

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 December 2025





Content

Letter from the president of the Management Board	1
Report of the Supervisory Board	3
Macroeconomic environment	4
Management report	12
Statement of Application of the Code of Corporate Governance	27
Raiffeisen Bank International at a glance	32
Sustainability Statement 2025	33
Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. Group - Structure and Governance Framework	38
General information	39
Environmental information	93
Social information	279
Governance information	317
Responsibilities of the Management Board for the preparation of the Annual report	325
Statement of financial position	336
Statement of comprehensive income	337
Statement of changes in equity	338
Statement of cash flows	339
Notes to the financial statements	340
Appendix I - Supplementary reports for the Croatian National Bank (unaudited)	461
Appendix II - Reconciliation of the statutory financial statements with the supplementary reports for the Croatian National Bank (unaudited)	470
Supplementary financial statement expressed in USD (unaudited)	472
Adresses	474



> Survey of key data

RBA Group - Monetary values in EUR million	2025	change	2024	2023
Income statement				
Net interest income	193	3.21 %	187	181
Net commission income	79	— %	79	73
Trading profit (loss)	24	(25.00)%	32	33
Administrative expenses	(169)	5.63 %	(160)	(152)
Impairment losses	(9)	50.00 %	(6)	13
Profit before tax	111	(4.31)%	116	130
Profit for the year	89	(6.32)%	95	105
Balance sheet				
Loans and advances to banks	1,423	(2.13)%	1,454	1,447
Loans and advances to customers	3,849	7.30 %	3,587	3,476
Deposits from banks	23	(25.81)%	31	31
Deposits from customers	5,942	14.40 %	5,194	5,028
Borrowings	372	14.46 %	325	227
Equity	733	3.39 %	709	686
Balance-sheet total	8,102	10.94 %	7,303	7,001
Regulatory own funds				
Total own funds	647	4.19 %	621	597
Risk weighted assets	3,271	10.88 %	2,950	2,958
Core capital ratio	17.81 %	(1.21) pp	19.02 %	18.16 %
Own funds ratio	19.78 %	(1.28) pp	21.06 %	20.19 %
Performance				
Return on equity (ROE) before tax	17.65 %	(1.76) pp	19.41 %	20.49 %
Cost/income ratio	57.09 %	1.18 pp	55.91 %	52.96 %
Earnings per share (EUR)	24.50	(6.85)%	26.30	28.99
Return on assets (ROA) before tax	1.44 %	(0.18) pp	1.62 %	1.90 %
Provisioning ratio (average loans from and advances to customers)	0.21 %	0.07 pp	0.14 %	(0.41)%
Resources				
Employees as at reporting date	1,872	0.16 %	1,869	1,870
Banking outlets	59	-3	62	62

➤ Letter from the president of the Management Board

On behalf of the Management Board of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., I am pleased to present the key figures from the 2025 Annual Report as audited by Deloitte, the international firm of auditors.

Last year, the Bank generated profit after tax of EUR 93 million, while the profit at the local Group level was EUR 89 million. The results achieved confirm the adaptability of our business model to the market. Business conditions on the financial market were marked by excess liquidity and a significant inflow of capital from non-commercial sources of financing. The change in market conditions for bank operations was influenced by the macroprudential measures of the Croatian National Bank, which tightened the conditions for consumer lending from the middle of the year.

Despite the slowdown in economic growth in the euro area, economic activity in Croatia continued to grow, driven by consumption and investment. The increase in employment and wages had a positive impact on consumer creditworthiness, while stable producer prices had a positive impact on business performance in corporate sector. The slowdown in inflation in the euro area enabled the European Central Bank to finalize reducing key interest rates until June. Inflationary pressures in the domestic market increased during the year, but without affecting monetary policy measures and the supply of capital.

The demand for loans and financial services, which reflects the confidence of consumers and entrepreneurs, remained at an elevated level. The achieved growth in net interest income results from an increase in the portfolio of loans to clients and placement in other financial instruments with interest income. Income from trading activities decreased and income from foreign exchange arbitrage increased. During the year, regulatory pressure on fee income increased, resulting in the obligation to offer a transaction account for consumers without a fee in the following year.

Operating expenses in the past year have increased in terms of expenses for employees under the pressure of a mismatch between supply and demand on the labour market. Administrative costs and depreciation reflect the growing use of digital services for clients and the accompanying cost of maintaining the functionality and security of services that enable the requested services. Risk provisions reflect the best value assessment of financial assets. The realized increase in sales prices in the business sector and the increase in the real wages of employees have affected the risk classification of clients. The stabilization of monetary policy measures in the second half-year, did not have a significant impact on the Bank's operating results.

During the year, the Bank increased the availability of products and services through modern distribution channels, while maintaining a high level of security. Adjustment to the customers' needs was implemented in compliance with the highest RBI Group standards. Synergistic effects were enabled by transmission of experiences, knowledge and skills within the Group according to the principle of best practice.

New technologies accelerate changes, and innovations in the offer are necessary for preserving the market position. Investments in digital supply and realization of financial products and services have become decisive for business success. The Bank and the Group are improving the operational model that aligns access to the market and customers with advances in technology. Through continuous education, employees acquire new skills in the use of advanced technologies in order to provide better service and increase customer satisfaction. Human resource management has developed through an employee advancement and awards system.

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. retained the position of one of the leading credit institutions in the Croatian market. Together with the local Group, it provides quality access to financial products and services to clients. The sales network includes 59 branches and digital distribution channels. The branches are enhanced from being places for transaction execution into places for interactive customer communication. Household demand for housing loans remained at a high level with the continued rise in prices on the real estate market. The prescribed increase in borrower creditworthiness requirements was reflected in a decrease in demand in the second half of the year. The demand for cash loans was strong throughout the year in parallel with the increase of the real incomes of the households. In the corporate segment, the offer was supplemented by credit lines from domestic and international development banks. A tailored offer adjusted to their needs was developed for small and middle size entrepreneurs.

Positive business results were achieved in the local Group. The attractiveness of pension savings results from the growth of returns on pension funds. At the pension insurance company, returns on assets were balanced with the indexation rate of liabilities. Adjustment of business operations to market conditions and customer requirements is essential for achieving the strategic goals and business plan.

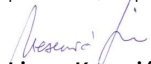
Our Sustainability Statement transparently presents how we integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into our core business. It focuses on our sustainability performance and the impacts, risks, and opportunities arising from ESG factors. It complements the financial information and highlights how we support the transition of the Croatian economy toward a low-carbon and more inclusive future. It reflects our ambition to position the bank as a responsible financial partner to our clients, employees and communities in the transition to sustainable business and living.

In 2025, we embedded ESG criteria into our risk management and decision-making processes, advanced the allocation of funds toward green and social projects, and enhanced our disclosure practices. Prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), our Sustainability Statement provides a detailed overview of our key policies, initiatives, and indicators, including the impact of our sustainable finance portfolio and our contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

During the reporting period, we adopted our Sustainability Strategy and a dedicated Transition Plan with concrete targets and measures to decarbonize our own operations and selected parts of our portfolio by 2030, fully aligned with the broader RBI Group framework. By connecting strategic objectives with measurable indicators, we are creating a solid foundation for tracking progress and for directing capital toward activities that support the green transition of our clients and the Croatian economy. Through continuous stakeholder engagement, we reassess material topics and align our sustainability governance framework with international standards and initiatives.

We pay special attention to our employees, diversity, and inclusion, as well as to creating a safe and inspiring workplace where everyone can contribute to their full potential. Through targeted programs for education, development, and well-being, we strengthen our competencies for managing sustainability risks, the climate transition, and new regulatory requirements. Driven by our ambition to strengthen our role as a catalyst of sustainable capital flows and a trusted partner in the environmental and economic transition, we remain committed to continually evolving, fostering innovation in green and social finance, and creating long-term value for society, the economy, and the environment — contributing to a more sustainable future for all.

Optimal use of resources enhances the service quality and business performance. By engaging the efforts of all employees in the local Group, we continue to develop the offer of financial services. I thank the management and all the staff for their dedication to achieving the mentioned goals. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to all our clients and business partners, hoping to continue our successful co-operation.



Liana Keserić,

President of the Management Board

➤ Report of the Supervisory Board

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The financial year 2025 was a successful one for the business operations of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. Zagreb. The organization of work process and access of clients to products and services offered by the Bank and the associated Group of subordinate financial institutions took place in stable market conditions. Changes in customer preferences towards digital communication channels and the use of financial services increase the importance of continuing the process of digitalization, development of financial services and innovative sales and communication channels with customers.

In 2025, members of the Supervisory Board held 4 ordinary and 17 extraordinary meetings. The overall attendance rate for Supervisory Board meetings in the financial year 2025 was 97 percent.

The Supervisory Board regularly and comprehensively monitored the business performance and risk developments of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. Zagreb. 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 Chairwoman 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.

The Supervisory Board performed its duties in an appropriate manner in accordance with local regulations and the Articles of Association of the Bank. It discussed in detail:

- the financial results and the mid term plan,
- the macroeconomic expectations,
- regular compliance reporting including Anti Money Laundering,
- the strategic business model activities along with optimization of companies and equity shares owned by the Bank,
- the regular reporting within the risk management scope,
- the regulatory supervision activities of the CNB/ECB,
- the IT and cybersecurity strategy, as well as the strategy for the use of artificial intelligence,
- and topics related to the bank's human resources

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

On behalf of the Supervisory Board

Sabine Zucker

Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

➤ Macroeconomic environment

Economic review

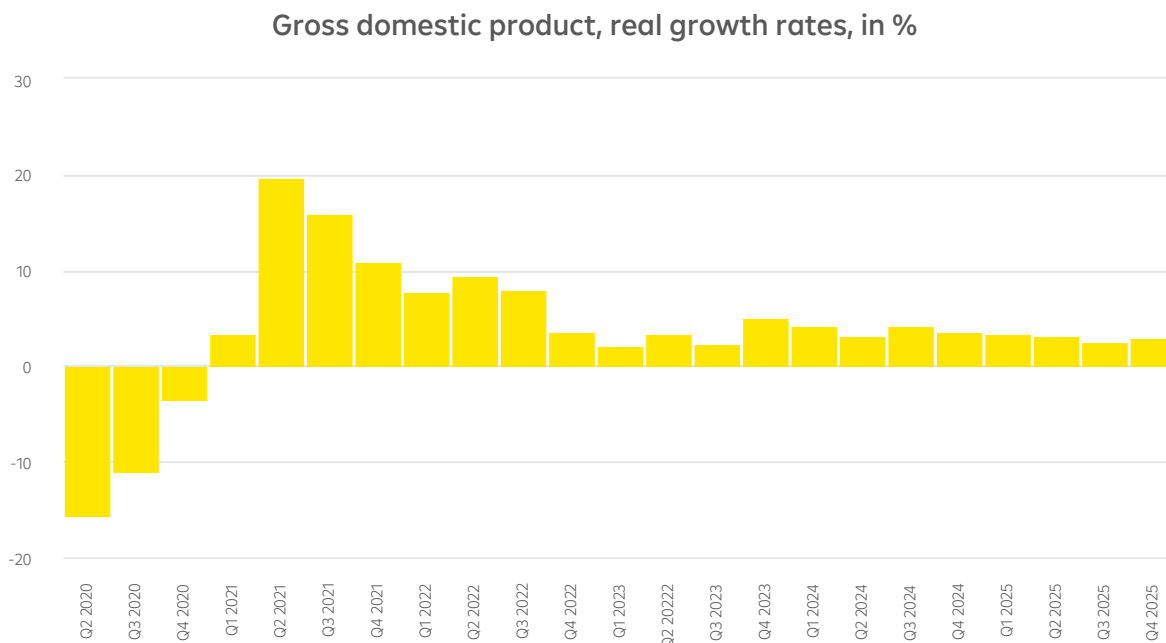
During 2025, the economic environment in the euro area was characterized by a gradual strengthening of activity, although high pronounced global uncertainties remained. The recovery was moderate and uneven across member states. Growth was primarily supported by domestic demand, the gradual strengthening of investment, and a stable labor market. At the same time, export developments remained limited due to weaker global trade and heightened trade tensions. Economic developments across member states remained heterogeneous, depending on the structure of their economies and exposure to external demand. Inflationary pressures continued to ease throughout the year, and overall inflation gradually approached the monetary policy target levels. Growth in real wages and strengthening household purchasing power supported personal consumption, one of the main drivers of economic activity.

The exceptionally high economic growth observed in previous years naturally led to a slowdown in economic activity in Croatia during 2025. Real GDP growth in 2025, at 3.2%, was driven by continued favorable developments in personal consumption, albeit at a slower pace compared to the previous year, and by rising investment. Personal consumption was supported by a strong labor market, with employment continuing to increase in 2025 and the administrative employment rate falling to historically low levels. Furthermore, alongside strong nominal wage growth, continued growth in real wages also contributed to improved consumer confidence. This is reflected in solid retail performance, which recorded a real annual growth of 3.6% in 2025. Tourism also experienced growth in both overnight stays and tourism revenues, although at a slightly slower pace. Monetary statistics indicate robust consumer lending during 2025, with annual growth rates of cash non-purpose loans remaining in double digits throughout the year.

After two years of real contraction, industrial production in Croatia recorded positive annual growth in 2025. The increase was supported by a modest but gradual recovery in foreign demand, which positively affected export-oriented sectors. Domestically-oriented activities maintained solid performance, contributing to the overall sectoral recovery. Despite these favorable developments, growth dynamics remained sensitive to global economic uncertainties and external risks. This is also reflected in gross value-added data, where the manufacturing industry positively contributed to economic activity. Manufacturing recorded annual growth in all four quarters, with value added increasing by 3.9% for the year 2025.

While elevated uncertainty in external goods and services markets slows the implementation of investment projects, investment activity continued to be largely supported by a high level of public investment. During the year, Croatia had access to allocations from the EU financial envelope for 2021–2027, as well as funds from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), with a total potential equivalent to around 28% of GDP.

Utilization of NGEU funds is conditional on meeting the reform and investment commitments outlined in the national plan (NPOO). By the end of 2025, over EUR 6.4 billion had been disbursed through pre-financing and earlier tranches. The European Commission confirmed that Croatia had met all 17 milestones required for the eighth NGEU tranche of EUR 897 million, thereby ensuring the continuation of planned projects and providing additional financial support for reforms and strategic investments in 2026.

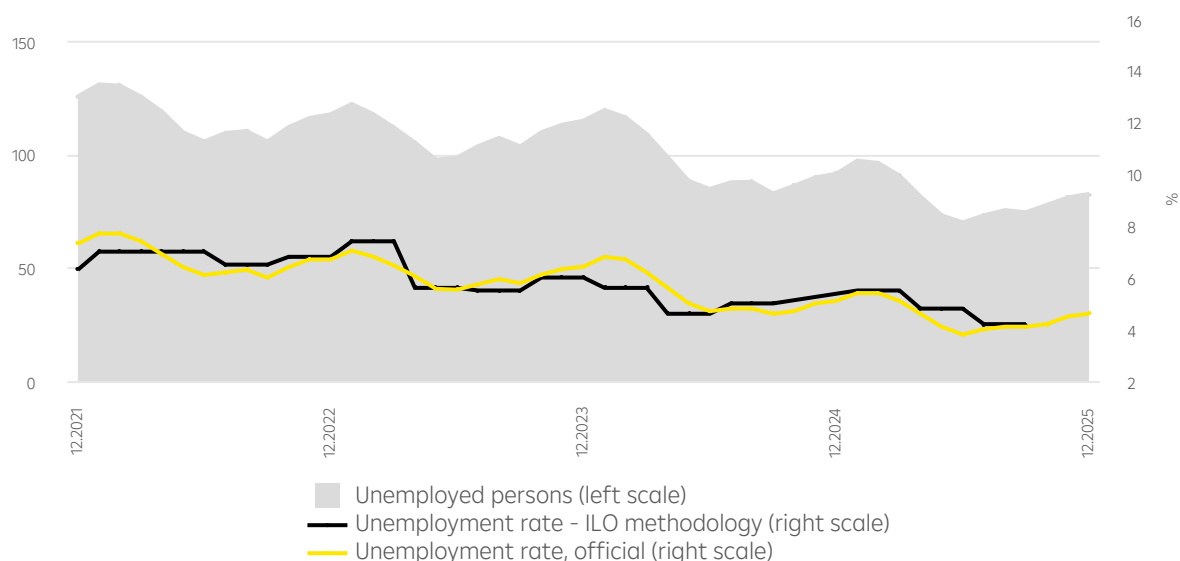


Sources: CBS, Raiffeisen Research

The labor market in 2025 demonstrated a high degree of resilience despite a challenging global and domestic environment, reflected in a further decline in unemployment and growth in employment. The average number of registered unemployed persons fell to a historically low 81,162 (-14.8% compared to 2024), while the average annual number of insured persons under the Croatian Pension Insurance Institute (HZMO) increased by 2.5%. The average registered unemployment rate dropped to a record low of 4.5% in 2025.

In 2025, the inflow of workers from non-EU countries continued, particularly in sectors with high labor demand. However, according to Ministry of the Interior statistics (MUP), the total number of residence and work permits for non-EU workers decreased by 17.3% compared to 2024. This decline primarily affected permits for new employment (-39.2%), while renewals and seasonal work permits increased (+23.5% and +15.3% respectively, compared to 2024). On the other hand, according to the Croatian Employment Service (HZZ), positive decisions on applications for residence and work permits for foreign workers fell by almost 42%. This decline is likely linked to amendments to the Aliens Act in March 2025, which significantly tightened the criteria for employing foreign nationals.

Numbers of unemployed and registered unemployment rate



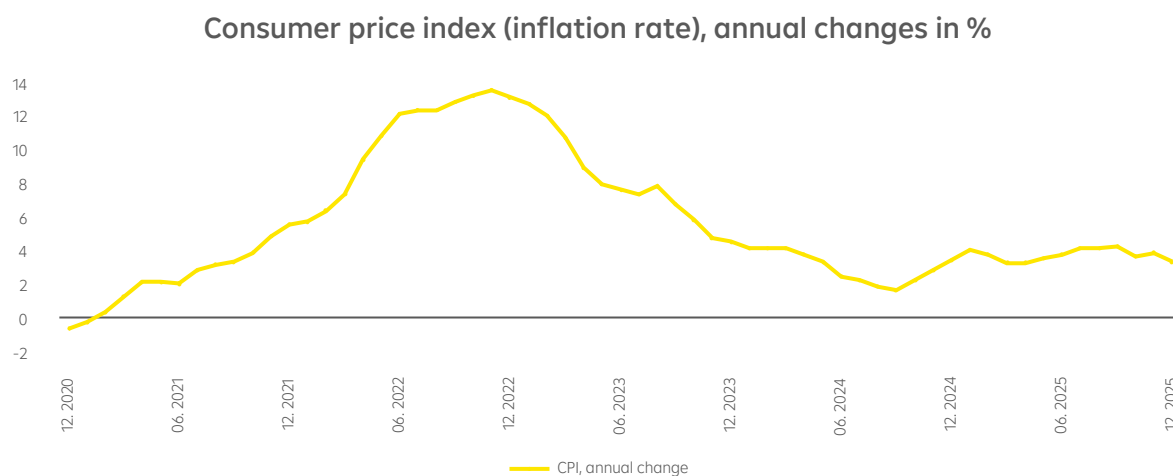
Sources: CSB, CES, Raiffeisen Research

The annual inflation rate measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Croatia stood at 3.7% in 2025, while according to the harmonized index, used for comparison with other euro area countries due to its standardized methodology, annual consumer price growth amounted to 4.4%.

Prior to Croatia's entry into the euro area, average annual inflation rates in Croatia and the monetary union did not significantly diverge, indicating a relatively high alignment in the movement of consumer goods and services prices. Differences in price growth dynamics began to increase more markedly from April 2022, primarily due to several factors. Initially, these were related to developments in global commodity markets, particularly food and energy, i.e., supply-side shocks. More recently, and especially over the past two years, inflationary pressures have increasingly been associated with strengthening domestic demand, particularly in the services sector.

The impact of global markets and spillovers to the domestic market has been significant, given that the share of food in the average Croatian consumer basket is considerably higher than the euro area average (18.4% versus 14.9%), so rising food prices contribute more strongly to the overall CPI. Alongside these pressures from rising input costs (energy), strong tourism demand, high employment, wage growth, and consumer confidence above the long-term average, there has been a pronounced strengthening of domestic demand and an increase in service prices. These factors were the main contributors to overall consumer price growth in 2025.

Faster price growth in Croatia has therefore resulted in a relatively strong convergence toward the euro area average. In 2025, Croatia's price level alignment stood at 77.8% of the EU average (in terms of overall price level). The lowest alignment is observed in energy prices, which are largely administratively regulated and subject to subsidies to preserve household purchasing power.



Foreign trade

Supported by very strong domestic demand and subdued foreign demand, both goods exports and imports increased in parallel, allowing Croatia to maintain a stable market share in global goods exports throughout 2025. At the same time, the goods trade deficit widened slightly due to higher imports. While in previous years improvements in the services balance largely offset the deterioration in the goods balance, the positive services balance has been declining over the past two years. Physical indicators of tourism activity showed relatively favorable developments in the pre-season and post-season, whereas the number of overnight stays by foreign visitors was lower during the peak months of the tourist season (July and August). These developments can likely be attributed both to the loss of price competitiveness, which is expected to persist in 2026, and to the fact that Croatia operates near full capacity during the central part of the tourist season.

The primary balance remained under pressure due to continued growth in expenditures related to profits and dividends paid abroad, linked to the profitability of foreign-owned companies and higher interest payments. At the same time, the secondary balance maintained a stable surplus, largely thanks to transfers from EU funds. In particular, resources from the NextGenerationEU program contributed to a strong inflow of current transfers, mitigating the negative effects of primary income on the overall current account. Overall, EU transfers continued to be an important supporting factor for the stability of Croatia's external position in 2025. Looking at cumulative data from Q4 2024 through Q3 2025, the current account deficit amounted to 3.8% of GDP, while the cumulative deficit on current and capital accounts stood at 2.1% of GDP.

Thanks to continued robust nominal GDP growth, gross external debt relative to GDP, a key indicator of external indebtedness, continued its downward trend, excluding the impact of central bank debt increases resulting from the accounting treatment of euro cash under the Eurosystem national central banks' rules, which in fact has a neutral effect on the Croatian National Bank's external position.

Fiscal developments

During 2025, fiscal policy showed signs of moving away from a consolidation path, with a deterioration in the public finance position. Following the budget revision, the general government deficit was adjusted to -2.9% of GDP, bringing the balance closer to the upper limit of the Maastricht fiscal criterion of 3% of GDP. While fiscal policy remains relatively stable in nominal terms, the structure of expenditure and recent amendments may indicate the presence of persistent structural weaknesses in public finances. The increase in budgetary expenditures in 2025 was primarily driven by higher pension spending and wage growth in the public sector. This expenditure dynamics further highlights the relative rigidity of public spending and gradually narrows the fiscal policy's room for maneuver, especially in the event of potential macroeconomic deterioration or less favorable financing conditions.

Despite the deterioration of the fiscal balance, the state's financing needs were largely met in the first half of 2025, while the latter part of the year was marked by the refinancing of short-term debt through the issuance of Treasury bills by the Ministry of Finance. Retail demand for short-term securities remained strong, confirming the continuation of the trend of greater household participation in the domestic government securities market. At the end of 2025, households held approximately EUR 4.7 billion of government debt securities in their portfolios, representing around 9% of total public debt, of which about EUR 3.9 billion were Treasury bills. The Ministry of Finance continued to develop this segment of the investor base, while yields on so-called "citizens' securities" remained slightly above market rates, allowing for a gradual reduction of yields in future issuances. During 2025, an additional EUR 4 billion in bonds was issued on the domestic market and EUR 2 billion in eurobonds on the European capital market.

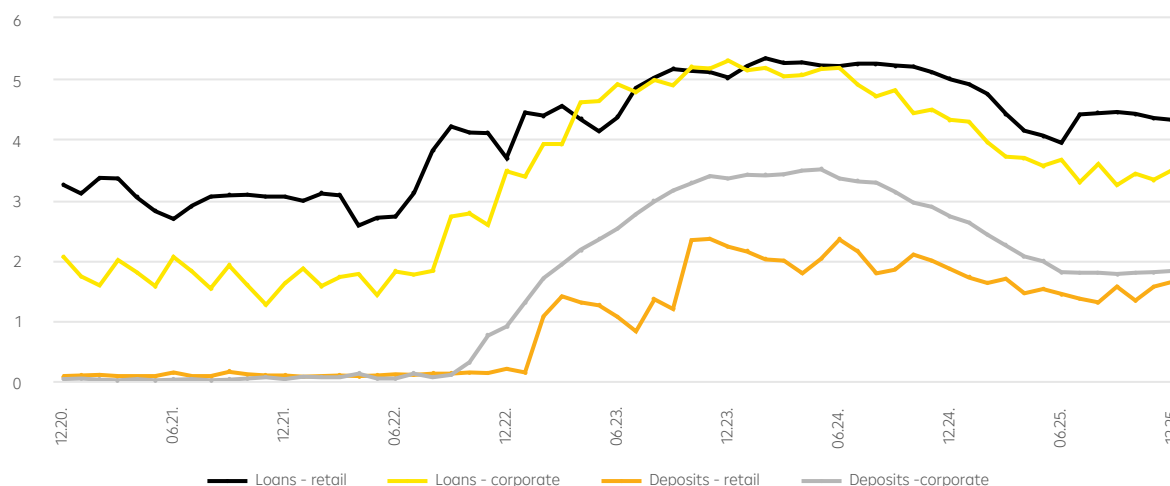
Monetary framework and banking business

The transmission of the monetary policy of the European Central Bank (ECB) to financing conditions is limited by local specificities between national markets.

In Croatia, the transmission of market interest rates to deposit and loan interest rates is quicker for non-financial companies than for the household sector. Key factors that mitigate the intensity of transmission in Croatia, relative to average of euro area members, include the stable deposit base, and relatively low loan-to-deposit ratio, as well as a small share of variable interest rates on loans and a significant liquidity surplus. Additionally, the ECB's measures aimed at managing excess liquidity by reducing its balance sheet have no effect on the local market since Croatia was not part of the euro area during the quantitative easing period and, therefore, did not participate in the issuance of securities under the ECB's program.

A limiting factor for interest rates on loans to households is also the legal cap on the highest permissible interest rate for loans with a variable rate. Additionally, in the second half of last year the local regulator of credit institutions (HNB) introduced macroprudential measures aimed at slowing credit growth in the household segment. This reduced the pro-inflationary impact of growing household loans on consumer prices and real estate prices on the one side and supported the process of improving the quality of household loan portfolio on the other.

Interest rates of Croatian banks, new contracts, in %

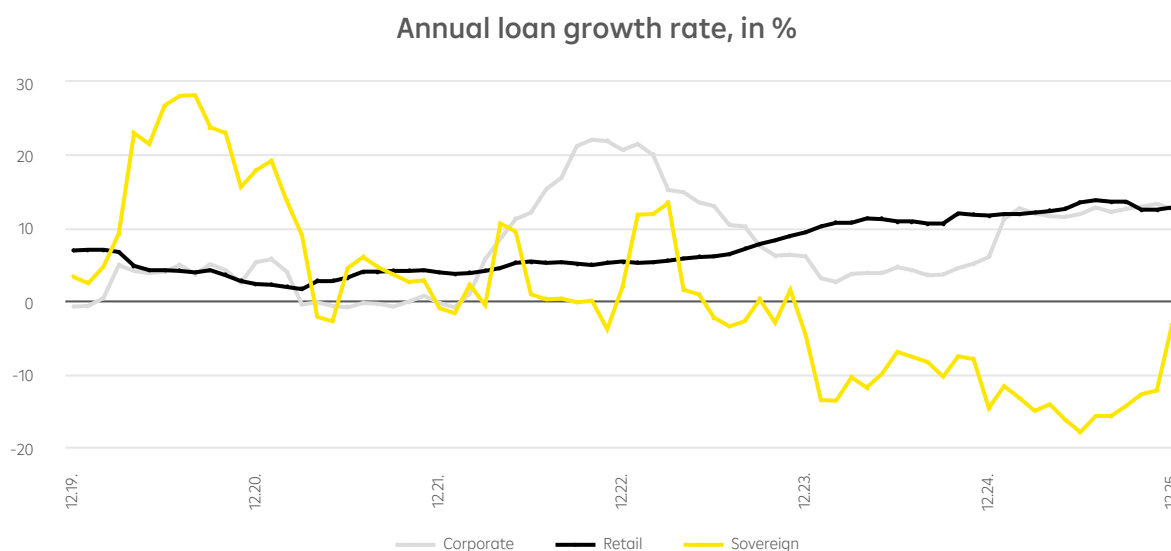


Sources: CNB, Raiffeisen Research

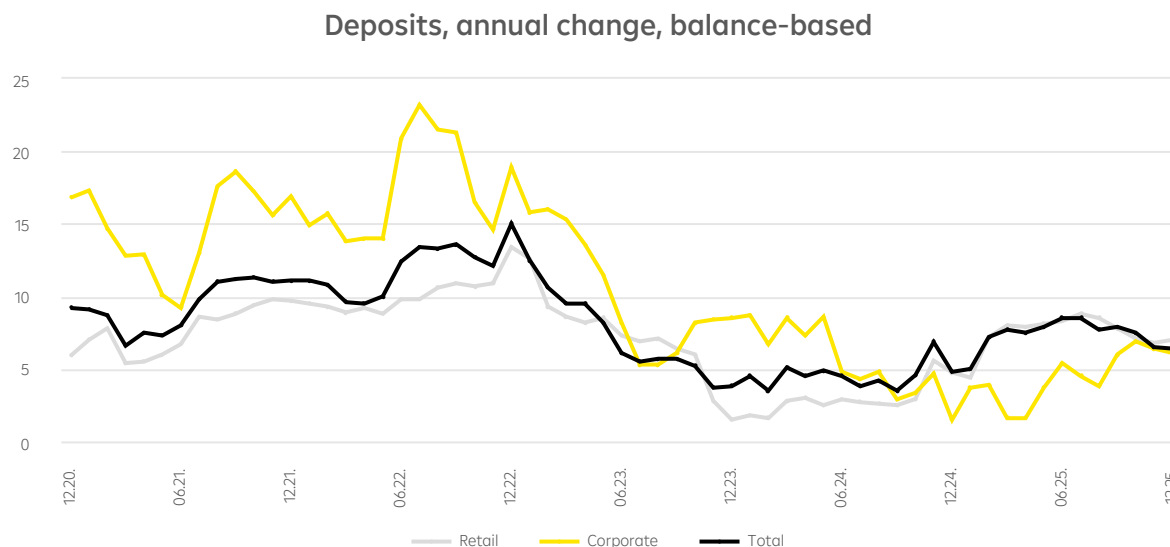
In the first part of 2025, the cycle of lowering key ECB interest rates was completed. ECB's deposit rate was reduced by an additional 100 basis points (after the first 100 basis points reduction in the second half of the previous year). The spread between active and passive interest rates of banks in Croatia during the period of lowering ECB interest rates has not changed significantly in the corporate segment and decreased in the retail segment. In the recent cycle of the ECB's rate-cutting cycle, loan interest rates in the households segment have declined more than deposit interest rates.

