>	<i>7 682</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>8 876</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>16 603</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>16 653</i>
<i>From securities business</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>5 436</i>	<i>20 072</i>	<i>(509)</i>	<i>25 424</i>	<i>(185)</i>	<i>25 239</i>
<i>From activities regarding mediation for third parties</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8 295</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8 305</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>8 584</i>
<i>From guarantee business</i>	<i>5 148</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5 828</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5 836</i>
<i>For other banking services</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(5 191)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(5 159)</i>	<i>(370)</i>	<i>(5 529)</i>
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	8 476	(165)	25 516	9 263	43 090	(1 022)	42 068
Other operating profit/(loss)	-	-	-	(3 823)	(3 823)	4162	339
General administrative expenses	(39 048)	(2 557)	(203 443)	(3 573)	(248 621)	(11 470)	(260 091)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(2 102)	(412)	(6 933)	(2 034)	(11 481)	4 138	(7 343)
Net modification profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(218)	(218)
(Creation)/release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-	170	170
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	5 748	(137)	(31 200)	(455)	(26 044)	-	(26 044)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(376)	(376)
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax	146 131	11 042	170 631	(67 439)	260 365	35 199	295 564
Special levy on business in regulated industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	146 131	11 042	170 631	(67 439)	260 365	35 199	295 564
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(58 277)	(58 277)
Profit after tax	146 131	11 042	170 631	(67 439)	260 365	(23 078)	237 287
Total assets	5 064 185	662 342	8 276 722	7 514 180	21 517 429	555 736	22 073 165
Total equity and liabilities	4 291 054	696 826	10 188 453	3 890 218	19 066 551	3 006 614	22 073 165

IV. OTHER NOTES

1. Net interest and dividend income

	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate:	780 803	687 549
From loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	75 962	141 975
From loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	591 119	483 484
From debt securities measured at amortised cost	88 608	51 339
From debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 041	809
From derivatives – hedge accounting, interest rate risk	24 073	9 942
Other interest income:	1 059	657
From debt securities held for trading	511	482
From derivatives held for trading	469	106
From financial liabilities	-	2
From other interest income	79	67
Interest expense:	(324 400)	(303 115)
On deposits from banks	(27 243)	(92 832)
On deposits from customers	(150 109)	(95 992)
On subordinated debts	(8 354)	(7 601)
On liabilities from debt securities issued by the Bank measured at amortised cost	(76 793)	(58 266)
On derivatives – hedge accounting, interest rate risk	(59 958)	(46 595)
On liabilities from debt securities designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(180)	(78)
On loans and deposits measured at amortised cost (including negative interest)	-	(6)
On lease liabilities	(731)	(668)
On other interest expense	(1 032)	(1 077)
Net interest income	457 462	385 091
Dividend income:	20	20 440
From dividends from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	40
From dividends from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	20 400
Net interest and dividend income	457 482	405 531

The decrease in interest income and expense vis-à-vis banks is due to the repayment of a significant portion of the TLTRO (Targeted Longer-term Refinancing Operations) programme at the beginning of 2024. An increase in interest income and expense vis-à-vis clients is due to increased interest rates on provided loans and term deposits.

2. Net fee and commission income

	2024	2023
Total fee and commission income:	233 503	205 398
Fee and commission income related to IFRS 15	226 624	199 560
From payment transfers business	164 627	144 963
From credit processing business	19 377	18 510
From securities business	31 221	26 976
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	10 695	8 584
From other banking services	704	527
Other fee and commission income	6 879	5 838
From guarantee business	6 879	5 838
Total fee and commission expenses:	(76 965)	(63 870)
From payment transfers business	(62 856)	(54 218)
From credit processing business	(2 318)	(1 857)
From securities business	(1 834)	(1 737)
From other banking services	(9 955)	(6 056)
From guarantees business	(2)	(2)
Net fee and commission income	156 538	141 528

3. Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss

	2024	2023
Net profit/(loss) from debt securities:	6 512	3 779
Fair value remeasurement	(1 231)	1 111
Profit/(loss) from debt securities sold	7 743	2 668
Net profit/(loss) from derivative transactions:	5 551	9 379
Derivative transactions – interest rate	(736)	(546)
Derivative transactions – currency	6 287	9 925
Net profit/(loss) from hedge accounting:	398	(349)
Revaluation to fair value of hedging instruments	25 540	36 816
Revaluation to fair value of hedged instruments	(25 142)	(37 165)
Foreign exchange differences	30 534	29 259
Total	42 995	42 068

4. Other operating profit/(loss)

	2024	2023
Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost – debt securities	(7)	(3 500)
Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt securities	-	(323)
Income from non-banking operations	6 242	6 164
Other operating income	859	938
Net profit/(loss) from disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(2)	(222)
Other operating expenses	(3 746)	(2 718)
Total	3 346	339

5. General administrative expenses

	2024	2023
Personnel costs:	(170 454)	(151 984)
Wages and salaries	(119 180)	(106 893)
Social security costs	(44 517)	(38 559)
Other social expenses	(6 242)	(5 675)
(Creation)/release of provisions for employee benefits	(515)	(857)
Other administrative expenses:	(83 434)	(74 265)
Costs of premises	(10 697)	(10 298)
Costs of information technology	(29 799)	(26 466)
Communication costs	(2 265)	(1 904)
Legal and consultancy costs*	(10 580)	(10 359)
Advertising and entertainment expenses	(17 328)	(15 708)
Consumption of stationeries	(465)	(473)
Transport and processing of cash	(780)	(675)
Travel costs	(1 379)	(1 335)
Education of employees	(3 063)	(2 377)
Other taxes and charges	(200)	(239)
Other expenses	(6 878)	(4 431)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current tangible and intangible assets:	(36 173)	(33 842)
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	(21 890)	(21 519)
<i>of which: right-of-use assets</i>	<i>(11 171)</i>	<i>(11 057)</i>
Non-current intangible assets	(14 283)	(12 323)
Total	(290 061)	(260 091)

* "Legal and consultancy costs" include the fee for the statutory audit in the amount of EUR 295 thousand (2023: EUR 229 thousand), of which other audit-related assurance services in the amount of EUR 26 thousand (2023: EUR 38 thousand) that were related to audit procedures related to NBS prudential returns and FINREP and COREP returns, agreed upon procedures under Act No. 566/2001 Coll. on Securities and Investment Services, the preparation of the Extended Report for the NBS, other assurance audit services in the amount of EUR 199 thousand (2023: EUR 95 thousand) related to the review of interim financial statements, and other non-audit services in the amount of EUR 0 thousand (2023: EUR 11 thousand).

6. Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund

	2024	2023
Contribution to the Resolution fund and the Deposit Guarantee fund		
Contribution to the Resolution Fund*	-	(5 959)
Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(1 407)	(1 384)
Total	(1 407)	(7 343)

* The Resolution Fund represents an annual contribution for banks within the EU that are members of the Banking Union, the amount of which depends on the size and risk profile of the Bank as defined in the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 2016/59/EU.

7. Net modification profit/(loss)

	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:	(368)	(218)
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 1	(30)	(112)
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 2	(338)	(101)
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 3	-	(5)
Total	(368)	(218)

8. (Creation)/release of provisions

	2024	2023
(Creation)/release of provisions for:	972	170
(Creation)/release of provisions for litigations	972	170
Total	972	170

9. Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided

	2024	2023
Impairment allowances for financial assets (Stage 1):	8 910	(16 012)
(Creation)/release	8 910	(16 012)
Impairment allowances for financial assets (Stage 2):	9 872	5 132
(Creation)/release	9 872	5 132
Impairment allowances for financial assets (Stage 3):	(42 164)	(17 070)
(Creation)/release	(42 164)	(17 070)
Impairment allowances for financial assets (POCI):	1 092	(574)
(Creation)/release	1 092	(574)
Total	(22 290)	(28 524)

Detailed information on impairment allowances for expected credit losses is disclosed in Note “*Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*” and in Note “*Financial assets measured at amortised cost*”.

	2024	2023
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 1):	(204)	(596)
(Creation)/release	(204)	(596)
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 2):	(395)	2 882
(Creation)/release	(395)	2 882
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 3):	169	194
(Creation)/release	169	194
Total	(430)	2 480

For more information on provisions for commitments and guarantees provided, see Note “*Provisions*”.

10. Impairment allowances for non-financial assets

Movement in impairment allowances for non-financial assets:

	2024	2023
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for non-current tangible assets	(31)	(269)
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for non-current intangible assets	(1 607)	(211)
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for other assets	(41)	104
Total	(1 679)	(376)

11. Special levy on business in regulated industries

	2024	2023
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(78 268)	-
Total	(78 268)	-

With effect from 1 January 2024, the Government of the Slovak Republic introduced an additional levy mandatory for regulated industries laying down the obligation for banks to pay the special levy as of 2024.

12. Income tax

	2024	2023
Current tax expense	(61 099)	(57 982)
Deferred tax (expense)/income	10 598	(295)
Total	(50 501)	(58 277)

Slovak legal entities are obliged to report taxable income and remit corporate income taxes thereon to the respective tax authorities. In 2024, the corporate income tax rate amounted to 21% (2023: 21%).

Pre-tax profit tax differs from the theoretical tax that would arise using the applicable income tax rate as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit before tax	266 830	295 564
Theoretical tax calculated using the tax rate of 21% (2023: 21%)	56 034	62 068
Tax impact:		
Non-taxable income	(963)	(4 297)
Tax non-deductible expense	1 708	1 996
Impairment allowances and provisions, net	575	(1 385)
Additional tax of prior periods	(388)	(105)
Effect of increased corporate income tax from 21% to 24% on deferred tax	(6 465)	-
Income tax expense	50 501	58 277
Effective tax for the reporting period	18.93%	19.72%

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and as at 31 December 2023 relate to the following items:

	Book value	Tax value	Permanent difference	Temporary difference	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets:						
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	94 457	97 386	-	2 929	703	940
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	18 418 851	18 645 885	98 756	128 278	30 787	25 506
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	86 681	89 536	-	2 855	685	345
Other assets	31 738	32 674	936	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	18 692 698	18 698 177	-	5 479	1 315	1 749
Provisions	61 017	17	32 308	28 692	6 885	5 646
Other liabilities	68 987	19 236	2 469	47 282	11 348	7 176
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)					51 723	41 362

The Bank regularly tests the recognition of loan receivables upon their write-off for tax purposes and based on the results, it adjusts the percentage of the estimate of tax deductibility of impairment allowances for credit losses.

13. Basic and diluted earnings per share

	<i>Ordinary shares Face value EUR 800</i>	<i>Ordinary shares Face value EUR 4 000</i>	<i>Preference shares Face value EUR 4</i>
2024			
Comprehensive income after tax in the reporting period attributable to:	164 302	28 393	24 904
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 837 581
Basic and diluted earnings per share	2 711	13 555	13.6

	<i>Ordinary shares Face value EUR 800</i>	<i>Ordinary shares Face value EUR 4 000</i>	<i>Preference shares Face value EUR 4</i>
2023			
Comprehensive income after tax in the reporting period attributable to:	183 325	31 680	27 686
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 830 871
Basic and diluted earnings per share	3 024	15 120	15.1

Information on the method of calculation of earnings per share is stated in Note II. Principal Accounting Policies, *Basic and diluted earnings per share*.

14. Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	241 815	223 136
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	3 954 534
Other demand deposits	10 089	25 157
Total	1 749 522	4 202 827

Compulsory minimum reserves are recognised as interest-bearing deposits in line with measures of the National Bank of Slovakia under “*Cash balances at central banks*”. The amount of the reserve depends on the amount of deposits received by the Bank. The Bank’s ability to use the reserve is limited in accordance with applicable legislation. Therefore, it is not included in “*Cash and cash equivalents*” for the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows (see the “*Separate statement of cash flows*”).

15. Financial assets held for trading

	2024	2023
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	13 757	24 405
Interest rate contracts	11 153	19 894
Currency contracts	2 604	4 511
Debt securities	9 588	4 577
Government bonds	9 588	4 577
Total	23 345	28 982

16. Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2024	2023
Equity securities, debt securities and other securities with variable yield	12 045	15 449
Equity securities	4 509	6 079
Debt securities	3 511	5 484
Mutual fund certificates*	4 025	3 886
Total	12 045	15 449

* The Bank held equity securities (mutual fund certificates) for which the option of measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) could not be used because these securities have a defined maturity and do not meet the definition of an equity instrument under IAS 32. As at 31 December 2024, the value of the above mutual fund certificates was EUR 831 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 831 thousand).

17. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Debt securities	92 157	101 503
Bonds issued by the bank sector	54 407	64 213
Bonds issued by other sectors	37 750	37 290
Equity instruments	2 300	2 187
Equity securities	2 300	2 187
Total	94 457	103 690

Classification of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying amount
Debt securities	92 181	(24)	92 157
Bonds issued by a bank sector	54 415	(8)	54 407
Bonds issued by other sectors	37 766	(16)	37 750
Total	92 181	(24)	92 157

Classification of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying amount
Debt securities	101 565	(62)	101 503
Bonds issued by a bank sector	64 242	(29)	64 213
Bonds issued by other sectors	37 323	(33)	37 290
Total	101 565	(62)	101 503

18. Financial assets at amortised cost

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>Impairment allowances</i>	<i>Net carrying amount</i>
Loans and advances to banks	173 158	-	173 158
Money-market business	122 850	-	122 850
Reverse repo transactions	49 643	-	49 643
Other loans and advances to banks	665	-	665
Loans and advances to customers	14 499 762	(225 986)	14 273 776
Overdraft loans and current account overdrafts	856 056	(21 347)	834 709
Receivables from credit cards	127 933	(4 917)	123 016
Factoring and loans covered by bills of exchange	83 689	(354)	83 335
Mortgage and housing loans	5 665 340	(26 553)	5 638 787
Home Equity Loans	1 071 080	(5 619)	1 065 461
Consumer loans	971 417	(80 360)	891 057
Investment, operating and other loans	5 724 247	(86 836)	5 637 411
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging – Loans and advances to customers	24 806	-	24 806
Debt securities	3 948 158	(1 047)	3 947 111
Government treasury bills	19 166	-	19 166
Government bonds	3 672 852	(883)	3 671 969
Bonds issued by a bank sector	224 710	(29)	224 681
Bonds issued by other sectors	31 430	(135)	31 295
Total	18 645 884	(227 033)	18 418 851

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying amount
Loans and advances to banks	194 778	-	194 778
Money-market business	142 126	-	142 126
Reverse repo transactions	52 652	-	52 652
Other loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	14 188 293	(223 866)	13 964 427
Overdraft loans and current account overdrafts	928 442	(20 492)	907 950
Receivables from credit cards	119 871	(5 308)	114 563
Factoring and loans covered by bills of exchange	101 314	(721)	100 593
Mortgage and housing loans	5 485 079	(33 402)	5 451 677
Home Equity Loans	1 119 413	(8 572)	1 110 841
Consumer loans	892 961	(79 776)	813 185
Investment, operating and other loans	5 541 213	(75 595)	5 465 618
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging – Loans and advances to customers	17 537	-	17 537
Debt securities	3 237 466	(1 378)	3 236 088
Government bonds	3 054 737	(1 233)	3 053 504
Bonds issued by a bank sector	163 144	(55)	163 089
Bonds issued by other sectors	19 585	(90)	19 495
Total	17 638 074	(225 244)	17 412 830

As at 31 December 2024, the total amount of syndicated loans managed by the Bank was in the amount of EUR 1 696 218 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 1 396 167 thousand). The Bank's share amounted to EUR 613 918 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 501 882 thousand). Syndicated loans are included in "*Investment, operating and other loans*".