Maintaining a significant excess of liquidity in the financial system weakens the response of interest rates on bank deposits to changes in market interest rates. Besides a substantial deposit base, the still relatively low preference of deposit holders for investing in alternative financial instruments further slows down changes in bank deposit interest rates. For non-financial companies, both deposit and loan interest rates tend to adjust more quickly to financial market dynamics compared to the household sector, where restrictive regulations on maximum loan interest rates apply and thereby extend the period of transfer of market interest rates on bank loans.

Household loans continued to grow strongly. Rising real estate prices increased the amounts needed to purchase apartments, which indirectly fueled demand for housing loans. The demand for consumer credit was maintained strong due to the rise in borrowers' creditworthiness on one side and the continued increase in prices of goods and services on the other. Additionally, the finalized cycle of interest rate reductions has boosted consumer willingness to take on debt. For corporate loans, demand declined as businesses turned to alternative sources of investment financing. Furthermore, growing business activity has led to a strengthening of corporate demand for financing of inventories and working capital.



Government borrowing from banks did not affect the credit supply to the private sector. In 2025, credit supply in the Croatian financial market remained abundant due to a significant liquidity surplus in the system. Returns that banks earned on their excess liquidity through deposits at the central bank halved in the 12-month period up to June 2025, thereby increasing pressure on them to actively lend out their liquidity surplus into loans to clients or into financial instruments on capital markets. In the first half of the year, net interest margins narrowed due to declining interest incomes on loans to clients. In the second half of the year, the ECB's interest rates, has stabilized on the lower level reducing banks' returns on excess liquidity. Competition between banks in the supply of loans has increased, with stronger pressure on interest margins.



The stable growth of client deposits enabled banks to be well-funded through primary financing sources. As a result, the importance of secondary financing sources became insignificant in determining the cost of capital in the domestic financial market. The only notable demand for additional financing sources came from banks that were required to issue debt instruments to meet MREL (Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities) obligations.

Changes in the central bank interest rates policy motivated borrowers to become more aware of interest rate risk when repaying long-term loans. As a result, consumer demand shifted toward loans with longer repayment periods and fixed interest rates. In the assets and liability structure of banks, the increased use of long-term fixed-rate loans (either for an initial repayment period or until maturity) widened the maturity gap in their balance sheets, as non-term deposits remained the dominant source of funding.

The banking system is significantly exposed to the sovereign risk of the Republic of Croatia. The main factors contributing to this high level of sovereign risk in bank assets include the direct or indirect borrowing of the state in the domestic financial market. Additional factors of exposure to sovereign risk include excess liquidity that banks hold in accounts with the Croatian National Bank (HNB), investment activity in Croatian government debt instruments, direct government borrowing from banks and other financial institutions and state guarantees for loans granted to public or private enterprises.

The trend of reducing the share of non-performing loans (NPLs) in total loans continued in the past year, albeit at a slower pace, as NPL levels had already reached a relatively low level. In the household sector, the favourable impact on credit quality came from the growth of employment and average wages, which grew faster than consumer prices. In the corporate sector, sales revenues grew faster than procurement costs. As a result, the burden of debt repayment decreased, indirectly supporting a further decline in the share of non-performing loans.

Summary of macroeconomic and financial indicators for the period from 2021 to 2025:

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
GDP and Production					
Gross Domestic Product, % (constant prices)	3.2	3.8	3.8	7.3	12.6
GDP at current prices (EUR millions)	92,670	85,905	79,186	67,615	58,347
GDP per capita at current prices (EUR)	23,733	22,208	20,534	17,532	15,046
Retail trade, % real annual changes	3.4	7.3	3.1	1.9	11.3
Industrial production, % annual changes	3.9	-2.4	-0.2	1.7	6.3
Prices, Employment and Budget					
Consumer Prices, %, end of period	3.3	3.4	4.5	13.1	5.5
%, average	3.7	3.0	8.0	10.8	2.6
Producer Prices, %, end of period	0.0	-2.3	0.7	19.9	19.7
%, average	1.3	3.8	6.4	26.4	9.5
Unemployment rate (official rate, avg)	4.5	5.3	6.1	6.7	8.0
Average net wage, in EUR avg	1,449	1,317	1,148	1,015	946
Consolidated general government deficit, % GDP* ¹	-2.9	-1.9	-0.8	0.1	-2.6
Public debt, EUR billion ¹	52.1	49.3	48.3	46.3	45.6
Public debt, % of GDP ¹	56.7	57.4	60.9	68.5	78.2
Balance of Payment and Debt					
Goods and Services Exports, EUR million	44,581	43,074	41,626	40,273	29,122
% change	3.5	3.5	3.4	38.3	39
Goods and Services Imports, EUR million	48,919	47,051	43,323	44,578	30,705
% change	4	8.6	-2.8	45.2	25.3
Current Account Balance, % of GDP*	-2.9	1.5	0.4	-3.5	0.5
Foreign direct investment, EUR million	3,000	4,182	3,257	3,727	4,328
Tourism – night stays, % change	1.2	1.4	2.6	28.3	72.1
External debt, EUR billion	60.3	57	60.9	49.9	47.3
External debt, as % of GDP*	65.7	66.4	76.9	73.8	81.1
External debt, as % export of goods and services	135.3	132.4	146.3	123.9	162.5
Financial Data					
Exchange rate, eop, EUR / USD	1.17	1.04	1.10	1.07	1.14
avg, EUR / USD	1.16	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.18
Exchange rate, eop, EUR / CHF	1	0.94	0.93	0.99	1.04
avg, EUR / CHF	1	0.95	0.97	1.01	1.08
Interest rates, end of period					
Main refinancing operations	2.15	3.15	4.50	2.50	0.00
Continuously available depositing option	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	-0.50
Euribor O/N	1.92	2.90	3.88	1.89	-0.59
Euribor 1m	1.94	2.85	3.85	1.88	-0.58
Euribor 3m	2.03	2.71	3.91	2.13	-0.57
Euribor 6m	2.11	2.57	3.86	2.69	-0.55
Euribor 12m	2.24	2.46	3.51	3.29	-0.50
Interest rate on treasury bills 12m, %, avg	2.60	3.48	3.10	0.14	0.02

*RBA forecast for 2025

¹ ESA 2010 methodology

eop – end of period, avg – period average

➤ Management report

Business activities of the Bank

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. Zagreb (hereinafter referred to as: the Bank) was incorporated in December 1994 as the first foreign-owned bank in Croatia, with the strategic objective of building a comprehensive financial services offering to clients. Since 1999, the Bank has built a sales network and, parallel to the opening of branches, it established subsidiaries which provide financial services in the areas regulated by special regulations (hereinafter: the Group). At the end of 2025 the Bank provided customer service through 59 branches and through digital sales channels. The development of digital sales channels is reflected in the constant process of innovation in communication with customers and access to bank services. Number of users of direct bank services via Internet and mobile applications is continuously increasing.

The Bank operates in accordance with the rules of local regulators supervising the operations of credit institutions (Croatian National Bank) and financial institution services (Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency). Credit institutions are supervised according to the single supervisory criteria for the euro area with the leading role of the European Central Bank. All members of the local Group are registered in Croatia and operate in accordance with Croatian regulations.

The Bank adjusts credit policies to the market changes. In a period of economic growth, the average financial strength of borrowers is improving and lending conditions are adjusted to the change in general level of risk. Adjustments to credit policy criteria are consistent with changes in other non-economic factors that may affect the creditworthiness of borrowers during the repayment of credit obligations. In the previous year, inflationary pressures increased, and geopolitical risks remained elevated.

Over the previous years, the Bank has adapted the business model successfully in the direction of business digitalization, strengthening of synergistic effects based on new technologies, while the focus on customer satisfaction. The strategic target is to be the leading bank in the market by satisfaction of legal entities and among the first three banks by satisfaction of private individuals. Along with digital transformation, optimization of business processes and complete orientation to enhance customer experience, in the changeable operating conditions, the highlight is on the satisfaction and engagement of employees, data quality management and adjustment of the Bank and Group to the requirements of adaptive and agile methodology.

At year-end the bank had 1,703 employees. The number of employees tends to decrease due to the change in the operational business model through the digitalization of business processes. Increased use of digital sales channels and self-service devices lowers the need for workforce in the jobs of lower complexity and raises the needs for specialists in use of advanced technology platforms. The employee structure is in an adjustment process and will continue also in the coming years. The number and structure of employees are defined under a long-term strategic plan and are in compliance with the regulatory requirements and business plans. The Bank is managed by the Management Board, which has four members in the year 2025. As of 1 November 2025 there was a change in the management board, with Thomas Matejka replacing Georg Feldscher as Chief Risk Officer.

Financial result of the Bank

Total assets at the end of 2025 amounted to EUR 7,599 million (2024: EUR 6,849 million) for the Bank stand alone. Compared to the previous period, an increase of EUR 750 million (2024: EUR 249 million increase) was realized. Loans to customers increased by EUR 241 million (2024: EUR 87 million increase), while liquid assets and investments in financial assets other than loans increased by EUR 508 million (2024: increase of EUR 151 million). The increase in loans was financed by an increase in primary sources of financing. The share of liquid assets and investments in financial assets in total assets was 49 percent (2023: 47 percent), and the share of loans to customers was 48 percent (2024: 50 percent). Total loans to customers at the end of year amounted to EUR 3,671 million (2024: EUR 3,430 million) and at the annual level increased by 7 percent (2024: 3 percent increase).

The increase in the creditworthiness of the average borrower due to the realized growth in incomes resulted in a strengthening of the demand for goods and services. With the positive experience from the recent cycle of inflationary deleveraging, the motivation of consumers to finance consumption from loans has strengthened. Consequently, during the year, the growth of loans to households accelerated, which at the same time strengthened inflationary pressures. In an effort to stop the inflationary spiral in time, the regulator (the Croatian national Bank) from July 2025 introduced measures aiming to limit the growth of loans to consumers, using measures to determine the highest debt ratios for housing and consumer loans (DSTI), and the highest credit financing ratios for the purchase of residential real estate (LTV).

The process of reducing the European Central Bank's key interest rates after easing inflationary pressures has been completed in mid-2025. The central bank's deposit rate was reduced by 2 percentage points in total. Interest rates on financial markets follow the changes in the central bank's interest rate policy, and the transfer to interest rates for loans occurs with a time lag. The demand prevails among consumers for loans with a contracted fixed interest rate in order to protect against the growth of reference interest rates during loan repayment. In the case of housing loans with a longer repayment term, it was common to contract loans with a fixed interest rate in the initial repayment period.

Bank financial highlights for the period from 2021 to 2025 :

	BANK				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
<i>in EUR millions</i>	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
From the Balance sheet					
Total assets	7,599	6,849	6,600	6,354	5,529
Shareholders' equity	685	657	639	691	684
Customer accounts	5,977	5,219	5,065	5,036	4,366
Loans to customers	3,671	3,430	3,343	3,092	2,730
From Income statement and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December					
Operating income	266	257	248	204	179
Operating expenses and depreciation	136	125	126	143	106
Profit before tax	113	110	118	44	72
Net profit for the year	93	91	96	37	60

Total customer deposits increased by EUR 758 million (2024: EUR 154 million increase). Deposits from corporate and other non-credit entities increased by 20 percent (2024: 1 percent decrease), while deposits from households increased by 10 percent (2024: 7 percent). Household deposits at the end of year amounted to EUR 3,092 million (2024: EUR 2,821 million) with a share of 45 percent (2024: 46 percent) in the Bank's total liabilities. Government issues of securities aimed at small investors enable the earning of tax-free returns, so a part of the deposits was transferred from banks to financing the public debt. After the initial transfer of deposits from banks to government debt, new government debt issues for small investors are largely financed from matured treasury bills and government bonds that investors used for the investments in new issues. Therefore, the impact of government debt issuance on the growth of bank deposits was smaller than in previous years.

The Bank sought to retain deposits by offering a significant difference in the yield for term deposits compared to the yield on aVista funds in accounts, which accelerated the growth of term deposits and resulted in a change in the maturity structure of total deposits. Among households, the share of term deposits increased to 29 percent (2024: 28 percent) of total deposits, and among corporate and other non-credit entities to 30 percent (2024: 20 percent).

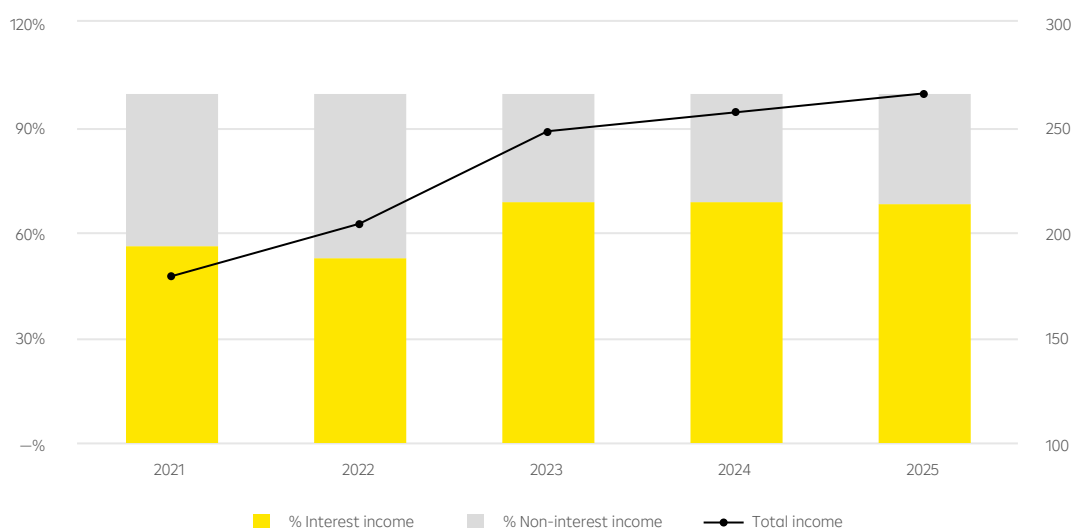
Share capital (T1) at the end of 2025 amounted EUR 685 million (2024: EUR 657 million) increased by 4 percent compared to the beginning of the year (2024: decrease of 3% percent). The bank paid a dividend of EUR 60 million to its owners last year.

The Bank's operating result in 2025 has increased. Operating income increased by 4 percent (2024: 4 percent) and amounted to EUR 266 million (2024: EUR 257 million). Profit after tax amounted to EUR 93 million (2024: EUR 91 million).

Net interest income increased by 3 percent in 2025 (2024: by 3 percent) and amounted to EUR 182 million (2024: EUR 177 million). The increase in net interest income was driven by the growth of the interest base, while the decline in market interest rates narrowed interest margins.

Realized net income from fees and commissions decreased in 2025 by EUR 2 million (2024: EUR 7 million increase). Income from fees and commissions mainly refers to fees in payment transactions and card operations. Net profit from trading in financial instruments and other income increased by EUR 6 million on an annual basis (in 2024, decreased by EUR 3 million).

Total income (growth in EUR million and structure)



Total operating expenses amounted to EUR 136 million (2024: EUR 125 million) and increased 9 percent on an annual basis. Deposit insurance costs were EUR 2 million and contributions to the resolution fund were not charged in the past year. Labour costs increased by EUR 5 million, which is above the realized inflation rate.

Impairments refer to identified and unidentified loan losses. The achieved growth of the economy has a positive effect on the creditworthiness of borrowers, as well as the increase in prices on the real estate market, which facilitates the compensation of losses from real estate taken as a pledge for debt collection. Realized growth in real wages increases the average creditworthiness of borrowers from the consumers segment. In the corporate segment, procurement prices increased more slowly than sales prices, which makes it easier for some borrowers to meet their obligations under received loans.

Business development of the Bank

The founder of the Bank is Raiffeisen Bank International (RBI), an Austrian banking group managing a network of banks and related financial institutions in the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) region. Affiliation with a strong international banking group offering a broad-range financial service enables the transfer of experience gained from years of operations in the developed financial and emerging markets. Positive synergistic effects are also achieved by introducing more advanced operational support and setting high standards of quality in customer relationships, thus enhancing the service offer and encouraging employee innovation.

The general trend of digitalization and automatization in the financial services sector will lower operational risks, and the bank plans to adjust its business according to the changes in the financial services markets. Development of financial services offer has been stimulated by modernization of communication channels and services sales channels. These processes do not only increase the number and the functionality of such self-service devices but also reduce the need for staff performing routine sales and for staff in administration jobs. Automatization will reduce the errors in data processing on the one hand, and labour costs on the other.

Along with the activities aimed at increasing operating income, business development is based on implementation of measures to improve productivity and safety standards, introduction of advanced technologies and business process management tools. The available professional, organizational and technological resources are focused on increasing the quality of service and achieving lower unit costs per transaction. Investments in technology and business process development enable an innovative offer and development of customized financial service.

The Bank's priority in developing business is to adapt to changes in the regulation of credit and other financial institutions. This is ensured by enhancing functionalities of the sales and support system. The focus is also on the requirements for developing business processes and support functionalities while adjusting the bank offer to changing market conditions. The improvements are also designed in order to streamline the Bank's business processes within the affiliated international financial group (RBI). In future operation the Bank expects a moderate increase in the demand for loans, with the entry of new competitors providing customer service. Therefore, development activities are geared towards increasing service quality and innovation, and this is where we expect the strongest competition in the coming period.

The strategic goal of business development of the Bank is the introduction of innovative sales channels for standard and new types of services sold on digital platforms. This way, the Bank and the local Group adapt to customer demands while continuously maintaining a high level of service quality and security of client transactions.

Research and development activities

In 2025, the Bank improved business processes and support, but did not participate in research and development activities. The Bank has maintained its position among leading financial institutions in the application of advanced customer access technologies.

Information on repurchase of own shares

The Bank did not repurchase its own shares in 2025.

Bank subsidiaries

The Bank commenced operations on the Croatian financial market in December 1994, being established as a universal commercial bank. Since 1999, it has been developing its local Group of subsidiaries. The development of the Group is aimed at providing a comprehensive range of financial services to clients.

At 31 December 2025 the local Raiffeisen Group consisted of the following legal entities, which are wholly owned by the Bank:

- Raiffeisen društvo za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondovima d.d.
- Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.
- Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.

Raiffeisen društvo za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondovima d.d.

The subject of the Company's business is the exclusive establishment of mandatory and voluntary pension funds and the management of these funds in accordance with the Law on Mandatory Pension Funds and the Law on Voluntary Pension Funds.

Business in 2025

In 2025, the Company achieved the goals defined in the business plan, which resulted in a net profit of EUR 7.8 million (2024: EUR 7.5 million). In the income structure, the largest item of income is revenues from the management of the Funds, which account for 97% (2024: 95%) of total revenues, of which 66% (2024: 67%) are revenues from the management of mandatory funds, and 34% (2024: 33%) are revenues from the management of voluntary funds.

The amount of the fee for the management of mandatory pension funds in 2025 was 0.24% (2024: 0.25%) per year from the total assets of the mandatory pension fund minus investment-based liabilities. In accordance with the Law on Voluntary Pension Funds, fees for the management of voluntary pension funds are prescribed by the Prospectus of Funds. Of the total expenditure achieved in 2025, 62% (2024: 59%) relates to expenditures from the management of the Funds, and 33% (2024: 34%) to operating expenses.

The Company's assets as at 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 32.9 million (2024: EUR 32.7 million). The largest asset item is financial assets relating to investments in debt securities. The capital of the Company as at 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 19 million (2024: EUR 19 million).

Future development

The future development of the Company will continue to be based on an integrated approach of business, i.e. the management of mandatory and voluntary pension funds. The Company expects to strengthen the role of pension funds in the pension system, to continue the successful management of the Funds, that is, to invest the assets of the Funds with the aim of increasing the total return on investments solely in the interest of the members of the Funds, ensuring optimal growth of pension savings in relation to the risk taken.

The assets of the Funds will continue to be invested in accordance with the legal provisions, taking into account the principles of security, prudence and caution, reducing risks through the dispersal of investments, maintaining adequate liquidity, and prohibiting conflicts of interest while taking into account conditions in the capital markets.

The Company will work in the upcoming period on increasing the diversity of Fund investments, especially in terms of investing in alternative asset classes (real estate, alternative investment funds). The Company does not consider the principal adverse impacts of Fund investment decisions on sustainability factors but does take into account the impacts of sustainability risks on Fund investments. To manage the sustainability risk of the Funds, the Company uses a methodology for assessing issuers of financial instruments based on their performance in reducing ESG risks to business and the environment, as well as in implementing ESG objectives.

Risk management

Fund management is the responsibility of the Company's Management and Asset Management. Supervision of investments, as well as analyses related to risk calculation and the success of fund management is carried out by Risk Management. All risk management procedures that apply to the Funds are also implemented in relation to the Company's assets when applicable. The most significant types of financial risks to which the Company is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk includes exchange rate, interest and price risk. The Company is also exposed to operational risk.

Credit risk

A credit risk is the risk of cessation of repayment of the liability or the potential liability of the other party with whom the Company made the transaction. At the date of reporting, the Company's credit risk arises from exposure to credit institutions Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. (parent company), Privredna banka Zagreb d.d. and to short-term debt securities issued by the French Republic, and the European Union.

Interest rate risk

The Company's financial assets are generally interest-bearing, while most financial liabilities are non-interest-bearing. Assets and liabilities are due or have their interest rates changed in different periods or in different amounts. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to risk of the fair value of interest rates is limited due to fluctuations in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk exists in deposits and short-term debt securities, but a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not significantly affect the performance of the business.

Exchange rate risk

The Company's assets are almost exclusively denominated in euros, and therefore the Company's income and assets are not exposed to the influence of exchange rate changes. The Company's exposure to exchange rate risk is related to its exposure to funds in foreign exchange accounts and other receivables denominated in currency different than euro. The exposure of the Company's assets to exchange rate risk at the reporting date was not significant.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of a change in market prices, either under the influence of factors specific to an individual instrument, for the issuer or any factors affecting all instruments traded on the market. The exposure of the Company's assets to market risk at the reporting date was not significant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of difficulties the Company may face in obtaining funds to meet its obligations (cash flow risk, i.e., the inability to balance short-term sources of funds on one side and short-term liabilities on the other) or the risk of being unable to convert certain types of assets into cash (asset liquidity risk). The Company's asset exposure to asset liquidity risk and cash flow risk as of the reporting date was not significant.

Operational risk

The Company is also exposed to operational risk, which mainly relates to the management of Fund assets and the legal obligations arising from the Company's core activities. Operational risk represents the risk of financial loss for the Company due to inadequate internal business processes and information systems used by the Company, human factors, or external events.

Detailed information and overview of risk management is presented in Note 50 *Risk Management*.

Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.

The Company has the licence for the following core activities:

- payment of pensions under mandatory pension insurance in accordance with the Company's pension schemes based on the individual capitalized savings of a mandatory pension fund member
- payment of pensions under voluntary pension insurance in accordance with the Company's pension schemes based on individual capitalized savings of a member of the open-end voluntary pension fund
- payment of pensions under voluntary pension insurance in accordance with the Company's pension schemes based on individual capitalized savings of a member of the closed-end voluntary pension fund and
- payment of pensions based on direct one-off payments made by individuals to the Company.

Business in 2025

During 2025, the Company adjusted its business operations in accordance with the economic situation (local and global) and the situation on the capital market, which recorded volatility in interest rates and yields, and the main focus was on mitigating the risk of inflation and the effects of inflation on the portfolio of mandatory pension insurance users.

Since the Company (RMOD) is obliged, in accordance with the provisions of the Law, to harmonize the pensions of beneficiaries with the official inflation index of the Republic of Croatia twice a year, the Company did the same twice in 2025. The first time on April 1st according to the inflation index of 1.80% and the second time on October 1st according to the inflation index of 1.70%.

The Company achieved a positive business result and fulfilled all legal and regulatory obligations regarding capital adequacy and the levels of assets and liabilities from pension contracts. In December 2025, the Company had 13,240 pension contracts paid out, and total assets at the end of 2025 amounted to EUR 299.8 million (2024: EUR 277.3 million). The largest item of assets is financial assets related to investments in debt securities.

Future development

The Company expects to continue its successful business operation, investing assets to cover insurance contracts liabilities with the aim of preserving the sufficiency of insurance contracts liabilities, ensuring maximum protection of pension beneficiaries and managing capital in order to preserve the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to ensure capital adequacy and return on investment to the owners.

The Company's assets will continue to be invested in accordance with legal regulations, taking into account the principles of security, prudence and caution, risk mitigation through dispersal of investments, maintaining adequate liquidity levels, and prohibiting conflicts of interest while taking account of the conditions in the capital markets.

Risk management

The investment of the Company's assets is the responsibility of the Company's Management Board and the Investment and Analysis division. The Risk Management division supervises investments, conducts analyses related to risk calculation and business performance. The most significant types of financial risks to which the Company is exposed are market risks (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk (issuer risk and concentration risk), liquidity risk (asset and cash flow risk) and operational risk.

The company expects reduced, but still pronounced impact of inflation throughout the year 2026 (3.15% IPC projection CNB), but also its successful overcoming of it through investments in asset classes and financial instruments for protection against price changes, volatility and inflation, all for the purpose of investing assets to cover insurance contract liabilities, ensuring maximum protection of pension beneficiaries as well as managing capital in order to preserve the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern in order to ensure capital adequacy and return of investment to the owners with 100% support of the Company's owners in terms of capital needs.

Market risk

Market risk includes three types of risks:

- currency risk - the risk that the value of financial instruments will change due to exchange rate fluctuations
- interest rate risk - the risk that the value of financial instruments will change due to changes in market interest rates
- price risk – the risk that the value of financial instruments will change due to price changes in the market, regardless of whether those changes are caused by factors relating specifically to that instrument or its issuer, or by factors relating to all instruments traded on the market

Interest rate risk and inflation risk

The Company's exposure to market risk of interest rate changes exists in all portfolios. The Company's business is subject to the interest rate risk to the extent that interest-bearing assets and liabilities on which interest is paid become due in different timeframes and their interest changes at different rates. The Company is also exposed to the risk of changes in future cash flows resulting from changes in interest rates in the market.

Insurance liabilities are formed using internal estimates of cash flows for the time value of money and the financial risks associated with those cash flows, based on available objective and verifiable market and experiential data. The Company applies a bottom-up approach in calculating the appropriate discount rates. The Company uses risk-free interest rates in the form of a risk-free yield curve plus an illiquidity premium as the discount rate employed in estimating future cash flows. The illiquidity premium is determined based on data on the returns of alternative asset classes (direct lending). The percentage of the illiquidity premium is determined by taking into account the characteristics of the insurance contracts. To mitigate inflation risk, the Company uses instruments such as inflation swaps and inflation-linked bonds. Similar to interest rate risk, there is also spread risk because all instruments are linked to the EU zone index (CPTFEMU) while liabilities are adjusted according to the Croatian Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Exchange rate risk

Due to the euro conversion, the Company is no longer exposed to the risk of exchange rate changes through transactions in euro currency. Currently, the Company does not have a single investment in foreign currency.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a financial instrument which is held in the assets covering technical reserves or within the Company's assets will not be able to settle the liabilities (in terms of due amount and due date) as a result of inability to pay or other reasons. Exposure to credit risk results from investments in fixed-income instruments, deposits with financial institutions, derivative instruments, etc. Currently, the vast majority of the Company's positions in such instruments in all portfolios are assets whose issuers have an investment rating of BBB+ or better. In accordance with the application of the IFRS9 standard, the Company calculates and applies impairment for all financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost. The company continuously analyses and checks the credit quality of individual issuers in accordance with current regulations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss arising from the existing or expected inability of the Company to meet its financial obligations when they are due. It also includes the cash flow risk, which arises due to the impossibility of transforming certain forms of assets into cash or the impossibility of balancing short-term sources of funds on the one hand and short-term liabilities on the other.

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk when it is unable to meet its expected and unexpected current and future need for funds in a timely manner, without affecting its regular daily operations or its own financial results. The company takes into account the categories of assets when investing, the marketability of each categories, and with regard to the increased liquidity requirements, makes decisions on the restructuring of the assets. Considering that the Company mostly invests in highly liquid assets (more than 75% of assets marketable in 5 days), and on the liabilities side are insurance obligations, i.e. obligations for pension payments with planned multi-year outflows that cannot be withdrawn earlier (unlike deposits in banks), liquidity risk has no significant influence on the company's operations.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems, human factors or external events. Operational risk includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk. In a certain number of cases, operational risk events are related to other types of risk (credit, market, legal, strategic), and the differentiation of operational and other types of risk is defined in more detail in the Company's documents related to risk management.

Operational risk management is conducted according to the principles established at the RBA Group level, and operational risk events are monitored and recorded according to the following categories: money laundering and terrorism financing, external fraud, internal fraud, employment practices and safe working environment, clients, products and business processes, disasters and public safety, technology and infrastructure failures, and process execution, delivery and management. At the end of 2025, the company has no recorded open operational risk events. Detailed information and overview of risk management is presented in Note 50 *Risk Management*.

Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.

The core business is the performance of financial and operating leasing activities ("leasing").

Business in 2025

2025 was profitable year for the Company, with achieved profit after tax in amount of EUR 2.9 million (2024: EUR 3.6 million) and total assets in balance sheet of EUR 286 million (2024: EUR 244.8 million). Interest income was EUR 12.4 million (2024: EUR 11.1 million), while interest expense was EUR 7.6 million (2024: EUR 6.8 million). Interest income in 2025 has increased by 12 %, while interest expense has also increased by 12 %. compared to 2024. Net fee and commission expense were EUR 0.2 million (2024: net revenue EUR 0.1 million).

The Company's profit after tax amounted to EUR 2.9 million (2024: EUR 3.6 million). In relation to capital and reserves, net profit amounted to 7.95% (2024: profit in relation to capital and reserves 10.12%). The Company's results depend on business conditions in the financial market and changes in the real sector. Growth of national economy has reduced the risk of placements, while still high liquidity supported the orderly collection of receivables from customers. Geopolitical uncertainties, primarily the war in Ukraine, and inflationary pressures during 2025 have not resulted in a significant increase of credit risk. Solid growth rates of the economy in the conditions of excess liquidity as well as index decline further narrowed interest margins.

Total assets of the Company as of 31.12.2025 amounted to EUR 286 million (2024: EUR 244.8 million). The finance lease portfolio, net of impairment, amounted to EUR 224 million (2024: EUR 206 million), while the net book value of fixed assets in operating lease amounted to EUR 28.5 million (2024: EUR 23.9 million). The increase in the portfolio was caused by the increased volume of new lease business, which is a direct consequence of the increased sales activities of the Company, as well as the normalization of supply chains. The Company's customers are legal and natural persons, mostly domestic residents.

In financing structure of business, besides own equity in amount of EUR 37 million (2024: EUR 35.7 million), the Company also uses external sources of financing. Loans from Raiffeisen Group members take the largest part in external financing of business. As of 31 December 2025, these loans amounted to EUR 130.5 million (2024: EUR 78.4 million), while total amount of loans from domestic and foreign commercial and development banks amounted to EUR 113 million (2024: EUR 125.8 million). The amount of own funds of the Company is sufficient regarding its risk profile and is also in compliance with minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Future development

As the digitization and automation trend in the financial services sector continues, this will require adaptation of the Company's operations in the future. Automation of processes and innovations related to communication channels and to the way services are sold will result in reducing the need for personnel for routine sales and administrative positions. In addition to activities aiming at operating income growth, measures have been implemented in business development to improve work productivity and safety standards, technological upgrades have been introduced, and the management of business processes has been developed.

The Company has increasingly used professional, organizational and technological resources in order to raise the quality of service and reduce unit costs per transaction. The mentioned changes will further reduce the operational risks of the Company. Changes in the regulations related to the operations of financial institutions represent the development priority of the Company.

Investments relate mostly to improving the functionality of the sales and support system. Furthermore, business processes and support have been developed that are related to the alignment of the offers to fast changes in market conditions as well as improvements for the purpose of adjusting the business processes with the requirements of the ultimate owner (RBI). In future operations, the Company expects moderate growth in the demand for leasing financing, with the entry of new competitors as regards the field of offering services to clients. Therefore, development activities have been focused on increasing the quality and innovation in the service offer, where we expect the most competition in the coming period.

The Company's future strategy is primarily based on the introduction of innovative sales channels, both standard and new types of services sold on digital platforms. The Company thus strives to meet the demands of clients, but with constant concern for maintaining a high level of service quality and security of client transactions. The Company keeps its focus on ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) business principles with special emphasis on the Environmental component, so-called "green financing".

Risk management

Given that the Company is exposed to various risks when performing business activities on a regular basis, the material risks to which the Company is or may be exposed are monitored, while taking into account the impact of macroeconomic trends and external risk factors on the company's business. At the Group level, there is a comprehensive risk management system through the introduction of policies and procedures, setting limits for the Group's acceptable risk levels. Limits are defined by types of risk with the purpose of keeping risk exposure within the framework of the strategy-defined risk appetite, or above the required capital adequacy ratio.

For effective operational risk management, appropriate methods and tools for managing operational risk are applied at the Group level. The Company is exposed to a significant number of risks in business operations, the most significant ones are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Company implements adequate policies and procedures for managing specific risks, and risk management and mitigation methods are specifically prescribed and documented by regulations and procedures.

The Company defines the following types of significant risks:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of negative impact of changes in market parameters, such as interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates, on the Company's income or on the value of its positions in financial instruments. Exposure assessment to market risk is based on changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and other market parameters. It includes currency risk, interest rate risk and the asset and liability mismatch risk or risk of deviations from defined limits. With the introduction of the euro in the Republic of Croatia, the Company is no longer exposed to market exchange rate risk that could impact its revenue or the value of its positions in financial instruments, as it holds no foreign currencies in its assets and liabilities other than the domestic currency, the euro.

Liquidity risk

The Bank adjusts business activities according to legal provisions regulating liquidity risk and group and internal acts for maintaining liquidity reserves. At the end of 2025, the exposure of the Bank's assets to liquidity risk is in accordance with the strategy and within the defined limits.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk through activities involving the provision of financial and operational leasing or receivables from the lessee. Credit risk may arise in connection with any form of placing funds, and it implies the risk that the debtor will not be able to perform payment obligations (in the agreed amount and at agreed maturity) due to the inability to pay (default) or other reasons. When approving a leasing contract, the client's creditworthiness is determined and analysed for the purpose of managing credit risk, and the Company seeks to deal with clients of good creditworthiness and always obtains collateral from them. Special consideration is also given to the quality and the prospect of sale of the leasing item, which remains the property of the Company until the leasing agreement is fully discharged.

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk. Operational risk is identified, measured, managed, and monitored using various tools and approaches. Together, these measurement tools provide an overview of exposure to operational risk and ensure that operational risk remains within the organization's risk appetite. These tools include risk assessment and early warning indicators (EWI). The company is well capitalized relative to its risk profile and compliant with the minimum prescribed regulatory capital requirements.

Detailed information and overview of risk management is presented in Note 50 *Risk Management*.

Financial result of the Group

The Group's total assets at 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 8,102 million (2024: EUR 7,303 million), and increased by 11 percent (2024: 4 percent) on an annual level. In the asset structure, loans to customers increased by EUR 262 million (2024: EUR 111 million), and liquid assets and investments in financial assets other than loans have increased by additional EUR 524 million (2024: EUR 183 million).

Market share of Raiffeisen Group members



Sources: CNB; CFSSA; Raiffeisen Research

Shares for the Bank, pension insurance and Leasing refer to the balance as of 30.09.2025.

At 31 December 2025, assets under management in the three mandatory pension funds amounted to EUR 7,234 million (2024: EUR 6,646 million), and in one open-end and four closed-end voluntary pension funds an additional EUR 442 million (2024: EUR 391 million). In the structure of assets under management of the pension company, 94 percent (2024: 94 percent) relate to assets of mandatory pension funds.

The number of members in Raiffeisen pension funds at the end of the year was as follows: 677 thousand members (2024: 667 thousand) in mandatory pension funds and 120 thousand members (2024: 114 thousand) in voluntary pension funds. The annual growth of assets under management of the pension company of 9 percent (2024: 11 percent) is based on contributions paid by fund members and on the realized returns of the funds.

Raiffeisen group financial highlights for the period from 2021 to 2025:

	GROUP				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
<i>in EUR millions</i>	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
From Balance sheet at 31 December					
Total assets	8,102	7,303	7,001	6,677	5,924
Shareholders' equity	733	709	686	733	727
Customer deposits	5,942	5,194	5,028	4,993	4,462
Loans to customers	3,849	3,587	3,476	3,179	2,881
From Income statement and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December					
Operating income	296	298	287	273	277
Operating expenses and depreciation	169	160	152	203	195
Profit before tax	111	116	130	54	81
Net profit for the year	89	95	105	45	67

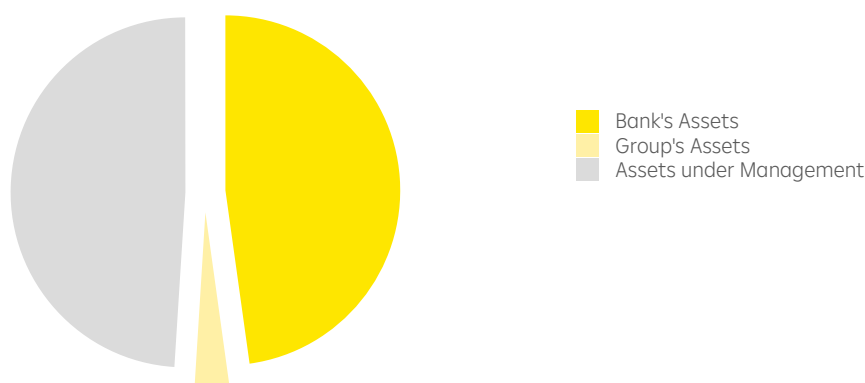
The share of customer deposits in the Group's total liabilities is 81 percent (2024: 79 percent). Other funding sources are the borrowings and debt securities issued by the Bank, and the borrowings from banks used by Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. On 31 December 2025, borrowings amounted to EUR 372 million (2024: EUR 325 million) and deposits from banks amounted to an additional EUR 23 million (2024: EUR 31 million). Total customer deposits amounted to EUR 5,942 million (2024: EUR 5,194 million). The share of household's deposits in total liabilities is 42 percent (2024: 43 percent). On 31 December 2025, the Group's capital amounted to EUR 733 million (2024: EUR 709 million).

The Group's profit after taxation in 2025 amounts to EUR 89 million (2024: EUR 95 million). Three companies in the local Group achieved a positive result; in addition to the bank, there was also a Raiffeisen Mandatory and Voluntary Pension Fund Management Company, Raiffeisen Pension Insurance Company and Raiffeisen Leasing. The return on financial assets was sufficient for the pension insurance company to achieve a positive operating result along with the adjustment of liabilities to pension beneficiaries in line with the increase in consumer prices.

The Group's net interest income amounted to EUR 193 million (2024: EUR 187 million), which is 3 percent (2024: 3 percent increase) more than the year before. A positive impact on net interest income was achieved at the Bank and the pension insurance company. Net fee and commission income amounted to EUR 79 million (2024: EUR 79 million) and have not changed compared to the year before. The increase was achieved at the Bank and the Mandatory and Voluntary Pension Fund Management Company. Fee income is the main income of the Group member that manages pension fund assets. As the value of assets under management increases, the basis for calculating the fee also increases, while the management fee for mandatory pension funds is determined by the regulator

Other non-interest income amounts to EUR 24 million (2024: EUR 32 million), and is 25 percent lower than in the previous period (2024: 3 percent). Of that, a profit of 15 million euros was realized from trading income, financial asset valuation, and exchange rate differences (2024: 3 million euros). The profit on other operating income amounts to EUR 21 million (2024: EUR 23 million), and includes income generated by Raiffeisen Leasing (EUR 9 million) and Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d. (EUR 9 million).

Structure of the operation of the Group
Group - assets and assets under management, in %



The total operating income of the local Group amounts to EUR 296 million (2024: EUR 298 million). On an annual level, they increased by EUR 2 million (2024: EUR 11 million). The Group's operating expenses and amortization amounted to EUR 169 million (2024: EUR 160 million), of which EUR 7 million (2024: EUR 9 million) relate to insurance liabilities and pension contract expenses. Operating expenses and amortization increased by EUR 9 million (2024: increase by EUR 8 million) compared to the previous year. In relation to the Group's total operating incomes, operating expenses amount to 57 percent (2024: 54 percent).

The Group realized a negative result on asset impairment and provision for liabilities and expenses in the amount of EUR 16 million (2024: negative result of EUR 22 million). The contribution of other members of the local Group to asset impairment was not significant. The Group achieved a positive operating result of EUR 89 million (2024: EUR 95 million).

Financial instruments and related risks

The Bank and the local Group invest in financial instruments, thus generating risk exposure. Risk management is within the scope of competence of the Bank's Management Board and is operationally implemented by organizational units for risk management and risk control. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's assets were invested in various financial instruments, with loans to customers and debt securities accounting for a significant portion. Major types of financial risks to which the Bank and the local Group are exposed include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in the bank's book including credit spread risk, market risk and operational risk. Market risk includes exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk in the trading book. Non-financial risk is aggregating risks outside of credit, market and liquidity and can be summarized as Operational Risk including Reputational Risk.

Detailed information and overview of risk management is presented in Note 50 *Risk Management*.

At the Group level, a comprehensive risk management system is in place. It includes introduction and implementation of policies and procedures, setting limits for acceptable level of risk for the Group. Limits are defined by risk type in order to maintain the risk exposure within the risk appetite defined by the overall strategy, which is above the capital adequacy requirement. For the purpose of effective operational risk management, appropriate operational risk management methods and tools are applied at the Group level. Details about risk management are shown in Note 50 *Risk management*.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction with the Group will default on its payment obligation or contingent liability commitment.

At the reporting date, the Bank's total credit risk exposure to all customer segments was EUR 7,163 million (2024: EUR 6,453 million) in assets and EUR 1,861 million (2024: EUR 1,746 million) in off-balance sheet items. At the Group level, credit risk exposure amounted to EUR 7,611 million (2024: EUR 6,869 million) in assets and EUR 1,927 million (2024: EUR 1,779 million) in off-balance sheet items.

At 31 December 2025, the Bank's total non-performing on-balance exposures amounted to EUR 134 million (2024: EUR 130 million) out of a total on-balance exposure of EUR 7,275 million (2024: EUR 6,569 million). Loan loss provisions were formed in the amount of EUR 74 million (2024: EUR 73 million) covering 55 percent (2024: 56 percent) of non-performing on-balance exposures. At the Group level, non-performing on-balance exposures totalled EUR 137 million (2024: EUR 133 million) out of a total on-balance exposure of EUR 7,725 million (2024: EUR 6,987 million) of total placements. Loan loss provisions were formed in the amount of EUR 75 million (2024: EUR 75 million), covering 55 percent (2024: 56 percent) of non-performing on-balance exposures.

Liquidity risk

Maturity transformation is a function that banks generally perform in the financial market. A consequence of the maturity transformation is a continuous reporting gap between inflows and outflows in a specific time period (liquidity gap). Liquidity gaps lead to exposure to liquidity risks. They arise in the form of a risk that the Bank will not be able to finance (refinance) its positions on acceptable terms at appropriate maturities and a risk that the Bank will not be able to effectively monetize its assets within an appropriate timeframe.

The Bank and the local Group have aligned their business activities with legal provisions governing liquidity risk and with group and internal regulations on liquidity reserve. At 31 December 2025, the liquidity risk exposure of the Bank and Group was in line with the strategy and within the defined limits.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a negative impact of changes in market parameters, such as interest rates or foreign exchange rates, on the Group's income or the valuation of its positions in financial instruments. Assessment of market risk exposure is based on changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, equity and commodity prices, and other market parameters.

Interest rate risk and risk of credit spreads

The financial assets of the Bank and the local Group are generally interest bearing, as are most financial liabilities. Interest risk arises from the different maturity structure of assets and liabilities and from different types of interest rates and their redetermination dates on the assets and liabilities side. Assets and liabilities mature, and the interest rates are reset, in different intervals or in different patterns. To a certain extent profit of the Bank and Group is sensitive to interest rate movements. Profit is also affected by the currency structure of assets, liabilities and capital and reserves.

The assessment of interest rate risk exposure is measured from the perspective of earnings and economic value change perspective. In order to protect itself from interest rate risk, the Bank uses hedge accounting and derivative financial instruments whose variable is the interest rate. In order to protect itself from interest rate risk, the Bank uses hedge accounting and derivative financial instruments whose variable is the interest rate.

The prices of financial instruments that the Bank does not actively trade are subject to the risk of credit spreads arising from the perception of the market liquidity of a certain financial instrument. The exposure of the Bank and the Group to interest rate risk as of the reporting date is in accordance with the strategy and within the defined limits.

Exchange rate risk

A smaller part of the assets of the Bank and the Group are denominated in foreign currencies. Exposure to exchange rate risk is the risk of losses incurred in foreign currency open positions. In order to hedge against currency risk, the Bank and the Group use derivative financial instruments.

Exposure to exchange rate risk arises from transactions in loans denominated in foreign currencies, deposits denominated in foreign currencies, and from investment and market activities. This exposure is monitored on a daily basis, in accordance with internally determined limits set for individual currencies and in the total amount of the maximum open foreign currency position. The exposure of the Bank and Group to exchange rate risk at the reporting date is in line with the strategy and within the defined limits.

Equities price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that arises from equity price volatility, and it affects fair value of equity investments and other instruments the value of which derives from equity investments. Primary exposure to price risk arises from equity securities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The exposure of the Bank and Group to equity price risk at the reporting date is in line with the strategy and within defined limits.

➤ Statement of Application of the Code of Corporate Governance

Management and Corporate Governance

In accordance with the requirements of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange on the obligation to apply corporate governance (The X Principles of Corporate Governance of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange – hereinafter referred to as "The X Principles"), as well as the corresponding requirements of local regulation, Article 272p of the Companies Act and Article 22 of the Accounting Act. Pursuant to Article 22 of the Accounting Act, the Management Board of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb (hereinafter referred to as the Bank) declares that the Bank applies "The X Principles" which in substance and content correspond to the principles of the Corporate Governance Code (Code) as jointly prepared by the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency ("CFSSA") and the Zagreb Stock Exchange ("ZSE").

During 2025, the Bank published all information in accordance with the principles of corporate governance, as set out both in "The X Principles" and in accordance with local regulations, for the purpose of reporting to investors. The Bank has also established the following channels of communication with investors:

- a) The "FIRST" platform of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, through which the Bank provides information to the stock exchange, regulator (CSSF) and the public,
- b) Web site of the Banks
- c) Establishing internal procedures of communication with investors through the investor relations function assigned to the ALM department.

Within the scope of the implemented EUR 1,000,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme, the Bank, as of the reporting date 31 December 2025, has issued two non-subordinated and unsecured bonds (EUR 200.1 million maturing on 05 June 2027, and EUR 300 million maturing on 21 May, 2029) that are qualified as eligible liabilities, with the aim of maintaining compliance with the MREL (Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities) requirement, which was imposed to the Bank by the Single Resolution Board. The bonds are listed on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Bank has disclosed all documents relevant for the bond issuance and they are available on the website www.rba.hr.

The Bank pays particular attention to corporate governance, as the key determinant of the Bank's business operations, which provides an incentive to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board in achieving the interests and protection of shareholders and the Bank as a whole.

Internal controls system

With the aim of ensuring the integrity of the accounting system and financial reporting and reducing risks in the financial reporting process, the Group and the Bank have established an adequate system of internal controls and risk management, which is ensured through a clear segregation of duties of the participating organizational units, as it is regulated by internal policies and procedures; adequate and effective internal controls that are integrated into business processes and activities have been established.

The internal controls system at the Bank is ensured through the parallel operation of three mutually independent functions: (a) the risk monitoring function (b) the compliance function and (c) the internal audit function. The internal controls system has also been established where necessary in the Bank's related companies.

The main features of the internal controls system in the Bank and the related companies are reflected in independent holders of control functions responsible for the identification, assessment and management of risks, including risk control and compliance, and the internal audit oversees the entire operations of the Bank and the Group with the aim of assessing the adequacy of the established internal controls system. The Bank applies accounting policies aligned with the International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union.

At the same time, the Bank engaged an external auditor and organized the application of previous, ongoing and subsequent financial supervision in the financial reporting and in the necessary decision-making process.

General Meeting

The Bank's shareholders exercise their rights in the General Meeting of the Bank. The General Meeting of the Bank takes decisions on the issues regulated by the Companies Act and the Articles of Association of the Bank. The General Meeting is convened by the Bank's Management Board and it has to be convened at the request of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board of the Bank or shareholders, in accordance with the law, at least once a year and when the interests of the Bank so require.

In addition to the issues which are within the scope of competence of the General Meeting under the mandatory provisions of the law, the topics which are within the sole competence of the General Meeting include:

- a. amendments to the Articles of Association;
- b. decisions on capital increase or decrease;
- c. election and revocation of the Supervisory Board members;
- d. granting approval of actions to the members of the Supervisory Board and Management Board;
- e. decisions on remuneration of the Supervisory Board members;
- f. the appointment and revocation of the Bank's external auditors;
- g. decisions on transformation and winding-up of the Bank.

The General Meeting may not make any decision if shareholders representing more than half of the company's share capital (quorum) are not present in person or through a proxy. The right to vote at the General Meeting is governed by the ordinary shares without nominal amount in name of shares, with each share carrying one vote.

Management Board and Supervisory Board

The powers of the Management Board and Supervisory Board of the Bank are regulated by the applicable legal regulations, the Bank's Articles of Association, the Bylaws of the Management Board and the Bylaws of the Supervisory Board. The procedure for appointment or election, as well as the removal of the members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board is stipulated by the Companies Act, the Credit Institutions Act, bylaws and the Articles of Association of the Bank.

The duties, responsibilities and powers of the members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board are regulated by the Credit Institutions Act, the Companies Act and elaborated in more detail in the Articles of Association of the Bank and the bylaws of the bodies concerned. The Management Board meets at least twice a month and the Supervisory Board as needed, but at least once a quarter.

Management Board

In accordance with the applicable legal regulations and the provisions of the Bank's Articles of Association, the Bank's Management Board is comprised of at least three members appointed by the Supervisory Board for a maximum term of office of five years, subject to obtaining prior approval from the Croatian National Bank and European Central Bank. However, the Supervisory Board may appoint a larger number of members, the maximum being seven board members. Composition, duties and responsibilities of the Management Board are stipulated by the relevant legal and subordinate regulations, the Articles of Association, the Diversity Policy, the Policy related to the conditions and the procedure for assessing suitability of members of the Management Board and holders of key functions in the Bank, the Regulation on the organizational setup and the Bylaws of the Management Board.

Members of the Bank's Management Board must meet the requirements for performing the function of the member of the Management Board as prescribed by the Companies Act, the Credit Institutions Act and relevant subordinate regulations, global rules defined at the RBI Group level and internal regulations and bylaws of the Bank. The members of the Management Board have to possess adequate collective knowledge, skills and experience required to direct the business of the Bank independently, and in particular to understand the Bank's activities and the significant risks.

The suitability of an individual member of the Management Board of the Bank for performing the respective function represents the extent to which the relevant person has the required characteristics and meets the prescribed requirements, which should ensure professional, lawful, safe and stable performance of duties within their respective scope of competence in accordance with ethical principles.

The Management Board is responsible for managing the Bank's operations, and each member of the Management Board is responsible for a specific number of business functions and support functions. Each member of the Management Board has a scope of powers and responsibilities, which are assigned to them by the Supervisory Board by a special decision in accordance with the law, the Bank's Articles of Association, the Bylaws of the Management Board and other regulations of the Bank.

The responsibilities and competences of the Management Board members are personal, legal and statutory, and they are supervisory and directional powers in relation to the areas of the executive responsibility of the managers of the first hierarchical level who are under their immediate jurisdiction. The Bank's Management Board conducts business operations of the Bank and manages its assets. In doing so, it has the responsibility and authority to take all activities and make all the decisions it deems necessary for the successful conduct of the Bank's business operations.

Members of the Bank's Management Board are employed in the Bank on a full-time basis. The decision on the employment and termination of a member of the Management Board is made by the Supervisory Board according to the Companies Act and Labour Act.

Members of the Management Board at 31.12.2025	Position
Liana Keserić	President
Thomas Matejka	Member
Višnja Božinović	Member
Ante Odak	Member

Supervisory Board

In accordance with the provisions of the Bank's Articles of Association, the Supervisory Board of the Bank is composed of seven members. The members of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the General Meeting for a term of office of no longer than four years, subject to the prior consent of the Croatian National Bank and the European Central Bank. The Members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank must meet the requirements for performing the function of the member of the Supervisory Board as prescribed by the Companies Act, the Credit Institutions Act and relevant subordinate regulations, global rules defined at the RBI Group level and the internal regulations and bylaws of the Bank.

The Members of the Supervisory Board have to possess adequate collective knowledge, skills and experience required to supervise the business of the Bank independently, and in particular to understand the Bank's activities and the significant risks. The suitability of an individual member of the Supervisory Board of the Bank for performing the respective function represents the extent to which the relevant person possesses the required characteristics and meets the prescribed requirements, which should ensure professionally, lawful, safe and stable performance of the tasks within their scope of competence.

Within the Supervisory Board of the Bank, the following committees have been established: the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Risk Committee. The members of the respective committees are appointed from the members of the Supervisory Board for a term of office corresponding to the current mandate of the Supervisory Board members. The scope of competence and work of the respective committees is governed by the rules of procedure of each committee, in line with the relevant legal regulations.

The General Meeting of the Bank may remove a member of the Supervisory Board before the expiry of the current term of office to which he or she is appointed, provided that the legal or statutory reasons to such effect are fulfilled.

Members of the Supervisory Board as at 31 December 2025	Position
Sabine Zucker	Chairwoman
Andreas Gschwenter	Deputy Chairman
Peter Jacenko	Member
Herald Kreuzmair	Member
Iryna Arzner	Member
Hrvoje Markovinović	Member
Klaus Buchleitner	Member

Amendments to the Articles of Association

The procedure for amendments to the Articles of Association is governed by Article 11 of the Articles of Association of the Bank. A proposal for amendments of the Articles of Association can be submitted by the Management Board, Supervisory Board or by shareholders of the Bank. A decision to amend the Articles of Association requires a majority of 3/4 of the votes cast at the General Meeting. A proposal for amendments of the Articles of Association is submitted to the Supervisory Board, which is authorized to accept the proposal and refer it to the General Meeting of the Bank for adoption.

Diversity policy

The Bank, as a member of the RBI Group, applies the Group standards of diversity when selecting the members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, as stipulated by the Group policies on the structure, composition and remuneration of managerial bodies of RBI Group members and the Group policy on gender equality.

Among the key standards and responsibilities, of all the functions and employees involved, stand continuous efforts to increase the number of women holding managerial functions, which is the reason the Group promotes the role of women in managerial positions, as well as monitoring and reporting on the presence of women in corporate governance processes. The standard of professional and age diversity is also present when performing the assessment and selection of members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, as well as the evaluation of international business experience. The target representation of the less represented gender at the level of the Management Board and Supervisory Board is 25%, where the Bank is already well above the target percentage.

For more information regarding diversity policy, please refer to the chapter *Social Information - Own Workforce* within the non-financial report.

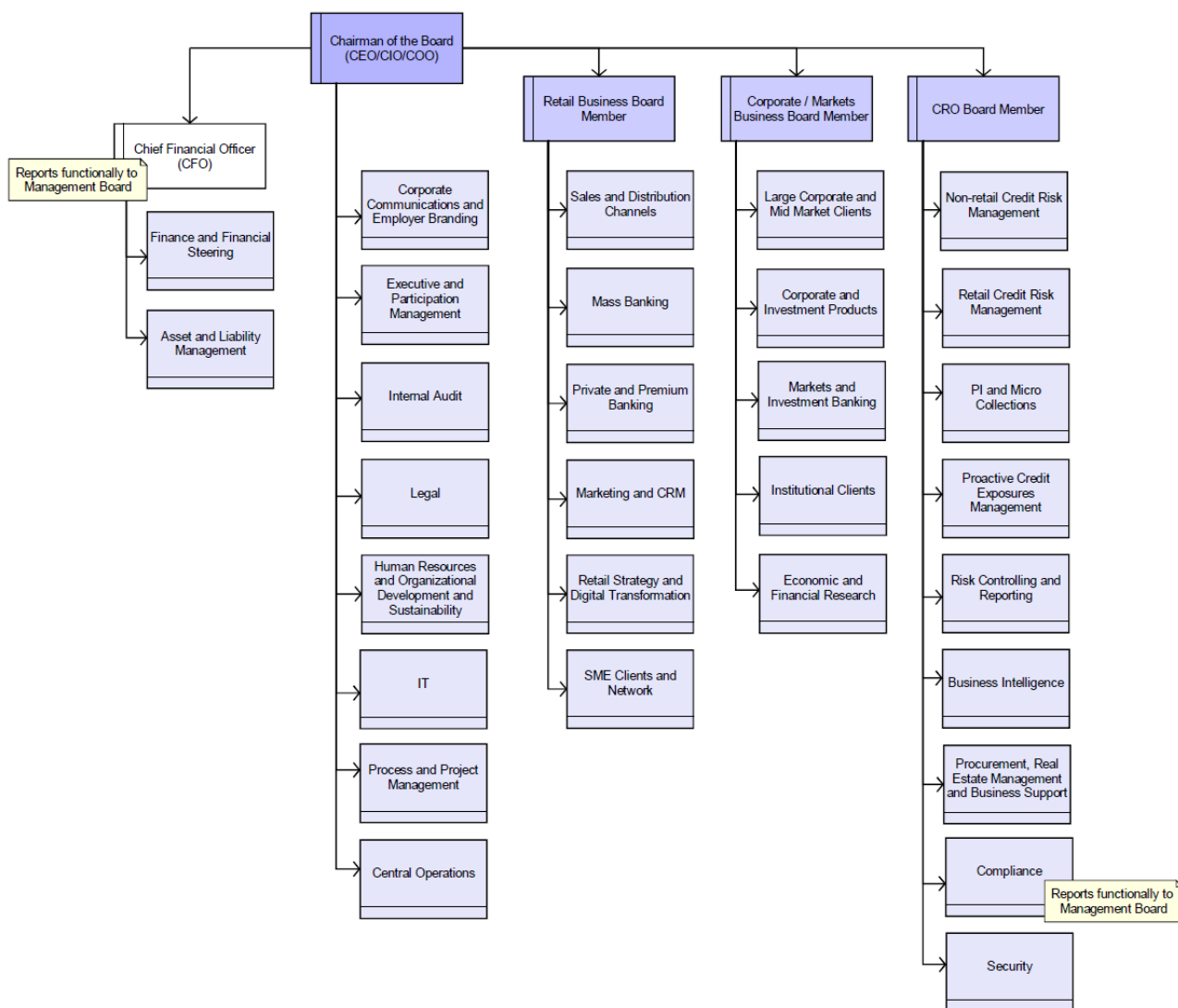
Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy supports the Bank's and Group's long-term strategy, in line with business objectives and risk management strategy, including the conflict of interest prevention mechanisms and taking into account ESG objectives. The policy is gender neutral, based on equality of pay for equal work.

Reward schemes are continuously reviewed, improved and aligned with applicable local and European regulatory requirements, they promote adequate and efficient risk management and do not encourage risk-taking beyond the acceptable level for the Bank.

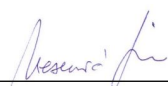
Organizational chart

Organizational chart of the Bank in effect as at 31 December 2025:



The statement of the Application of the Code of Corporate Governance has been signed on behalf of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. by authorized persons of the Bank as of 31 March 2026, as follows below.

Liana Keserić,
President of the Management Board



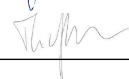
Ante Odak,
Member of the Management Board



Višnja Božinović,
Member of the Management Board



Thomas Matejka,
Member of the Management Board



➤ **Raiffeisen Bank International at a glance**

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 42,000 RBI employees serve 18.6 million customers in around 1,300 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.



**Raiffeisen
Bank**

Sustainability Statement 2025

for the year ended 31 December 2025

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT

To the Shareholder of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Report included in section Sustainability Statement 2025 of the Annual Report of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at 31 December 2025 and for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (the “Sustainability Statement”).

Identification of Applicable Criteria

The Sustainability Statement was prepared by the Management Board of the Company in order to satisfy the requirements of article 32 and 36 of Accounting Act implementing 29(a) of the EU Directive 2013/34/EU, 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 (“ESRS”), including that the process carried out by the Company to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement (the “Process”) is in accordance with the description set out in note ESRS 2 IRO-1; and
- Compliance of the disclosures in subsection Disclosure requirement in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation within the Environmental information section of the Sustainability Statement with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the “Taxonomy Regulation”).