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost by customer group as at 31 December 2024:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying amount
Banks	397 868	(29)	397 839
Public sector	3 693 355	(883)	3 692 472
Corporate clients	6 215 769	(69 475)	6 146 294
Retail clients	8 338 892	(156 646)	8 182 246
Total	18 645 884	(227 033)	18 418 851

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost by customer group as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying amount
Banks	357 922	(55)	357 867
Public sector	3 056 861	(1 234)	3 055 627
Corporate clients	6 100 514	(64 298)	6 036 216
Retail clients	8 122 777	(159 657)	7 963 120
Total	17 638 074	(225 244)	17 412 830

An overview of the quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost is stated in Note "[Risk report](#)".

Movements in impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

	As at 1 January 2024	Creation/ (Release)*	Use	Other adjustments	As at 31 December 2024
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	52 455	(8 952)	-	-	43 503
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	22 785	449	-	-	23 234
Retail clients	28 458	(9 142)	-	-	19 316
Debt securities	1 212	(259)	-	-	953
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2)	52 781	(10 623)	-	-	42 158
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	15 037	(5 608)	-	-	9 429
Retail clients	37 578	(4 943)	-	-	32 635
Debt securities	166	(72)	-	-	94
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	115 543	39 894	(17 783)	(127)	137 527
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	22 392	12 125	(756)	(387)	33 374
Retail clients	93 151	27 769	(17 027)	260	104 153
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	4 465	(467)	(92)	(61)	3 845
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	3 995	(602)	(24)	(66)	3 303
Retail clients	470	135	(68)	5	542
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	225 244	19 852	(17 875)	(188)	227 033

* The amount of creation/(release) of the impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the impact of unwinding in the amount of EUR (187) thousand.

The reversal of impairment allowances for retail clients in Stages 1 and 2 was primarily due to a decrease in the ECB's interest rate, which is one of the main inputs for macroeconomic models. A modification of the PD parameter resulting from the validation of rating models had a significant impact on a decrease in impairment allowances for corporate clients in Stage 2. The modification of the PD parameter ensures a better reflection of the historical default rate. An increase in impairment allowances in Stage 3 for corporate clients was due to a number of new defaults during 2024, where on the basis of the expected cash flow the Bank allocated impairment allowances to cover potential loan losses.

Movements in impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023:

	As at 1 January 2023	Creation/ (Release)*	Usage	Other adjustments	As at 31 December 2023
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	36 462	15 993	-	-	52 455
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	20 307	2 478	-	-	22 785
Retail clients	15 320	13 138	-	-	28 458
Debt securities	835	377	-	-	1 212
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2)	58 377	(5 596)	-	-	52 781
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	16 440	(1 403)	-	-	15 037
Retail clients	41 887	(4 309)	-	-	37 578
Debt securities	50	116	-	-	166
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	126 760	15 769	(27 130)	144	115 543
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	39 886	(6 021)	(11 519)	46	22 392
Retail clients	86 874	21 790	(15 611)	98	93 151
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	3 938	1 623	(512)	(584)	4 465
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	3 406	1 571	(404)	(578)	3 995
Retail clients	532	52	(108)	(6)	470
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	225 537	27 789	(27 642)	(440)	225 244

* The amount of creation/(release) of the impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the impact of unwinding in the amount of EUR 188 thousand.

The following table presents the carrying amount of transfers between the impairment stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	600 920	463 886	4 981	43 627	3 667	33 127
Corporate clients	94 257	96 427	2 153	15 262	-	2 096
Retail clients	506 663	367 459	2 828	28 365	3 667	31 031
Debt securities	17 116	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	57 878	55 770	302	650	18	39
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	44 801	16 459	297	626	-	4
Retail clients	13 077	39 311	5	24	18	35
Total	675 914	519 656	5 283	44 277	3 685	33 166

The transfer of retail client exposures from Stage 2 to Stage 1 was due to the reversal of the ESG holistic flag (for exposures secured by real estate with a possible threat by one of the physical risks). The transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2 was due to the introduction of new holistic flags for unsecured loans of PI clients with employers in identical industries and for all loans of micro clients from medium-risk industries in transport, warehousing and construction and from high-risk industries.

The following table presents the decreases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	(16 613)	(7 663)	(2 014)	(7 046)	(1 053)	(1 338)
Corporate clients	(2 169)	(520)	(690)	(2 412)	-	(31)
Retail clients	(14 444)	(7 143)	(1 324)	(4 634)	(1 053)	(1 307)
Debt securities	(109)	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	(354)	(124)	(1)	-	(13)	(1)
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(220)	(57)	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	(134)	(67)	(1)	-	(13)	(1)
Total	(17 076)	(7 787)	(2 015)	(7 046)	(1 066)	(1 339)

The following table presents the increases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	3 434	17 266	156	21 601	26	16 766
Corporate clients	1 149	2 033	27	9 473	-	1 559
Retail clients	2 285	15 233	129	12 128	26	15 207
Debt securities	2	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	127	417	-	21	-	18
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	109	135	-	6	-	-
Retail clients	18	282	-	15	-	18
Total	3 563	17 683	156	21 622	26	16 784

The following table presents the carrying amount of transfers between the impairment stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items at 31 December 2023:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	849 278	534 684	3 334	52 073	1 812	18 302
Corporate clients	203 470	134 186	397	18 998	656	373
Retail clients	645 808	400 498	2 937	33 075	1 156	17 929
Debt securities	-	23 961	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	655 168	56 894	1	246	102	14
Banks	-	3 250	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	622 207	43 515	-	206	93	-
Retail clients	32 961	10 129	1	40	9	14
Total	1 504 446	615 539	3 335	52 319	1 914	18 316

The transfer of corporate client exposures from Stage 2 to Stage 1 is due to improved macroeconomic scenarios during 2023. The transfer of retail client exposures from Stage 1 to Stage 2 was due to the implementation of the holistic ESG flag for exposures secured by real estate with a possible threat by one of physical risks. The increase in the significant impairment of credit risk (SICR) parameter from 70% to 90% is the main reason for the transfer of retail client exposures from Stage 2 to Stage 1.

The following table presents the decreases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	(19 844)	(1 672)	(1 118)	(5 105)	(845)	(429)
Corporate clients	(3 343)	(527)	(3)	(1 414)	-	(4)
Retail clients	(16 501)	(1 145)	(1 115)	(3 691)	(845)	(425)
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	(2 333)	(140)	-	(1)	(2)	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(2 063)	(127)	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	(270)	(13)	-	(1)	(2)	-
Total	(22 177)	(1 815)	(1 118)	(5 106)	(847)	(429)

The following table presents the increases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 2</i>	<i>From Stage 2 to Stage 3</i>	<i>From Stage 3 to Stage 1</i>	<i>From Stage 1 to Stage 3</i>
Loans and advances to customers	4 716	15 966	180	16 291	18	8 522
Corporate clients	1 042	3 460	16	1 636	-	52
Retail clients	3 674	12 506	164	14 655	18	8 470
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	1 206	260	-	27	-	11
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	1 153	150	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	53	110	-	27	-	11
Total	5 922	16 350	180	16 318	18	8 533

19. Receivables from hedging derivatives

	2024	2023
Positive fair value of financial derivatives for fair value hedging of interest rate risk	68 515	48 344
Micro interest rate contracts	21 169	10 648
Portfolio interest rate contracts	47 346	37 696
Total	68 515	48 344

A detailed overview of receivables from hedging transactions is shown in Note "[*Fair value hedges related to hedging transactions*](#)".

20. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Company	Owner-ship interest (in %)	Cost	Impair-ment allowance	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023
Subsidiaries					
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	100.00	46 419	-	46 419	46 419
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s.	100.00	1 660	-	1 660	1 660
Doplňková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a. s.	100.00	10 846	-	10 846	10 846
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	11.30	17	-	17	17
Total		58 942	-	58 942	58 942

The Bank owns indirect shares in its subsidiaries through Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o., as set out in Note I. General Information. The Bank owns a 100% share in all of these indirectly-owned subsidiaries with 100% voting rights.

21. Non-current tangible and intangible assets and right-of-use assets

Movements in non-current tangible assets for own use as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Land and buildings - Right-of- use of assets</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Machinery & equipment</i>	<i>Other non-current assets</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost							
1 January 2024	82 429	32 407	47 974	16 858	3 944	4 782	188 394
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	20 884	20 884
Disposals	(2 746)	(321)	(3 050)	(356)	(736)	-	(7 209)
Transfer from tangible assets under construction	7 159	3 368	6 037	1 576	1 070	(19 210)	-
31 December 2024	86 842	35 454	50 961	18 078	4 278	6 456	202 069
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2024	(40 994)	(15 164)	(32 647)	(8 368)	(1 569)	-	(98 742)
Depreciation charges	(11 171)	(2 467)	(6 069)	(1 765)	(418)	-	(21 890)
Disposals	1 194	226	3 049	307	499	-	5 275
Impairment allowance	-	(31)	-	-	-	-	(31)
31 December 2024	(50 971)	(17 436)	(35 667)	(9 826)	(1 488)	-	(115 388)
Carrying amount							
as at 1 January 2024	41 435	17 243	15 327	8 490	2 375	4 782	89 652
as at 31 December 2024	35 871	18 018	15 294	8 252	2 790	6 456	86 681

* An analysis of the maturity of cash flows from lease liabilities is included in Note "Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)".

Movements in non-current tangible assets as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Land and buildings - Right-of- use of assets</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Machinery & equipment</i>	<i>Other non-current assets</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost							
1 January 2023	80 757	29 663	50 922	17 343	3 629	5 301	187 615
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	20 075	20 075
Disposals	(6 159)	(3 591)	(9 634)	(1 640)	(490)	-	(21 514)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	-	2 218	-	-	-	-	2 218
Transfer from tangible assets under construction	7 831	4 117	6 686	1 155	805	(20 594)	-
31 December 2023	82 429	32 407	47 974	16 858	3 944	4 782	188 394
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2023	(35 654)	(13 880)	(36 114)	(8 235)	(1 637)	-	(95 520)
Depreciation charges	(11 057)	(2 247)	(6 155)	(1 659)	(401)	-	(21 519)
Disposals	5 717	2 919	9 622	1 526	469	-	20 253
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	-	(1 687)	-	-	-	-	(1 687)
Impairment allowance	-	(269)	-	-	-	-	(269)
31 December 2023	(40 994)	(15 164)	(32 647)	(8 368)	(1 569)	-	(98 742)
Carrying amount							
as at 1 January 2023	45 103	15 783	14 808	9 108	1 992	5 301	92 095
as at 31 December 2023	41 435	17 243	15 327	8 490	2 375	4 782	89 652

* An analysis of the maturity of cash flows from lease liabilities is included in Note "Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)".

Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Software</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost			
1 January 2024	132 440	9 905	142 345
Additions	-	18 449	18 449
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfer from intangible assets under construction	15 740	(15 740)	-
31 December 2024	148 180	12 614	160 794
Accumulated amortisation			
1 January 2024	(91 788)	-	(91 788)
Amortisation charges	(14 283)	-	(14 283)
Disposals	40	-	40
Impairment allowance	(1 607)	-	(1 607)
31 December 2024	(107 638)	-	(107 638)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	40 652	9 905	50 557
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	40 542	12 614	53 156

Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Software</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost			
1 January 2023	127 620	7 902	135 522
Additions	-	16 342	16 342
Disposals	(9 519)	-	(9 519)
Transfer from intangible assets under construction	14 339	(14 339)	-
31 December 2023	132 440	9 905	142 345
Accumulated amortisation			
1 January 2023	(88 949)	-	(88 949)
Amortisation charges	(12 323)	-	(12 323)
Disposals	9 695	-	9 695
Impairment allowance	(211)	-	(211)
31 December 2023	(91 788)	-	(91 788)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	38 671	7 902	46 573
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	40 652	9 905	50 557

Insurance coverage

The Bank concluded an insurance contract for assets and business disruption (International Insurance Program) under which its buildings are covered up to EUR 53 035 thousand, operational-commercial facilities up to EUR 11 956 thousand, business disruption up to EUR 2 000 thousand, insurance of electronics (local amendment to the fronting contract), under which the Bank's ATMs and cash dispensers (cashomats) are covered up to EUR 5 512 thousand, and liability insurance – damage to third party assets, life and health, expenses for an insured person's defence with an insured amount of EUR 10 000 thousand. Vehicles are insured under a motor hull insurance contract up to a maximum risk of EUR 5 013 thousand.

22. Deferred tax asset

	2024	2023
Tax asset – deferred	51 723	41 362
Tax liability – deferred	-	-
Total	51 723	41 362

Net deferred income tax asset resulted mainly from temporary deductible differences described in Note "[Income tax](#)".

23. Other assets

	2024	2023
Prepayments and other deferrals	29 601	18 715
Inventories	770	1 001
Other assets	1 367	814
Total	31 738	20 530

The increase in "*Prepayments and other deferrals*" is due to an increase in supplier invoices paid in advance.

24. Financial liabilities held for trading

	2024	2023
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	11 070	22 458
Interest rate contracts	10 680	18 711
Currency contracts	390	3 747
Liabilities from debt securities held for trading	-	-
Total	11 070	22 458

25. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost by product group are as follows:

	2024	2023
Deposits from banks	294 294	2 426 319
Current accounts and interbank settlement	6 946	4 200
Money-market business	242	608
Loans received	150 980	2 285 200
Subordinated debt	136 126	136 311
Deposits from customers	15 710 165	15 744 880
Current accounts and settlement	12 338 173	12 313 444
Time deposits	3 371 682	3 431 045
Savings deposits	235	253
Loans received	75	138
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging – Deposits from customers	(20 343)	(44 503)
Liabilities from debt securities	2 662 250	1 998 383
Debt securities issued – covered bonds	1 419 364	933 859
Debt securities issued – uncovered bonds	1 242 886	1 064 524
Other financial liabilities	46 332	49 672
<i>of which: Lease liabilities</i>	<i>37 881</i>	<i>43 497</i>
Total	18 692 698	20 174 751

Classification of deposits measured at amortised cost by customer segment as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	2024	2023
Banks	294 294	2 426 319
Public sector	225 632	500 099
Corporate clients	5 820 285	5 610 861
Retail clients	9 643 905	9 589 417
Total	15 984 116	18 126 696

Under the TLTRO programme (Targeted Longer-term Refinancing Operations), the Bank received 4 loans from the central bank totalling EUR 3 137 000 thousand, which are recognised under “*Deposits from banks*”, line “*Loans received*”. As at 31 December 2023, outstanding borrowings included in the balance sheet under the third series of the Targeted Longer-term Refinancing Operations (TLTRO-III) programme due to the central bank amounted to EUR 2 285 200 thousand. As at 31 December 2024, all loans were repaid.