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Sustainability Statement

The criteria, nature of the Sustainability Statement, 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 Company is required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Group. Actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

In determining the disclosures in the Sustainability Statement, management of the Company 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 version of the independent limited assurance report is translation from the original, which was prepared in the Croatian language. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of the report takes precedence over this translation.

The company was registered at Zagreb Commercial Court: MBS 030022053; paid-in initial capital: EUR 5,930.00; Company Directors: Katarina Kadunc, Goran Končar and Helena Schmidt, Bank: Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Radnička cesta 50, 10 000 Zagreb, bank account no. 2340009–1110098294; SWIFT Code: PBZGHR2X IBAN: HR3823400091110098294.

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/en/about to learn more.

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT (continued)

Responsibility of the Management Board of the Company

Management of the Company is responsible for designing and implementing a process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement in accordance with the ESRS and for disclosing this process in note ESRS 2 IRO-1 of the Sustainability Statement. 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;
- The 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 Company is further responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Statement, in accordance with article 32 and 36 of Accounting Act implementing 29(a) of the EU Directive 2013/34/EU, including:

- Compliance with the ESRS;
- Preparing the disclosures in subsection Disclosure requirement in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation within the Environmental information section of the Sustainability Statement, in compliance with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation");
- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls that management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability Statement 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.

Practitioner's Responsibility

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.

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 Sustainability Statement 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Sustainability Statement as a whole.

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

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT (continued)

Practitioner's Responsibility (continued)

Our responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement, 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; and
- Designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Group's description of its Process, as disclosed in note ESRS 2 IRO-1.

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the entity's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Statement 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; and
- Designing and performing procedures responsive to disclosures in the Sustainability Statement 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.

Our Independence and Quality Management

We complied with the applicable independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the "Code"). The Code is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

We applied International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Summary of Work Performed

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

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 Sustainability Statement.

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

- Obtained an understanding of the Process by:
 - o performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management (e.g., stakeholder engagement, business plans and strategy documents); and
 - o 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 ESRS 2 IRO-1.

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT (continued)

Summary of Work Performed (continued)

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

- Obtained an understanding of the Group's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability Statement by:
 - o performing inquiries to understand the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the sustainability statements;
- Evaluated whether material information identified by the Process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement is included in the Sustainability Statement;
- Evaluated whether the structure and the presentation of the Sustainability Statement is in accordance with the ESRS;
- Performed inquiries of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- Performed substantive assurance procedures on a sample basis on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- Obtained evidence on the methods for developing material estimates and forward-looking information and on how these methods were applied; and
- Obtained an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Sustainability Statement.

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 Sustainability Statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with article 32 and 36 of Accounting Act implementing 29(a) of the EU Directive 2013/34/EU, including:

- Compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the Company to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement is in accordance with the description set out in note ESRS 2 IRO-1; and
- Compliance of the disclosures in subsection Disclosure requirement in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation within the Environmental information section of the Sustainability Statement with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation").

Katarina Kadunc

Director and Certified auditor

Deloitte d.o.o.

31 March 2026

Radnička cesta 80,

10 000 Zagreb,

Croatia

For signatures, please refer to the original Croatian auditor's report, which prevails.

This version of the independent limited assurance report is translation from the original, which was prepared in the Croatian language. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of the report takes precedence over this translation.

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. Group - Structure and Governance Framework

Raiffeisenbank Austria Group (hereinafter referred to as: "the Group") is a member of Raiffeisen Bank International Group (hereinafter: "RBI Group"), which operates as financial institution across multiple markets. Within this report, "the Bank" refers to Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., and "RBI" refers to Raiffeisen Bank International AG.

As part of RBI Group, the Group aligns its operations with the RBI Group's overarching strategies, policies, objectives, and directives, which are developed at the RBI Group level and apply to all subsidiaries, including the Group. This approach ensures consistency in governance, sustainability commitments, and regulatory compliance across all markets where RBI Group and its subsidiaries, including the Group, are present.

The Group adheres to all RBI Group-level frameworks while also implementing local adaptations where necessary. Any locally specific aspects of policies, strategies, or regulatory requirements are noted within this report.

The RBI Group's governance structure mandates that strategic decisions, including those related to sustainability, risk management, and compliance, are set at the RBI level. The Group, as a fully integrated entity, follows these policies, ensuring full alignment with the RBI Group's sustainability commitments and reporting obligations. The implementation of the strategy and associated commitments is localized at the level of the Group through the adoption of its own strategy and transition plan.

This approach guarantees a standardized and cohesive sustainability strategy, ensuring that all entities within the RBI Group contribute to the broader environmental, social, and governance goals set by RBI Group.

➤ General information

Basis of preparation

BP-1: General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement

The sustainability statement provides information on the Group's sustainability agendas and activities for the 2025 reporting year. This chapter represents the Group's summarized and consolidated sustainability statement according to Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 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 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive - CSRD), Croatian Accounting Act (NN 85/24, 145/24, 151/25), Croatian Credit Institutions Act (NN 159/13, 19/15, 102/15, 15/18, 70/19, 47/20, 146/20, 151/22, 145/24), Croatian Audit Act (NN 127/17, 27/24, 85/24, 145/24, 151/25).

In the sustainability statement, the Group describes the direct and indirect material environmental and social impacts, associated financial risks and opportunities, of business activities and its sustainability strategy for the 2025 reporting year, which were deemed material in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and how the Group manages them. Also, stakeholders' views on environmental and social topics were considered. The reported key figures relate to the Group on consolidated basis unless otherwise stated. The consolidated sustainability statement is published annually. The consolidated sustainability statement covers upstream and downstream value chain.

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

Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation of the sustainability statement is the same as for the consolidated financial statements, unless stated otherwise. The information regarding the scope of consolidation can be found in the consolidated financial statements in the Note 2 Basis of preparation and Note 12 Investments in subsidiaries.

BP-2: Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Time horizons

The Group has not deviated from short term, medium- or long-term time horizons defined in ESRS 1, section 6.4, except for climate-related and environmental risks. The Group differentiates between the impact expected in the short, medium and long term in line with the European Central Bank (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 change and environmental degradation would primarily arise, a forward-looking approach is considered.

Short term (up to three years) – risks mainly associated with transition risks (e.g. changes in legislation and regulation, changes in technology), i.e. the ability of companies and customers to achieve the transition to a sustainable economy. The Group sees opportunities both from supporting its customers with financing that allows them to achieve the transition to a low-carbon economy, as well as potentially increasing the Group's 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 continuous updating 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. For example, transition risks might materialize via a technology transmission channel if innovations result in old technologies that the Group has invested in becoming outdated and unprofitable. On the other hand, investments in new technologies can also fail. Regulatory risk in connection with stricter environmental protection laws and regulations can make existing

investments less profitable or unprofitable. The withdrawal of investors from the fossil energy sector is an indication that a decline of the value of the respective assets is to be expected in the medium term (carbon bubble). On the other hand, the Group sees opportunities in investments in new technologies as well as phase-out of investments in coal.

Long term (more than ten years) – challenges posed by climate and environmental risks arise 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 inadequately controlled climate transition, long-term scenario analyses indicate significant losses, particularly for carbon-intensive industries.

Value chain estimation, sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty

Quantitative information about key value chain activities is often based on averages, assumptions and estimates. The Group attempts to obtain sustainability data directly from its customers. If estimates or quantitative information do not refer to the current reporting date, they are disclosed in the respective chapters.

Where this is not possible external data or sector averages are used. In most cases several data sources are used. As more sustainability-related information becomes available and standardized, the Group expects to be able to reduce the associated estimation uncertainty in the value chain.

The main metrics applied by the Group, using estimates based on indirect sources, are scope 3 emissions. Therefore, when reporting metrics or monetary amounts, a high degree of measurement uncertainty should be expected. The Group provides data-quality information in alignment with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) – Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard, Part A: Financed Emissions (Second Edition).

For corporate customers as well as for project finance, the Group developed an ESG customer score by measuring the impact of ESG-related risk through individual scores. More information can be found in chapter ESG customer score.

The Group is continuously working to improve direct data collection from its clients, aiming to increase the accuracy of financed emissions calculations.

Disclosures stemming from other legislation or generally accepted sustainability reporting pronouncements

Regulatory disclosure of ESG risks

Since the 2022 financial year, it has been mandatory to comply with the Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on Pillar 3 disclosures (transparency requirements) on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks as published by the European Banking Authority (EBA). These standards aim to ensure that stakeholders are well informed about the ESG exposures, risks and strategies of credit institutions, so that they can make informed decisions and exercise market discipline. The aim is to guarantee the improved consistency, comparability and meaningfulness of disclosures by credit institutions.

The relevant qualitative information overlaps largely with the disclosure requirements in accordance with the ESRS. It is therefore disclosed directly in the appropriate chapters of the consolidated sustainability statement. Accordingly, the Pillar 3 information required by CRR, in accordance with Art. 433 of CRR and Art. 163. (3) of Croatian Credit Institutions Act, contains references to the corresponding pages in the consolidated sustainability statement. The quantitative and qualitative information is available on the Bank's website.

EU Taxonomy regulation

The Group discloses key performance indicators for credit institutions according to Article 8 of Regulation 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy).

Incorporation by reference

The following table presents the disclosure requirements of ESRS, as well as the specific data points required by each Disclosure Requirement that have been included by reference.

ESRS Disclosure requirements	Reference
ESRS 2 SBM 3, 48 b), current financial effects	Financial statement: Note 34 Operating Expenses (page 413)
S1- 6, 50 f), employee turnover	Financial statement: Note 34 Operating Expenses (page 413)
S1-17 , 103 c), fines related to human rights violation	Financial statement: Note 34 Operating Expenses (page 413)

List of phased-in disclosure requirements

The Group applied phased in approach for following disclosure requirements according to Appendix C ESRS 1:

ESRS	Disclosure requirement
SBM-1 40. b) and c)	Strategy, business model and value chain
E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities
E4-6	Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities
E5-6	Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities.

Governance

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

The highest decision bodies in the Group in sustainability matters are the Supervisory Board and the Management Board. The Supervisory Board is responsible for oversight, risk management, and strategic guidance, while the Management Board consists of executive members who manage daily operations.

Below are more detailed information with regard to the experience of Management Board and Supervisory Board members relevant to the financial sector business, number of Management Board and Supervisory Board members, percentage by gender or other aspects of diversity and percentage of independent Supervisory Board members.

Management Board

Liana Keserić – President of the Management Board (CEO/CIO/COO)

Liana Keserić has over two decades of experience in the banking industry, all within Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. (the Bank). Since 2001, she has held various leadership roles, including Transaction Services Manager, Head of Contact Center, and Executive Director of CRM and Digital Channels. She was appointed to the Management Board in 2016 as COO/CIO and advanced to the position of President in 2020.

Her expertise spans key areas such as strategic management, digital banking, customer relationship management (CRM), IT, project and process management, internal audit, legal, human resources, sustainability, and corporate communications. Additionally, she has served in governance roles, including as a Supervisory Board member of Raiffeisen Stambena Štedionica and President of the Executive Committee of the Croatian Banking Association.

Her in-depth understanding of the Croatian financial market, digital transformation, sustainability in credit institution products and services, and operational efficiency ensures the effective leadership of the Bank across all banking segments.

Georg Feldscher – Member of the Management Board (CRO)

Georg Feldscher brings extensive financial and risk management expertise from his long-standing career in the banking sector, primarily within RBI Group. After starting at Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG as Head of Syndications Asset Sales, he moved to Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding AG, where he held strategic roles, including Head of Group Strategy & Portfolio Management and Managing Director for Group Planning & Finance.

His experience covers credit risk management, capital planning, financial controlling, compliance, business intelligence, and mergers & acquisitions. Since joining the Bank in 2020 as Chief Risk Officer (CRO), he has been responsible for risk governance, including climate risks, credit exposures, and financial strategy, ensuring adherence to Group-wide risk frameworks and regulatory compliance.

His expertise in international banking operations, financial governance, and risk oversight, combined with his role as Chairman of Raiffeisen Pension Insurance Company Ltd., strengthens the Bank's risk management capabilities in Croatia. Georg Feldscher ceased serving as a member of the Management Board as of 31 October 2025 and was succeeded by Thomas Matejka.

Thomas Matejka – Member of the Management Board (CRO)

Thomas Matejka brings extensive financial and risk management expertise from his long-standing career in the banking sector, primarily within RBI Group. After starting at Raiffeisen Bank International AG as Head of Financial Institutions, Country & Portfolio Risk Management Division, he moved to Raiffeisen Bank in Ukraine, where he was a member of the Management Board (CFO).

His experience covers credit non-retail and retail risk management, proactive credit exposure management, PI and micro collections, risk controlling and reporting, compliance, business intelligence, security and procurement and general services. Since joining the Bank on 1 November 2025 as Chief Risk Officer (CRO), he has been responsible for risk governance including climate risks, credit exposures, and financial strategy, ensuring adherence to Group-wide risk frameworks and regulatory compliance.

His expertise in international banking operations, financial governance, and risk oversight, combined with his role as a member of the Management Board of Raiffeisen Bank in Ukraine (CFO), strengthens the Bank's risk management capabilities.

Višnja Božinović – Member of the Management Board (Retail Business)

Višnja Božinović has built a strong career in retail banking and financial services, holding leadership positions in major Croatian financial institutions, including Riadria banka, Privredna banka Zagreb, Splitska banka (Societe Generale), and Addiko Bank. Her extensive background in sales, distribution channels, CRM, marketing, and digital transformation has been instrumental in driving customer engagement and product innovation.

Since joining the Bank in 2018, she has been responsible for retail strategy, private and premium banking, SME clients, and digital transformation. Her expertise ensures the Bank remains competitive in Croatia's retail banking sector, aligning with RBI Group's customer-centric approach.

Additionally, her leadership roles in Supervisory Board within Raiffeisen Invest d.o.o. reinforce her strategic influence on investment products and financial services.

Ante Odak – Member of the Management Board (Corporate and Markets Business)

Ante Odak has a deep understanding of corporate banking, structured finance, and investment banking, gained through leadership positions at HVB Central Profit Bank, Bank Austria Creditanstalt Leasing, VB Leasing, Erste & Steiermärkische S-Leasing, and Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Since joining the Bank in 2021, he has been responsible for corporate products, large corporate clients, mid-market networks, institutional clients, markets, and investment banking. His leadership in financial research and economic analysis supports the Bank's ability to navigate market trends and regulatory changes effectively.

His experience in corporate finance, treasury, and financial planning is complemented by his governance roles as Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. and Treasurer of the German-Croatian Chamber of Industry and Commerce. His expertise enhances the Bank's corporate banking and investment strategy within the Croatian market and broader RBI Group framework.

All members of the Bank's Management Board are executive, with no non-executive positions. There are none independent Board members. The Board consists of four members in total, evenly balanced in terms of gender—two women and two men—resulting in a 1:1 female-to-male ratio.

Number and percentage of members at the Management Board by gender

in headcount	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
Male	2	50 %	2	50%
Female	2	50 %	2	50%
Total	4	100 %	4	100%

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board consists of seven non-executive members, with no executive members among them, meaning they play a role in oversight and advising but do not participate in the daily operational management of the Group. The members of the Supervisory Board have extensive experience in risk management, audit, financial oversight, corporate governance, and regulatory compliance. They hold key positions within the Audit Committee, Risk Committee, Nominations Committee, and Remuneration Committee, demonstrating their expertise in banking, financial regulations, and governance. Their professional backgrounds ensure alignment with the regulatory and operational requirements of the financial sector.

In terms of gender diversity, the Supervisory Board comprises two female members (Sabine Zucker and Iryna Arzner) and five male members (Andreas Gschwenter, Peter Jacenko, Harald Kreuzmair, Hrvoje Markovinović, and Klaus Buchleitner), resulting in a female-to-male ratio of 2:5 (29% female, 71% male). Additional aspects of diversity include the presence of independent members, which enhances governance transparency, as well as potential international experience, contributing to well-rounded decision-making.

Hrvoje Markovinović and Klaus Buchleitner are designated as independent members, meaning that two out of seven members (29%) is independent.

Identity of members of Supervisory Board	Other significant positions and responsibilities of the Supervisory Board member
Sabine Zucker, President of the Supervisory Board	Vice-Chair of the Nominations Committee
Andreas Gschwenter, the Deputy President of the Supervisory Board	n/a
Peter Jacenko, Member of the Supervisory Board	Member of the Audit Committee and Chair of the Risk Committee
Harald Kreuzmair, Member of the Supervisory Board	Chair of the Audit Committee, Deputy Chair of Risk Committee, Member of Remuneration Committee
Iryna Arzner, Member of the Supervisory Board	Chair of the Remuneration Committee, Member of the Nominations Committee
Hrvoje Markovinović, Independent Member of the Supervisory Board	Independent Member of the Risk Committee, Independent Deputy Chair of Remuneration Committee
Klaus Buchleitner, Independent Member of the Supervisory Board	Independent Vice-Chair of the Audit Committee, Independent Chair of the Nominations Committee

Number and percentage of members at the Supervisory Board by gender

in headcount	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
Male	5	71.4 %	5	71.4 %
Female	2	28.6 %	2	28.6 %
Total	7	100%	7	100%

The strict suitability requirements for board members regarding independence and integrity, as well as applicable conflict of interest regulations, ensure that all board members are independent in the sense of the ESRS. The Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Group are collectively responsible for the oversight of impacts, risks, and opportunities related to the Group'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 is the most senior decision-making body for ESG-related strategies, policies and commitments. Each Management Board area must integrate the sustainability strategy into the performance management process. For more detailed information, where this is reflected, please see paragraph GOV-3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes. This is reflected in the sustainability policies and conditions for the individual area.

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Group possess sustainability-related expertise, both directly personally and through the support of external resources. Collectively, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board members have experience in environmental, social, and governance matters, partly gained through their professional backgrounds and current or previous roles in the banking and financial sectors. Additionally, the Group ensures that the Management Board and the Supervisory Board members have ongoing specialized sustainability trainings. This includes internal Fit and Proper training sessions, which also provide updated knowledge on best practices and regulatory changes in sustainability and external learning programmes, which covers ESG regulatory updates and provides knowledge on applicable sustainability regulation and its application.

This enables the Management Board and the Supervisory Board to effectively oversee the Group'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.

Sustainability Committee

The Management Board is supported in its decisions related to sustainability by the cross-functional Sustainability Committee. This committee is chaired by the Bank's Sustainability Manager, and vice-chaired by Head of Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability, while the permanent members are composed of various B-1 functions from all board areas whose focus is on ESG issues, so they can work synergistically and holistically to determine priorities for the implementation of projects and activities related to sustainability, business initiatives, responding to regulatory requirements and other initiatives that fall into the domain of sustainability. The Committee manages the sustainability reporting process and various other sustainability initiatives, and acts as an advisory body for the Management Board. The Sustainability Committee has an appropriate level of knowledge and experience in ESG activities, taking the responsibility for defining the strategic and organizational foundations for managing ESG topics and sustainability. Inclusion of all relevant areas serves to ensure vigilance regarding ESG risks as well as implementing a holistic approach to sustainability.

In 2025, the Committee met 5 times and focused on key topics including the inclusion/exclusion of placements in the Sustainability Bond Register, DEI policy initiatives, and the results of the 2024 Risk Assessment. It also addressed the approval of the Allocation and Impact Report for 2025 and presented the RBHR ESG Risk Policy Statement adopted in December 2024. Additionally, the committee reviewed adopted ESG policies and procedures, including plans for document adoption by the end of 2025, adopted double materiality assessment results for 2025 and conducted overview of planned activities for drafting sustainability statement for 2025. In September, the Subcommittee on Human Rights discussed Human Rights Due Diligence and presented results from the UN Global Compact Academy- Business & Human Rights Accelerator, along with a proposed action plan for mitigating human rights risks.

The Sustainability Committee has the following tasks and responsibilities:

- It advises the Management Board on ESG issues: The Sustainability Committee or the relevant departments inform the Management Board in an appropriate manner about any potential or existing material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to sustainability, e.g., the need to make changes to ESG strategies, implementing provisions, or ESG-related commitments;
- It monitors, oversees and, if necessary, approves all sustainability-related requests, such as business initiatives aligned with set targets, integrating ESG factors into operations, identification of ESG risks, compliance with the Bank's, Group's and RBI Group's requirements, monitoring regulatory adherence, and the Group's sustainability bond framework, including management of sustainability bonds, and approves the publication of the Allocation and Impact Report.
- It reviews and approves results of stakeholder engagement, material impacts, risks and opportunities deriving from the double materiality assessment, and the first version of the Sustainability Statement.
- It reviews and considers if sustainability strategy needs to be updated and assigns responsibilities to organizational units needed for the update of sustainability strategy.
- It manages and adheres to the Human Rights Policy in the Group's daily operations: the Human Rights Subcommittee is established within the Sustainability Committee, which makes all decisions related to the implementation of the Human Rights Policy, including defining priority activities and allocating the budget for their implementation.

In 2026, the Committee will quarterly analyze the summary of financed emissions from the corporate lending portfolio and GHG emissions from own operations, assess the achievement of targets, review planned actions, and evaluate the resources needed to implement these actions for decarbonization.

It is through this ESG governance that a top-down and a bottom-up discussion guarantees the involvement of all relevant functions and stakeholders. ESG officers and ambassadors for the individual business, finance and risk areas have been appointed in order to ensure a standardized and coordinated approach throughout the Group.

Sustainability Committee permanent members:

- Sustainability Manager in Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability - president of the committee
- Director of Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability - vice-president of the committee;
- Chief Financial Officer;
- Executive Director of Compliance;
- Director of Procurement, Real Estate Management and Business Support;
- Executive Director of Non-Retail Credit Risk Management;
- Executive Director of Risk Controlling and Reporting;

- Executive Director of Corporate and Investment Products;
- Director of Investment Banking;
- Executive Director of SME Clients and Network;
- Director of Asset and Liability Management;
- Executive Director of Mass Banking.

CFO (Chief Financial Officer) area

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) plays a critical role in managing the financial health of the bank. This includes overseeing accounting, financial planning and analysis, budgeting, and risk management.

In terms of sustainability management and reporting, the CFO is responsible for integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into the financial strategy. This includes managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities, ensuring transparent and accurate sustainability reporting, and aligning financial practices with the organization's sustainability goals. The CFO collaborates with various departments to drive sustainable business practices and communicates progress to stakeholders.

Asset and Liability Management

Asset and Liability Management plays a significant role in negotiations with investors, connecting the funding side of the banks balance sheet with the business lines loan production, making sure all investors requirements are fulfilled accordingly. Also, Asset and Liability Management supports business lines in term of incentives to boost ESG loan production, therefore supporting overall Bank's Sustainability Strategy.

Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

The CRO Board Member plays an essential role in relation to implementing the ESG risk strategy and the associated risk management.

Internal Control System

The Internal Control System (ICS) is a critical component of the bank management. It allows the Group to foresee potential problems and thereby prevent or minimize the risk of unexpected losses or damage to its reputation, reflecting the Group's related processes/risks/controls approach which is integrated within the overarching three lines of defense model for controlling risk management.

All employees of the Group, through their individual roles and responsibilities, contribute to maintaining an effective ICS. Responsibility for the ICS is based on the 3-lines of Defence concept, in order to foster a comprehensive risk and control management structure. The ICS is described in an internal procedure and should ensure that the Group's controls environment provides assurance regarding the effective management of underlying operational risks, financial reporting and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. This internal regulation aims to comply with the existing legal requirements and with industry leading practices. Through regular risk identification, mitigating control development, documentation, prioritization and periodic independent control testing, the ICS is implemented and an appropriate control environment ensured. These activities, the methodology to be applied and the respective responsibility are described in the ICS internal procedure.

The Group has implemented three lines of defence model against non-compliance, which applies to all business processes and is detailed in the the Group's internal documents.

Participants in the 3 lines of defense within the Internal Control System:

1. **First Line of defense** - Responsible for ensuring that the control environment is established as part of the day-to-day operation
2. **Second Line of defense** - Control functions including Compliance, Risk Management, Risk Controlling and Reporting, Security, IT Risk Management, Legal, Regulatory Compliance
3. **Third Line of defense** - Internal Audit

In this respect it is stipulated that the first line of defence is responsible for implementing adequate processes, identifying the risks, and designing and executing mitigating controls. The second line of defence is responsible for supporting and challenging the first line of defence in assessing risks, designing efficient and effective controls, and validating and reviewing the effectiveness of risk mitigation and controls. The third line of defence 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, and 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.

The internal control system includes processes related to sustainability disclosure and sustainability matters in business processes and is further described in chapter GOV-5: Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting.

Compliance

Compliance is responsible for the Group's compliance framework in line with the three lines of defence model. It 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 represented on a number of relevant committees, e.g. the Sustainability Committee, the Credit Committee, the Operational Risks Management and Controls Committee, the Fraud Incident Committee, the Bank's Risk Committee (RC), the Disciplinary Committee, etc.

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

Risk Controlling and Reporting

Risk Controlling and Reporting is an area reporting to the CRO with several departments that contribute to the ESG risk management function. With respect to ESG risk, the main responsibilities are the integration of ESG risk to the ICAAP (through risk assessment and stress testing), disclosure reporting (EBA ITS), and, together with Non-Retail Credit Risk Management, calculations in accordance with EU Taxonomy. These tasks are performed locally at the Bank, with support of RBI Group Integrated Risk Management, providing methodology and calculations based on local data and external providers' information.

Non-Retail Credit Risk Management

Non-Retail Credit Risk Management is a division assigned to the CRO, responsible for rating analysis, underwriting, and collateral management of corporate loan customers. In terms of ESG and ESG risks, the division fulfils 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 emission data and energy consumption, as well as financed emissions. For the social and governance score, the analyst assesses the entire picture of the company, including the value chain and internal human resources topics. In underwriting, underwriters use the ESG score of the customer 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, Real Estate Management and Business Support

Procurement, Real Estate Management and Business Support reports directly to the CRO. It is responsible for the development and the execution of the procurement strategy and for the steering of all procurement activities within the Bank. It determines the procurement strategy for initiatives and vendor management strategy for the Bank and promotes its execution throughout the Bank.

It focuses on ensuring that daily operations run smoothly and plays a crucial role in implementing local sustainability initiatives by managing and overseeing the Group's energy consumption, waste management, water consumption and some elements of office material consumption (e.g. paper). It collects the own operations data for the Group, enabling emission calculation and tracking, as well as agile implementation of emission reduction measures, achieving decarbonisation targets from own operations, as outlined in the Group's Sustainability Strategy and Transition Plan.

CEO (Chief Executive Officer) / CIO (Chief Information Officer)

Internal Audit

Internal Audit considers ESG topics as part of its audit activities and supports the Management Board, Supervisory Board and Audit Committee in fulfilling their oversight responsibilities. The Group's Internal Audit applies a risk-based approach to ensure that ESG topics are addressed across all relevant business and risk areas. This includes conducting dedicated ESG audits as well as incorporating ESG aspects into other audit engagements. For 2025, ESG topics were included in the relevant audit.

Legal Services

Legal Services is responsible for legal matters of the Group and provides legal support to all organizational units, including advising on ESG regulations, responding to specific legal questions related to ESG topics, supporting the development of products complying with sustainability criteria and contributing to ESG literacy.

IT

IT focuses on the Group's digital operations and innovations. It is responsible for the IT strategy, digital transformation, and IT governance topics. Key enablers such as cyber security, data management and IT solutions are overseen, and emerging topics such as the integration of AI are managed. In 2025, the focus on sustainable IT was maintained, which included a comprehensive IT data collection to understand GHG emissions derived from the use of IT services and goods. Furthermore, the Bank is in process of Cloud migration program which enables us to save resources and reduce the overall hardware cost and energy consumption.

Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability

Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability combines human resources, organizational development and sustainability implementation. Thus, it is a crucial partner in implementing the Group's Sustainability Strategy. Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability is responsible for personnel development, career management and leadership development, as well as the training and education of employees. In connection with ESG, the main focus is on sustainability reporting coordination, diversity, employee development, employment relationships, employee involvement, and health and security.

Policy frameworks as governance instruments

The Management board of the Bank is responsible for approving new and updated rulebooks, procedures and decisions. Senior management (B-1) is responsible for approving new, updated manuals and organizational unit documents. The scope of application is defined for each policy by the respective policy owners and approved by the respective approval authorities. Lotus Notes Bylaws application is the standard information platform for the Group and the official source for all Group's internal policies. All employees can always access this data. Information on new and updated policies is also sent to the relevant employees on a regular basis.

RBI Group ESG & Sustainability Management and ESG ambassadors at the Group

The principal tasks of ESG & Sustainability Management at RBI, the parent bank of the Group, include the planning, implementation, and continuous development of the RBI Group-wide ESG approach, serving as an internal ESG advisor. This division works closely with representatives of specialized departments and business units across all subsidiary banks, including the Group, providing expertise and strategic direction.

As part of the RBI Group, the Group aligns with RBI's ESG framework, implementing sustainability initiatives and targets in accordance with RBI Group-wide policies. RBI supports the Group and other subsidiaries in setting ESG-related environmental and social targets and deriving measures for improvement, ensuring compliance with international standards and regulatory requirements. The ESG & Sustainability Management division at RBI serves as the central point of contact, offering guidance and best practices to the Group in integrating sustainability principles into its operations.

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 relevant committees are informed on a regular basis about material impacts, risks, and opportunities. These updates are provided by Sustainability Committee, Sustainability officer/Head of HR, OD & Sustainability and/or senior management. This regular flow of information ensures that the Management Board, the Supervisory Board and its committees are well-equipped to oversee and guide Group Sustainability Strategy and operations regarding sustainability impacts, risks, and opportunities effectively.

The Management Board and Supervisory Board take material impacts, risks, and opportunities into account as part of strategic steering, decision-making, and risk and control processes. This involves an evaluation of how these impacts, risks and opportunities align with and influence the Group's long-term strategic goals. When evaluating material transactions and strategic initiatives, the Supervisory Board and relevant committees assess the potential trade-offs associated with various impacts, risks, and opportunities including its portfolio decarbonisation strategy. They ensure that decisions are made with a comprehensive understanding of the benefits and potential drawbacks, balancing short-term advantages and long-term sustainability and risk-mitigation objectives. They oversee and decide on the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities, and regularly monitors progress in fulfilling of targets and management of impacts, risk and opportunities based on delivered reports and information from organisational units and Sustainability Committee. This approach is intended to enable the Group to address complex challenges while simultaneously seizing opportunities.

As recommended by the Sustainability Committee, in 2025 the Management Board focused on the implementation of the Group's Sustainability Strategy and decarbonisation Transition Plan including the financed emission decarbonisation action plan as well as on supporting customers in their ESG transition pathway. Additionally, the Management Board was informed and decided on topics pertaining to ESG risk management, such as the results of ESG risk assessment, internal climate stress test and disclosure requirements according to the EBA ESG Pillar 3 ITS, the calculation of financed emissions and the development and management of ESG data collection. The Management Board adopted the double materiality assessment methodology and the Group's Sustainability Policy. With regard to the social perspective, the Management Board discussed on adoption of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Policy and supporting Action Plan for the period 2025 - 2026.