Loans received and subordinated debt by type of counterparty is as follows:

Type of loan	Currency	Type of loan by maturity	Interest rate	Start of loan drawing	Contractual maturity	2024	2023
Loans received from banks:							
– central bank	EUR	Long-term	-	March 2021	March 2024	-	2 247 052
– central bank	EUR	Long-term	-	December 2021	December 2024	-	38 148
Repo transactions received from banks:							
– commercial bank	EUR	Short-term	2.7 %	December 2024	January 2025	135 718	-
– commercial bank	EUR	Short-term	2.7 %	December 2024	January 2025	15 262	-
Subordinated debt from banks:							
– commercial banks	EUR	Long-term	3M EURIBOR + 2.4 %	November 2019	November 2029	136 126	136 311
Total						287 106	2 421 511

The Bank issued covered and uncovered bonds with the following conditions:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Interest rate</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Number of bonds issued</i>	<i>Bonds unit face value in currency</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Maturity date</i>	<i>Frequency of coupon payment</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Covered bonds									
HZL 068	5.00%	EUR	1 000	10 000	14.10.2011	14.10.2031	annually	10 051	10 044
HZL 083	1.11%	EUR	500	100 000	29.4.2015	29.4.2025	annually	49 993	48 571
HZL 088	1.00%	EUR	500	100 000	16.11.2016	16.11.2026	annually	48 503	47 161
HZL 089 – repaid	0.90%	EUR	-	100 000	10.2.2017	10.2.2024	annually	-	28 099
TATSK FVHDG	0.13%	EUR	2 500	100 000	1.7.2019	1.7.2026	annually	241 727	233 742
TATSK KD4	0.125%	EUR	300	100 000	5.3.2021	5.3.2025	annually	29 852	28 836
TATSK KD5	3.375%	EUR	5 000	100 000	31.1.2023	31.1.2026	annually	514 628	513 831
TB KD6	0.00%	EUR	25 000	1 000	3.11.2023	3.11.2025	no coupon	24 341	23 575
TB KD7	2.75%	EUR	5 000	100 000	9.10.2024	9.10.2028	annually	500 270	-
Uncovered bonds									
TB FLOAT1	6M EUR EURIBOR	EUR	1 000	100 000	26.10.2020	26.10.2027	semi-annually	102 447	103 181
TB FIX1	0.50%	EUR	250	100 000	26.10.2020	26.10.2027	annually	24 772	24 684
TB FVHDG GREEN	0.50%	EUR	3 000	100 000	23.4.2021	23.4.2028	annually	283 630	273 517
TB FIX2	3.20%	EUR	70 981	1 000	10.10.2022	9.10.2026	annually	71 445	71 414
TB GREEN – repaid	5.50%	EUR	-	100 000	25.10.2022	25.10.2025	annually	-	201 918
TB FIX3 – repaid	3.60%	EUR	-	1 000	28.10.2022	28.10.2025	annually	-	50 302
TB GREEN FVHDG2	7.50%	USD	200	100 000	10.11.2022	10.11.2029	semi-annually	19 420	18 618
TB GREEN2	5.95%	EUR	3 000	100 000	17.2.2023	17.2.2026	annually	315 155	314 819
TB ZERO	0.00%	EUR	7 000	1 000	26.5.2023	11.5.2026	no coupon	6 450	6 071
TB GREEN FVHDG3	4.97%	EUR	3 500	100 000	29.4.2024	29.4.2030	annually	369 268	-
TB FIX4	3.75%	EUR	1 000	50 000	29.10.2024	29.10.2029	annually	50 298	-
Total issued bonds								2 662 250	1 998 383

In addition to the above covered bonds, the Bank has also issued covered bonds which were not sold (face value of EUR 970 000 thousand, carrying amount of EUR 937 809 thousand). The above covered bonds are included in the off-balance sheet accounts and the Bank may use them as collateral.

The Bank issues covered bonds as one of the financing sources on the capital markets. For the purposes of meeting the requirements for eligible liabilities, the Bank also issued unsecured non-subordinated bonds.

The bond-related rights are governed by generally-binding legal regulations and relevant documentation (securities prospectus, issue or final terms), which the issuer publishes on its website.

All bonds issued by the Bank are book-entry, bearer and freely transferable. They are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

26. Liabilities from hedging derivatives

	2024	2023
Negative fair value of financial derivatives for fair value hedging of interest rate risk	198 948	196 582
Micro interest rate contracts	98 937	91 636
Portfolio interest rate contracts	100 011	104 946
Total	198 948	196 582

A detailed overview of liabilities from hedging transactions is shown in Note "[*Fair value hedges related to hedging transactions*](#)".

27. Provisions

Movements in provisions as at 31 December 2024:

	As at 1 January 2024	Creation/ (Release)	Usage	As at 31 December 2024
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 1)	7 530	205	-	7 735
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 2)	1 723	393	-	2 116
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 3)	375	(168)	-	207
Litigation	22 547	(125)	(156)	22 266
Provisions for employee benefits	5 326	732	(30)	6 028
Employee provisions	21 344	11 319	(10 156)	22 507
Other provisions	219	(61)	-	158
Total	59 064	12 295	(10 342)	61 017

Movements in provisions as at 31 December 2023:

	As at 1 January 2023	Creation/ (Release)	Usage	As at 31 December 2023
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 1)	6 935	595	-	7 530
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 2)	4 604	(2 881)	-	1 723
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 3)	569	(194)	-	375
Litigation	22 062	734	(249)	22 547
Provisions for employee benefits	4 294	1 073	(41)	5 326
Employee provisions	18 601	11 001	(8 258)	21 344
Other provisions	304	(85)	-	219
Total	57 369	10 243	(8 548)	59 064

Key assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of provisions for employee benefits:

Annual discount rate	3.53 %
Future actual annual rate of salary increases	2.00 %
Annual employee turnover	2.30 % – 6.30 %
Retirement age	According to the applicable legislation

Long-term provisions for employee benefits are calculated using the valid mortality tables issued by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

The Bank does not have pension arrangements separate from the state pension system of the Slovak Republic. Pursuant to the Slovak legal regulations, an employer is obliged to pay contributions to social security, sickness insurance, health insurance, accident insurance, unemployment insurance, and contributions to a guarantee fund set as a percentage of the assessment base. These expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which an employee was entitled to a salary.

28. Current tax liability

	2024	2023
Current tax liability	12 207	13 741
Total	12 207	13 741

29. Other liabilities

	2024	2023
Unbilled liabilities	48 097	35 718
Other liabilities to the state budget	1 949	1 507
Social fund payables	1 983	1 879
Liabilities to employees	11 571	9 329
Other liabilities	5 387	4 942
Total	68 987	53 375

30. Equity

Equity, except for the profit for the current year, consists of:

	2024	2023
Share capital – ordinary shares	56 873	56 873
Share capital – preference shares	7 453	7 453
Treasury shares	(2 217)	(1 199)
Share premium	298 810	298 654
Reserve and other funds	14 446	14 446
Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2 203)	(3 473)
Retained earnings (excluding profit after tax for the current year)	914 557	843 153
AT1 capital	100 000	100 000
Total	1 387 719	1 315 907

The type, form, nature, number and face value of ordinary shares and preference shares issued by the Bank:

Type	Ordinary shares	Ordinary shares	Preference shares
Form	Registered	Registered	Registered
Nature	Book-entry	Book-entry	Book-entry
Number	60 616 pcs	2 095 pcs	1 863 357 pcs
Face value per share	EUR 800	EUR 4 000	EUR 4
Issue No. (ISIN)	SK1110001502	SK1110015510	SK1110007186
	series 01-05		SK1110008424
			SK1110010131
			SK1110012103
			SK1110013937
			SK1110014901
			SK1110016237
			SK1110016591

Movements in ordinary and preference shares during 2024:

Number of shares	1 Jan 2024	Purchase/sale	31 Dec 2024
Ordinary shares: EUR 800	60 616	-	60 616
Ordinary shares: EUR 4 000	2 095	-	2 095
Preference shares	1 847 426	11 892	1 835 534

Description of rights:

Each holder of an ordinary share is the Bank's shareholder. Each shareholder enjoys their fundamental shareholder rights resulting from the Commercial Code and from the Bank's Articles of Association, mainly:

- The right to share in the Bank's profit (dividend), based on the proportion of the total face value of their shares to the total face value of all shareholders;
- The right to attend the General Meeting, vote at the General Meeting, ask for information thereon and explanations regarding the Bank's issues and/or issues concerning the controlled entities and related to the agenda of the General Meeting, make motions at the General Meeting; and
- The right to share in the liquidation balance.

Each holder of preference shares has similar rights as holders of ordinary shares; the only difference is that the preference shares are not equipped with the right to vote at a General Meeting, except for cases in which the law assigns a voting right to such shares. A preferential right to dividends is attached to preference shares and solely consists of the right to a dividend amounting to a fixed multiple of the dividend awarded at the distribution of profit to shareholders holding the ordinary shares according to the formula: $DPA = 1.001 \times DKA800/200 = 1.001 \times DKA4000/1000$ (DPA – preferential dividend per preference share at a face value of EUR 4, DKA800 – dividend per ordinary share at a face value of EUR 800, and DKA4000 – dividend per ordinary share at a face value of EUR 4 000).

A voting right exercisable at the General Meeting is determined by the face value of the share, where one vote is assigned to each share at a face value of EUR 800 and five voting rights are assigned to each ordinary share at a face value of EUR 4 000. If the law requires voting by the preference shareholders, their voting is conducted separately and each preference share at a face value of EUR 4 is assigned one vote.

Ordinary shares are publicly tradable on stock markets, preference shares are not publicly tradable. The Bank creates a share premium fund from ordinary and preference share premiums.

Reserve fund and other funds: The Bank established a reserve fund at 10 % of the share capital, which is intended to cover losses. The reserve fund was replenished annually with 10 % of net profit, up to 20% of the Bank's share capital, but not less than the minimum reserve fund stipulated by the applicable law. The Bank created a special-purpose reserve fund in accordance with the Methodological Instruction of the Ministry of Finance from exchange rate differences of foreign capital resulting from devaluation. Its use is intended to cover the losses from banking transactions.

In August 2018, the Bank issued subordinated AT1 capital investment certificates in the amount of EUR 100 000 thousand with the interest rate of 12M EURIBOR + 6.50 % meeting the requirements for Tier 1 capital.

The AT1 capital investment certificate is a perpetual instrument without the obligation to deliver cash. The Bank may, at its discretion, repay the certificate no earlier than 5 years after issue. Early repayment must be approved by the Supervisory Board of the Bank and the regulator. AT1 capital investment certificates comply with the definition of an equity instrument in accordance with IAS 32.

31. Valuable items received for custody and management

The Bank recognises valuable items received for custody and management at fair values. Valuable items received for custody and management are not owned by the Bank. As a result, they are not part of its assets, and are included in the off-balance sheet.

	2024	2023
Valuable items received for custody	14 854	18 118
Merchandise and warehouse trust receipts	12 759	13 258
Gold	2 095	4 860
Valuable items received for depositary management	8 717 832	7 508 096
Securities	8 717 832	7 508 096
Total	8 732 686	7 526 214

In addition to the Bank's function as depositary under the Securities Act, the Bank provides standard securities management services for the Parent Company (Raiffeisen Bank International). The volume of securities managed on behalf of RBI amounted to EUR 4 804 936 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 3 924 866 thousand).

While acting as a depositary for the amounts in the table above, in accordance with its function of a depositary for Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s. ("TAM"), as at 31 December 2024 the Bank recognised securities deposited for management by TAM mutual funds in the amount of EUR 1 720 761 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 1 473 079 thousand) in the off-balance sheet accounts.

32. Sale and repurchase agreements

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the following repurchase transactions were made:

	2024	2023
Repo deals (debtor)		
Deposits from banks	150 980	-
Total	150 980	-

As collateral for the received repurchase transactions, the Bank provided debt securities and loans at the carrying amount of EUR 157 436 thousand of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

	2024	2023
Reverse repo deals (creditor)		
Loans and advances to banks	49 643	52 652
Total	49 643	52 652

As part of the reverse repo deals, the Bank received debt securities as collateral at fair value of EUR 37 760 thousand.

33. Assets pledged as collateral

Liabilities secured by the Bank's assets:

	2024	2023
Deposits from banks measured at amortised cost – Received loans from the National Bank of Slovakia	-	2 285 200
Deposits from banks measured at amortised cost – REPO loans received from banks	150 980	-
Liabilities from debt securities	1 419 364	933 859
Financial liabilities held for trading – Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	204 640	5 533
Total	1 774 984	3 224 592

Collateral attributable to the aforementioned liabilities comprised the following assets recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2024	2023
Other demand deposits	365	1 334
Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	122 850	127 820
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	2 884 051	2 922 626
Debt securities held for trading	-	4 577
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	95 175
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	189 614	1 533 274
Total	3 196 880	4 684 806

Other pledged assets without a liability:

	2024	2023
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	3 065 947	931 261
Total	3 065 947	931 261

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank determined the volume of mortgage loans usable as collateral for future issues of covered bonds in the amount of EUR 1 902 513 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 1 816 144 thousand).

The Bank opened margin accounts as collateral for its derivative transactions. The amount of cash deposited by the Bank in margin accounts depends on the volume and risk exposures of the deals made. The amount of cash deposited in margin accounts equals the amount of assets pledged as collateral and is recognised under “*Financial assets measured at amortised cost*”.

The Bank repaid all TLTRO loans. As a result, it has no government bonds and bonds issued by the banking sector held in the portfolio of securities measured at amortised cost pledged in favour of the NBS (31 December 2023: EUR 1 602 701 thousand). However, as part of liquidity management, the Bank preventively retained an open position for debt securities. The Bank does not have the option to draw an intraday loan for the pledged securities (31 December 2023: the Bank did not have this option). The Bank had not drawn any financing from the central bank as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: also no drawing, except for TLTRO).

The Bank has determined the amount of highly liquid assets usable as collateral in the monetary policy operations of the European Central Bank, except for deposits with central banks and other banks for the following financial assets:

	2024 Face value	2024 Carrying amount
Government bonds	3 692 316	3 719 281
Bonds issued by other sectors	281 685	280 233
Corporate loans	193 768	193 828
Total	4 167 769	4 193 342

34. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the Bank's statement of financial position or are subject to an enforceable/unenforceable master netting arrangement or a similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the Bank's statement of financial position or not.

The following table provides an overview of framework agreements for offsetting the assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

	Asset/Liability in the statement of financial position	Value not offset in the statement of financial position: Financial instrument	Net value
Assets:			
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	79 567	79 549	18
Total assets	79 567	79 549	18
Liabilities:			
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	205 416	79 549	125 867
Total liabilities	205 416	79 549	125 867

The following table provides an overview of framework agreements for offsetting assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Asset/Liability in the statement of financial position</i>	<i>Value not offset in the statement of financial position: Financial instrument</i>	<i>Net value</i>
Assets:			
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	72 197	72 063	134
Total assets	72 197	72 063	134
Liabilities:			
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	204 062	72 063	131 999
Total liabilities	204 062	72 063	131 999

35. Fair value hedges relating to hedging transactions

The Bank uses interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk related to issued debt securities – mortgage bonds and debentures from the debt securities portfolio and debt securities from the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in fair values of these interest rate swaps as a result of interest rate changes offset, to a large extent, changes in the fair values of issued mortgage bonds and debentures caused by changes in risk-free interest rates. Hedging was effective during the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2024, in relation to the above hedging instruments, the Bank recognised a net profit in the amount of EUR 25 540 thousand. As at 31 December 2023, in relation to the hedging instruments, the Bank recognised a net profit in the amount of EUR 36 816 thousand. As at 31 December 2024, the net loss from hedged items related to the hedged risk amounted to EUR 25 142 thousand. As at 31 December 2023, the Bank recognised a net loss of EUR 37 165 thousand. Both items are recognised in Note “Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss”.

The following tables provide an overview of receivables and payables from hedging transactions as at 31 December 2024:

The table below shows the periods when cash flow hedges are expected:

	<i>Up to 3 Months</i>	<i>More than 3 months, up to 1 year</i>	<i>More than 1 year, up to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>
Financial derivatives for fair value hedging	-	620 000	3 831 847	2 081 986
Total interest rate transactions	-	620 000	3 831 847	2 081 986

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedging instruments:

	<i>Face value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Assets – Fair value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Liabilities – Fair value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness</i>
Interest rate risk	2 641 672	21 169	100 011	8 650
Micro financial derivatives for fair value hedging	2 641 672	21 169	100 011	8 650
Interest rate risk	3 892 160	47 346	98 937	16 890
Portfolio financial derivatives for fair value hedging	3 892 160	47 346	98 937	16 890

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedged items:

	<i>Assets – Carrying amount of the hedged item</i>	<i>Liabilities – Carrying amount of the hedged item</i>	<i>Face value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount</i>	<i>Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness</i>
Debt securities	1 133 365	-	1 121 672	45 783	19 648
Loans and advances	1 960 000	-	1 960 000	24 806	7 270
Deposits from customers	-	1 932 160	1 932 160	(20 343)	(24 160)
Debt securities issued	-	1 512 811	1 520 000	(18 301)	(27 900)
Hedged financial instruments	3 093 365	3 444 971	6 533 832	31 945	(25 142)

The following tables provide an overview of receivables and payables from hedging transactions as at 31 December 2023:

The table below shows the periods when cash flow hedges are expected:

	<i>Up to 3 Months</i>	<i>More than 3 months, up to 1 year</i>	<i>More than 1 year, up to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>
Financial derivatives for fair value hedging	-	128 000	2 392 891	1 795 360
Total interest rate transactions	-	128 000	2 392 891	1 795 360

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedging instruments:

	<i>Face value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Assets – Fair value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Liabilities – Fair value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness</i>
Interest rate risk	1 384 460	10 648	91 636	(10 376)
Micro financial derivatives for fair value hedging	1 384 460	10 648	91 636	(10 376)
Interest rate risk	2 931 792	37 696	104 947	47 192
Portfolio financial derivatives for fair value hedging	2 931 792	37 696	104 947	47 192

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedged items:

	<i>Assets – Carrying amount of the hedged item</i>	<i>Liabilities – Carrying amount of the hedged item</i>	<i>Face value of the hedging instrument</i>	<i>Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount</i>	<i>Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness</i>
Debt securities	688 901	-	686 460	22 430	38 873
Loans and advances	1 300 000	-	1 300 000	17 536	25 411
Deposits from customers	-	1 631 792	1 631 792	(44 503)	(72 603)
Debt securities issued	-	649 708	698 000	(46 177)	(28 846)
Hedged financial instruments	1 988 901	2 281 500	4 316 252	(50 714)	(37 165)

36. Derivative financial instruments

The total volume of unsettled derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Face values by maturity				Fair values	
	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Positive (Note 15 and Note 19)	Negative (Note 24 and Note 26)
a) Interest rate contracts for hedging	620 000	3 831 847	2 081 986	6 533 832	68 515	(198 948)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	620 000	3 831 847	2 081 986	6 533 832	68 515	(198 948)
b) Interest-rate contracts for trading	781 046	739 091	91 900	1 612 037	11 153	(10 680)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	713 829	630 263	91 900	1 435 992	10 237	(10 149)
Interest rate options-buy	36 109	62 211	-	98 320	701	(217)
Interest rate options-sell	31 109	46 617	-	77 725	215	(314)
Stock exchange products:						
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	423 101	-	-	423 101	2 604	(390)
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	354 554	-	-	354 554	2 498	(169)
Currency-interest rate swaps						
Currency forwards	42 679	-	-	42 679	102	(220)
Currency options-buy	13 651	-	-	13 651	3	-
Currency options-sell	12 217	-	-	12 217	1	(1)
Total	1 824 146	4 570 938	2 173 886	8 568 970	82 272	(210 018)

The total volume of unsettled derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2023 was as follows:

	<i>Face values by maturity</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Fair values</i>	
	<i>Up to 1 year</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>		<i>Positive (Note 15 and Note 19)</i>	<i>Negative (Note 24 and Note 26)</i>
a) Interest rate contracts for hedging	128 000	2 392 891	1 795 360	4 316 251	48 344	(196 582)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	128 000	2 392 891	1 795 360	4 316 251	48 344	(196 582)
b) Interest-rate contracts for trading	449 147	719 635	75 750	1 244 532	19 895	(18 711)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	420 000	594 516	75 750	1 090 266	18 258	(17 924)
Interest rate options-buy	132	74 222	-	74 354	1 637	-
Interest rate options-sell	56	50 897	-	50 953	-	(787)
Stock exchange products:						
Interest rate futures	28 959	-	-	28 959	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	607 954	-	-	607 954	4 510	(3 747)
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	494 631	-	-	494 631	3 754	(3 114)
Currency-interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency forwards	62 151	-	-	62 151	212	(101)
Currency options-buy	24 562	-	-	24 562	543	-
Currency options-sell	26 610	-	-	26 610	1	(532)
Total	1 185 101	3 112 526	1 871 110	6 168 737	72 749	(219 040)

37. Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments at fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Where market prices are available (in this case, in particular, for securities and derivatives traded on a stock exchange and on functioning markets), the fair value estimate is based on market prices. All other financial instruments were valued on the basis of internal valuation models, including present value or option price models, or an external expert opinion was used.

The following table shows a summary of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided into Levels 1 to 3 based on fair value measurements as at 31 December 2024:

<i>Financial assets at fair value</i>	<i>Level 1*</i>	<i>Level 2**</i>	<i>Level 3***</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets held for trading	9 588	13 757	-	23 345
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading	-	13 757	-	13 757
Debt securities	9 588	-	-	9 588
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	8 020	4 025	12 045
Equity securities	-	4 509	-	4 509
Debt securities	-	3 511	-	3 511
Mutual fund certificates	-	-	4 025	4 025
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	43 392	48 765	2 300	94 457
Equity instruments	-	-	2 300	2 300
Debt securities	43 392	48 765	-	92 157
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	68 515	-	68 515
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	68 515	-	68 515
Total	52 980	139 057	6 325	198 362

<i>Financial liabilities at fair value</i>	<i>Level 1*</i>	<i>Level 2**</i>	<i>Level 3***</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	11 070	-	11 070
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for trading	-	11 070	-	11 070
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	198 948	-	198 948
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	198 948	-	198 948
Total	-	210 018	-	210 018

* Level 1 – derived from listed prices on active markets.

** Level 2 – derived from active markets other than prices for identical assets or liabilities.

*** Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows a summary of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided into Levels 1 to 3 based on fair value measurements as at 31 December 2023:

Financial assets at fair value	Level 1*	Level 2**	Level 3***	Total
Financial assets held for trading	4 577	24 405	-	28 982
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments for trading	-	24 405	-	24 405
Debt securities	4 577	-	-	4 577
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	11 563	3 886	15 449
Equity securities	-	6 079	-	6 079
Debt securities	-	5 484	-	5 484
Mutual fund certificates	-	-	3 886	3 886
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	42 848	58 655	2 187	103 690
Equity instruments	-	-	2 187	2 187
Debt securities	42 848	58 655	-	101 503
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	48 344	-	48 344
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	48 344	-	48 344
Total	47 425	142 967	6 073	196 465
Financial liabilities at fair value	Level 1*	Level 2**	Level 3***	Total
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	22 458	-	22 458
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for trading	-	22 458	-	22 458
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	196 582	-	196 582
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	196 582	-	196 582
Total	-	219 040	-	219 040

* Level 1 – derived from listed prices on active markets.

** Level 2 – derived from active markets other than prices for identical assets or liabilities.

*** Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data.

Movements between Level 1 and Level 2

During 2024, there were no movements in bonds measured at fair value that were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 based on a change in the bond price source.

Movements in Level 3 financial instruments at fair value

If there is at least one significant parameter of the measurement that is not observable on the market, this instrument is assigned to Level 3 measured at fair value. The following table shows changes in the financial instruments at fair value whose valuation models are based on unobservable inputs:

	As at 31 December 2023	Increase/ Decrease	Revaluation: Profit/loss	Revaluation: Other comprehensive income	As at 31 December 2024
Mutual fund certificates	3 886	936	(797)	-	4 025
Equity securities	2 187	108	-	5	2 300
Total	6 073	1 044	(797)	5	6 325

Qualitative information on financial instruments for Level 3 measurements:

Financial instrument	Valuation method	Fair value	Significant unobser- vable inputs	Range of unobser- vable vstupov	Positive sensitivity*	Negative sensitivity*
Mutual fund certificates	Net asset value	4 025	deduction	20 – 50%	403	(403)
Equity securities	Market value	2 300	-	-	230	(230)
Total		6 325			633	(633)

* Equity investments measured at net asset value – price deterioration between -10% and +10%.

Financial instruments recognised at amortised cost

For the purposes of valuation of non-impaired receivables to banks and customers, the Bank uniformly implemented an approach applicable to the whole Group. For valuation of retail and corporate portfolios the method of discounting future cash flows until maturity is used.

For the retail portfolio, future cash flows are discounted by a rate that takes into consideration the actual market situation and specific risk factors of the respective retail sub-portfolios. For the corporate portfolio, future cash flows are discounted by a rate that takes into consideration the actual market situation and risk specific factors of the respective transactions.

The calculation of fair values of the respective transactions comprises of two essential steps:

1. Determination of future cash flows at the level of individual transactions representing the loan receivable;
2. Calculation of the respective discount rate that takes into consideration factors such as:
 - Market rates
 - Client's credit quality
 - Liquidity
 - Administration expenses

For the discounted future cash flows method, components of the discount factor taking into consideration a credit quality, level of liquidity costs and market rates change during the lifetime of the transaction (depending on the current situation at the time of the respective cash flows), while for example administrative costs are constant all the time at a level given by calibration at the beginning of the transaction.

As regards debt securities measured at amortised cost and liabilities from debt securities measured at amortised cost, if market prices are available, the Bank classifies the securities to Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Bank measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices and classifies the security to Level 2. For valuation of the defaulted portfolio, the Bank recognises as fair value the net value of the respective exposures, which represents the gross amount less any impairment allowances.

Fixed interest liabilities to banks or customers were remeasured to fair values, which were different than their carrying amount in the statement of financial position, provided that their remaining maturity exceeded one year. Floating interest liabilities were taken into account only if the interest extension period was longer than 1 year. Only then the discounting on the basis of the anticipated interest rate in line with market rates will have a significant impact.

The Bank used the income approach to calculate the fair value of its liabilities to banks and customers. Within the income approach, it applied the present value technique. The Bank used the discounted rate calculated by the discount rate adjustment technique to discount future contractual cash flows. The table below does not include the item “Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging”.

	Fair value as at 2024	Carrying amount as at 2024	Fair value as at 2023	Carrying amount as at 2023
Assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	18 190 590	18 394 045	16 843 819	17 395 293
Loans and advances to banks	173 158	173 158	194 778	194 778
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	173 158	173 158	194 778	194 778
Loans and advances to customers	14 152 867	14 273 776	13 533 622	13 964 427
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	14 152 867	14 273 776	13 533 622	13 964 427
Debt securities	3 864 565	3 947 111	3 115 419	3 236 088
of which Level 1	3 320 968	3 410 877	2 694 038	2 821 814
of which Level 2	543 597	536 234	421 381	414 274
of which Level 3	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	58 942	58 942	58 942	58 942
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	58 942	58 942	58 942	58 942

	<i>Fair value as at 2024</i>	<i>Carrying amount as at 2024</i>	<i>Fair value as at 2023</i>	<i>Carrying amount as at 2023</i>
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	18 710 400	18 713 041	20 136 909	20 219 254
Deposits from banks	294 294	294 294	2 426 319	2 426 319
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	294 294	294 294	2 426 319	2 426 319
Deposits from customers	15 698 138	15 710 165	15 677 253	15 744 880
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	15 698 138	15 710 165	15 677 253	15 744 880
Liabilities from debt securities	2 671 636	2 662 250	1 983 665	1 998 383
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	2 671 636	2 662 250	1 983 665	1 998 383
of which Level 3	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	46 332	46 332	49 672	49 672
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	46 332	46 332	49 672	49 672

38. Risk report

Credit risk

The Bank bears a credit risk, i.e. the risk that the counterparty will not be able to fully repay the amounts owed at their maturity. The Bank classifies loan exposure borne by the Bank by setting limits of risk accepted with respect to one debtor, or a group of debtors, and with respect to individual countries. The aforementioned risks are monitored on a regular basis and reviewed at least annually. Exposure to one debtor, including banks and securities dealers, is also limited by partial limits set for balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures, and by daily limits of exposure in relation to items traded, such as forward foreign currency contracts. The actual exposure is compared to set limits on a daily basis.

The loan exposure is managed based on regular analyses of the ability of debtors and potential debtors to repay the principal amount and interest and using potential adjustments to such loan limits. Credit risks are also partially managed by collaterals and guarantees received from private individuals or legal entities.