In this respect, the Management Board discussed the below-mentioned main topics within the reporting period and took the necessary decisions:

- Adoption of the Diversity, Equity (DEI) and Inclusion Policy along with the Action plan to implement the DEI policy for the period 2025-2026;
- Croatian Credit Registry (HROK) ESG Platform and its functionalities for clients;
- Bank's obligations for the investors EBRD and IFC, according to Sustainability Bond Framework – status of fulfilment and plan until the end of 2025;
- Inclusion of PI, SME and corporate loans in the Sustainability Bond Register;
- Sustainability Bond Register - Allocation Forecast;
- Results of direct and indirect double materiality assessment;
- Risk ESG KPIs for 2025;
- Allocation and Impact Report issuance;
- The Group's Sustainability Report updates;
- Non-financial key performance indicators for Management Board members as a mandatory part of their individual performance agreements;
- Updates on the CSRD implementation project with a focus on impact, risks and opportunities, as well as internal controls and processes;
- The Group's Sustainability Policy;
- ESG Risk Framework;
- ESG Risk Assessment.

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

The Group's local policy remuneration is based on four underlying principles:

- The remuneration principles promote the business strategy and long-term development and are consistent with the objectives, values, and long-term interests.
- Clear and transparent rules concerning remuneration and performance measurement serve to guarantee objective decision-making and ensure that the interests of the employees are aligned with the Group's long-term interests.
- The remuneration principles are compatible with and instrumental to solid and effective risk management and do not encourage taking risks in excess of the tolerated level.
- The remuneration principles set out clear responsibilities concerning the definition, review and implementation of the remuneration policy, and define rules to prevent conflicts of interests.

The fixed remuneration is based on predefined criteria and is not performance related. The fixed remuneration includes the base salary, along with additional and fringe benefits. With regard to the variable remuneration, the allocation and payment of the respective bonus (if applicable) is subject to the fulfilment of the regulatory and performance-related step-in criteria. The calculation of the bonus amount is based on the degree of fulfilment of the performance targets defined for the respective financial year and is calculated on the basis of the two bonus-relevant key performance indicators, return on equity and cost/income ratio.

The bonus is paid according to the respective payment model for identified staff, if applicable: depending on the amount of the bonus, at least 40% of the bonus is deferred. Final allocation and payment take place on a pro-rata basis over a period of up to five years. In the case of identified staff with a material influence on the risk profile of the Bank and the respective company, half of the total bonus is also granted in the form of non-cash instruments (share-based remuneration in the form of phantom shares) with a retention period of one year (deviations based on local requirements are possible). The value is paid out in cash at the end of the retention period. The number of phantom shares allocated and the respective (payout) value is calculated on the basis of RBI's average share price for the respective year. No other share-based remuneration is granted.

The malus/clawback review is structured as follows: In accordance with the regulatory provisions, ex-post risk adjustment is ensured on the basis of corresponding clawback regulations and agreements as well as an annual review process. If the performance underlying the bonuses granted proves to be unsustainable or there is a deterioration in the company's income or cash flow, the deferred remuneration may be reduced by the company or cancelled altogether.

Sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes Sustainability-related KPIs, including climate-related KPIs, are integrated into the performance management framework to ensure that remuneration programmes reflect the Group's sustainability ambitions.

The KPIs listed below relate to a time period of 1 year.

ESG-related Board objectives of RBI for the 2025 financial year

Board member	Focus area	Weight	Description of approved objectives for 2025
CEO	Sustained Growth	5%	- New and/or total volume of ESG assets (as % of total Assets) by YTD Dec (average of all business line outcomes) - Oversee the development and local implementation of the CO₂ targets 2030 in line with RBI Group Transition plan - average of Corporate (incl. Mid-Market) and CRO outcomes - Oversight of the development and local implementation of the 2030 ESG objectives in line with the Group's transition plan
Corporate and Markets Business	Sustained Growth	5%	- Share of total ESG assets 18% in total Corporate Assets - Execution of plan for reaching CO₂ targets 2030 – Corporate incl. Mid-Market - (set by local CRO) in line with RBI Group Transition plan and implementation of necessary measures - New green volumes/AUM € 15m = Gross sale of ESG investment products (shared with Retail)
Retail Business	Sustained Growth	5%	- ESG business development 20% of new sales of green retail loans; - in addition support sustainable funding program (MREL Green Bonds, Supranational programs) to reach ESG portfolio commitments. - Gross sales of ESG investments - Supporting the scope 3 financed emission target setting of retail assets - EU countries to develop a target for EPC coverage for new sales and as well for - data coverage necessary for CO₂ calculations of residential and commercial real estate for both EU/non-EU countries.
CRO	Sustained Growth	10%	- Setting and committing to a 2025-2030 path to fulfill the 2030 CO₂ related targets (in alignment with the respective business board member - Corporate incl. Mid-Market - and to support the implementation of the execution plan to be developed by the Business Board Member - Data collection: approach all customers that require an ESG Score at GCC/Subgroup level

ESG-related Board objectives of RBI for the 2026 financial year

Board member	Focus area	Weight	Description of approved objectives for 2026
CEO, COO, CIO	ESG Ambition	10%	- New and/or total volume of ESG assets (as % of total Assets) by YTD Dec (average of all business line outcomes) - Oversight of the development and local implementation of the CO₂ targets and 2030 ESG objectives in line with the Group's transition plan - Put into action local execution plan (incl. local ESG engagement strategy and ESG Data Collection) for reaching CO₂ targets 2030 - Supporting the CO₂ emissions target setting for 2030 for Retail segment - Oversight of the implementation of the new EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG Risks - Enhance the ESG reporting framework by aligning local disclosures with CSRD and Group requirements, embed Green Dashboard metrics (incl. GHG) and raise ESG data quality to enable compliant, auditable reporting - Actively support RBI's 1.5°C-aligned transition plan for own operations by implementing at least one local impactful measure/project to reduce related CO₂ emissions
Corporate and Markets Business	ESG Ambition	10%	- New volume of total ESG assets by YTD Dec and support sustainable funding program to reach ESG portfolio commitments - Implementation of the execution plan for achieving CO₂ targets for 2030 for corporate (incl. Mid-Market) clients, in accordance with the Transition plan - Implementation of the local ESG engagement strategy, including monitoring with a focus on clients with high CO₂ emissions, and support for ESG data collection - New green volumes/AUM - Gross sale of ESG investment products (shared with Retail)
Retail Business	ESG Business development	10%	- Retail ESG Business development: - Volume targets for new sales: - Social SME & Green SME & Green and Social PI loans - Gross sales of ESG investments - Support in setting the 2030 CO₂ emissions target for the Retail segment
CRO	ESG Ambition	10%	- Ensure implementation of the new EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG Risks in the risk organization, including coordination and collaboration for all actions needed within other Board areas - Supporting Data collection process with ESG Data HUB and its further development (Non-Retail & Retail (EPC)). - Approach all customers that require an ESG Score at GCC/Subgroup level. - Actively support RBI's 1.5°C-aligned transition plan for own operations by implementing at least one local impactful measure/project to reduce related CO₂ emissions

For the financial year 2025, performance will be evaluated based on sustainability goals described above.

The individual performance criteria include financial performance criteria (quantitative, weighted at a minimum of 40 per cent) and non-financial performance criteria (quantitative and qualitative, weighted at a maximum of 60 per cent). The non-financial performance criteria should appropriately reflect the business strategy and may relate, for example, to the achievement of strategic objectives such as implementation of strategic projects, measures to increase efficiency and optimize processes, innovation, customer satisfaction, compliance with risk management policy, adherence to governance and compliance regulations, employee engagement, and the leadership qualities of the board member. Furthermore, criteria related to the company's social responsibility, including environmental factors, should be used. The agreed financial and non-financial objectives of the respective performance year are approved by the personnel committee on behalf of the Supervisory Board at the beginning of the affected year and must not be changed. In case of significant changes of the circumstances during the year the same committee is entitled to approve deviations.

The achievement of a minimum score for overall performance is seen as a mandatory step-in criterion for bonus eligibility. If all step-in criteria have been achieved, the bonus process continues with the calculation of the bonus amount. The specific amount of the bonus is calculated on the basis of the degree of fulfilment of the KPIs as defined in the Remuneration policy for Management Board members of the Group.

No variable remuneration is granted to members of the Group's Supervisory Board, although they do receive appropriate annual fixed remuneration, as determined by the General Assembly of the Group.

Approval process and governance

	RBI Personnel Committee	Remuneration Committee	Supervisory Board	Risk Committee
Remuneration policy for the Management Board	—	Recommendation	Authorization	—
General remuneration principles for all employees of the Group (including the Management Board) for the implementation of regulatory requirements	—	Authorization	Decision	—
Performance management principles for the Management Board	—	Authorization	—	—
Individual performance targets for the Management Board	Authorization	—	—	—
Individual performance appraisal and bonus amount for the Management Board	Authorization	—	—	—
Management Board contracts	Decision	—	—	—
Review of the remuneration policy	—	Decision	—	Decision

The remuneration policy for the Management Board and the Supervisory Board is drawn up by the Supervisory Board, and the Supervisory Board's Remuneration Committee, established within the Group pursuant to Croatian National Bank's Decision on staff remuneration, and submitted with its recommended decision to the Supervisory Board. The duties of the Remuneration Committee also include the yearly remuneration review in accordance with the Croatian National Bank's Decision on policies and practices related to the provision of banking products and/or services to consumers.

The Supervisory Board's Remuneration Committee is primarily responsible for monitoring the Group's remuneration policy. It regularly monitors the remuneration policy, remuneration practices and remuneration-related incentive structures, in each case in connection with the management, monitoring and limitation of risks in accordance with the requirements of the national legislation, as well as capital adequacy and liquidity, taking into account the long-term interests of shareholders, investors and employees of the Group as well as the economic interest in a functioning banking system and financial market stability. The decision as to whether a malus or clawback event has occurred in accordance with the internal guidelines on remuneration policy and what consequences such an event has with regard to the payment of variable remuneration is made by the Remuneration Committee and 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 Supervisory Board and/or the Remuneration Committee.

GOV-4: Statement on due diligence

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 the Group to identify actual and potential negative impacts on the environment and people in connection with its business activities.

Elements of due diligence

Core elements of due diligence	Paragraph in sustainability statement
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 ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
b) Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence	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 G1-2: Management of relationships with suppliers
c) Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	ESRS 2 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
d) Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	Respective sections on management of impacts, risks, and opportunities
e) Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	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 S3-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing materials risks and opportunities

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

The sustainability statement was created in Human Resources, Organisational Development and Sustainability, in collaboration with all respective organizational units in respect to ESG risks and sustainability. Data collection was carried out in the respective divisions, including Risk Controlling and Reporting, Non-retail Credit Risk Management, Human Resources, Organisational Development and Sustainability, Procurement, Real Estate Management and Business Support. Once the report is completed, the Sustainability Statement is approved by the responsible B-1 directors and then submitted to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board for review and final approval.

The Management Board establishes and defines an internal control and risk management system for the entire accounting process, including the process for sustainability reporting. This system ensures effective, continuously improving controls, as well as adherence to guidelines and regulations to prevent any unintentional misstatements.

Two main risks were identified in the consolidated sustainability statement: the risk of overlooking material topics, leading to an incomplete report, and the risk of inaccurate data. To mitigate the first risk, a materiality assessment was conducted prior to report preparation (see chapter SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model). In addition, due diligence processes and the involvement of relevant stakeholders are used to ensure that all material issues are identified and adequately addressed. There is a second risk that incorrect data is input into the consolidated sustainability statement.

To cover this risk, the report's contents are subjected to dual controls within the respective organizational units. 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 involved personnel to understand and carry out their responsibilities
- Definition of the relevant process and documentation of the key steps and responsibilities of the involved stakeholders
- Identification of the main control objectives/actions to provide assurance on completeness and timeliness of the Sustainability statement and definition of the main key controls
- Follow-up on the finding of the internal audit to ensure implementation of measures
- Management receives quarterly updates on the implementation of findings

The Internal Control System includes processes around sustainability disclosure and sustainability information and matters in business processes. Sustainability reporting processes are integrated in Internal Control System (ICS) which aims to comply with the existing legal requirements including sustainability regulatory framework including sustainability reporting processes. The approach to sustainability reporting processes, as for other business processes, includes three line of defense: responsibility for ensuring that the control environment is established as part of the day-to-day operation, control functions including Compliance, Risk Management, Risk Controlling and Reporting, Security, IT Risk Management, Legal and Internal Audit. For detailed description of ICS please refer to chapter GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies.

Strategy related to sustainability

SBM-1: Strategy, business model and value chain

Key elements of strategy that relate to sustainability matters.

Sustainability Strategy

As part of the RBI Group, the Group aligns its sustainability strategic direction with the framework and guidelines set by RBI's strategy "RBI Creates Sustainable Value". Sustainability is an integral part of the Group's business approach, ensuring compliance with new regulatory requirements, expectations from supervisory authorities, investor demands, and evolving client and societal needs.

During 2025, the Group has developed and implemented the Sustainability Policy, defining roles and responsibilities related to ESG and sustainability, and overall Sustainability Strategy and Transition Plan for the medium term. The aim was to further identify key areas and activities through which the Group will be able to effectively respond to sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities. Commitment to increasing long-term corporate value while actively contributing to the sustainable development of society requires the Group to continuously improve the positive impacts of the business activities while reducing the more negative aspects and develop ways to measure and verify both. The Group's Sustainability Strategy was developed based on the outcome of the assessment of material impacts, risks and opportunities and RBI's strategic framework related to sustainability.

The Group's Sustainability Strategy

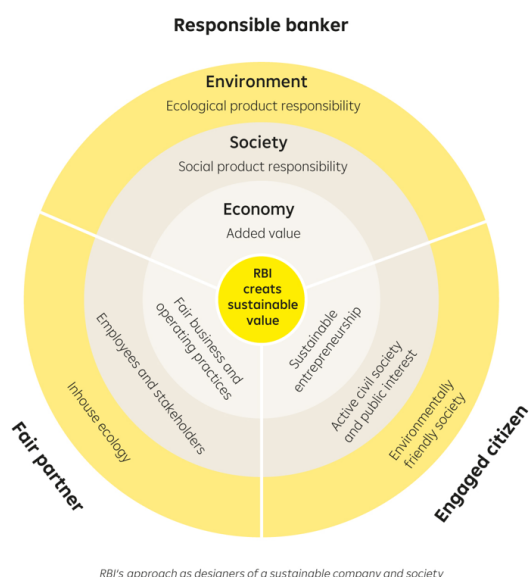
In order to improve the effectiveness and scope of sustainability management, RBI has adopted Sustainability Strategy at the beginning of 2026. This strategy consists of three strategic action areas: responsible banker, fair partner and engaged citizen (each of which addresses the three key pillars of sustainability: economy, environment and society). With strategy adoption, the Group has confirmed its commitment to sustainable development.

As part of this approach, the Group is dedicated to implementing management structures and processes that reinforce sustainable development. To strengthen its sustainability efforts, the Group adheres to RBI Group's sustainability strategy and operates within three strategic sustainability areas defined by RBI Group:

- **Responsible Banker** – Integrating sustainability into financial services and risk management.
- **Fair Partner** – Strengthening relationships with clients, employees, and stakeholders through responsible business practices.
- **Engaged Citizen** – Contributing to community development and broader societal well-being.

Within these areas, the Group implements sustainability initiatives based on RBI's nine core action areas, ensuring alignment with global standards and stakeholder expectations. The priorities within this framework continue to evolve, reflecting regulatory developments, market demands, and feedback from stakeholders.

The most effective leverage for a bank is in its core business, and in particular granting loans and investing funds. In all business areas and products, the Group aims to structure its business and business relationships for long-term resilience, to avoid social and environmental risks and to take advantage of opportunities to improve environmental protection and social standards. The Group aims to make ESG-related activities and business a key part of its business development in its home market. Accordingly, it adopted financed emissions targets for reduction of CO₂ and targets to contribute to the reduction of RBI Group's own operations and upstream value chain CO₂ emissions, backed-up by the RBI Group's targets.



Core action areas of the Group sustainability strategy

Sustainability matrix	Economy	Society	Environment
Responsible banker	Value creation Successful business through responsible management and business strategies, sustainable responsibility in the real economy and the regional economy, and the integration of sustainability aspects into the core business	Social product responsibility Social responsibility for RBI's products and services by taking consumer concerns into account, consideration of social aspects in providing loans and financial products, protection of customer data and providing correct information	Ecological product responsibility Ecological responsibility for products and services by guaranteeing national environmental provisions and recognized international conventions, as well as taking into account the environmental impact in project finance plans and financial products
Fair partner	Fair business and operating practices Fairness and transparency towards employees, customers and shareholders through exemplary behavior in areas of influence as an attractive employer; through transparent reporting as well as the avoidance of corruption and fraud	Employees and stakeholders Continuous inclusion of stakeholders as part of sustainable company development by strengthening cooperation management in order to reduce business risks and make use of business opportunities	In-house ecology A responsible approach to resources and the environment by reducing environmental impact and implementing selected measures in order to achieve the defined group-wide climate targets
Engaged citizen	Sustainable entrepreneurship Commitment to sustainable entrepreneurship and enterprise, and the creation of wealth, by helping to establish a framework for sustainable finance as well as providing direct and indirect support for organizations and socially relevant initiatives	Active civil society Commitment to a sustainable civil society and responsible political cooperation by promoting public interest and knowledge of financial topics and voluntary work	Environmentally friendly society Working for the environment and the climate through climate protection, protection of species diversity and conservation of the various ecosystem functions and services

RBI Group's climate and environmental business strategy

In 2025, RBI Group developed the Climate and Environmental Transition Policy. This strategic framework was further enhanced through the definition of country-level 2030 financed emissions targets and annual ambitions for 2026–2029, which were formally approved by the Management Board. These milestones mark a significant step in aligning RBI Group's operations with the 1.5°C pathway. RBI Group's climate and environmental strategy is based on three pillars, which are consistent with both its voluntary commitments under the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking and with the regulatory requirements.

The first pillar is focused on aligning the bank's portfolio with the goals of the Paris Agreement. RBI Group analyses the impacts of the weak points of, and the opportunities presented by its business activities from a climate and environmental perspective. In doing so, it considers climate and environmental factors in lending decisions, risk and operational control, and when allocating resources. It will also increase the use of eligible assets for sustainable funding products.

The second pillar focuses on supporting RBI Group's customers on their journey towards climate and environmental transition. RBI Group therefore offers its professional expertise to its corporate and institutional clients as well as its retail customers, along with practical and innovative financial products and services. It is increasing investments in areas with positive impacts on the environment and on society, with a special focus on the region in which it operates, namely Central and Eastern Europe.

In the third pillar, RBI Group is driving forward the transition to sustainable financing. In order to make a credible contribution to the climate and environmental turnaround, it is crucially important for it to develop, maintain and pass on expert knowledge. The establishment of a series of ESG policies and appropriate governance (e.g. the ESG risk framework or the process to prevent greenwashing) are a key element of RBI Group's strategy and support it in its endeavours.

The Group, as integral part of RBI Group uses the same methodology for conducting climate risk assessment and assessment of its strategy and business model related to decarbonisation pathways. Therefore, the Group has developed a Transition Plan that is fully aligned with the RBI Group's broader Transition Plan and all group-wide policies concerning climate change mitigation and the management of ESG risks. At the local level, specific decarbonisation targets have been established, with clear actions and resources allocated to achieve these goals. This means that the Group is not only setting objectives but also taking practical steps, adjusting lending practices, engaging with stakeholders etc.—to reduce its carbon footprint. For more details, please refer to chapter E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

For its own operations, the Group has adopted the RBI Environmental Policy for Own Operations, which details the transition plan, responsibilities, material impacts, risks, opportunities, actions, and monitoring needed to manage climate impacts internally. This policy has been implemented locally through the Group's Environmental Policy for Own Operations.

Social Financing

RBI Group embeds social financing into its overarching sustainability strategy by actively supporting projects that it believes to generate positive societal impact. The Group as a RBI's subsidiary has developed local targets related to sustainable financing of vulnerable groups. These efforts are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and reflect RBI Group's commitment to responsible banking. Small and medium-sized enterprises, often struggle to access affordable financing. The Group provides loans that enable small and medium-sized enterprises in underserved areas to grow, create jobs, and support regional development. For more details, please refer to chapter S3 Affected communities.

Business model and significant groups of products and/or services offered

In providing financial services to our clients and users, the Group strives to achieve the highest possible level of user experience through its behaviour, work and service, as well as through its sound and responsible business governance.

Corporate and institutional client business

The Corporate Business segment of the Group offers a comprehensive range of financial products and services tailored to businesses. In transactional banking, the Group provides transaction accounts, payment services, card acceptance, and cash management solutions. The bank also offers special financing programs, including EU funds and sustainable/ESG financing.

In operations with the Group's corporate clients, we have recognized the importance of sustainability not only in our own business but also towards our clients. The Group operates fully in line with RBI Group's overall sustainability strategy, including focusing on sustainable finance and mainstreaming ESG policies in our loan generation processes. We are committed to supporting our clients on their green path and increasing the share of environmental and social assets in our portfolio.

In addition, we have established comprehensive policies to manage the financing of various sectors, including nuclear energy, oil, gas, coal, tobacco, iron and steel. These policies, specifically the Nuclear Energy Policy and the ESG Sectoral Strategy, set forth strict criteria that govern the conditions under which financing is permitted. In the future, the policies will be expanded to cover additional sectors.

The Group supports corporate and institutional customers in their transformation by identifying and defining sustainable transactions. The basis for this assessment of financial products and services includes both the regulatory framework of the EU and the international market standards such as those of the Loan Market Association and the International Capital Markets Association. The Group supports its customers in verifying the suitability of various projects and activities with regard to EU Taxonomy compliance and the Group's internal definitions of green, social or sustainable.

The Group offer finance for green investments, such as investments in renewable energy sources, green buildings, green transportation, waste management, water management, as well as other ESG purposes. Also, we financially support your investments directed at gradual (transitional) measurable reduction of CO₂ emissions and energy saving, as well as all activities with positive impact on climate changes.

Also, we offer professional support and advisory services for green and other sustainable bond issuances, helping clients navigate the growing sustainable debt market in Croatia.

PI Business

The Private Individuals (PI) segment of the Group offers a wide range of financial products and services to mass and private banking customers. That includes accounts and cards, loans, savings and investment options, and additional banking services. In the accounts and cards category, the Group provides accounts, packages, credit cards, and premium banking services. The loans and financing portfolio includes personal loans, housing loans, green housing loans for energy-efficient properties and loans for pensioners. For savings and investment, the Group offers fixed-term savings, voluntary pension savings, investment funds, and brokerage and custody services.

In 2023, we implemented the Guidelines for Approving ESG PI loans and initiatives to develop new ESG products, such as ESG housing loan and ESG sales finance loan. The guidelines are based on RBI Group's framework for Green and Social Loans in RBI Retail banking, validated by Sustainalytics, one of the leading independent bodies for research, evaluation and analysis of ESG factors.

ESG housing loan

Greenko housing loan are in regular Bank's offer since January 2024.

PI KPI for ESG

	2025		2024	
	Planned	Realized	Planned	Realized
% of the total realization of housing loans	20.00 %	20.84 %	15.00 %	30.00 %

Investment Products Business

As part of its offering of financial instruments to clients, individuals, the Group distributes investment funds, voluntary pension savings, insurance products, certificates, and bonds, primarily from members of the Group and RBI Group. The main producers of the products that the Group distributes are the following:

- Raiffeisen Mandatory and Voluntary Pension Funds Management Company d.d
- Raiffeisen Pension Insurance Company d.o.o.
- Raiffeisen Bank International AG
- Raiffeisen Capital Management
- Uniqa d.d.
- Zubak group d.o.o.

Investment Advisory

The Group as a Financial Advisor, as defined in Article 2 (11) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the SFDR), provides advisory services in respect of financial products produced by Financial Market Participants, who are members of the RBI Group and/or with whom the Group has appropriate financial product distribution agreements.

The Group provides premium and private investment consulting services to clients using the Financial Advisory Tool app, by supplier Dorsum, which owns the ISO 27001 (International Standard for Information Security).

Within its investment advisory service, the Bank enables clients to invest according to their preferences with regard to the various ESG characteristics of financial instruments. When selecting products that the Bank offers as part of investment advisory, it ensures that the producers of financial instruments take into account ESG characteristics, for example, by calculating and publishing the negative impact of investments on the environment or society, or whether they aim to influence the environment or society, have good corporate governance, or are categorized as sustainable financial products. The Bank uses information that producers of financial products are required to publish in accordance with regulations. If a client has sustainability preferences and wishes to discuss them in more detail, as part of the investment advisory service, the Bank will guide them through a comprehensive process and acquaint them with sustainability characteristics. This includes the percentage of sustainable products within the client's total portfolio that meets their indicated sustainability preferences and compliance with investments in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities (Taxonomy Regulation), as well as investment in financial instruments that aim to achieve a minimum share of sustainable investments as defined in the Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR) and financial instruments that take into account principal adverse impacts (PAI) on sustainability factors, where the client determines the most relevant impact. This service promotes sustainable investments.

SME business

The SME Business segment of the Group provides a comprehensive range of financial products and services tailored to small and medium-sized enterprises. In daily banking, the Bank offers business accounts, payment transactions, entrepreneurial packages, and card acceptance solutions to facilitate smooth financial operations. The financing portfolio includes loans, special financing programs, approved overdrafts, business credit cards, guarantees, letters of credit and factoring, all aimed at supporting business growth and liquidity. In the deposits and investments segment, the Group offers term deposits, brokerage and custody services, as well as investment funds, enabling clients to manage and grow their financial assets.

With the RBI Group's support and cooperation with local Corporate and PI colleagues, in 2025 in this segment we have continued to make significant progress in the formalization of ESG policies, products and processes. Previously defined restrictive credit policy towards activities and activities of small enterprises and sole traders that are considered environmentally and climatically unacceptable (e.g. related to coal, production, processing and distribution of tobacco, iron, steel, oil or gas), we actively participate in reducing environmentally and socially unacceptable activities on the Croatian market.

According to the ESG Risk Framework, the following categories of green loans in the SME segment are:

- Green building
- Clean transport
- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy
- Sustainable agriculture and forestry
- Water and wastewater management
- Eco-efficient circular economy

Social category – SME clients who:

- operate in underdeveloped areas, or
- are owned by women (min. 50%), or
- are owned by young people (below 35 years), (min. 50%), or
- are self employed individuals or Micro Enterprises with less than 10 employees, and
- are not engaged in so-called excluded activities.

Specific products from the ESG segment that we offer on the SME market to clients:

Residential Building Renovation Program

It is about offering loans for renovation and increasing the energy efficiency of residential buildings.

Loan for financing solar systems

We offer "green" product "Loan for financing solar systems" on the market with preferential loan conditions and without additional collateral with repayment of up to 10 years.

Loan for women entrepreneurs and "She knows about RBA" Program

In addition to "green" loan, we also encourage sustainability in the social component. We offer the Program "Loan for Women Entrepreneurs" which encourages the development of company's majority owned by women entrepreneurs with preferential loan terms. To the same group we offer preferential conditions for a transaction account, a business credit card, but also preferential conditions for the owner of the company, in the program "She knows about RBA".

Leasing business

The Group's leasing business covers following categories:

- cars, trucks and other vehicles (trailers),
- ships,
- forklifts and other equipment (construction, agricultural, medical, and other types of equipment),
- photovoltaic plants for corporate own use (cooperation with relevant partners) and
- E-trucks and trailers might become an important driver of the future business.

The long-term goal for the leasing business remains to increase ESG-eligible new business volumes year-on-year.

Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. has established special financing lines with development financial institutions (HBOR, HAMAG) aimed at supporting clients with a focus on sustainable business practices. Due to the specific nature of leasing, the eligibility for financing from these financing lines is determined by the type of leased assets, focusing on environmentally friendly products such as electric and hybrid vehicles, financing of solar panels, and adherence to the "Do No Significant Harm" (DNSH) principle.

Significant (geographical) markets

The Group's significant geographical market is in the Republic of Croatia. There were no changes in significant markets and customer groups served.

Headcount of employees by geographical areas

All employees are located in the Republic of Croatia. Number of employees headcount on the Group level for 2025 is 1,752, while for 2024 the figure was 1,775.

Breakdown of Total Revenue by Operating Segments

Total revenue is disclosed in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments. For more information refer to the Financial report, note (5) Segment reporting.

Definition of value chain

The Group's business model is to provide banking services to corporate, SME and retail customers in Croatia. Although deposit and lending activities are the main focus of activity, the Group also offers leasing, asset management, pension fund business and investment banking services.

Description of the upstream value chain

The upstream value chain of the Group comprises deposits, issued bonds and issued shares. The Group uses them to finance its customers' activities. Money invested by customers in investment and pensions funds is not considered part of the upstream value chain. However, the funding and liquidity risk impact of sustainability matters on the Group's own operations is considered.

The suppliers of goods and services that the Group purchases to carry out operating activities are a further part of the upstream value chain.

Description of the downstream value chain

The most important components of the Group's downstream value chain are loans and leasing financing, as well as the Group's investment activities. Customer activities can result in positive or negative sustainability effects. Here the key element in the value chain relates to lending to corporate customers; this element has the greatest impact materiality. An additional key element of the value chain relates to lending to retail customers. Lending to sovereigns and financial institutions, or investments with central banks, which are primarily for liquidity purposes, are not considered an important element of the sustainability-related value chain. Nevertheless, where market convention has been established to include additional information on lending to sovereigns and financial institutions (e.g. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials), information is provided.

A second important downstream value chain concerns the assets managed in investment and pension funds. Customer activities can result in positive or negative sustainability effects. In this case, only investment activity where the Group's employees have direct operational control of the investment process is considered to be part of the value chain. This means third party funds, where there is no direct operational control of the investment process and a limited ability to look through to the underlying assets, are not considered a key part of the value chain.

The following activities in the downstream value chain activity which the Group does not consider material are not included:

- Cash and cash equivalents, most of which is 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 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 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.
- 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 as part of the in-house ecology section in chapter Climate change

Value chain information is currently provided to the extent that the Group has ready access to the information. In Croatia, to support data collection from downstream value chain the Group uses the HROK ESG platform, designed with aim of collecting data directly from the client, related to client's business and the compliance of the client's business and management with ESG principles and goals.

SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders

General Description of Stakeholder Engagement

The Group engages with its stakeholders through various methods to ensure their interests and views are adequately considered in the company's strategy and business model. The frequency of these engagements varies based on the needs and relevance of each stakeholder group. The Group uses various forms of communication with its stakeholders to evaluate the relevance of sustainability topics and use the results to further develop its sustainability management.

Overview of stakeholder engagement

The following overview of stakeholder engagement is structured in line with ESRS 2 SBM-2 disclosure requirements, ensuring that all relevant stakeholder groups, engagement formats, and outcomes are covered.

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Format	Frequency	Considerations of Outcomes
Shareholders / Owners	Owners, private and institutional investors, ESG rating agencies	Annual General Meeting, presentations for investors, financial reports, shareholder surveys, mutual participation in RBI Group committees	Annual / ongoing	Input shapes sustainability, financial and governance strategy
Clients	Corporate customers, financial Institutions, sovereigns, private customers/consumers, SMEs	Regular direct communication, surveys based on material sustainability factors, interviews/contacting large corporate/SME/retail	Annual / ongoing / ad-hoc	Feedback integrated into product development, ESG scoring risk management and sustainability
Employees (Own workforce)	Employees, Works Council, unions,	Surveys, meetings, CEO calls. Internal employee engagement studies, individual evaluations of employee performance, exit interviews based on material sustainability factors are conducted. Communication via an internal communication platform (Jenz). Communication through the channel for reporting irregularities. Dialogue with a representative of the works council based on material sustainability factors.	Ongoing / ad-hoc	Results feed into people, culture, and organization strategy
Sustainability Committee, RBI GESM & ESG Expert Groups	Internal and external ESG experts	The collection of information is achieved through participation in regular or ad-hoc meetings of the Committee and during the beginning of the establishment of a business relationship with external expert groups.	Ongoing / ad-hoc	Advocacy of material ESG topics and external advice feed into the Group's sustainability strategy
Regulatory & Supranational Authorities	European Commission, European Parliament, EFRAG, ECB, EIB, EBRD, IMF, World Bank, IFC, central banks	Communication is achieved through, for example, formal communication channels, consultations, compliance audits, business supervision, participation in round tables, etc.	Ongoing	Guidance integrated into sustainability, business, compliance, and risk management
Business Partners / Suppliers	Consultants, auditors, suppliers, start-ups	Formal communication channels, consultations, compliance audits, business supervision, participation in round tables, etc.	Quarterly / annual / ad-hoc	Guidance integrated into sustainability, business, compliance and risk management,
NGOs, Civil Society & Communities	Environmental and social NGOs	Feedback is collected when participating in events organized by associations, by filling out questionnaires created by associations, or through questionnaires created by the Group.	Ongoing / ad-hoc	Research outcomes and NGO concerns feed into the sustainability strategy; insights from social consulting inform the Human Rights due diligence process
Membership Organizations	Croatian Banking Association (HUB), Croatian Employers Association (HUP), UN Global Compact Croatia, Croatian Chamber of Economy (HGK)	Feedback is collected when participating in events organized by the organizations in which the Group is a member, or by filling out questionnaires created by these organizations.	Ongoing / ad-hoc	Results incorporated into sustainability strategy and corporate culture

Inclusion of Stakeholders in Due Diligence and Materiality Assessment

For the Group, understanding the interests and views of its key stakeholders is fundamental to aligning its strategy and business model with stakeholder expectations. This understanding is fostered through a structured approach to due diligence and materiality assessments.

To support the identification of impacts, the Group also engages in continuous dialogue with internal and external stakeholders as described in the table above.

To keep track of changes in stakeholder interests and emerging trends, the Group conducts an ongoing monitoring process. This proactive approach allows the company to adapt its strategy and business model as needed, ensuring continued alignment with stakeholder expectations and enhancing overall corporate resilience.

Overall ESG strategy

The Group continuously evaluates the interests and views of its stakeholders to ensure alignment with its strategy and business model. The most recent stakeholder feedback has largely confirmed the overall strategy and business model of the Group and has not necessitated any significant changes. The Group remains committed to effectively integrating stakeholder insights into its decision-making processes. The Group has established a Sustainability Committee consisting of internal experts, which plays a critical role in stakeholder dialogue and sustainability management.

Next Steps

The Group plans to continue its regular stakeholder engagements and materiality assessments to identify areas for potential improvement. These ongoing efforts are essential in staying responsive to stakeholder needs and emerging trends, enabling the organization to adapt effectively within the evolving regulatory landscape.

The Group will monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of its stakeholder engagements and make necessary adjustments. Regular reviews of internal ESG policies, ensure continuous improvement and alignment with best practices. By continuously considering stakeholder feedback, the Group aims to strengthen its stakeholder relationships and ensure that their interests are adequately considered. This is expected to increase trust and transparency.

Stakeholder Engagement Governance

The Group ensures that its Management Board and Supervisory Board are informed about the views and interests of key stakeholders regarding sustainability-related impacts through several key mechanisms:

- **Regular Stakeholder Engagement:** Feedback from stakeholder engagement activities, such as customer satisfaction surveys, stakeholder workshops and meetings of Sustainability Committee, is systematically collected and presented to senior management.
- **Sustainability Committee Discussions:** Key stakeholder input is discussed during meetings of the Sustainability Committee. These meetings specifically allow for the presentation of findings from materiality assessments and stakeholder feedback reports, enabling the Management Board and Supervisory Board to incorporate these insights into strategic decisions.
- **Updates on Material Impacts:** The Management and Supervisory Boards receive regular updates on material impacts and stakeholder concerns from senior management, including specific reports detailing ESG performance, risk assessments, and compliance updates.
- **Internal Communication:** Internal communication tools, the intranet and monthly briefings, are utilized to keep the organization informed about stakeholder views and developments.
- **Dedicated Sustainability Team:** The Team is responsible for a pro-active stakeholder dialogue, internally to guarantee a holistic approach and externally to continually collect, analyse, and communicate stakeholder feedback to the administrative and management bodies. This team ensures that insights from various stakeholders are integrated into the company's sustainability strategies.
- **Continuous dialogue:** to support the double materiality assessment and the development of sustainability strategy, feedback is gathered from clients, suppliers and employees through regular survey and direct interviews.

Through these stakeholder formats, the Group effectively informs its administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, enabling informed decision-making.

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

The Group works within an environment that is characterized by numerous economic, geopolitical and environmental risks. In the statement, it addresses the sustainability topics that have been identified within the Group as material, that reflect the expectations of its stakeholders, and that represented the focus of its engagement in the past year. This statement contains information describing the specific impact of the Group on the economy, environment and people, including human rights.

In 2025, the Group reviewed the double materiality assessment based on the principles and requirements formulated in the ERS. For an overview of how the assessment was performed, please refer to the chapter IRO-1: Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities.

Description of material impacts, risks and opportunities

The outcomes, including both the material topics from own operations as well as from the value chain:

E1 Climate Change

ESRS subtopic	ESRS sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain	Time horizon	IRO description	Business model	Response in strategy decision-making	Stakeholder
Climate change mitigation		Actual negative impact	Downstream through lending business as well as through assets under management	Short-term	Based on the business model, lending to high-carbon industries and fossil fuel projects can undermine efforts to reduce emissions and delay progress towards climate goals. Climate change mitigation focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to slow the pace of global warming. 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.	Non-retail; retail; assets under management	Sustained growth (decarbonisation)	Non-retail and retail customers
Climate change adaptation		Potential financial risk	Downstream through lending business	Long-term	Physical and transition climate risks may negatively affect the bank's credit portfolio by increasing the probability of default due to asset damage, business interruptions, and reduced profitability of clients, as well as through a decline in collateral values. At the same time, regulatory changes, rising carbon prices, and the technological shift toward a low-carbon economy may reduce the value of assets and weaken the financial performance of carbon-intensive sectors.	Non-retail; retail	Sustained growth	Non-retail and retail customers
Energy		Actual negative impact	Downstream through lending business as well as through assets under management	Short-term	Based on the business model, lending to high-carbon industries and fossil fuel projects can undermine efforts to reduce emissions and delay progress towards climate goals. Climate change mitigation focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to slow the pace of global warming. 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.	Non-retail; retail; assets under management	Sustained growth (decarbonisation)	Non-retail and retail customers
Climate change mitigation		Actual negative impact	Own operations, upstream value chain	Short-term	The Group's business activities have a negative impact on the climate through greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1-3), which stem mainly from energy consumption, material consumption, and business travel. Insufficient and unreliable information on scope 3 GHG emissions, particularly related to the supply chain.	n/a	Sustained growth (inhouse ecology)	Employees
Energy		Actual negative impact	Own operations, upstream value chain	Short-term	The use of fossil fuels further contributes to the emission of CO ₂ and enhances climate change. Therefore, as a large market contributor, the Group can negatively impact its own carbon footprint by sourcing energy derived from fossil fuels. Further, the same cost factor could instead be used to support a growing transformation towards renewable energy.	n/a	Sustained growth (inhouse ecology)	Employees

E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems

ESRS subtopic	ESRS sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain	Time horizon	IRO description	Business model	Response in strategy decision-making	Stakeholder
Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss		Actual negative impact	Downstream through lending business as well as through assets under management	Short-term	Through decisions on whom to finance and under what conditions, a bank can indirectly influence society and the environment, including biodiversity in areas where financed projects are implemented, or through financing industries that affect biodiversity and its direct drivers of loss, such as climate change, land-use change, direct exploitation, pollution, invasive alien species, and others.	Non-retail; retail; assets under management	Sustained growth	Non-retail and retail customers
Impacts on the state of species		Actual negative impact	Downstream through lending business as well as through assets under management	Short-term	Through decisions on whom to finance and under what conditions, a bank can indirectly influence society and the environment, including biodiversity in areas where financed projects are implemented, or through financing industries that affect biodiversity and its impacts on species status in relation to population size and the global risk of extinction.	Non-retail; retail; assets under management	Sustained growth	Non-retail and retail customers
Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems		Actual negative impact	Downstream through lending business as well as through assets under management	Short-term	Through decisions on whom to finance and under what conditions, a bank can indirectly influence society and the environment, including biodiversity in areas where financed projects are implemented, or through financing industries that affect biodiversity and its impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems, such as land degradation, soil sealing, and desertification.	Non-retail; retail; assets under management	Sustained growth	Non-retail and retail customers

E5 Resource use and circular economy

ESRS subtopic	ESRS sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain	Time horizon	IRO description	Business model	Response in strategy decision-making	Stakeholder
Resources inflows, including resource use		Actual negative impact	Downstream through lending business as well as through assets under management	Short-term	Through decisions about whom it finances and under what conditions, the bank can indirectly influence society and the environment, including the circular economy and issues related to resource inflows, in certain areas where financed projects are implemented or through the financing of industries	Non-retail; assets under management	Sustained growth	Non-retail and retail customers
Resource outflows related to products and services		Actual negative impact	Downstream through lending business as well as through assets under management	Short-term	Through decisions about whom it finances and under what conditions, the bank can indirectly influence society and the environment, including the circular economy and issues related to resource outflows, in certain areas where financed projects are implemented or through the financing of industries	Non-retail; assets under management	Sustained growth	Non-retail and retail customers

S1 Own workforce

ESRS subtopic	ESRS sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain	Time horizon	IRO description	Business model	Response in strategy decision-making	Stakeholder
Working conditions	Secure employment	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	The secure employment offered by the Group to its current and potential employees provides financial stability, which in turn leads to greater job satisfaction. The severity of impact is assessed as high, given that most potential employees in the labour market consider job security a priority when seeking new employment. This is further supported by the fact that the number of employees on fixed-term contracts within the Group is minimal.	n/a	Attractive and high-performing working culture	Employees
Working conditions	Working time	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	The Group stands out as an employer by offering flexible working hours, which positively impact the satisfaction and quality of life of employees to whom this applies.	n/a	Attractive and high-performing working culture	Employees
Working conditions	Collective bargaining, including rate of workers covered by collective agreements	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	The collective agreement ensures equal minimum standards regarding salary and working conditions for all employees and provides a structured framework that promotes fair treatment and financial stability. The agreement also includes employee benefits and serves as a reference document that guarantees transparency and security of employment conditions. This contributes to greater employee satisfaction, as they have clearly defined rights, the ability to express their views on workplace-related matters and can rely on structured workplace protection. Since all Group employees are covered by this collective agreement, the organisation reaffirms its commitment to fair labour practices, stability, and equal working conditions for all.	n/a	Attractive and high-performing working culture	Employees
Working conditions	Work-life balance	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	Additional parental leave options beyond statutory provisions include a gradual return from maternity leave through a phased increase in working hours until resuming full-time work. Furthermore, extra days of parental leave for fathers contribute to a better work-life balance, benefiting employees and their families. Flexible remote working options, including working from home and from other locations, help employees better align professional and personal commitments while reducing commuting time. These arrangements apply to roles where such flexibility is feasible (approximately 50%). Employees express high satisfaction with flexible working options, as they enable individuals to align their free time with personal needs. In turn, improved work-life balance positively impacts both mental and physical well-being.	n/a	Attractive and high-performing working culture	Employees
Work-life balance	Health and safety	Actual negative impact	Own operations	Short-term	Health challenges for office-based employees include prolonged sitting, eye strain caused by screen exposure, as well as stress and mental health issues arising from the work environment. Persistent stress and sedentary office work can lead to physical ailments, mental health problems, and reduced productivity.	n/a	Attractive and high-performing working culture	Employees
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value	Actual negative impact	Own operations	Short-term	Existing gender pay-gaps, the principle of seniority, and the dominance of men in leadership positions create barriers to equal opportunities and career development for women. These challenges can lead to reduced motivation and lower retention rates in the workplace.	n/a	Attractive and high-performing working culture	Employees
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Training and skills development	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	Developing new skills, transparent and clear conditions for advancement within the company, as well as clear and accessible opportunities for education and training, increase employee satisfaction and motivation. The Group offers clear career prospects and regular dialogue on feedback for further development.	n/a	Attractive and high-performing working culture	Employees
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Diversity	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	The Group has made a strategic commitment in its strategy and prioritises equal opportunities and equality for all within its business model.	n/a	Attractive and high-performing working culture	Employees

S3 Affected communities

ESRS subtopic	ESRS sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain	Time horizon	IRO description	Business model	Response in strategy decision-making	Stakeholder
Social financing		Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	Social financing focused on women entrepreneurs, less developed and isolated areas in Croatia	Non-retail; assets under management	Sustained growth	Non-retail and retail customers

S4 Consumers and end-users

ESRS subtopic	ESRS sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain	Time horizon	IRO description	Business model	Response in strategy decision-making	Stakeholder
Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users	Privacy	Potential negative impact	Own operations	Short-term	Unauthorized access to confidential information, with potential consequences such as fraud and financial losses for consumers and/or end users. Unavailability of systems or services, operational disruptions that may prevent clients from accessing financial services precisely when they need them most.	Retail	Customer centricity (trust and reliability)	Private individuals (consumers)
Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users	Privacy	Risk	Own operations	Short-term	Reputational damage. The risk of data breaches and IT system security violations, or even the mere perception of insufficient system security, can lead to an unfavourable market position and reduced competitiveness, given that clients demand maximum protection of their personal finances and data. Risk of a data breach by an IT service provider.	Retail	Customer centricity (trust and reliability)	Private individuals (consumers)
Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users	Access to (quality) information	Risk	Own operations	Medium-term	Loss of clients. Penalties for non-compliance with regulatory requirements (or stricter requirements in the future) and legal sanctions. Loss of a potential investor base for financing the Bank, increased funding costs, and reputational risks due to inaccurate representation, misleading information, or omissions.	Retail	Customer centricity	Private individuals (consumers)
Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Non-discrimination	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	Digitalization has significantly improved access to financial products and services, particularly for people with disabilities and those living in isolated or less developed locations. Financial inclusion enhances their economic opportunities, and the Group actively works to remove barriers to accessing its services.	Retail	Customer centricity	Private individuals (consumers)
Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Access to products and services	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	Removed barrier (e.g. caused by the EU/EEA) leads to independence in financial matters, usage of financial products gives opportunities, safeguarding the stability and integrity of the financial system.	Retail	Customer centricity	Private individuals (consumers)
Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Responsible marketing practices	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	Improving customer satisfaction through responsible marketing. Accurate product labelling ensures full transparency of terms, including prices and costs, and helps clients make informed financial decisions based on the best available information.	Retail	Customer centricity	Private individuals (consumers)

G1 Business Conduct

ESRS subtopic	ESRS sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain	Time horizon	IRO description	Business model	Response in strategy decision-making	Stakeholder
Corporate culture		Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short-term	Through its strategy and business model, the Group positions itself as an organisation that prioritises a strong corporate culture and integrity, aiming to safeguard its reputation and foster a positive workplace environment.	Primarily employees in administrative and branch offices, retail, non-retail, assets under management	Strong risk governance	Employees, private individuals (consumers, suppliers, public)
Protection of whistle-blowers		Potential negative impact	Own operations	Short-term	In the case of unprofessional implementation of a whistleblower protection programme, there is a lack of trust in protection mechanisms, inaccessible reporting channels, inefficient handling of reports, and an absence of communication regarding measures taken to resolve cases and compensate affected parties.	Primarily employees in administrative and branch offices, retail, non-retail, assets under management	Strong risk governance	Employees, private individuals (consumers, suppliers, public)
Corruption and bribery	Incidents	Potential negative impact	Own operations	Short-term	Failure to promote fair business practices, protect the public interest, ensure independence, and uphold ethical standards can undermine trust in the industry, damage public confidence, and contribute to an unfair and unequal society, which negatively reflects our commitment to ethical conduct both within and beyond our organisation.	Primarily employees in administrative and branch offices, retail, non-retail, assets under management	Strong risk governance	Employees, private individuals (consumers, suppliers, public)
Entity specific topic	Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism	Potential negative impact	Own operations	Short-term	Poor management of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism efforts can increase criminal activity, terrorist risks, and jeopardise public safety and the economy. Conversely, effective management enhances public security and strengthens the economy.	Retail; non-retail; assets under management	Strong risk governance	Public

Material impacts, risks and opportunities do not currently generate significant effects on its business model, strategy or financial position. The Group has all the capacity to address its material impacts and risks. The Group's material risks refer to climate change adaptation, information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users related to privacy and access to quality information. Reference to the current financial effects of risk management is found in Chapter BP-2: Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances - Incorporation by reference. The Group did not identified a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period in the related financial statements. For further details regarding The Group's value chain, please refer to the chapter Definition of value chain. The double materiality assessment will be re-evaluated in an annually 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

The Group is a part of the RBI Group, that performed double materiality assessment (DMA) according to CSRD and ESRS on the RBI Group level. RBI Group's assessment, which included companies within the financial consolidation scope of The Group and other RBI Group's network financial institutions, is used as an underlying data during conduct of local double materiality assessment, which is further described in this document.

In 2025, the Group reviewed the results of the DMA conducted in accordance with the ESRS for the current reporting period. The DMA distinguishes between impacts, risks and opportunities arising directly from the Group's own operations and those connected to its value chain. Stakeholder perspectives were integrated through multiple channels as described in SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders. The material topics and resulting impacts, risks, and opportunities are presented in SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model.

After completing the 2025 double materiality assessment and identification of material IRO, the following topics, subtopics and sub-subtopics are no longer considered material compared to 2024:

- Own workforce: privacy, employment and inclusion of persons with disabilities; prevention of workplace violence and harassment; social dialogue; freedom of association;
- Workers in the value chain;
- Governance: prevention and detection of corruption and bribery, including associated training.

Following the review of the double materiality assessment, the aforementioned topics, subtopics and sub-subtopics are no longer considered material. The assessment confirmed that the topics, subtopics and sub-subtopics previously categorized as positive impacts in fact represent prevention and mitigation measures for potential negative impacts, rather than genuine positive impacts. It was concluded that certain topics, subtopics and sub-subtopics previously treated as negative impacts are more accurately characterized as risks, and their 2025 reassessment placed them below the materiality threshold.

Furthermore, the review established that the scope of some positive impacts had been overstated in the prior year, as the assessment mirrored the material topics of the RBI Group, whose significantly larger size and impact scale are not comparable to those of the Group.

Double Materiality Assessment Process

The double materiality assessment process entails the systematic identification and assessment of financial and non-financial (environmental, social, governance) impacts, risks and opportunities from the perspectives of the company and external stakeholders. Each sustainability topic and subtopic was assessed in all applicable quadrants of this matrix. This systematic approach ensures that material issues are identified comprehensively and consistently across RBI Group's business model.

Business Context

The DMA was reviewed in 2025 by the CSRD implementation project team. The results were subsequently recognized by the Management Board on 11. December 2025. Sustainability matters that met the relevant thresholds in the assessment and received approval were classified as material and are disclosed in SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model.

Identification

The identification of relevant sustainability matters started from a comprehensive long-list aligned with the ESRS structure at sub-sub-topic level, thereby covering the full scope of matters defined in the standards. To refine this list, the Group combined internal perspectives from employees, representatives and subject matter experts across business areas. Engagement with these groups informed the selection of relevant topics, while supervisory expectations from the ECB and the EBA, methodologies from the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking and internal analyses such as financed emissions, climate stress tests and risk reports were also taken into account.

The outcome was a list of potentially material ESRS topics covering both own operations and portfolio-related exposures, which formed the basis for the subsequent materiality assessment. The Group conducted the benchmark analysis to further enrich and expand the basis defined in the steps performed for assessing the longlist of IRO. In this analysis, competitors of the Group were examined as well as their material impacts, risks and opportunities stated in sustainability statement.

Assessment

	Impact materiality	Financial materiality
Own operations	Assessed using ESRS criteria of scale, scope and irremediability. Topics such as in-house ecology, own workforce and compliance were scored, with outcomes adjusted by expert judgement where appropriate. Threshold: 0.66	Assessed on likelihood and magnitude of financial effects using tools such as operational risk scenario analysis. Threshold: qualitative, based on risk criteria
Value chain (portfolio)	Assessed using the UNEP FI Impact Analysis methodology, / PRB processes & resources EU CSRD / ESRS Implementation Interoperability guide which links sectoral and geographic exposures to sustainability impact areas. The Group segmented the portfolio by industry sectors (NACE), country of operation, exposure at default (EAD), and booking country. Impacts were mapped to ESRS sub-topics and scored on scale, scope and irremediability Threshold: 0.66	Assessed on likelihood and magnitude of potential financial effects. Embedded in ICAAP, stress testing and risk appetite framework. Threshold: A percentage of CET 1 capital.

Impact materiality

The Group identifies material sustainability topics by combining information from both direct (own operations) and indirect (portfolio and value chain) contexts. In both cases, the assessment is based on ESRS criteria, but the application of the criteria differs depending on the type of activity. The portfolio's impact materiality assessment was conducted using the United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) Impact Analysis Tool. This tool, developed in collaboration with signatories of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) and UNEP FI member banks, provides a framework for assessing the impacts associated with financial portfolios.

Criteria	Direct context – Own operations	Indirect context – Portfolio / Value chain
Scale	Magnitude of operational impacts (e.g. energy consumption, CO ₂ emissions, employees affected, workplace health & safety).	Exposure at Default (EAD) of sectors linked to ESRS sub-topics, reflecting the financial size of potential impacts.
Scope	Number of people, assets, or geographies affected by the Group's own operations (e.g. employees, supplier reach).	Geographic relevance of exposures, adjusted for country-specific sustainability needs in CEE and beyond.
Likelihood	Probability that an operational impact, risk, or opportunity will occur (e.g. compliance breaches, IT outages).	Probability that ESG risks/opportunities materialize at client level and affect portfolio quality (e.g. transition risks, litigation, reputational effects).
Irremediability	Degree to which operational impacts can be mitigated or reversed (e.g. accident consequences vs. minor efficiency losses).	Permanence of portfolio-related impacts (e.g. biodiversity loss, carbon lock-in in financed sectors).

These four criteria— scale, scope, likelihood 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, following ESRS guidelines. A materiality threshold of two-thirds (66.7%) is applied to determine which ESRS topics are considered material and should be prioritized. The quantitative score can also be adjusted using qualitative inputs such as stakeholder feedback or contextual insights, ensuring a more holistic assessment of the portfolio's indirect impacts.

Financial materiality

The assessment follows ESRS guidance and is embedded in RBI's ESG risk framework. The table below summarizes the criteria and their application in practice.

Criteria	Application at the Group	Reference in the Group's process
Likelihood	Assessed by considering current and future legislation, supervisory expectations (ECB, EBA), and reputational aspects.	Used to determine the probability that a sustainability topic will have financial effects.
Magnitude	Measured financially	Confirms the financial significance of ESG topics.

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. A materiality threshold of two-thirds (66.7%) is applied to determine which ESRS topics are considered material and should be prioritized. The Group considered the connections of its impacts and dependencies with the risks and opportunities that may arise from those impacts and dependencies in its financial materiality assessment.

Materiality thresholds vary by risk type and financial materiality is determined when income dependency exceeds 10% considering following criteria (a) it accounts for more than 10 per cent of the undertaking's revenue; (b) it is connected with material actual impacts or material potential negative impacts of the undertaking.

Stakeholders' engagement in double materiality assessment results

The Group conducted engagement with stakeholders through direct interviews or questionnaires. The aim was to include perspectives from investors, regulators, customers, own workforce, NGOs, suppliers and other stakeholders to double materiality assessment results.

IRO-1: Topic-specific disclosure requirements

Climate change

Own operations

Impact materiality assessment

In terms of the Group's own operations, the double materiality principle means understanding and taking into account the impact of a company's own activities on the environment and the impacts of environmental issues for the respective company.

At the Group, the key materiality indicator is the volume of absolute greenhouse gas emissions (scopes 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 main focus rests on the Group's financed emissions due to their much larger weight. 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 the known negative impacts. In addition to external environmental risk, the Group 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).

These risks are managed by continuously observing the environment and by consulting specialists in controlling of the respective measures. Risks are classified as material when they endanger the achievement of the Group medium to long-term climate targets – which is contributing to the RBI Group's targets – particularly with regard to energy consumption – or when stakeholders classify them as material for the the Group. The measures set out are currently heavily focused on the area of energy, with examples including increases in energy efficiency and structural alterations to building facades.

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 area.

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.

The Group strives to make a positive contribution to the society with concrete steps relating to environmental management. The Group is 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. In 2024, the methodology provided by SBTi (Science Based Targets Initiative) was used to recalculate the RBI

Group targets for its own operations to align with the 1.5°C pathway required by the CSRD. Due to the expanding consolidation scope in sustainability reporting and the increasing number of data points considered for the CO₂ footprint, 2024 was set as the new base year to calculate RBI Group's and its subsidiaries new emission reduction targets.

Value chain

ESG Risk framework

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 in the Group. These actions are motivated by the expectations of internal and external stakeholders. The Group reviews the framework on a yearly basis, updated to the latest available trends and future expectations, and approved by the Management Board.

Policy	ESG Risk Framework
General objective	This document sets out in order to streamline the governance in all ESG risk related internal regulations and processes and ensure full compliance with the regulatory ESG requirements/processes.
Related IRO	ESG Risk management and business steering
Key contents	Streamlines the whole range of internal regulations and policies related to ESG and C&E processes, principles, measurement, assessments and monitoring in business and risk management areas
Process for monitoring	Usage of and compliance with internal regulations and policies related to ESG and C&E processes, principles, measurement, assessments and monitoring in business and risk management areas
Scope / Exclusions	Employees working within the risk area, and across all business lines
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations
Affected Stakeholder	This policy shall be implemented at the Group level and in all the local units, respectively each unit shall design their own ESG Risk Framework in line with this policy and as well complying with local regulations.
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	ECB Guide on Climate and Environmental related risks; EBA Guidelines on ESG risk management; Principles of Responsible Banking; Science Based Target Initiative
Consideration of key stakeholders	Non-Retail Credit Risk Management, Retail Risk Management, Risk Controlling and Reporting, Corporate and Investment Products, Large Corporate and Mid Market Clients, Human resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability, SME Clients and Network, Compliance
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

Non-retail Credit Risk Management and Risk Controlling and Reporting are essential for implementing the ESG risk control measures, target monitoring and reporting.

All relevant aspects of risk management and monitoring, where applicable, include assessing and monitoring ESG risks.

ESG-related topics in the CRO function area are addressed through the line organization, ensuring streamlined integration into daily activities. The goal is to fully comply with regulatory requirements while aligning actions with the Group 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.

ESG-related risks have been accounted for by enhancing the existing classical four pillars of risk management on multiple operational levels, which are set up by the RBI Group and are the foundation of the Group's risk management approach:

- Identification and definition of ESG risks
- Measurement, methodologies and analytics
- Steering approaches, reflecting risks and opportunities
- Risk processes and governance
- Monitoring and double materiality assessment (short-term, medium-term, and long-term)

The Group's progress is measured through the regular monitoring and establishment of internal ESG KPIs. The main topics reflected within each pillar managed at the RBI Group level are highlighted below (different time horizons are considered depending on the topic):

I. Identification & definition of ESG risks	II. Measurement methodologies & analytics	III. Steering approaches, reflecting risks & opportunities	IV. Risk processes and governance
Climate-related and environmental risks	Use of metrics for measurement of ESG risks on a customer and portfolio level	Sectoral strategies & special policies	Credit processes enhancement (ESG status assessment in underwriting decision)
Identifying risks according to: • Climate change • Circularity • Biodiversity	Environmental, Social and Governance score Green Asset Ratio Financed GHG emissions Methods of science-based measurement for biodiversity topics (PBAF-based)	Climate stress testing based on scenario analysis	Prevention of liability, reputational and greenwashing risk in the design phase
Social risks	ESG scoring	Internal policy: ESG Risk Management Principles	ESG status assessment in underwriting decision
Governance risks	ESG scoring	Internal policy: ESG Risk Management Principles	ESG status assessment in underwriting decision

Risk management processes and governance

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. The materiality assessment forms the basis for implementation in the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process). Each relevant risk department (market, operational, liquidity and integrated 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.

As part of the RBI Group Risk Strategy, which is applicable to the Group, the overarching group risk tolerance is set at a threshold of <95% of overall risk capacity. The impact of transition risks and physical risks on the risk profile have been introduced to the economic perspective of the ICAAP. In economic perspective it is observed whether the internal capital utilisation is below Risk tolerance, whereby Internal capital requirements and Internal capital are stressed including short-term horizon C&E stress (up to three years). Finally, the results of the yearly materiality assessment are included for further development in the ICAAP framework.

In the identification and management of environmental factors and risk, the Group aims to make use of market best practices. For the environmental risk, the Group bases its scenario analysis on the NGFS-framework (Network for Greening the Financial System), and the scenarios developed by the NGFS. Also, when assessing physical risks, the impact is evaluated under different transition scenarios in line with the NGFS framework.