The Bank assesses and manages credit risk of retail debtors using scoring models (probability of default estimation) developed for individual products, or a specific client. Another important tool in credit quality management is the system of credit approval by risk assessment specialists, whose goal is to optimise the portfolio yields in relation to the risk borne by the Bank. The regular monitoring of the existing loan portfolio quality and trends in the portfolio together with appropriate strategies to maintain the quality of the existing portfolio are also important components that contribute to maintaining the entire portfolio quality and the targeted level of risk costs of the Bank. The impact of climate risk, primarily physical risk, is reflected in a higher estimate of the loss given default for products secured by residential real estate.

When collecting receivables, the Bank uses a broad scale of tools and collection strategies depending on the type and amount of receivables. The Bank uses both internal and external sources to collect receivables. In the event of an unsuccessful collection of receivables from clients, the receivables are forwarded to external agencies specialising in the enforcement of receivables. Receivables with higher amounts and specific receivables are dealt with by an in-house expert team in co-operation with the legal department and other professional units of the Bank.

As part of credit risk monitoring and management, the Bank also closely observes the area of exposure and residual risks.

Exposure risk represents the risk resulting from the concentration of the Bank's transactions with an entity, a group of economically-related parties, state, geographical area, industry sector, collateral provider, etc. The risk is closely related to both exposures in the Banking Book and exposures in the Trading Book. To manage exposure risk effectively, the Bank focuses on quality portfolio management and its adequate diversification while adhering to set exposure limits (large assets exposure and others). The Bank also develops methods for exposure risk quantification.

The climate risk as part of the credit risk is fully reflected through the transfer risk as part of client assessment and loan application, which also result in a client's E-scoring. The Bank takes into account ESG-related corporate information provided by the client, internal models and external third-party inputs. The physical risk is fully reflected in the appraisal of property used as collateral for a loan.

Residual risk represents the risk stemming from the insufficient enforceability of rights arising to the Bank from security received against credit risk. The Bank eliminates this risk in particular by means of consistently observing legal and operational requirements, conservative valuation and revaluation methods, and by applying appropriate discounts depending on the type and quality of the received collateral.

The Bank also bears a credit risk in trading with OTC derivatives. This risk is monitored on a daily basis and mitigated by collateral contracts which allow the Bank to request additional collateral from the counterparty to ensure at least the current value of the derivative transactions with the counterparty. For counterparties that are not financial institutions, the Bank requires, in addition to the current value, a potential future value of derivatives within the 10-day horizon. In the event of failure to provide the relevant collateral, the Bank has the right to terminate all derivative transactions with the counterparty prematurely, offsetting the individual losses and gains, and the potential resulting loss to the client is realised against the collateral provided by the client.

The table below shows the maximum amount of credit risk regardless of received collateral:

	2024	2023
<i>Credit risk related to balance sheet assets:</i>		
Cash and other demand deposits	251 904	248 293
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	3 954 534
Financial assets held for trading	23 345	28 982
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	12 045	15 449
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	94 457	103 690
Financial assets at amortised cost	18 418 851	17 412 830
Receivables from hedging derivatives	68 515	48 344
Other assets	29 601	18 715
Total	20 396 336	21 830 837

	2024	2023
<i>Credit risk related to off-balance sheet items:</i>		
Contingent liabilities from guarantees and letters of credit	802 225	772 086
Irrevocable loan commitments/"stand-by facility"	1 227 188	983 003
Revocable loan commitments/"stand-by facility"	2 639 144	2 403 809
Total	4 668 557	4 158 898

The table below shows a summary of the quality of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024:

	Total carrying amount	Carrying amount – Stage 1 *	Carrying amount – Stage 2 **	Carrying amount – Stage 3 ***	Carrying amount – POCI ****	Impairment allowances Stage 1	Impairment allowances – Stage 2	Impairment allowances – Stage 3	Impairment allowances – POCI	Net carrying amount
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	18 645 882	17 365 937	1 044 531	228 130	7 284	43 503	42 158	137 527	3 844	18 418 850
Loans and advances to banks	173 157	172 880	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	173 157
Loans and advances to customers	14 499 761	13 232 232	1 032 115	228 130	7 284	42 550	42 064	137 527	3 844	14 273 776
Public sector	1 338	1 319	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 337
Corporate clients	6 184 337	5 787 415	332 839	58 576	5 507	23 233	9 429	33 374	3 302	6 114 999
Retail clients	8 314 086	7 443 498	699 257	169 554	1 777	19 316	32 635	104 153	542	8 157 440
Debt securities	3 948 158	3 936 019	12 139	-	-	953	94	-	-	3 947 111
Banks	224 710	224 710	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	224 681
Public sector	3 692 018	3 692 018	-	-	-	883	-	-	-	3 691 135
Corporate clients	31 430	19 291	12 139	-	-	41	94	-	-	31 295
Change in fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging	24 806	24 806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 806
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*****	92 181	92 181	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	92 157
Debt securities	92 181	92 181	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	92 157
Banks	54 415	54 415	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	54 407
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	37 766	37 766	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	37 750
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	4 668 557	4 418 014	248 292	2 251	-	7 735	2 116	207	-	4 658 499

* Stage 1 – without a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

** Stage 2 – with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, but not credit impaired.

*** Stage 3 – credit impaired.

**** POCI – recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition.

***** Equity instruments are not included.

The table below shows a summary of the quality of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2023:

	Total carrying amount	Carrying amount – Stage 1 *	Carrying amount – Stage 2 **	Carrying amount – Stage 3 ***	Carrying amount – POCI ****	Impairment allowances Stage 1	Impairment allowances – Stage 2	Impairment allowances – Stage 3	Impairment allowances – POCI	Net carrying amount
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	17 638 074	16 013 172	1 417 730	199 220	7 952	52 455	52 781	115 543	4 465	17 412 830
Loans and advances to banks	194 778	194 778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194 778
Loans and advances to customers	14 188 293	12 592 658	1 388 463	199 220	7 952	51 243	52 615	115 543	4 465	13 964 427
Public sector	2 129	2 124	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	2 123
Corporate clients	6 080 924	5 443 439	583 423	48 115	5 947	22 779	15 037	22 392	3 995	6 016 721
Retail clients	8 105 240	7 147 095	805 035	151 105	2 005	28 458	37 578	93 151	470	7 945 583
Debt securities	3 237 466	3 208 199	29 267	-	-	1 212	166	-	-	3 236 088
Banks	163 144	151 099	12 045	-	-	35	20	-	-	163 089
Public sector	3 054 737	3 049 668	5 069	-	-	1 144	89	-	-	3 053 504
Corporate clients	19 585	7 432	12 153	-	-	33	57	-	-	19 495
Change in fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging	17 537	17 537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 537
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*****	101 565	94 718	6 847	-	-	47	15	-	-	101 503
Debt securities	101 565	94 718	6 847	-	-	47	15	-	-	101 503
Banks	64 242	57 395	6 847	-	-	14	15	-	-	64 213
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	37 323	37 323	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	37 290
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	4 158 898	3 843 289	313 648	1 961	-	7 530	1 723	375	-	4 149 270

* Stage 1 – without a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

** Stage 2 – with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, but not credit impaired.

*** Stage 3 – credit impaired.

**** POCI – recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition.

***** Equity instruments are not included.

The summary below presents net carrying amount of overdue financial assets measured at amortised cost and overdue financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 31 December 2024:

	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			POCI		POCI
	Stage 1 ≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 1 > 90 days	Stage 2 ≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 2 > 90 days	Stage 3 ≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 3 > 90 days	POCI ≤ 30 days	> 30 days < 90 days	> 90 days
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	165 289	4 996	193	55 544	11 684	745	8 565	11 160	54 859	806	28	57
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	106 977	2	-	12 087	739	2	1 136	749	18 475	526	-	24
Retail clients	58 312	4 994	193	43 457	10 945	743	7 429	10 411	36 384	280	28	33
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	165 289	4 996	193	55 544	11 684	745	8 565	11 160	54 859	806	28	57

The summary below presents net carrying amount of overdue financial assets measured at amortised cost and overdue financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 31 December 2023:

	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			POCI		POCI
	Stage 1 ≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 1 > 90 days	Stage 2 ≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 2 > 90 days	Stage 3 ≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 3 > 90 days	POCI ≤ 30 days	> 30 days < 90 days	> 90 days
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	150 494	1 950	87	81 833	17 957	951	24 886	9 458	32 070	299	117	129
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	98 458	35	-	32 154	3 154	4	19 315	514	2 007	27	-	99
Retail clients	52 037	1 915	87	49 679	14 804	947	5 571	8 944	30 063	272	117	30
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150 494	1 950	87	81 833	17 957	951	24 886	9 458	32 070	299	117	129

The following summary presents an analysis of the impaired portfolio of financial assets and portfolio of assets recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Recoverable value of received collateral
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	64 082	36 677	18 119
Retail clients	171 332	104 694	48 155
Total	235 414	141 371	66 274

The following summary presents an analysis of the impaired portfolio of financial assets and portfolio of assets recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Recoverable value of received collateral
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	54 061	26 388	26 468
Retail clients	153 111	93 620	46 606
Total	207 172	120 008	73 074

The summary of individual types of received collateral for financial assets at recoverable value is provided as follows:

	2024	2023
Collateralisation of issued loans		
Cash and cash equivalents	94 828	11 327
Guarantees	251 128	309 654
Securities	42 125	49 871
Real estate	8 145 662	7 823 945
Movables	63 570	40 758
Receivables and other collateral	133 031	139 640
Total	8 730 344	8 375 195

The summary of individual types of received collateral for contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items at recoverable value is provided as follows:

	2024	2023
Collateralisation of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items		
Cash and cash equivalents	27 342	49 329
Guarantees	160 948	131 734
Securities	5 988	5 809
Real estate	211 382	285 898
Movables	-	1 016
Receivables and other collaterals	105 923	113 552
Total	511 583	587 338

The summary below presents the quality of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) and non-overdue in accordance with the internal rating:

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Loans and advances to banks	172 880	277	194 778	-
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	60	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	172 820	-	194 778	-
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	277	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	13 059 191	956 853	12 437 668	1 276 817
Of which public sector:	1 320	18	2 124	5
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	829	18	1 622	5
Good credit rating	-	-	2	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	491	-	500	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
<i>of which corporate clients without project financing:</i>	4 082 270	271 920	3 753 389	494 555
Minimum risk	11 121	101	7 474	7
Excellent credit rating	157 496	1 420	45 715	961
Very good credit rating	1 196 182	6 218	1 372 026	6 428
Good credit rating	1 108 475	63 778	735 311	67 193
Standard credit rating	928 119	24 098	989 517	71 096
Ordinary credit rating	544 645	83 423	471 081	91 212
Sub-standard credit rating	132 742	50 072	125 040	202 100
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	3 202	9 601	6 643	10 243
Doubtful/high risk of default	287	33 209	582	45 315
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	1	-	-	-
<i>Of which corporate clients – project financing:</i>	1 597 759	47 653	1 590 986	51 876
Excellent project financing profile rating	1 034 235	10 133	824 293	4 430
Good project financing profile rating	562 806	4 980	766 693	17 314
Acceptable project financing profile rating	718	2 884	-	8 408
Weak project financing profile rating	-	29 656	-	21 724
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which retail clients:</i>	7 377 842	637 262	7 091 169	730 381
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	1 895 384	20 152	1 744 885	85 333
Good credit rating	4 453 323	279 361	4 286 671	284 850
Ordinary credit rating	743 953	164 142	765 974	146 053
Sub-standard credit rating	233 716	173 607	217 764	214 145
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	51 466	-	75 875	-

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Debt securities	3 936 019	12 139	3 208 199	29 267
Minimum risk	173 391	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	344 160	-	237 204	5 069
Very good credit rating	3 327 155	-	2 850 681	12 045
Good credit rating	91 313	-	120 314	12 153
Standard credit rating	-	12 139	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	17 168 090	969 269	15 840 645	1 306 084

The summary below presents the quality of the portfolio of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) in accordance with the internal rating:

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items to banks	118 341	2 019	133 537	3 250
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	149	-	160	-
Very good credit rating	118 042	2 000	132 929	3 250
Good credit rating	150	-	448	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	19	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items to customers	4 299 677	246 269	3 709 752	310 398
of which public sector:	245	904	2 173	275
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	17
Very good credit rating	236	880	1 365	258
Good credit rating	-	24	808	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	9	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
of which corporate clients without project financing:	3 454 807	88 588	2 688 744	198 918
Minimum risk	18 496	187	7 787	19
Excellent credit rating	269 358	692	87 578	1 435
Very good credit rating	1 221 343	17 905	1 159 829	27 547
Good credit rating	1 016 467	4 281	590 206	40 461
Standard credit rating	604 993	7 287	483 007	22 571
Ordinary credit rating	280 166	8 604	288 709	59 489
Sub-standard credit rating	41 615	41 359	68 755	27 517
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	979	1 108	2 849	3 061
Doubtful/high risk of default	138	7 158	24	10 552
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	1 252	7	-	6 266
of which corporate clients – project financing	255 838	-	305 437	10
Excellent project financing profile rating	96 418	-	136 037	-
Good project financing profile rating	159 420	-	169 400	-
Acceptable project financing profile rating	-	-	-	-
Weak project financing profile rating	-	-	-	10
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
of which retail clients:	588 787	156 777	713 398	111 195
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	40 125	5 044	60 620	-
Good credit rating	454 562	129 508	528 030	86 772
Standard credit rating	40 715	9 276	53 978	14 608
Sub-standard credit rating	8 465	4 159	8 329	6 587
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	44 920	8 790	62 441	3 228
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	4 418 018	248 288	3 843 289	313 648

The summary below presents the quality of the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) and non-overdue in accordance with the internal rating:

	2024		2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Debt securities	92 181	-	94 718	6 847
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	37 766	-	8 725	-
Very good credit rating	54 415	-	85 993	6 847
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*	92 181	-	94 718	6 847

* Equity investments are not included

The scoring system of the Bank's corporate clients (applied for the entire RBI Group) is based on the client's economic rating and complies with the rules of the Internal Rating Based Approach (IRB). The rating range has 28 grades from 1A to 10A for corporate clients, and 5 grades for project financing from 6.1 to 6.5.