Assessment of the materiality of climate and environment-related risk

The development of climate and environmental risks (as measured via the range of factors described below) is regularly reported to the Bank's Risk Committee. Complementing 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 (expectations 7.2 and 7.31), an extended annual risk assessment for climate and environmental risk drivers has been implemented within ESG risk framework. The result of the risk assessment is considered in the DMA. The UNEP FI portfolio impact analysis also considers the inside-out perspective (including the financed emission calculation, as well as how science-based targets measure and mitigate the inside-out impact). The materiality assessment described below focuses on the outside-in view. 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 incl reputational and liquidity risk)
- The impact under different transition risk scenarios (see chapter Climate Stress Testing chapter in E1).

Identification of ESG risks

In the first phase, the Group placed particular focus on climate-related and environmental risks, although social and governance risks are also gaining increasing attention in internal risk management initiatives, especially with new regulations such as the upcoming EBA guidelines. An initial qualitative approach and informed by expert opinion approach has been further supported by quantitative assessments including impact analyses, 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 to the Group through different training activities organized by RBI Group (training sessions for new topics, regular exchange sessions, etc.). ESG risk training by the RBI Group has become mandatory in the risk area.

Measurement methodologies and analytics

For sovereign, corporate and FI customers as well as for project finance transactions, the Group has developed an ESG customer score by measuring the impact of ESG-related risk through individual scores.

ESG customer score

The ESG customer score is used to:

- Assess the ESG performance of customers
- Assess the medium- to long term risk arising from customers' behaviour
- Identify customers with restrictive, transformative, or supportive ESG performance and draw conclusions for individual underwriting decision on certain customers

The ESG score is based on the following components:

- **Environmental:** measures the impact of transition risk and physical risk. Focus areas aim to support the transition to net zero GHG emissions, the circular economy and biodiversity. In addition, the Group is able to identify those customers that it 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 to further reduce its environmental footprint in the future.

- **Social:** capturing social risks at the customer level and identifying those with a negative impact on society and/or that contradict the Group's standards and reflect negatively on the Group's reputation. Positive impacts will also be considered and potential support for such customers may subsequently be envisaged. A more extensive update of the ESG scoring model was performed in relation to human rights. The Group has taken a closer look at the following areas relating to its customers:
 - Social/human rights-related Code of Conduct and supplier screening
 - Minimum safety standards in the work environment
 - Appropriate business behavior
 - Supporting diversity and educational aspects at the employee level

The social questions for assessing social risks can be assigned to five major areas:

- 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 assessments by internal analysts. Qualitative and quantitative information on E (Environment), S (Social) and G (Governance) criteria is used to evaluate the customer. All customers in the corporate, project finance and sovereigns category as well as financial institutions have an ESG score.

Customer data collection

The availability of high-quality ESG data is critical for the Group to develop internal customer ESG scoring, enhance financed-emissions calculations, and enable evidence-based internal steering. The Group has therefore developed a two-stage strategy for ESG data collection. If a company has a machine-readable sustainability report or integrated annual financial statement, ESG data is extracted using an AI tool and verified for accuracy by an expert. Otherwise, the Group uses a customer questionnaire to gather relevant information on environmental aspects directly from customers.

Individual climate and environmental risk drivers

Transition risk

Transition risks are defined as the risks related to the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon economy. Transition risk drivers include climate-related changes in politics, legislation and regulation, advancements in technology, or shifts in market and customer sentiment. These factors have the potential to generate, accelerate, slow or disrupt the transition towards a low-carbon economy. The transmission channels show how these drivers lead to financial risks. The Group has identified transmission channels in line with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) paper on climate-related risk drivers and their transmission channels (April 2021).

Credit risk

Credit risk increases when climate and environmental risk drivers reduce borrowers' ability to repay their debts. For corporate portfolios, macroeconomic and climate-related factors, such as carbon taxes and emission trading system (ETS) expenses, are used to create sector-specific forecasts of production and operating costs, which then impact borrowers' financial metrics like operating income or green transition expenses. These projections simulate default probability in rating models for a materiality assessment across different transition scenarios. For retail customers, transition-driven factors such as energy costs and inflation add financial burden. The overall materiality is evaluated via the climate stress test (see chapter Climate Stress Testing chapter in E1) by measuring the maximum increase in impairments in the orderly and disorderly transition scenarios.

Market risk

Transition-related shifts in public policy, technological innovation, and investor sentiment may change assessment of future economic conditions and asset valuation, potentially triggering negative price shocks and increased market volatility in traded instruments. The shift to a low-carbon economy, for instance, can impact commodity markets, particularly fossil fuels as well as companies operating in GHG intensive industries that are exposed to transition risks. The impact of transition risk on market risk is using locally applied RBI Group-developed methodology that assigns risk levels to both corporate and sovereign issuers. These assignments are based on the issuer's NACE code/industry and the risk profile of the issuer's country. Corporate exposures are associated with NACE codes/industries, and risk levels are determined by the industry's share of GHG emissions within the country's total GHG emissions profile. For sovereigns, risk levels are determined by factors such as the country's GHG emissions, Gross Value Added (GVA), wages and salaries, social security costs, environmental taxes, operating surplus and self-employed income. The materiality on market risk is assessed based on the total loss evaluated.

Liquidity risk

On the assets side, inflows from customer loan repayments or the value of securities held in the liquidity buffer may decline due to the deteriorating creditworthiness of counterparties. At the same time, on the liabilities side, outflows from current accounts or deposits may occur, particularly among customers operating in high transition risk (GHG intensive) industries. These effects have not been recorded historically, and liabilities and retail loans are not considered vulnerable to such transition risks. If transition risk materializes over a period longer than three months - for instance, through gradual legislative changes, its impact on liquidity risk is expected to be limited, as the Group's balance sheet structure will progressively adjust to the transition towards a greener, more sustainable economy. However, if the risk materializes within a period of less than three months, the impact is more significant and is managed under the same assumptions as for market and credit risk management - focusing on the potential devaluation of securities in the liquidity buffer, and reduction of loan inflows due to higher default rates. Materiality is assessed based on the relative impact of devaluations in the liquidity buffer surplus, as estimated by the internal stress test model (time to wall).

Operational risk incl. Reputational risk

In transitional environments, corporates and banks may face growing legal and regulatory compliance risks, along with litigation and liability costs linked to climate-sensitive investments. Climate-related lawsuits may hold them accountable for past environmental practices and shape their future actions. The impact of this transmission channel is evaluated using the existing operational risk framework, which combines historical loss data with forward-looking risk assessments and scenario analysis data to estimate the risk exposure.

Physical risk

Physical risk drivers refer to changes in weather and climate, which are anticipated to intensify over time if efforts to transition to a sustainable, net-zero economy are unsuccessful. Physical risks are categorized into acute risks, stemming from extreme weather events and chronic risks linked to gradual climate change:

- Acute physical risks typically include floods, wildfires, hurricanes, and typhoons.
- Chronic physical risks include encompass rising sea levels, water stress, and heat stress.

The economic impact of physical risks varies by geographical location, as regions have different climate patterns and development levels. Thus, hazards are evaluated through location-specific risk transmission channels over short-, medium-, and long-term periods, using a physical risk map that details hazard-specific vulnerabilities and impacts for each location.

Credit risk

Physical risk can significantly impact banks' credit risk by compromising the physical capital of counterparties such as housing, inventory and infrastructure. Damage to these assets results in diminished asset value and counterparty wealth, while also impairing income streams from affected properties and facilities. Both acute events and chronic conditions contribute to such a potential risk impact. The materiality of these risks is evaluated through the mapping of portfolio exposure to a comprehensive physical risk map under various climate scenarios. Similar to transition risks, the overall materiality is assessed via the climate stress test ((see chapter Climate Stress Testing chapter in E1) by measuring the increase impairments in the hot-house world scenario.

Market risk

Sudden, severe physical risks can trigger ripple effects across regions and sectors through interconnected socioeconomic and financial systems. Climate change-induced physical risk events can trigger market price fluctuations and increased volatility, as more frequent and intense extreme weather events lead to loss of assets, production disruption, and declines in profitability and creditworthiness. These effects may result in declining share prices and widening credit spreads. Moreover, uncertainty regarding the timing, intensity, and location of such events can increase the volatility in these risk factors, and in some cases, FX rates, thereby reducing the value of traded financial instruments. This transmission channel is assessed by mapping market risk exposure to a physical risk map across different transition scenarios while considering historical losses and impact on GDP.

Liquidity risk

Similar to transition risk, if a physical risk event unfolds gradually or lacks an immediate impact, its effect on liquidity risk events, several potential consequences may arise:

- Devaluation of securities in the liquidity buffer, consistent with the market risk assessments.
- Reduced loan inflows due to increased default and rollover rates, coupled with higher rollover rate, combined with higher withdrawals of loans from credit lines.

The last effect, however, is more complex and not straightforward. For banks with a significant market share and diversified customer base, outflows from affected customers may be partially offset by inflows from other customers (e.g., retail customers with damaged homes purchasing construction materials from the corporate customer). Moreover, the impact may be temporary, as insurance payouts can quickly replenish deposits or current accounts when these are held within the same customer's portfolio. The materiality of this transmission channel is assessed by evaluating its impact on the liquidity buffer using the same shock methodology applied in the market risk.

Operational risk incl. Reputational risk

Physical hazards can pose direct operational risks to banks, particularly when disruptions in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure impair operational capacity. Beyond analysing historical loss events and risk assessment results, the impact of this transmission channel was assessed by integrating physical risk drivers into dedicated operational risk scenarios and by performing a stress test. The applied scenarios quantify business continuity costs and assume that physical risks may lead to events such as critical site unavailability and IT disruptions. The exposure of the primary head office and data centres to the specified climate and environmental risk drivers are evaluated by an external data provider.

Results of climate-related risk assessment

In the 2025 materiality assessment, the Group identified low materiality in each time horizon. The effect on all risk types and time combinations was assessed as low for both transition and physical risk. In 2024 short-term physical risk for operational risk and long term transition credit risk was assessed as moderate. The table below always shows the more conservative assessment, depending on whether the impact on the CET1 ratio or internal capital (IC) utilization is higher.

The impact thresholds of the materiality assessment for credit, market and operational risk are set at 2 per cent of CET1 or internal capital (moderate) or 20 per cent of CET1 and internal capital (high). For liquidity risk, the thresholds are set to 5 per cent (moderate) and 20 percent 8high) of LCR (liquidity coverage ratio)/internal liquidity risk stress test (time-to-wall) outflows. The higher threshold for a moderate assessment in the liquidity risk is explained by the fact that liquidity risk metrics highly volatile. Additionally, 5 per cent is considered as a reference to ILAAP (Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process) framework where the thresholds serve for the assessment of currency materiality.

In the materiality assessment with the cut-off date of 30 June 2025 and using the methodology outlined above, low transition and physical risk was identified for all risk types.

Transmission of climate related risks

	Short-Term (<3y)	Mid-Term (3y to 10y)	Long-Term (>10y)
Credit Risk	Low Transition Low Physical	Low Transition Low Physical	Low Transition Low Physical
Market Risk	Low Transition Low Physical	Low Transition Low Physical	Low Transition Low Physical
Op Risk incl. Reputational Risk	Low Transition Low Physical	Low Transition Low Physical	Low Transition Low Physical
Liquidity Risk	Low Transition Low Physical	Low Transition Low Physical	Low Transition Low Physical

The thresholds for the materiality analysis are determined individually by risk type.

- For credit risk, the effect of transition risk is derived from the probability of default of customers in different transition scenarios compared to the hot-house-world scenario.

- For physical risk, the threshold is set individually for each possible event (e.g., flood, wind, heatwave), and the final effect represents a combination of the event's probability and the resilience of a region.
- For market risk, the potential loss is measured in relation to total capital.
- For operational risk, the estimated loss in both transition and physical risk scenarios is compared against a threshold in accordance with internal operational risk framework.
- For liquidity risk assessment, all scenarios and risk drivers demonstrated low materiality.

Given that Climate and Environmental (C&E) risks have low materiality and that the main transition channels for liquidity risk are market and credit risks, only the materiality assessment is currently part of the ILAAP.

To further reflect the risk related to income dependency (in parallel to impact to risk parameters), the ICAAP risk assessment was extended with risk indicator related to income from industries with high contribution to climate change. Initial results show contribution to the Group's income from relevant industries as (low) material (below 10 per cent,) - the extent to which the customers already have a transition plan was not considered in this assessment.

To mitigate the risk from income dependency, the following initiatives in particular are relevant.

- The dialogue with clients on existing or planned transition plans is a high priority during 2024 & 2025, key risk indicator (KRI) was incorporated the data collection of transition plans from corporate customers.
- Group wide limits of financed emissions and alignment of transition targets (distance to net zero emission 2050 scenario).
- Reduction of Emission intensity is key to identify the progress in greenifying our business, already covered KRIs in the risk assessment contributing at low materiality.
- Our collaterals shall have a certain energy efficiency to be considered of satisfactory quality with ESG criteria.

In addition, the ESG scores for quantitative and qualitative indicators as described in chapter ESG customer score are considered in the overall Group risk assessment. The ESG scores are generated as part of the lending process during the usual credit rating process, unless due to adverse events an ad-hoc review is triggered.

The result of the assessment informs the ESG business strategy. Methodologies and input parameters for the risk assessment are expected to be further refined during the coming years as the methodologies evolve. Further information regarding physical risk and transition risk, as well as energy efficiency and financed emissions, can be found here: E1-6: Gross GHG emissions of categories Scope 1, 2, and 3 as well as total GHG emissions.

Materiality assessment of social risks

In addition to the outlined climate and environmental materiality assessment (see chapter Assessment of the materiality of climate and environment-related risk), the overall ESG risk assessment also covers social risks relating to the workforce, human rights concerns and other social issues. Assessment on the Group level is still in development and depends on availability of data from customers.

Social risk is primarily assessed by the S-Score (as part of the ESG score), and a monitoring of exposures with weak S-Scores is conducted for Corporate, Sovereign and Financial Institution (FI) portfolio. The S-Score is generally generated during the credit rating process in lending, but ad-hoc reviews can be triggered by adverse events. Moreover, the social risk transmission channels are further assessed in a special stress test analysis over short time horizon. Overall, social risks in the credit portfolio are classified as low risk in the short-term. Furthermore, given that social risk factors — including migration, demographic trends, changes in the labour force, and technological advancements — cause gradual and systematic changes rather than rapid shocks, therefore, making it feasible to gradually adapt to these changes, they are currently considered as not material drivers in the context of liquidity, market and operational risk.

Regarding transmission of social risks to the credit risk portfolio over the long term, the Group is closely following market and regulatory best practices to further develop scenario analysis going forward. The development of social risks (as measured via the S-score) is regularly reported to the Group Risk Committee.

Biodiversity and ecosystems

The analysis of risks stemming from ecosystem services and biodiversity loss:

- For impacts and dependencies assessment the RBI Group's framework is used. The Group has conducted double materiality assessment based on rules prescribed in ESRS 1 Section 3 considering list of sustainability matters according to AR 16.

In 2025 the main measurement and awareness process was related to estimation of biodiversity/ecosystem services dependencies (risks). The approach was based on Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials (PBAF) methodology with usage of ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) tool. As a result, a heat map was constructed for the industry-dependency pairs in order to understand the degree of dependencies for various ecosystem services for RBI portfolio. Dependencies were prioritized based on a heat map linking impact taken from ecosystem services (high -to-low scale), and the level of RBI Group exposure at industry level.

- Water (availability and quality)
- Floods / storms
- Land slides / mass stabilisation, and
- Climate regulation / change

For these 4 categories of ecosystem services, a materiality assessment was run for the key risk categories (credit, operational incl. reputational liquidity and market risks), leveraging on the already existing internal physical risk assessment.

A similar evaluation started in 2025 and will be completed in 2026, targeting measurement, awareness, and materiality assessment of the RBI Group portfolio footprint (impact) on biodiversity and ecosystem services. This evaluation, PBAF based and mapped against EXIOBASE (i.e. a detailed multi-regional environmentally-extended input-output database linking global economic transactions to environmental and resource flows), will include more granular assessment involving geolocation data for the portfolio.

Thus, a double materiality assessment of ecosystem services dependencies and footprint will be finalized and a roadmap of actions for positive biodiversity impact and restraining biodiversity loss will be defined. These steps are in line with the work that RBI Group is undertaking as a case study partner in the CircHive project (EU-led project that helps corporates and the public sector to recognize, measure and report on natural capital and biodiversity and then take appropriate actions).

Resource use and circular economy

The Group has conducted double materiality assessment based on rules prescribed in ESRS 1 Section 3 in line with described assessment methodology. Related to sustainability matter of resource use and circular economy the Group identified two significant impacts - actual negative impacts in downstream value chain related to lending business as well as through assets under management. The impacts are described in chapter SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model.

IRO-1: Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities for sustainability matters related to Pollution and Water and marine resources

Double materiality assessment process for all impact, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters was conducted as it is described in previous chapter. With regard to pollution and water and marine resources there were no risks or opportunities identified. The portfolio's impact materiality assessment was conducted using the United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) Impact Analysis Tool. For the analysis, the Group's portfolio was segmented by business line – non-retail, retail, and assets under management (AuM) – and described in terms of industry sectors (NACE), country of operation, exposure at default (EAD).

To assess how these portfolio elements impact sustainability topics, UNEP FI mappings are used to connect sector and geographic data to ESRS sub-topics. According to conducted impact analysis including impacts from own operations of the Group no significant impact was identified related to pollution and water and marine resources.

Entity specific topics

Considering that the Group is a credit institution, in scope of double materiality assessment, the Group identified entity-specific impact – Social financing in sustainability matter of Affected communities and entity-specific impact - Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism in sustainability matter of Business Conduct.

IRO-2: Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the Group'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 an ESRS topic exceeded this threshold, it was considered material for the Group and was included in the non-financial statement for 2025.

According to double materiality assessment results and determined material IROs, the Group has determined the material information to be disclosed in relation to the impacts, risks and opportunities that it has assessed to be material in line with the criteria in ESRS 1 section 3.2 Material matters and materiality of information. The Group did not use specific thresholds but mapped the disclosure requirements with material IROs.

Sector-agnostic standards		
Disclosure requirements	Page reference	Omissions/explanations
ESRS 2 General disclosures		
BP-1: General basis for preparation of sustainability	39	
BP-2: Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	39	
GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	42	
GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	49	
GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	50	
GOV-4: Statement on due diligence	53	
GOV-5: Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	53	
SBM-1: Strategy, business model and value chain	55	
SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders	61	
SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	63	
IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	69	
IRO-2: Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	80	
E1 Climate change		
GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	50	
E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation	253	
SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	63, 255	
ESRS 2 IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	69	
E1-2: Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	257	
E1-3: Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	262	
E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	266	
E1-5: Energy consumption and mix	270	
E1-6: Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	270	
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	—	phase-in

Sector-agnostic standards		
Disclosure requirements	Page reference	Omissions/explanations
E4 Biodiversity and ecosystem		
E4-1: Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model	275	
ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	63	
ESRS 2 IRO-1: Description of processes to identify and assess material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities	69	
E4-2: Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	275	
E4-3: Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	276	
E4-4: Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems	276	
E4-5: Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change	276	
E4-6: Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities	—	phase-in
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	69	
E5-1: Policies related to resource use and circular economy	277	
E5-2: Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy	277	
E5-3: Targets related to resource use and circular economy	277	
E5-4: Resource inflows	278	
E5-5: Resource outflows	278	
E5-6: Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities	—	phase-in
S1 Own workforce		
ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders	61, 279	
ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	63, 279	
S1-1: Policies related to own workforce	280	
S1-2: Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	286	
S1-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	287	
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	290	
S1-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	294	
S1-6: Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	296	
S1-7: Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce	297	
S1-8: Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	297	
S1-9: Diversity metrics	297	
S1-10: Adequate wages	298	
S1-11: Social protection	298	
S1-12: Persons with disabilities	298	
S1-13: Training and skills development metrics	299	
S1-14: Health and safety metrics	299	
S1-15: Work-life balance metrics	300	
S1-16: Compensation metrics (pay gap and total compensation)	300	
S1-17: Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	301	
S3 Affected communities		
ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders	61	
ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	63, 302	
S3-1: Policies related to affected communities	302	
S3-2: Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts	303	
S3-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns	304	
S3-4: Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions	304	
S3-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	305	
S4 Consumers and end-users		
ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders	61, 307	
ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	63, 307	
S4-1: Policies related to consumers and end-users	308	
S4-2: Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	310	
S4-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	312	
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	313	

Sector-agnostic standards		
Disclosure requirements	Page reference	Omissions/explanations
S4-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	316	
G1 Business conduct		
ESRS 2 GOV-1: The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	42	
ESRS 2 IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	69	
G1-1: Corporate culture and Business conduct policies and corporate culture	317	
G1-2: Management of relationships with suppliers	—	Not material, hence not disclosed.
G1-3: Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	321	
G1-4: Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	322	
G1-5: Political influence and lobbying activities	—	Not material, hence not disclosed.
G1-6: Payment practices	324	Not material, but disclosed.

Minimum Disclosure Requirement – Policies MDR-P – Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters

General framework

The Code of Conduct encompasses all material sustainability topics of the Group and outlines the key measures and practices in place to manage them. As a member of the RBI Group, the Group adheres to RBI Group's Code of Conduct, which describes our culture for equal treatment and opportunities for all employees of the Group. It focuses on areas like fair employment practices, no discrimination or harassment and no violence as well as abstaining from any forms of modern slavery and human trafficking. It covers own operation of the Group as well as all the activities of its upstream and downstream business relationships. Every single staff member contributes to the positive perception by meeting high standards of the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct emphasizes the political neutrality of the RBI Group, including the Group. To ensure awareness of the Code of Conduct principles, all employees must periodically complete an e-learning exercise on the RBI Code of Conduct basics. In addition, all employees must sign a compliance statement in which they commit to observe the RBI Code of Conduct, including the disclosure and regular updating of statements on conflicts of interest.

Also, the Group adopted the Group's Sustainability Policy. The Group Sustainability Policy defines the management of sustainability and ESG matters (environmental, social and governance). Its goal is to establish a common understanding of the importance and commitment of the Group as a responsible banker, i.e. integration of sustainability into financial services and risk management, an honest partner through strengthening relationships with clients, employees and stakeholders through responsible business practices and engaged citizen through contribution to community development and general social well-being. A holistic and decentralized approach to ESG matters at the Group therefore encompasses all relevant organizational units and business areas of the Group.

Code of Conduct

Policy	Code of Conduct
General objective	The main objective of the Code of Conduct is to promote fair business practices and reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of unethical conduct.
Related ESRS topic	Business conduct, Climate change, Own workforce, Affected communities, Consumers and end-users
Key contents	The Code of Conduct promotes equal treatment, fair employment practices, and zero tolerance for discrimination, harassment, violence, modern slavery, and human rights violations, applying to all operations and business relationships. It sets clear standards for customer, investor, and employee relations, compliance with laws, anti-financial crime measures, and social and environmental responsibility, requiring employees to complete regular training and sign compliance statements. The Group commits to sustainability, diversity, and transparency, aligning with UN Global Compact principles and international human rights standards, while managers ensure adherence and violations are monitored and addressed.
Process for monitoring	The Code of Conduct is regularly reviewed and adjusted to regulatory requirements and international standards. The adjustment of the RBI Group Code of Conduct is the outcome of thorough discussions and collaboration between the RBI Group and RBI Group's network units including the Group. The Group also participates in the adjustment process and update their local language versions accordingly.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations, Upstream and Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Employees, suppliers and business partners
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	• European Convention on Human Rights • UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights • Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Consideration of key stakeholders	The review and updating process is a continuously evolving working process, which includes internal discussions between all key stakeholders of RBI, e.g. Group Compliance, Group ESG & Sustainability Management, Legal Services and Group People, Culture & Organization. All RBI subsidiaries participate in the adjustment process and update their local versions accordingly. The final version is subject to review by the Sustainability Committee and approval by the Management Board.
Availability to pot. stakeholders	The RBI Code of Conduct is published across the Group in English as well as in Croatian on the website of RBI (RBI Group Code of Conduct).

The pillars for ethical dealings

The Code of Conduct defines six pillars of the Group's standard for ethical business practices:

- **Customer Relations:** The Group protects and uses personal and confidential client information appropriately, trains staff to enable informed decisions, avoid misleading marketing, treat customers experiencing repayment difficulties fairly, and do not discriminate against customers based on personal attributes.
- **Investor Relations:** The Group continuously, comprehensively, and transparently informs about the company as well as the development of the business and its stock.
- **Employee Relations:** The Code of Conduct forms an integral part of employment conditions, ensuring ethical behaviour and compliance within the Group.
- **Compliance with Laws and Regulations:** The Group promotes a compliance culture that adheres to legal and ethical standards, ensuring safe and correct organizational practices.
- **Combating Financial Crime:** The Group implements guidelines and procedures to prevent, detect, and report suspicious transactions, ensuring proactive measures against financial crimes.
- **Social and Environmental Responsibility:** The Group strives to achieve long-term profitable business while avoiding social and environmental harm by related proper due diligence practices.

RBA Group's Sustainability Policy

Policy	RBA Group's Sustainability Policy
General objective	The RBA Group's Sustainability Policy defines the management of sustainability and ESG topics, emphasizing the importance of integrating environmental, social, and governance criteria into the Group's operations.
Related ESRS topic	Business conduct, Climate change, Biodiversity, Own workforce, Affected communities, Consumers and end-users
Key contents	RBA Group's Sustainability Policy outlines the main responsibilities and management of ESG, sustainability reporting, risk management, and other ESG aspects. ESG is addressed in a decentralized manner within the RBA Group, and this policy introduces consistency and systematic approach in the management of ESG within the Group.
Process for monitoring	RBA Group's Sustainability Policy is regularly reviewed and adjusted to regulatory requirements and RBI Group policy framework. The adjustment is the outcome of thorough discussions and collaboration between the RBI Group and RBI Group's network units including the Group. The Group also participates in the adjustment process and update their local language versions accordingly.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations, Upstream and Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Employees, suppliers and business partners
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	Taskforce for Climate Related Disclosures, UNEP FI Principles, Science Based Targets, Sustainable Development Goals, PCAF Standard
Consideration of key stakeholders	The review and updating process is a continuously evolving working process, which includes internal discussions between all key stakeholders of RBI Group and the Group.
Availability to pot. stakeholders	RBA Group's Sustainability Policy is available internally

Human Rights Policy

Policy	Human rights policy
General objective	The human rights policy establishes a framework for managing human rights and ensures compliance with the human rights standards as defined by the UN and in Europe by the EU. The policy outlines the bank's commitment to respecting, promoting, and fulfilling human rights within its sphere of influence.
Related ESRS topic	Own workforce, Affected communities, Consumers and end-users
Key contents	The Human right policy emphasizes the importance of human rights due diligence, risk assessment, and the integration of human rights considerations into business operations. It also includes mechanisms for grievance and remediation, promoting a culture of respect and accountability. The policy is reviewed and updated continuously, taking into account new EU regulations such as the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (including Annex Regulation (EU) 1893/2006). The policy is aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Regarding its own workforce, the policy encompasses the principle of non-discrimination, labour law standards, collective bargaining agreements, and a healthy work environment. It prohibits discrimination on the grounds of age, ethnicity, religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation, disability, and political orientation. The policy mentions the importance of channels for exchange on relevant topics between employees and the Management Board. Furthermore, the Human rights policy applies to the Group's entities that provide banking and securities services to all types of customers. The Group has joined UN Global Compact initiative, which means it has declared its commitment to comply with the ten principles. These include to support the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour and the abolition of child labour.
Process for monitoring	The policy is reviewed at least yearly. The individual implementation steps are reviewed on a regular basis to assess their suitability for the achievement of the policy's objectives. The review's findings form the basis for the adoption of current subtargets and other measures.
Scope / Exclusions	RBA Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	The scope of this policy covers our own operations and the value chain for the entire Group.
Affected Stakeholder	Employees, customers, vendors, other business partners
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	• 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 Labour Organization (ILO) • the European Convention on Human Rights, • the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive • the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (including Annex Regulation (EU) 1893/2006) • the minimum social safeguard principles of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.
Consideration of key stakeholders	Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Fundamental and Human Rights and a cross-divisional RBI working group established specifically to address the topic of human rights.
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

The Group is aware of specific industries (in particular nuclear power, gambling and defence) which due to their sensitivity have a potential impact on human rights. The specific policies in respect of these industries are made available internally and the position statements on defence, nuclear power and the gambling sector are published internally and externally (for details see sensitive business at <https://www.rbinternational.com/en/raiffeisen/sustainability-esg/responsible-banking/code-of-conduct.html>).

Environmental protection

The Group's goal is to minimize the negative impact of its business activities on the environment and to reduce CO₂ emissions. The Group expects its service providers and suppliers to comply with these standards as well. Financing or participating in businesses or projects that pose a risk of significant environmental harm (e.g. destruction of rainforests, pollution of land, air or water) is not in line with the Group's business policy. Responsible employees must consider the potential negative environmental impacts and the resulting possible reputational damage to the Group in every decision regarding a business or project, especially when RBI Group is providing the financing.

Diversity and Inclusion

The Group believes that embracing diversity enriches perspectives, while also positively impacting business decisions and outcomes. The Group strives to create an inclusive workplace that establishes conditions and frameworks that are equally attractive and beneficial to all employees. The Group is actively committed to ensuring equal opportunities for all employees, regardless of age, gender, nationality, social origin, sexual orientation and identity, disability or religious beliefs. The importance of diversity and inclusion is also demonstrated in the Code of Conduct as well as in the Group's Diversity, equity & inclusion policy.

UN Environment Programme 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 (PRB) in 2021, thereby committing to implement the six associated principles within RBI Group, including the Group. These principles provide the Group with a framework for taking a holistic ESG approach. The implementation of these Principles anchor sustainability at a strategic, portfolio and transaction level, as well as in all areas of business. It guides the bank in its ESG alignment activities and, most importantly, in integrating ESG principles in its business strategy. This is underlined by dedicated ESG KPIs and advanced ESG training modules, a portfolio impact analysis and respective target setting, tailor-made financial ESG products and services, an active stakeholder engagement process within the ESG universe. The Group is thus emphasizing its efforts to navigate its ESG risks, business opportunities and impacts across four interconnected priorities — climate, nature, human rights and healthy & inclusive economies and the redirection of capital flows to sustainable activities.

Corporate governance

Corporate Governance encompasses rules, processes, and structures for responsible and transparent corporate management. It provides the framework for strategic direction and oversight by the Management Board and Supervisory Board. Effective communication between governing bodies, clear behavioural guidelines for employees, and robust compliance support an environment that embodies ethical standards and builds trust among stakeholders. Likewise, a culture of transparency and diversity not only promotes adherence to requirements but also significantly strengthens the company's stability and reputation.

Detailed information can be found in the Governance chapter of this statement.