The table below represents details of the rating scale:

Institution Rating Scale	10-Grade Rating Scale	28-Grade Rating Scale			Description
A1	0.5	1A	1B	1C	Minimum risk
A2	1.0	2A	2B	2C	Excellent credit rating
A3	1.5	3A	3B	3C	Very good credit rating
B1	2.0	4A	4B	4C	Good credit rating
B2	2.5	5A	5B	5C	Standard credit rating
B3	3.0	6A	6B	6C	Ordinary credit rating
B4	3.5	7A	7B	7C	Sub-standard credit rating
B5	4.0	8A	8B	8C	Significantly sub-standard credit rating
C	4.5	9A	9B	9C	Doubtful/high risk of default
D	5.0	10A			Defaulted

The summary below represents the net carrying amount of loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers by industry concentration risk:

	2024	2023
A. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	277 499	281 627
B. Mining and quarrying	1 731	2 204
C. Industrial production	809 869	733 613
D. Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning	264 431	323 263
E. Water supply	67 301	69 246
F. Construction	449 893	533 228
G. Wholesale and retail trade	762 480	808 053
H. Transport and storage	298 734	278 346
I. Accommodation and catering services	62 431	55 054
J. Information and communication	263 399	280 914
K. Financial and insurance activities	989 859	1 057 300
L. Real estate activities	1 477 920	1 400 732
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	497 186	386 428
N. Administrative and support services	112 855	85 531
O. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2 644	4 320
P. Education	9 325	10 514
Q. Health and social assistance	125 894	124 141
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	83 144	40 433
S. Other service activities	23 200	23 993
T. Activities of households, private households with domestic staff	7 867 138	7 660 265
Total	14 446 933	14 159 205

The structure of the Bank's credit risk exposure to the Slovak Republic (entities controlled by the Slovak Republic, guarantees issued by the Slovak Republic, and similar exposures) is as follows:

	2024	2023
Loans and advances to banks	1 497 620	3 954 543
Loans and advances to customers	178 308	193 499
Debt securities	3 134 598	2 647 142
Total	4 810 526	6 795 184

The following summary presents the change in the amount of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and advances measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 1</i>	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 2</i>	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 3</i>	<i>Impairment allowances - POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
As at 1 January 2024	51 243	52 615	115 543	4 465	223 866
Net changes due to credit risk change	(19 069)	(7 006)	57 342	(322)	30 945
Increase due to origin or acquisition	26 588	6 929	-	-	33 517
Decrease due to derecognition	(16 212)	(10 474)	(17 448)	(146)	(44 280)
Write-off	-	-	(17 783)	(92)	(17 875)
Unwinding	-	-	(126)	(61)	(187)
Foreign exchange differences and transfers	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
As at 31 December 2024	42 550	42 064	137 527	3 844	225 985

The following summary presents the change in the amount of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and advances measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 1</i>	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 2</i>	<i>Impairment allowances – stage 3</i>	<i>Impairment allowances - POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
As at 1 January 2023	35 627	58 327	126 760	3 938	224 652
Net changes due to credit risk change	2 994	(2 535)	28 404	1 760	30 623
Increase due to origin or acquisition	22 248	12 165	-	-	34 413
Decrease due to derecognition	(9 626)	(15 342)	(12 635)	(137)	(37 740)
Write-off	-	-	(27 130)	(512)	(27 642)
Unwinding	-	-	148	40	188
Foreign exchange differences and transfers	-	-	(4)	(624)	(628)
As at 31 December 2023	51 243	52 615	115 543	4 465	223 866

Sensitivity analysis of impairment allowances

The retail loan portfolio's sensitivity to the change of probability of default (PD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the PD scenario. In the event of a 10% increase/decrease in PD, the impact on the ECL of the retail loan portfolio would be +/- 2.3%.

The sensitivity of the retail loan portfolio to the change in the loss given default (LGD) was tested by a scenario of a 10% increase/decrease in the LGD. In the event of an increase, the impact on the ECL would be +7.4%. In the event of a decrease, the impact on the ECL would be -9.8%.

The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2) to the change of probability of default (PD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the PD scenario. In the event of a 10% increase/decrease in PD, the impact on the ECL of the corporate loan portfolio would be +/- 10%.

The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2) to the change in the loss given default (LGD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the LGD scenario. In the event of a 10% increase/decrease in LGD, the impact on the ECL of the corporate loan portfolio would be +/- 10%.

Non-performing exposures (NPE)

Non-performing exposures are defined in the technical standard governing the reporting of forborne exposures and non-performing exposures, as issued by the EBA (European Bank Authority).

Based on changes (implementation of IFRS 9), in line with the EBA standard definition (FINREP ANNEX III REV1/FINREP ANNEX V), cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits and government and corporate bonds purchased to the Banking Book are part of the share of non-performing exposures, resulting in a decrease of the indicator.

The table below presents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>Share of non-performing exposures</i>	<i>% coverage of non- performing exposures</i>
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	234 093	1.61 %	60.24 %
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	64 082	1.04 %	57.23 %
Retail clients	170 011	2.04 %	61.37 %
Debt securities	901	0.02 %	100.00 %
Total	234 994	1.16 %	60.39 %

The table below presents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>Share of non-performing exposures</i>	<i>% coverage of non- performing exposures</i>
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	205 931	1.45 %	58.26 %
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	54 061	0.89 %	48.81 %
Retail clients	151 870	1.87 %	61.62 %
Debt securities	901	0.03 %	100.00 %
Total	206 832	0.95 %	58.44 %

Forborne exposures

This section applies exclusively to non-default exposures based on Article 178 CRR. In the business sphere, when credit conditions change for the benefit of the client, the Bank differentiates between modified loans and forborne loans based on valid definitions in the technical standard (ITS) governing the reporting of forborne exposures and non-performing exposures, as issued by the EBA (European Banking Authority).

A key aspect when deciding whether a loan is forborne is the client's financial situation in the business sector at the time of forbearance (change in maturity or loan terms). If, on the basis of the client's creditworthiness (taking into account the internal early warning system), it can be assumed that the client has financial difficulties at the time of forbearance (eg change in loan terms), and if the change is treated as an easing of conditions, such loans are flagged as forborne exposures. If a loan previously classified as a non-performing loan (NPL, defaulted) and subsequently declassified as an NPL (after the reasons for default under Article 178 of the CRR ceased to exist) is modified as above (forbearance), or is in default for more than 30 days, such a loan is considered to be a non-performing exposure (NPE), regardless of whether there is a reason for default under Article 178 of the CRR. Such monitoring is performed over a two-year period after the loan is declassified as an NPL. The decision as to whether a loan is classified as defaulted and/or forborne is not a reason for the creation of a specific impairment allowance.

Under IFRS 9, non-defaulted forborne exposures are automatically transferred to Stage 2 and are therefore subject to lifetime expected credit losses. The transfer back to Stage 1 is only possible after all of the exit criteria have been met (including a trial period in the retail segment) and, at the same time, criteria for the classification to Stage 2 are not met (quantitative or qualitative).

The Bank may provide forbearance, ie modify the terms and conditions of repayment of its loan receivables if the client's financial situation is poor and the client would not be able to repay its obligations to the Bank in real time.

The summary below presents an analysis of forborne exposures as at 31 December 2024:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying value
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	118 180	(33 044)	85 136
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	80 451	(18 804)	61 647
Retail clients	37 729	(14 240)	23 489
Total	118 180	(33 044)	85 136

The summary below presents an analysis of forborne exposures as at 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowances	Net carrying value
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	109 682	(32 380)	77 302
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	74 634	(19 910)	54 724
Retail clients	35 048	(12 470)	22 578
Total	109 682	(32 380)	77 302

Default loan portfolio (NPL)

There is no definition of defaulted loans in the methodology of International Financial Reporting Standards. The Bank also uses impaired loans as the equivalent for non-performing loans.

To determine the client's default, the Bank mainly uses the following indicators, also depending on the client's segment: permanent delay in the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, bankruptcy or insolvency, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. In the retail portfolio, the Bank applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality threshold of 1 % of the gross carrying amount of all client credit exposures that the receivable must exceed. In the corporate portfolio, the Bank applies a limit that depends on the default type. In the event of a permanent default of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1 % of the gross carrying value, in restructuring the limit of a change in the net present value is set at 1 %, and for other types the receivable is assessed with no limit application.

The summary below presents the analysis of the defaulted loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and the impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments) as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Defaulted loans (Gross carrying amount)</i>	<i>Impairment allowances for defaulted loans</i>	<i>Defaulted loans (Net book value)</i>	<i>Recoverable value of received collateral for defaulted loans</i>
Loans and advances	233 956	140 988	92 968	65 459
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	64 082	36 677	27 405	18 119
Retail clients	169 874	104 311	65 563	47 340
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	2 249	205	2 044	1 042
Corporate clients	1 944	88	1 856	895
Retail clients	305	117	188	147
Total	236 205	141 193	95 012	66 501

The summary below presents the analysis of the defaulted loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and the impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments) as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Defaulted loans (Gross carrying amount)</i>	<i>Impairment allowances for defaulted loans</i>	<i>Defaulted loans (Net book value)</i>	<i>Recoverable value of received collateral for defaulted loans</i>
Loans and advances	205 852	119 968	85 884	72 114
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	54 061	26 388	27 673	26 468
Retail clients	151 791	93 580	58 211	45 646
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	1 960	376	1 584	663
Corporate clients	1 592	244	1 348	467
Retail clients	368	132	236	196
Total	207 812	120 344	87 468	72 777

Concentration risk by geographic regions

The structure of assets and liabilities related to entities outside the Slovak Republic:

	2024	2023
Assets	1 797 738	1 553 288
<i>Of which Austria</i>	360 680	363 669
<i>Of which Czech Republic</i>	325 002	324 769
<i>Of which Germany</i>	179 282	110 977
<i>Of which Poland</i>	166 553	171 046
<i>Of which Croatia</i>	118 255	78 781
<i>Of which Hungary</i>	76 538	83 894
<i>Of which Lithuania</i>	66 542	34 300
<i>Of which Malta</i>	63 767	50 332
<i>Of which Bulgaria</i>	51 086	81 021
<i>Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)</i>	390 034	254 500
Liabilities	3 487 071	2 533 678
<i>Of which Austria</i>	2 643 928	1 774 273
<i>Of which Ukraine</i>	200 514	198 811
<i>Of which Germany</i>	185 882	50 101
<i>Of which Czech Republic</i>	121 702	96 507
<i>Of which Hungary</i>	69 076	68 192
<i>Of which Cyprus</i>	36 230	48 342
<i>Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)</i>	229 739	297 452

Market risk

The Bank's market risks result from open positions in transactions with interest rate, currency, commodity and equity products that are subject to market changes. The Bank uses quantitative approaches to assess the level of market risk associated with the Bank's positions and potential losses. The Bank also applies a system of limits which take into consideration the Bank's risk management strategy. The system of limits is continuously monitored.

As to the structure of trades, the Bank primarily faces the following market risks:

- Currency risk;
- Interest rate risk.

Market risks to which the Bank faces insignificant exposure (face value does not exceed 0.1 % of the Bank's balance):

- Equity price risk;
- Commodity risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the potential for loss from unfavourable movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The Bank manages currency risk by using a system of limits for open positions.

The Bank's foreign exchange (FX) position is monitored via a comprehensive system of limits taking into account the following:

- Each currency separately;
- Aggregate position;
- Specific limits reflecting the current market situation, and specifically if any turbulence occurs;
- Option limits – gamma, vega;
- Client positions which are closed back-to-back, without an impact on the Bank's currency risk;
- Stop-loss limits.

The table below shows the Bank's sensitivity to movements in exchange rates, assuming negative movements in exchange rates by 5 % to the detriment of the Bank.

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Bank following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Bank as at 31 December 2024 (in thousands of EUR):

	<i>Present value of exchange rate</i>	<i>Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario</i>	<i>Bank's position on the respective currency</i>	<i>Economic loss of the Bank for a given scenario with an impact on equity</i>
CHF	0.9412	0.8941	(2 240)	(112)
JPY	163.0600	171.2130	1 746	(87)
CZK	25.1850	26.4443	1 084	(54)
NOK	11.7950	12.3848	1 057	(53)
CAD	1.4948	1.5695	629	(31)
Total			2 276	(338)

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Bank following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 (in thousands of EUR):

	<i>Present value of exchange rate</i>	<i>Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario</i>	<i>Bank's position on the respective currency</i>	<i>Economic loss of the Bank for a given scenario with an impact on equity</i>
PLN	4.3395	4.5565	4 794	(240)
USD	1.1050	1.1603	4 303	(215)
JPY	156.3300	164.1465	1 387	(69)
NOK	11.2405	11.8025	1 116	(56)
SEK	11.0960	10.5412	(987)	(49)
Total			10 613	(629)

Items in foreign currencies

The financial statements consist of the following assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

	2024	2023
Assets	170 347	147 279
<i>Of which: USD</i>	<i>65 068</i>	<i>38 314</i>
<i>Of which: CZK</i>	<i>91 546</i>	<i>97 970</i>
<i>Of which: other currencies (PLN, HUF, GBP and other)</i>	<i>13 733</i>	<i>10 995</i>
Liabilities	494 656	568 680
<i>Of which: USD</i>	<i>301 182</i>	<i>361 492</i>
<i>Of which: CZK</i>	<i>105 338</i>	<i>92 816</i>
<i>Of which: other currencies (PLN, HUF, GBP and other)</i>	<i>88 136</i>	<i>114 372</i>

The Bank's net foreign exchange (FX) position of assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was as follows:

	Net FX position as at 31 December 2024	Net FX position as at 31 December 2023
USD	(236 114)	(323 178)
CZK	(13 792)	5 154
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	(74 403)	(103 377)
Total net FX balance sheet position	(324 309)	(421 401)
USD	236 115	327 481
CZK	14 878	(5 053)
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	75 973	109 824
Total net FX off-balance sheet position*	326 966	432 252
Total net FX position	2 657	10 851

* Net foreign exchange (FX) off-balance sheet position includes spot transactions and FX derivatives (except for option contracts). Option contracts are reported as "option delta equivalents". The same approach is used to calculate the capital requirement.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the change in the value of financial instruments due to changes in interest rates.

Interest rate risk is monitored separately for the Banking Book and the Trading Book.

The Bank uses the following methods to monitor interest rate risk:

- Gap analysis method (interest rate GAP);
- Method of market value sensitivity to yield curve shift (Basis Point Value – BPV);
- Stop-loss limit to interest rate sensitive instruments.

The table below shows the Bank's sensitivity to movements in the interest rate assuming negative movement of the yield curve to the detriment of the Bank by 100 basis points.

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Bank following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 31 December 2024 (in thousands of EUR):

	<i>Yield curve shift</i>	<i>Bank's loss from yield curve shift</i>
EUR	+ 100 BPV	(68 528)
USD	-100 BPV	(1 095)
Total		(69 623)

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Bank following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 31 December 2023 (in thousands of EUR):

	<i>Yield curve shift</i>	<i>Bank's loss from yield curve shift</i>
EUR	+ 100 BPV	(63 967)
USD	-100 BPV	(975)
Total		(64 941)

Market Risk Management regularly submits information on the actual amount of credit risk in individual currencies and information on the use of the Banking Book's credit risk limits to the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

In the event of exceeding the set limit, the interest rate positions are closed by using both traditional and derivative financial instruments.

The following table presents the carrying amount of non-derivative financial instruments and the face value of derivative financial instruments with a floating interest rate as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	Non- derivative assets (2024)	Non- derivative liabilities (2024)	Derivatives (2024)	Non- derivative assets (2023)	Non- derivative liabilities (2023)	Derivatives (2023)
EURIBOR 1M	1 205 388	-	489 505	868 598	-	15 988
EURIBOR 3M	2 359 331	136 126	6 915 884	2 599 573	136 311	4 621 022
EURIBOR 6M	367 447	102 447	692 900	295 048	103 181	869 600
PRIBOR (1M, 3M, 6M)	21 808	-	12 543	22 779	-	1 324
Other	16 678	-	35 037	17 742	-	23 891
Total	3 970 652	238 573	8 145 869	3 803 740	239 492	5 531 825

The table below provides information on balance sheet amounts, to what extent the Bank is exposed to interest rate risk according to the contractual maturity date of financial instruments or, the date of remeasurement for instruments which are remeasured to market interest rates prior to maturity. Those assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity date or are not interest-bearing are grouped in the “Unspecified” category.

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Up to 3 months included</i>	<i>From 3 months to 1 year included</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years included</i>	<i>Over 5 years included</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets						
Cash and other demand deposits	10 089	-	-	-	241 815	251 904
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	-	-	-	-	1 497 618
Financial assets held for trading	9 538	-	-	49	13 758	23 345
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	12 045	12 045
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	10 585	81 572	-	2 300	94 457
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	5 217 435	2 230 441	7 062 631	3 772 974	135 370	18 418 851
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	68 515	68 515
Other assets	-	-	-	-	31 738	31 738
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 31 December 2024	6 734 680	2 241 026	7 144 203	3 773 023	505 541	20 398 473
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	11 070	11 070
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	7 370 207	2 230 307	6 104 260	2 911 357	76 567	18 692 698
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	198 948	198 948
Provisions	-	-	-	-	61 017	61 017
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	68 987	68 987
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024	7 370 207	2 230 307	6 104 260	2 911 357	416 589	19 032 720
Net interest rate position as at 31 December 2024	(635 527)	10 719	1 039 943	861 666	88 952	1 365 753

* The Bank uses its own model to categorise the non-term deposits according to interest rate sensitivity, whereas these deposits are categorised for up to 10 years.

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Up to 3 months included</i>	<i>From 3 months to 1 year included</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years included</i>	<i>Over 5 years included</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets						
Cash and other demand deposits	25 157	-	-	-	223 136	248 293
Cash balances at central banks	3 954 534	-	-	-	-	3 954 534
Financial assets held for trading	-	3	4 574	-	24 405	28 982
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	15 449	15 449
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	438	11 918	89 147	-	2 187	103 690
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	5 019 172	2 637 166	6 021 598	3 604 337	130 557	17 412 830
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	48 344	48 344
Other assets	-	-	-	-	20 530	20 530
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 31 December 2023	8 999 301	2 649 087	6 115 319	3 604 337	464 608	21 832 652
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	22 458	22 458
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	9 207 135	1 962 692	6 065 705	2 820 347	118 872	20 174 751
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	196 582	196 582
Provisions	-	-	-	-	59 064	59 064
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	53 375	53 375
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023	9 207 135	1 962 692	6 065 705	2 820 347	450 351	20 506 230
Net interest rate position as at 31 December 2023	(207 834)	686 395	49 614	783 990	14 257	1 326 422

* The Bank uses its own model to categorize the non-term deposits according to interest rate sensitivity, whereas these deposits are categorised for up to 10 years.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from the Bank's exposure to changes in equity investment prices. Equity price risk is measured using individual exposures and by calculating and monitoring the overall equity investment position.

Commodity risk

Commodity risk is the risk of changes in commodity prices. The sensitivity analysis is used to measure and manage commodity risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of a potential loss of the Bank's ability to settle its liabilities when they fall due.

Liquidity management is the responsibility of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Treasury department and Capital Markets division. ALCO makes decisions which affect the portfolio structure to enable the Bank to meet regulatory and internally-set liquidity ratio limits.

The Bank is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw-downs, guarantees, and from calls on derivative transactions. The Bank applies a system of limits to cover expected and unexpected liabilities, sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of interbank and other borrowing and credit facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

Deposits from customers as the primary and stable source of funding for the Bank are modelled to cover all potential scenarios as regards the stability of such funds. The liquidity balance and structure are monitored on a daily basis. The system of limits includes the monitoring of short-, medium- and long-term sources of funding, which include 3 crisis scenarios: market crisis, currency crisis and a combined scenario.

The Bank monitors regulatory indicators and indicators and limits set internally and/or by the parent company (RBI).

The Bank's liquidity position reflecting the current contractual remaining maturity of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

	<i>Up to 12 months</i>	<i>Over 12 months</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets				
Cash and other demand deposits	251 904	-	-	251 904
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	-	-	1 497 618
Financial assets held for trading ³⁾	9 537	51	13 757	23 345
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	12 045	12 045
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10 585	81 572	2 300	94 457
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3 305 352	14 754 652	358 847	18 418 851
Receivables from hedging derivatives ³⁾	-	-	68 515	68 515
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	58 942	58 942
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	86 681	86 681
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	53 156	53 156
Deferred tax asset	-	-	51 723	51 723
Other assets	-	-	31 738	31 738
Total assets	5 074 996	14 836 275	737 704	20 648 975

	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Unspecified	Total
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading ³⁾	-	-	11 070	11 070
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ¹⁾	5 497 345	13 158 521	36 832	18 692 698
Liabilities from hedging derivatives ³⁾	-	-	198 948	198 948
Provisions	-	-	61 017	61 017
Current tax liability	-	-	12 207	12 207
Other liabilities	-	-	68 987	68 987
Total liabilities	5 497 345	13 158 521	389 061	19 044 927
Net balance sheet position	(422 349)	1 677 754	348 643	1 604 048
Net off-balance sheet position²⁾	(3 894 775)	(130)	3 995 402	100 497
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	(4 317 124)	1 677 624	4 344 045	1 704 545

- 1) The amounts of current accounts and passbooks are recognised under the estimated maturity model, which calculates the distribution of such behavioural cash flows as part of liquidity. The model is based on the Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) and is reviewed annually. The main component of the model is the historical time series of observations. During the assessment process, the performed observations are compared to the modelled observations. In the event of a larger deviation, assumptions and/or model parameters should be reviewed. Based on the results of the review, new assumptions and/or new model parameters calculated on the basis of historical observations should be used for the model.
- 2) The off-balance sheet position includes receivables and payables from spot transactions and financial derivative transactions where the underlying instrument is replaced, from future loans and borrowings, guarantees and letters of credit, and option delta equivalents.
- 3) Positive/negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading and receivables/payables from hedging derivatives are classified as not specified in line with the National Bank of Slovakia Report on the Current and Estimated Remaining Maturity of Assets and Liabilities.

The Bank's liquidity position reflecting the current contractual remaining maturity of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

	<i>Up to 12 months</i>	<i>Over 12 months</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets				
Cash and other demand deposits	248 293	-	-	248 293
Cash balances at central banks	3 954 534	-	-	3 954 534
Financial assets held for trading ³⁾	3	4 574	24 405	28 982
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	15 449	15 449
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12 356	89 147	2 187	103 690
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3 373 488	13 705 554	333 788	17 412 830
Receivables from hedging derivatives ³⁾	-	-	48 344	48 344
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	58 942	58 942
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	89 652	89 652
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	50 557	50 557
Deferred tax asset	-	-	41 362	41 362
Other assets	-	-	20 530	20 530
Total assets	7 588 674	13 799 275	685 216	22 073 165

	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Unspecified	Total
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading ³⁾	-	-	22 458	22 458
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ¹⁾	6 983 153	13 119 396	72 202	20 174 751
Liabilities from hedging derivatives ³⁾	-	-	196 582	196 582
Provisions	-	-	59 064	59 064
Current tax liability	-	-	13 741	13 741
Other liabilities	-	-	53 375	53 375
Total liabilities	6 983 153	13 119 396	417 422	20 519 971
Net balance sheet position	605 521	679 879	267 794	1 553 194
Net off-balance sheet position²⁾	(3 404 792)	(128)	4 660 443	1 255 523
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	(2 799 271)	679 751	4 928 237	2 808 717

- 1) The amounts of current accounts and passbooks are recognised under the estimated maturity model which calculates the distribution of such behavioural cash flows as part of liquidity. The model is based on the Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) and reviewed annually. The main component of the model is the historical time series of observations. During the assessment process, the performed observations are compared to the modelled observations. In the event of a larger deviation, assumptions and/or model parameters should be reviewed. Based on the results of the review, new assumptions and/or new model parameters calculated on the basis of historical observations should be used for the model.
- 2) The off-balance sheet position includes receivables and liabilities from spot transactions and financial derivative transactions where the underlying instrument is replaced, in particular from future loans and borrowings, guarantees and letters of credit, and option delta equivalents.
- 3) Positive/negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading and receivables/payables from hedging derivatives are classified as not specified in line with the National Bank of Slovakia Report on the Current and Estimated Remaining Maturity of Assets and Liabilities.

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial assets, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2024 (in non-discounted amounts):

				Remaining maturity		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial assets:						
Cash on hand	241 815	241 815	241 815	-	-	-
Cash balances at central banks	1 497 618	1 497 618	1 497 618	-	-	-
Other demand deposits	10 089	10 089	10 089	-	-	-
Loans and advances	14 446 934	16 585 035	3 096 326	2 354 859	5 190 371	5 943 479
Debt securities	4 056 392	4 777 801	170 877	441 979	1 250 509	2 914 436
Derivative financial assets:						
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	13 757	467 096	416 593	25 993	15 444	9 066
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	68 515	326 736	28 923	53 743	180 657	63 413

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial assets, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2023 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Remaining maturity					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial assets:						
Cash on hand	223 136	223 136	223 136	-	-	-
Cash balances at central banks	3 954 534	3 954 534	3 954 534	-	-	-
Other demand deposits	25 157	25 157	25 157	-	-	-
Loans and advances	14 159 205	15 865 328	2 340 733	2 533 187	5 186 276	5 805 132
Debt securities	3 351 538	3 916 510	55 753	333 580	1 238 718	2 288 459
Derivative financial assets:						
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	24 405	642 385	499 670	122 256	12 025	8 434
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	48 344	207 644	23 465	28 258	96 179	59 742

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial liabilities, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2024 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Remaining maturity					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Liabilities from debt securities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	16 004 459	16 103 849	15 144 350	728 899	230 600	-
Liabilities from issued debt securities	2 662 250	2 923 721	114 705	1 002 944	1 676 077	129 995
Other financial liabilities	46 332	46 332	11 279	7 756	24 422	2 875
Provisions	61 017	61 017	61 017	-	-	-
Other liabilities	68 987	68 987	68 987	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	11 070	464 043	414 760	25 273	15 281	8 729
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	198 948	340 687	44 461	22 508	120 429	153 289

The summary below represents an analysis of the contractual maturity of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items, in the worst possible scenario, as at 31 December 2024 (in non-discounted amounts):

				Remaining maturity		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:						
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	773 589	773 589	773 589	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	28 636	28 636	28 636	-	-	-
From irrevocable loan commitments	1 227 188	1 227 188	1 227 188	-	-	-

The summary below represents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial liabilities, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2023 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Remaining maturity					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Deposits	18 171 199	18 303 019	17 458 390	554 422	146 455	143 752
Liabilities from issued debt securities	1 998 383	2 212 416	67 123	163 280	1 954 083	27 930
Other financial liabilities	49 672	49 672	8 327	7 670	26 507	7 168
Provisions	59 064	59 064	59 064	-	-	-
Other liabilities	53 375	53 375	53 375	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	22 458	626 237	487 975	118 269	11 897	8 096
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	196 582	241 317	30 223	20 454	74 766	115 874

The summary below represents an analysis of contractual maturity of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items, in the worst possible scenario, as at 31 December 2023 (in non-discounted amounts):

				Remaining maturity		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 year incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:						
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	753 364	753 364	753 364	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	18 722	18 722	18 722	-	-	-
From irrevocable loan commitments	983 003	983 003	983 003	-	-	-

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk arising from inappropriate or incorrect procedures, human error, failures of the Bank's systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk, the risk arising primarily from a failure to enforce contracts, risk of unsuccessful legal disputes or court rulings with adverse impacts on the Bank, and ESG risks related to the environmental, social and governance risks faced by the organisation. As in the case of other types of risk, operational risk is managed by applying the standard principle including the separation of functions in risk management and controlling.

The Bank also uses other tools to manage operational risk such as Key Risk Indicators and Self-Assessment and operational risk scenarios, which are designated to identify, analyse and monitor areas with increased operational risk.

Other risks

Simultaneously, in terms of implementing an internal process of capital adequacy determination, the Bank monitors and develops quantification and management methods aimed at other risks.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

39. Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items

The Bank reports the following contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:

	2024	2023
Contingent liabilities:	802 225	772 086
From financial guarantees	353 334	393 076
From other guarantees	420 255	360 288
From letters of credit	28 636	18 722
Commitments:	3 866 332	3 386 812
From irrevocable loan commitments:	1 227 188	983 003
<i>Up to 1 year</i>	<i>556 867</i>	<i>583 414</i>
<i>More than 1 year</i>	<i>670 321</i>	<i>399 589</i>
From revocable loan commitments:	2 639 144	2 403 809
<i>Up to 1 year</i>	<i>2 052 093</i>	<i>1 818 138</i>
<i>More than 1 year</i>	<i>587 051</i>	<i>585 671</i>
Total	4 668 557	4 158 898

Off-balance sheet commitments from guarantees represent obligations that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot fulfil its obligations to third parties.

A documentary letter of credit is an irrevocable undertaking of the issuing bank acting at the request of a customer (buyer) to make a payment to the beneficiary (seller) or to pay or accept bills of exchange drawn by the beneficiary upon the submission of the stipulated documents, provided all terms and conditions of the letter of credit are met. The documentary letters of credit are collateralised depending on the creditworthiness of the customer and on the same basis as guarantees or loans.

The primary purpose of unused credit facilities (loan commitments) is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Commitments to grant loans issued by the Bank represent issued loan commitments and the unused part of approved overdraft loans.

The risk associated with off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities is assessed similarly as for loans to customers, taking into account the financial position and activities of the entity to which the Bank issued the guarantee and taking into account the collateral obtained. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank created provisions for these risks amounting to EUR 10 058 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 9 628 thousand), Note "[Provisions](#)". As at 31 December 2024, other contingent liabilities amounted to EUR 420 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: EUR 420 thousand).

An overview of the quality of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items is stated in Note "[Risk report](#)".

Litigations and claims

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Each dispute is subject to special monitoring and regular re-assessment as a part of the Bank's standard procedures. In the event of significant disputes the Bank cooperates with external lawyers submitting the changes in dispute to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. In 2024, the Bank was not subject to any new significant dispute and some long-term disputes developed in favour of the Bank. It is the policy of the Bank not to disclose details of ongoing legal actions in cases where such disclosure might be prejudicial. This policy is in line with wording of IAS 37.92.

The most serious legal proceedings concerns agreed credit facilities and a contract breach allegedly committed by the Bank by failing to execute payment transfer orders and renew credit facilities, which ultimately allegedly led to the termination of the customer's business activities and two related lawsuits for damages and lost profit. In the former case, the first and second instance courts rejected the claim made and the court of appeal dismissed an appeal. In the latter case, the court of first instance dismissed the action. In the Bank's view, both actions are speculative.

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank examined the status of legal disputes, taking into account the amount of claims made and IFRS requirements as regards the recognition of provisions and contingent liabilities in the amount of EUR 3 421 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 4 100 thousand), which are included in the off-balance sheet accounts.

If it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle a claim and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the Bank creates provisions. The total provision for legal disputes amounts to EUR 22 266 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 22 547 thousand), Note "Provisions". To determine the amount of provisions, the Bank uses professional judgement and relies on advice from legal counsel, taking into account all the circumstances and all available factors, including the application of publicly available information on disputes in the Slovak Republic from the past. For significant accounting estimates, see Note II.

40. Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)

The right-of-use asset (under IFRS 16) is part of the Bank's tangible assets. Its amount and movement, along with the amount and movement of accumulated depreciation of the right-of-use asset, are recognised under non-current tangible assets in "Right-of-use asset".

Depreciation of the right-of-use asset is included in the general administrative expenses under "Depreciation and amortisation of non-current tangible and intangible assets", where they are separately allocated: "of which the right-of-use asset".

The amount of interest expense on lease liabilities is disclosed in Note "Net interest and dividend income", separately reported under "Interest expense: lease liability".

The following table provides an overview of lease costs under IFRS 16, which are part of the general administrative expenses under "Other administrative expenses: Other expenses" for which the Bank applied an exception in accordance with IFRS 16.22 to 49:

	2024	2023
Lease costs:	(858)	(665)
Short-term lease	(7)	(6)
Lease of low-value tangible assets	(851)	(659)

The following table provides an analysis of the maturity of contractual undiscounted cash flows from lease liabilities:

	2024	2023
Undiscounted lease liabilities:	39 508	45 992
Less than 1 year	11 199	11 040
1 to 5 years	25 358	27 645
More than 5 years	2 951	7 307

41. Related parties

Related parties of the Bank comprise:

- a) RBI – Raiffeisen Bank International, the parent company;
- b) The RBI Group comprises subsidiaries and associates that are members of the parent company's (Raiffeisen Bank International) Group owned directly or indirectly via its subsidiaries, except for subsidiaries and associates owned by the Bank, which are recognised separately;
- c) The subsidiaries and associates represent subsidiaries and associates that are members of the Bank's Group stated in Note 1 GENERAL INFORMATION, section Business names of the Bank's subsidiaries;
- d) The statutory bodies and the Supervisory Board are persons who are members the key management personnel of the Bank or its parent company;
- e) Other related parties are close family members of the members of the Bank's management personnel – the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. Other related parties also include other related individuals with a relationship with the Bank.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form. In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into a number of banking transactions with related parties. Bank transactions were carried out under normal conditions and relationships at market prices.

Assets, liabilities, commitments, issued and received guarantees as regards related parties as at 31 December 2024:

Related parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Subsidiaries and associates	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board**	Other related parties	Total
Loans and current accounts to banks and customers	129 123	51 819	618 652	1 099	3 801	804 494
Receivables from derivative financial transactions	79 318	-	-	-	-	79 318
Other assets	581	1 206	1 262	-	-	3 049
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	17 590	11 298	59 407	1 733	622	90 650
Liabilities from derivative financial transactions	204 640	27	-	-	-	204 667
Subordinated debt	136 126	-	-	-	-	136 126
Other liabilities	11 439	346	77	-	-	11 862
Guarantees issued	61 950	17 282	38 607	-	-	117 839
Loan commitments	37 000	3 532	157 479	116	825	198 952

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition

** Including members of RBI Boards of Directors

Assets, liabilities, commitments, issued and received guarantees as regards related parties as at 31 December 2023:

Related parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Subsidiaries and associates	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board**	Other related parties	Total
Loans and current accounts to banks and customers	148 743	67 239	619 236	1 165	3 223	839 606
Receivables from derivative financial transactions	71 876	-	-	-	-	71 876
Other assets	950	986	1 078	-	-	3 014
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	2 706	4 461	52 188	1 326	389	61 070
Liabilities from derivative financial transactions	202 115	-	-	-	-	202 115
Subordinated debt	136 311	-	-	-	-	136 311
Other liabilities	5 680	947	77	-	-	6 704
Guarantees issued	70 330	13 365	50 702	-	-	134 397
Loan commitments	37 000	5 536	155 639	118	1 293	199 586

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition

** Including members of RBI Boards of Directors

Revenues and expenses as regards related parties as at 31 December 2024:

Related parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Subsidiaries and associates	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board**	Other related parties	Total
Interest and dividend income	168 708	3 794	16 093	17	80	188 692
Fee and commission income	940	619	11 152	-	-	12 711
Unrealised gain/(loss) on derivative financial transactions	16 988	37	53	-	-	17 078
Operating revenues	3 249	120	2 695	-	-	6 064
Interest expense	(195 931)	(22)	(1 477)	(26)	(102)	(197 558)
Fee and commission expense	(1 189)	(12 358)	-	-	-	(13 547)
General administrative expense	(11 721)	(163)	2	(4 208)**	-	(16 090)
Total	(18 956)	(7 973)	28 518	(4 217)	(22)	(2 650)

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition

** Wages and bonuses to the members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and procura-holders

Revenues and expenses as regards related parties as at 31 December 2023:

Related parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Subsidiaries and associates	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board**	Other related parties	Total
Interest and dividend income	89 250	3 383	29 196	7	50	121 886
Fee and commission income	1 153	748	8 429	-	-	10 330
Unrealised gain/(loss) on derivative financial transactions	24 383	-	-	-	-	24 383
Operating revenues	1 302	1 541	2 591	-	-	5 434
Interest expense	(114 558)	(28)	(868)	(13)	(60)	(115 527)
Fee and commission expense	(913)	(10 197)	-	-	-	(11 110)
General administrative expense	(10 120)	(486)	2	(3 826)**	-	(14 430)
Total	(9 503)	(5 039)	39 350	(3 832)	(10)	20 966

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition

** Wages and bonuses to the members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and procura-holders

In 2024 and 2023, the following remuneration was paid to the members of the Bank's statutory body:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	3 752	3 259
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment benefits	-	-
Total	3 752	3 259

The members of statutory body own preference shares of Tatra Banka. The terms of the preference shares are described in Note "Equity".

42. Average number of employees

The average number of Bank's employees was as follows:

	2024	2023
Bank employees	3 380	3 330
<i>Of which: Members of the Board of Directors</i>	7	7
Total	3 380	3 330

43. Capital management

In connection with the adopted new legislation known as Basel III (by Regulation No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, which is directly applicable in all member states of the EU with effect from 1 January 2015, and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudent supervision of credit institutions and investment firms), the Bank applies stricter rules to meet capital adequacy, liquidity and asset exposure requirements to ensure smooth compliance with this legislation while maintaining the required level of risk appetite, portfolio performance and return on capital.

The concepts, methodology, and documentation for the activities in the Basel III Project are prepared in close co-operation with Raiffeisen Bank International AG while reflecting the local specifics of the Bank and the entire bank environment.

As at the reporting date, for credit risk, the Bank used the standardised approach and the internal rating approach for calculating the regulatory capital requirement to cover credit risk. The general approach of internal ratings is applied by the Bank for the bulk of the non-retail portfolio. For the bulk of the retail portfolio, the advanced internal ratings-based approach is applied.

The IRB approach is used for central governments and central banks, institutions, corporate entities (including project financing, insurance companies, leasing companies and financial institutions) as of 1 January 2009, as of 1 April 2010 for the retail part of the portfolio, and as of 1 December 2013 for the SME portfolio. In connection with the approved IRB approach, the Bank continuously reassesses the performance of its rating models and subsequently ensures the required performance of the models. On 11 October 2023, the ECB approved a request of Tatra banka, a. s. to change the method of calculating RWA for credit risk from the internal rating method to the standardised method for Sovereigns class exposures.

An important aspect of the Bank's capital management is a thorough prediction of capital adequacy developments and its stress testing to eliminate the effects of unforeseen events and for efficient capital planning. Information on the Bank's individual risks and capital are reflected in the management of the Group and its business strategies to achieve an optimum compromise between the mitigation of individual risk types and augmentation of the market share, profit and return on capital. Major changes introduced by the Bank with respect to the changing economic development included, for instance, implementing comprehensive stress testing for Pillar 1 risks as well as for other risk types identified by the Bank as material, or partial optimisation of parameter estimates for the calculation of the own funds requirement for the retail portion of the portfolio. At the same time, the Bank actively uses the results of the stress testing in capital planning and capital management.

For capital management purposes, the Bank defines regulatory capital, capital adequacy, internal capital and economic capital.

Regulatory capital, referred to as own funds, consists of Tier 1 equity, additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Regulatory capital is used to cover credit risk from Banking Book activities, counterparty risk related to activities in the Trading Book, market risks (position risk for activities in the Trading Book, foreign exchange risk and commodity risk from all trading activities), settlement risk, CVA risk, OTC derivative and operational risk.

Capital adequacy is monitored with regard to Tier 1 regulatory capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure, and with regard to Tier 1 capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure and as own funds expressed as a percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure.

In 2024, the Bank complied with the level of capital adequacy defined for the Bank.

Internal capital is the Bank's own funds that the Bank maintains and places internally to cover its risks. The internal capital components are made up of capital items supplemented by other additional resources available to the Bank. The Bank's objective is to maintain the required amount of internal capital. In 2023 and 2024, the Bank met this objective.

Economic capital represents the necessary capital or relates to the Minimum Capital Requirement to cover unexpected losses from risks internally defined as material and quantified by the Bank. Economic capital thus ensures the financial stability of the Bank at the level of reliability corresponding to the Bank's credibility. The use of economic capital knowledge is important to the Bank, eg for active portfolio management, valuation, controlling, etc.

An additional own funds requirement, the so-called "Pillar 2 requirement" (P2R), is designed to cover risks that are not covered or are not sufficiently covered by the first pillar own funds requirement. Its value was determined by bank supervision based on the SREP assessment from 1 January 2020 at 1.5 %.

The below table provides the outline of the Bank's regulatory capital structure and the capital adequacy ratios:

	2024	2023
Original own funds (TIER 1)	1 287 718	1 286 976
Paid-up share capital	64 326	64 326
(-) Treasury shares	(111)	(64)
Share premium	298 810	298 654
(-) Share premium – treasury shares	(2 106)	(1 134)
Funds from profit and other capital reserves	14 446	14 446
Other specific items of original own funds	914 556	914 221
Other temporary adjustments to Tier 1 capital	(2 203)	(3 473)
Additional own funds (TIER 1) (AT1 capital)	100 000	100 000
(-) Items deductible from the original own funds	(35 488)	(36 474)
(-) Intangible assets	(35 488)	(36 474)
Additional own funds (TIER 2)	148 592	161 151
Subordinated debts	131 008	135 000
IRB excess of provisions over expected losses eligible	17 584	26 151
(-) Items deductible from the original and additional own funds	(4 754)	(5 211)
(-) From the original own funds	(4 754)	(5 211)
Total own funds	1 496 068	1 506 442
Adequacy of own funds (%)	19.46	19.55
Own funds	1 496 068	1 506 442
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	7 686 475	7 704 114
RWA from receivables recorded in the Banking Book	6 745 554	6 879 092
RWA from positions recorded in the Trading Book	14 809	14 762
RWA from operating risk – standardised approach	926 112	810 260

44. Post-balance sheet events

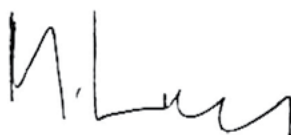
There were no significant events between the balance sheet date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements that would require an adjustment or additional disclosure.

45. Approval of the separate financial statements

The annual separate financial statements for the immediately-preceding reporting period (as at 31 December 2023) were signed and authorised for issue on 19 February 2024.

The financial statements were signed and authorised for issue on 19 February 2025 by the following bodies/ persons:

a) Statutory body



Michal Liday
Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer



Oliver Pichler
Member of the Board of Directors

b) Person responsible for the bookkeeping and the preparation of the financial statements



Ľubica Jurkovičová
Accounting, Reporting
and Tax Director

Profit for the Year 2024 and Dividend Payment

Profit for the Year 2024

(in EUR)

Profit after tax for the year 2024	216 329 339
Distribution for Investment certificate AT1	10 235 208
Allocation to retained earnings	206 094 131

Dividend Payment from Retained Earnings

(in EUR)

Retained earnings	184 474 092
Dividends – Ordinary shares	163 082 754
Dividends – Preferred shares	21 391 338

Dividend per ordinary share with the nominal value of EUR 800 is in the amount of EUR 2 294.

Dividend per ordinary share with the nominal value of EUR 4 000 is in the amount of EUR 11 470.

Dividend per preference share with the nominal value of EUR 4 is in the amount of EUR 11,48.

The payment of proceeds from the AT1 Investment certificate will be carried out in accordance with the instrument's emission conditions.

Supplement to auditors report



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Tatra banka, a.s.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to Section Report on Information Presented in the Annual Report

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Tatra banka, a.s. and the Audit Committee:

We have audited the separate financial statements of Tatra banka, a.s. (the "Bank") as at 31 December 2024 presented in the annex 2 of the accompanying annual report of the Bank, on which we issued an independent auditor's report on 19 February 2025 that is presented in the annex 2 of the Bank's annual report. We have also audited the consolidated financial statements of Tatra banka, a.s. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 December 2024 presented in the annex 1 of the accompanying annual report of the Bank, on which we issued an independent auditor's report on 19 February 2025 that is presented in the annex 1 of the Bank's annual report. We have prepared this supplement in accordance with Article 27 (6) of Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on Amendment to and Supplementation of Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended (hereinafter the "Statutory Audit Act").

Based on the performed procedures described in section "Report on Information Presented in the Annual Report" of the independent auditor's reports specified above, in our opinion:

- Information presented in the Bank's annual report prepared for 2024 is consistent with its separate and consolidated financial statements for the relevant year; and
- The annual report, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting, includes information pursuant to Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended.

Furthermore, based on our understanding of the Group and its position obtained during our audits of the separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements, we are required to disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report. There are no findings that should be reported in this regard.

Bratislava, 27 February 2025


Ing. Zuzana Letková, FCCA
Responsible Auditor
Licence SKAu No. 865

On behalf of
Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Licence SKAu No. 014

This is a translation of the original supplement to the auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying annual report translated into the English language.

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