The Human rights policy encompasses the following material sustainability topics: own workforce, affected communities, and consumers and end-users. It outlines the key measures and practices in place to manage them. The Human rights policy was set up and internally published in 2024 based in the RBI Group's directive and the framework of the RBI Group's Human rights policy and is the result of RBI's work and cooperation with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Fundamental and Human Rights. In doing so, RBI wanted to ensure the involvement of a stakeholder that is directly involved in human rights as a topic. The institute is non-university research institution, which promotes human rights research, advocates a human rights-based approach, and contributes to the improvement 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 to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Human Rights Policy sets out the Group's values, areas of impact and influence, as well as responsibilities in relation to its human rights responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

Furthermore, the Code of Conduct addresses the relevant sustainability issues for consumers and end-users as follows:

Privacy

The Group protects and handles the personal and confidential data of its customers appropriately. Information is disclosed only as required or expressly permitted by applicable laws and regulatory requirements.

Access to (quality) information

The Group is always required to provide clear and appropriate information to customers and investors, and give advice based on the customer's circumstances that are known to the Group.

The Group strives to identify and avoid potential conflicts of interest in its business activities and has stringent internal guidelines in this respect. Staff members must ensure that their own interests do not conflict with their obligations towards the Group or with the Group's obligations towards its customers.

The Group aims to enable its customers to make informed decisions and trains its staff accordingly. It also offers financial education as a complementary measure.

The Group seeks to avoid the risk of over-indebtedness among borrowers and treats customers who are experiencing repayment difficulties fairly.

Non-discrimination

The Group does not discriminate against its customers and, in connection with its business decisions, the Group generally does not take into consideration the customer's sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Access to products and services

The Group provides products and services for which it holds the relevant licenses and has the required expertise and infrastructure in place. The Group is committed to providing its products and services in the best possible way according to the interests of its customers. The Group's goal is to offer sustainable products and services to support its customers in their transformation to a more sustainable future, while also making a positive contribution to society.

Responsible marketing practices

Doing business in a lawful, ethical, responsible, and sustainable way is a crucial part of the Group's corporate culture. The Code of conduct is intended to guide the Group's daily actions involving internal and external stakeholders. As mentioned above, it defines the standards for customer relations, including the protection of personal and confidential client information, the commitment to offering excellent products and services according to the interests of RBI Group's customers, maintaining high integrity and fairness in customer dealings, offering clear and appropriate information to customers and investors, and striving to identify and avoid potential conflicts of interest on the basis of stringent internal guidelines. False or misleading marketing measures and advertising are unacceptable to the Group.

Sectoral policies

The Group has several sectoral policies, including policies that are related to the topic of human rights and cover sensitive areas that could pose challenges to the Group due to their potential negative impact on affected communities. These policies aim to address the social and environmental impacts of industries with significant ESG considerations. Sectoral policies of the Group include the Policy on Defence Sector and Policy on Gambling Sector. Through its exclusion policies the Group does not finance, or it limits its financings in gambling and defence industry, protecting the health of communities as well as the right to life.

Policy on the Defence Sector

Policy	Policy on the Defence Sector
General objective	Avoid promotion of military (defence) business while recognizing the internationally accepted principles of peacekeeping and self-defence under the United Nations Charter.
Related ESRs topic	Affected communities
Key contents	The Group respects and supports the protection of human rights, as stipulated in the European Convention on Human Rights as well as in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As stated above, the Group makes best efforts to avoid promotion of military (defence) business while recognizing the internationally accepted principles of peacekeeping and self-defence under the United Nations Charter. For that reason, defence related entities are not primary target clients of the Group, whereas any type of business activities respectively any provision of banking services related to controversial weapons or to companies engaged in controversial weapons is restricted without exception.
Process for monitoring	The Group continuously conducts monitoring processes with regard to its defence clients to ensure that they act in line with the RBI Group's defence policy and to prevent any negative impacts from involvement in controversial weapons (e.g. biological, nuclear and chemical weapons) that could have a significantly harmful impact on life, health and the environment.
Scope / Exclusions	The scope of the policy on the defence sector covers all of Group's entities that provide banking, investment or asset management services, as well as existing and prospective clients involved in defence-related business activities.
Value Chain / Own Operation	down-stream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	The Policy on Defence Business is applicable to any existing and prospective clients involved in defence-related business activities as well as to the banking, investment or asset management services provided to such clients or intended to be provided to the prospective clients.
Most senior level of responsible	The responsibility for the Defence Policy resides with the Group's Compliance. The Policy is subject to Board of Management approval.
Reference to third party standards	- European Convention on Human Rights - UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Consideration of key stakeholders	Compliance, Non-retail Credit Risk Management, Large Corporate and Mid Market Clients
Availability to pot. stakeholders	In order to make the content of the policy available to potentially affected stakeholders, Position Statement for the defence sector for whole RBI Group, including the Group, is published on the RBI Group's website: https://www.rbinternational.com/en/raiffeisen/sustainability-esg/responsible-banking/code-of-conduct.html .

Gambling Policy

Policy	Gambling Policy
General objective	Minimize reputational and compliance risks associated with business activities involving customers from the betting and gambling industry.
Related ESRs topics	Affected communities
Key contents	In accordance with the Policy, the Group strives to provide services only to reputable, transparent corporates in the European Economic Area or other European countries with regulated gambling markets, ensuring that they are supervised and follow responsible gambling principles, and comply with EEA-wide standards for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.
Process for monitoring	Compliance is the main stakeholder responsible for financial sanctions and sensitive business, but also all customer relationship divisions (e.g. front, mid-, and back office), all product and credit risk division, and all divisions that execute monetary and financial transactions. All relevant issues regarding the policy are regularly discussed and analysed with key stakeholders within organizational units including AML.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	down-stream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	All Group's clients involved in gambling business.
Most senior level of responsible	The responsibility for the Gambling Policy resides with Compliance. The Policy is subject to Board of Management approval.
Reference to third party standards	- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) - Code of Conduct - Gambling Law of Croatia (Zakon o igrama na sreću NN 87/09, 35/13, 158/13, 41/14, 143/14, 114/22).
Consideration of key stakeholders	Compliance, Non-retail Credit Risk Management, Large Corporate and Mid Market Clients
Availability to pot. stakeholders	In order to make the content of the policy on the gambling sector available to potentially affected stakeholders, Position Statement for the gambling sector for the whole RBI Group, including the Group, is published on the RBI Group's website: https://www.rbinternational.com/en/raiffeisen/sustainability-esg/responsible-banking/code-of-conduct.html . The Position Statement shall be updated by RBI Group Compliance.

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

Disclosure Requirement and related data point	SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark Regulation	EU Climate Law	Reference
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity § 21(d)	Indicator number 13 Table #1 of Annex		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 § 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 § 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 § 40(d) i	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 § 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 § 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 I		Not applicable
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco § 4(d) iv			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Article 12(1), Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex I		Not applicable
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 § 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 § 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 § 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) § 38	Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator number 5 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not applicable
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix § 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 § 40 to 43	Indicator number 6 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not applicable

Disclosure Requirement and related data point	SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark Regulation	EU Climate Law	Reference
ESRS E1-6 Gross scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions § 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 § 53 to 55	Indicator 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 § 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Not applicable
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks § 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 § 66(a)		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 Location of significant assets at material physical risk § 66(c).					
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes § 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 collateralised 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 § 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, § 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 § 9	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy § 13	Indicator number 8 Table 2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas § 14	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material

Disclosure Requirement and related data point	SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark Regulation	EU Climate Law	Reference
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused § 28(c)	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m ³ per net revenue on own operations § 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 § 16(a)i	Indicator number 7 Table #1 of Annex 1				
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 § 16(b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1				
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 § 16(c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1				
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies § 24(b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1				Currently there are no policies directly targeting sustainable land / agriculture practices
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies § 24(c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Currently there are no policies directly targeting sustainable oceans / seas practices
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation § 24(d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1				Currently there are no policies directly addressing deforestation.
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste § 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material sub-topic
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste § 3	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material sub-topic
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour § 14(f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material sub-topic
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour § 14(g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material sub-topic
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments § 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 Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, § 2			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		RBI human rights policy
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings § 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I				Company agreements
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system § 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I				

Disclosure Requirement and related data point	SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark Regulation	EU Climate Law	Reference
ESRS S1-3 Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms § 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 § 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 § 88(e)	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I				S1-14: Health and safety metrics
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap § 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 § 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 § 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 guidelines § 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 labour or forced labour in the value chain § 11(b)	Indicator number 12 and Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material sub-topic
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments § 17	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				S2-1: Policies related to value chain workers
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers § 18	Indicator number 11 and Indicator number 4 Table #3 of Annex 1				S2-1: Policies related to value chain workers
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines § 1	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		RBI Human rights due diligence approach in general
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, § 19			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		RBI Human rights due diligence approach in general
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain § 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				

Disclosure Requirement and related data point	SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark Regulation	EU Climate Law	Reference
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments § 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				S3-1: Policies related to affected communities
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles and OECD guideline § 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		S3-1: Policies related to affected communities
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents § 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users § 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				S4-1 Policies related to information-related impacts for consumers and end-users
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines § 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 § 35	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				Information and cyber Security.
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption § 10(b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not applicable
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle blowers § 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 § 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 § 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 the Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 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.

As a main KPI, the Green Asset Ratio (GAR) serves as a benchmark and reporting metric for taxonomy alignment. It describes the share of the Group's green taxonomy-aligned business relative to the covered assets.

On 4 July 2025, the European Commission published the Delegated Act amending the Taxonomy Disclosures, Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts (Omnibus Delegated Act) including a set of measures to simplify the EU Taxonomy and reduce the administrative burden on companies. These amendments include a simplification of the reporting templates, and the specific reporting templates relating to exposures to fossil gas and nuclear activities are deleted, while certain elements of those templates are transposed in the general reporting templates. In addition, exposures to undertakings not subject to the CSRD and therefore not subject to reporting requirements under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, as well as derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, on demand bank loans, goodwill and commodities are excluded from the denominator of the GAR, thereby addressing inconsistencies between numerator and denominator, resulting in a higher GAR.

While these simplifications improve the application of the EU Taxonomy and the reporting under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the Omnibus Delegated Act was subject to a scrutiny period with a deadline on 5 January 2026 and a 20-day period until its entry into force once published in the Official Journal of the EU.

The Omnibus Delegated Act was published on 8 January 2026 in the Official Journal and applies from 1 January 2026. Due to uncertainties and in accordance with Article 4 of the omnibus act, the Group follows RBI Group approach and has prepared the EU Taxonomy disclosure in accordance with the version of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 (Delegated Regulation on disclosure requirements) applicable on 31 December 2025. This regulation supplements Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and specifies what information on environmentally sustainable economic activities must be disclosed by companies falling under Articles 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU and how compliance is ensured. In accordance with the Draft Commission Notice on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, as amended by the Omnibus Delegated Act, on the reporting of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and assets (fourth notice) published on 17 December 2025, the Group does not disclose the Fees and Commission KPI and the Trading Book KPI which are postponed by the Omnibus Delegated Act until 1 January 2028.

I. Mandatory disclosure

The Group disclosed all key performance indicators (KPIs) in accordance with the Disclosures Delegated Act. This regulation supplements the EU Taxonomy Regulation by specifying the content and presentation of information to be disclosed by undertakings subject to the CSRD concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities, and specifying the methodology to comply with that disclosure obligation.

An overview of the relevant key figures and templates for 2025 that are reported in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the supplementary Disclosure Delegated Act is available in the chapter Overview of relevant KPIs and templates. The figures for the main KPI GAR stock and the additional KPI GAR flow are shown below.

The scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure corresponds to the prudential (CRR/CRD) scope of consolidation and refers to the Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.

Green Asset Ratio stock and flow

		Turnover GAR KPI		CapEx GAR KPI	
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Main KPI	GAR stock	0.89 %	0.04 %	1.02 %	0.08 %
Additional KPI	GAR flow	1.70 %	0.03 %	1.92 %	0.07 %

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

All EU Taxonomy Regulation KPIs for 2025 were determined in accordance with the Disclosures Delegated Act, both on turnover-based as well as capital expenditure-based (CapEx) information disclosed by the Group's customers.

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

The Group'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 Disclosures Delegated Act. Exposures to central banks, supranational institutions, the central government and assets held for trading were excluded. The remaining covered assets form 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 that additionally belong to one of the following categories:

- Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities of CSRD undertakings
In accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the disclosure was based on the obligation to publish non-financial information pursuant to the CSRD.
- 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. Furthermore, 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, the Group 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, the Group assigned the transaction, or an appropriate portion of it, to the most relevant objective to prevent double counting. The decision on which environmental goal is considered the most relevant is based on expert opinion during the assessment and should reflect the purpose of the transaction.

For transactions conducted for general purposes the Group took into account the relevant taxonomy KPIs for taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment that were 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. While for 2024, financial undertakings reported taxonomy alignment only for the first two environmental objectives, for the 2025 financial year, taxonomy alignment was reported for all six environmental objectives. Structured data availability remains limited and the Group is consistently working to improve the data quality.

The allocation of NACE codes, as disclosed in template 2 for the GAR sector information, is 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)

The Group's assets with exposures to taxonomy-aligned economic activities at year-end 2025 amounted to €48 million (2024: €4 million) and are used in the calculation of the GAR (CapEx). 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 customers, households (limited to loans collateralized by residential real estate), and loans and advances to local governments.

All retail exposures relevant to the EU Taxonomy were analyzed under the relevant economic activities and environmental objectives in accordance with the Disclosures Delegated Act and included in the CapEx as well as in the turnover GAR. With regard to compliance with minimum social safeguards (MS), the interpretation of the Platform on Sustainable Finance as set out in the Final Report on Minimum Safeguards (available at https://finance.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-10/221011-sustainable-finance-platform-finance-report-minimum-safeguards_en.pdf) was followed, which does not cover the application of the MS criteria for retail exposures. The total amount of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the retail sector amounted to € 33 million (2024: € 0) out of a total of €1,129 million (2024: €1,008 million). The GAR (CapEx) amounted to 1.02 per cent (2024: 0.08 per cent), of which 69 per cent (2024: 0 per cent) corresponded to the contribution of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the retail sector.

The Group has analyzed retail exposures in detail, particularly house purchase loans. Besides identifying thresholds for Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB), analyses identifying the top 15 per cent of the national building stock in terms of Primary Energy Demand for economic activity 7.7 (acquisition and ownership of buildings) were included in the calculation, providing these analyses were based on transparent real data. As in the previous disclosures, it was not possible to collect the necessary information from retail customers regarding building renovation loans as well as car loans given the detailed and high demands. Such financing was therefore generally recognized as taxonomy non-aligned.

The disclosure of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned exposures must be based on actual information provided by the financial or non-financial undertaking. The Group collected such data as part of the data collection project. 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 the GAR KPI stock. However, unlike the GAR KPI stock, it only took into account those positions that were newly concluded in the 2025 financial year.

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

The Group analyzed its off-balance sheet exposure, both with known purposes and general purposes with regard to Taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment. For the disclosure of off-balance sheet exposures, a distinction was made between financial guarantees and assets under management.

The methodology for calculating the KPI for financial guarantees corresponded to the methodology established for loans and advances, as well as for bonds. However, it was applied to the underlying transaction of the financial guarantees. If the Group 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 internal data collection.

The KPI for assets under management were not included in calculation due to limited consolidation scope. For details please refer to the chapter entitled Scope of consolidation.

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 that are subject to taxonomy disclosures are therefore required to publish data on taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment for their relevant nuclear and gas activities. The Group's sustainability concept for the nuclear and gas sector is detailed in the ESG framework (business policy on nuclear energy and business policy on oil & gas). KPIs for the nuclear and gas sectors were collected as part of the internal data collection. 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.

III. Evolution of taxonomy-aligned economic activities over time

Regarding retail mortgage loans to households, taxonomy-aligned retail mortgage loans increased to € 33 million in 2025 from € 0 million in 2024, partly due to the change in methodology regarding the climate risk and vulnerability assessment outlined above.

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 GAR	Summary of all relevant assets used for calculation of 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 GAP (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 GAP (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)
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

Template 0 – Summary of KPIs

31.12.2025		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	42,432,967	0.89 %	1.02 %	59.94 %	43.40 %	40.06 %
31.12.2025		Total environmentally sustainable activities	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)	38,005,803	1.70 %	1.92 %	63.65 %	51.34 %	36.35 %
	Trading book*						
	Financial guarantees	208,709	0.10 %	0.16 %			
	Assets under management	0	— %	— %			
	Fees and commissions income**						
31.12.2024		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	1,839,316	0.04 %	0.08 %	60.34 %	43.81 %	39.66 %
31.12.2024		Total environmentally sustainable activities	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)	432,250	0.03 %	0.07 %	57.02 %	50.32 %	42.98 %
	Trading book*						
	Financial guarantees	214,296	0.09 %	0.15 %			
	Assets under management	0	0.00 %	0.00 %			
	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 forward-looking information for these 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 Turnover KPI is used for general lending

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

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

Disclosure template 1 – Assets for the calculation of GAR

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.

Assets for the calculation of GAR (CapEX)

	a	b	c	d	e	f
31/12/2025	Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
in € million						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,312	1,136	48	33	—	1
2 Financial undertakings	6	2	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	5	2	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	5	2	—	—	—	—
6 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Other financial corporations	1	—	—	—	—	—
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	1	—	—	—	—	—
17 Loans and advances	1	—	—	—	—	—
18 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 Non-financial undertakings	176	34	16	—	—	1
21 Loans and advances	160	34	16	—	—	1
22 Debt securities, including UoP	16	—	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Households	1,129	1,100	33	33	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	1,115	1,100	33	33	—	—
26 of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 of which motor vehicle loans	14	—	—	—	—	—
28 Local governments financing	1	—	—	—	—	—
29 Housing financing	1	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other local government financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	3	—	—	—	—	—
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	3,450	—	—	—	—	—
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings	1,677					
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,706					
35 Loans and advances	1,637					
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	376					
37 of which building renovation loans	—					
38 Debt securities	42					
39 Equity instruments	27					
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	7					
41 Loans and advances	1					
42 Debt securities	7					
43 Equity instruments	—					
44 Derivatives	20					
45 On demand interbank loans	11					
46 Cash and cash-related assets	218					
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	1,524					
48 Total GAR assets	4,764	1,136	48	33	—	1
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation	3,185					
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers	1,741					
51 Central banks exposure	1,424					
52 Trading book	20					
53 Total assets	7,949	1,136	48	33	—	1
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54 Financial guarantees	206	1	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	1,824	—	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—

	g	h	i	j
31/12/2025	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—

	k	l	m	n
31/12/2025	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	o	p	q	r
31/12/2025	Circular economy (CE)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—

31/12/2025		s	t	u	v
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
in € million		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	—			
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	—			
55	Assets under management	—			
56	of which debt securities	—			
57	of which equity instruments	—			

	w	x	z	aa
31/12/2025	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
31/12/2025	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
in € million					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,136	48	33	—	1
2 Financial undertakings	2	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	2	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	2	—	—	—	—
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	34	16	—	—	1
21 Loans and advances	34	16	—	—	1
22 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—		—	—
24 Households	1,100	33	33	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	1,100	33	33	—	—
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	1,136	48	33	—	1
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation					
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers					
51 Central banks exposure					
52 Trading book					
53 Total assets	1,136	48	33	—	1
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54 Financial guarantees	1	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—

Assets for the calculation of GAR (CapEX)

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
31/12/2024	Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
in € million						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,182	1,005	4	—	—	1
2 Financial undertakings	25	2	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	25	2	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	25	2	—	—	—	—
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	147	23	4	—	—	1
21 Loans and advances	117	15	3	—	—	1
22 Debt securities, including UoP	30	8	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Households	1,008	980	—	—	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	995	980	—	—	—	—
26 of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 of which motor vehicle loans	13	—	—	—	—	—
28 Local governments financing	2	—	—	—	—	—
29 Housing financing	2	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other local government financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	3	—	—	—	—	—
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	3,140	—	—	—	—	—
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings	1,519					
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,530					
35 Loans and advances	1,473					
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	374					
37 of which building renovation loans	—					
38 Debt securities	36					
39 Equity instruments	21					
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	14					
41 Loans and advances	1					
42 Debt securities	12					
43 Equity instruments	2					
44 Derivatives	29					
45 On demand interbank loans	13					
46 Cash and cash-related assets	187					
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	1,392					
48 Total GAR assets	4,324	1,005	4	—	—	1
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation	2,842					
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers	1,505					
51 Central banks exposure	1,328					
52 Trading book	9					
53 Total assets	7,166	1,005	4	—	—	1
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54 Financial guarantees	235	1	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—

	am	an	ao	ap
31/12/2024	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—

	aq	ar	as	at
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	au	av	aw	ax
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	ay	az	ba	bb
31/12/2024	Pollution (PPC)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	bc	bd	be	bf
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
31/12/2024	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
in € million		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	1,005	4	—	—	1
2 Financial undertakings	2	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	2	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	2	—	—	—	—
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	24	4	—	—	1
21 Loans and advances	15	3	—	—	1
22 Debt securities, including UoP	8	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—		—	—
24 Households	980	—	—	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	980	—	—	—	—
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	1,005	4	—	—	1
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation					
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers					
51 Central banks exposure					
52 Trading book					
53 Total assets	1,005	4	—	—	1
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54 Financial guarantees	1	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—

Assets for the calculation of GAR (turnover)

	a	b	c	d	e	f
31/12/2025	Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
in € million						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,312	1,142	42	33	—	6
2 Financial undertakings	6	2	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	5	2	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	5	2	—	—	—	—
6 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Other financial corporations	1	—	—	—	—	—
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	1	—	—	—	—	—
17 Loans and advances	1	—	—	—	—	—
18 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 Non-financial undertakings	176	40	10	—	—	6
21 Loans and advances	160	40	10	—	—	6
22 Debt securities, including UoP	16	—	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Households	1,129	1,100	33	33	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	1,115	1,100	33	33	—	—
26 of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 of which motor vehicle loans	14	—	—	—	—	—
28 Local governments financing	1	—	—	—	—	—
29 Housing financing	1	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other local government financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	3	—	—	—	—	—
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	3,450	—	—	—	—	—
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings	1,677					
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,706					
35 Loans and advances	1,637					
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	376					
37 of which building renovation loans	—					
38 Debt securities	42					
39 Equity instruments	27					
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	7					
41 Loans and advances	1					
42 Debt securities	7					
43 Equity instruments	—					
44 Derivatives	20					
45 On demand interbank loans	11					
46 Cash and cash-related assets	218					
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	1,524					
48 Total GAR assets	4,764	1,142	42	33	—	6
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation	3,185					
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers	1,741					
51 Central banks exposure	1,424					
52 Trading book	20					
53 Total assets	7,949	1,142	42	33	—	6
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54 Financial guarantees	206	—	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	1,824	—	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—

	g	h	i	j
31/12/2025	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—

	k	l	m	n
31/12/2025	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	o	p	q	r
31/12/2025	Circular economy (CE)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—

		s	t	u	v
31/12/2025		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
in € million		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	—			
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	—			
55	Assets under management	—			
56	of which debt securities	—			
57	of which equity instruments	—			

	w	x	z	aa
31/12/2025	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator				
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	17	—	—	—
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	17	—	—	—
21 Loans and advances	17	—	—	—
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	17	—	—	—
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51 Central banks exposure				
52 Trading book				
53 Total assets	17	—	—	—
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54 Financial guarantees	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—

	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
31/12/2025	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
in € million		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	1,160	42	33	—	6
2 Financial undertakings	2	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	2	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	2	—	—	—	—
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	58	10	—	—	6
21 Loans and advances	58	10	—	—	6
22 Debt securities, including UoP	—	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—		—	—
24 Households	1,100	33	33	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	1,100	33	33	—	—
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	1,160	42	33	—	6
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation					
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers					
51 Central banks exposure					
52 Trading book					
53 Total assets	1,160	42	33	—	6
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54 Financial guarantees	—	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—

Assets for the calculation of GAR (turnover)

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
31/12/2024	Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
in € million						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator						
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,182	1,011	2	—	—	1
2 Financial undertakings	25	2	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	25	2	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	25	2	—	—	—	—
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	147	30	2	—	—	1
21 Loans and advances	117	28	2	—	—	1
22 Debt securities, including UoP	30	2	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Households	1,008	980	—	—	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	995	980	—	—	—	—
26 of which building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 of which motor vehicle loans	13	—	—	—	—	—
28 Local governments financing	2	—	—	—	—	—
29 Housing financing	2	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other local government financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	3	—	—	—	—	—
32 Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	3,140	—	—	—	—	—
33 Financial and Non-financial undertakings	1,519					
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,530					
35 Loans and advances	1,473					
36 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	374					
37 of which building renovation loans	—					
38 Debt securities	36					
39 Equity instruments	21					
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	14					
41 Loans and advances	1					
42 Debt securities	12					
43 Equity instruments	2					
44 Derivatives	29					
45 On demand interbank loans	13					
46 Cash and cash-related assets	187					
47 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	1,392					
48 Total GAR assets	4,324	1,011	2	—	—	1
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation	2,842					
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers	1,505					
51 Central banks exposure	1,328					
52 Trading book	9					
53 Total assets	7,166	1,011	2	—	—	1
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54 Financial guarantees	235	1	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—

	am	an	ao	ap
31/12/2024	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—

	aq	ar	as	at
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	au	av	aw	ax
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	ay	az	ba	bb
31/12/2024	Pollution (PPC)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds			
	Of which enabling			
in € million				
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	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	bc	bd	be	bf
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
in € million	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	20			
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	20			
21 Loans and advances	20			
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	20			
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation				
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers				
51 Central banks exposure				
52 Trading book				
53 Total assets	20			
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54 Financial guarantees	—			
55 Assets under management	—			
56 of which debt securities	—			
57 of which equity instruments	—			

	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
31/12/2024	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
in € million		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	1,031	2	—	—	1
2 Financial undertakings	2	—	—	—	—
3 Credit institutions	2	—	—	—	—
4 Loans and advances	—	—	—	—	—
5 Debt securities, including UoP	2	—	—	—	—
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	50	2	—	—	1
21 Loans and advances	48	2	—	—	1
22 Debt securities, including UoP	2	—	—	—	—
23 Equity instruments	—	—		—	—
24 Households	980	—	—	—	—
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	980	—	—	—	—
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	1,031	2	—	—	1
49 Assets not covered for GAR calculation					
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers					
51 Central banks exposure					
52 Trading book					
53 Total assets	1,031	2	—	—	1
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54 Financial guarantees	1	—	—	—	—
55 Assets under management	—	—	—	—	—
56 of which debt securities	—	—	—	—	—
57 of which equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—

Template 2 – GAR sector information

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.

GAR sector information (CapEX)

31/12/2025 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label) in € million	a	b	c	d
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	1	1	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	5	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	19	14	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	2	1	
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	6	—	
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

31/12/2025 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label) in € million	e	f	g	h
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—	
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—	
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

31/12/2025 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label) in € million	i	j	k	l
	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—	
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—	
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

		m	n	o	p
31/12/2025		Circular economy (CE)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		q	r	s	t
31/12/2025		Pollution (PPC)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		u	v	w	x
31/12/2025		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

	y	z	aa	ab
31/12/2025	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
Breakdown by sector -	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
in € million				
1 0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2 1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	1	1		
3 2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4 2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5 2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	5	—		
6 3513 - Distribution of electricity	19	14		
7 4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
8 5229 - Other transportation support activities	2	1		
9 5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	7	—		
10 6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
11 6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
12 7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

GAR sector information (CapEX)

	a	b	c	d
31/12/2024	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)			
Breakdown by sector -	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)
in € million				
1 0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2 1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	1	1		
3 2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4 2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	2	—		
5 2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	4	—		
6 3513 - Distribution of electricity	1	1		
7 4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9 5229 - Other transportation support activities	2	1		
11 5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	7	—		
12 6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13 6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15 7010 - Activities of head offices	7	—		

	e	f	g	h
31/12/2024	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
Breakdown by sector -	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
in € million				
1 0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2 1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3 2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4 2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5 2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6 3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7 4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9 5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
11 5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
12 6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13 6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15 7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

31/12/2024 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	i	j	k	l
	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—	
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—	
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

31/12/2024 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	m	n	o	p
	Circular economy (CE)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—	
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—	
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

31/12/2024 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	q	r	s	t
	Pollution (PPC)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—	
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—	
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

Sustainability Statement

		u	v	w	x
31/12/2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million			Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		y	z	aa	ab
31/12/2024		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million			Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	1	1		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	2	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	4	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	1	1		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	2	1		
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	7	—		
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	7	—		

GAR sector information (turnover)

		a	b	c	d
31/12/2025		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million			Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	5	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	15	9		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	2	1		
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	17	—		
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

31/12/2025 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	e	f	g	h
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—	
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—	
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

31/12/2025 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	i	j	k	l
	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—	
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—	
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

31/12/2025 Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	m	n	o	p
	Circular economy (CE)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—	
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—	
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—	
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—	
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—	
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—	
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—	
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—	
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—	
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—	
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—	
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—	

		q	r	s	t
31/12/2025		Pollution (PPC)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		u	v	w	x
31/12/2025		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	17	—		
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		y	z	aa	ab
31/12/2025		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	5	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	15	9		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
8	5229 - Other transportation support activities	2	1		
9	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	35	—		
10	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
11	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
12	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

GAR sector information (turnover)

		a	b	c	d
31/12/2024		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million			Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	2	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	4	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	1	1		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	2	1		
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	20	—		
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		e	f	g	h
31/12/2024		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million			Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		i	j	k	l
31/12/2024		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
in € million			Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

Sustainability Statement

		m	n	o	p
31/12/2024		Circular economy (CE)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		q	r	s	t
31/12/2024		Pollution (PPC)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	—	—		
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

		u	v	w	x
31/12/2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)
in € million					
1	0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2	1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3	2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	—	—		
5	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	—	—		
6	3513 - Distribution of electricity	—	—		
7	4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9	5229 - Other transportation support activities	—	—		
11	5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	20	—		
12	6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13	6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15	7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

	y	z	aa	ab
31/12/2024	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
Breakdown by sector -	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	
in € million				
1 0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	—	—		
2 1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products	—	—		
3 2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	—	—		
4 2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	2	—		
5 2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	4	—		
6 3513 - Distribution of electricity	1	1		
7 4329 - Other construction installation	—	—		
9 5229 - Other transportation support activities	2	1		
11 5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation	41	—		
12 6110 - Wired telecommunications activities	—	—		
13 6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities	—	—		
15 7010 - Activities of head offices	—	—		

Template 3 – GAR KPI stock

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

GAR KPI stock (CapEX)

	a	b	c	d	e
31/12/2025	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)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	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	86.57%	3.70%	2.49%	0.00%	0.06%
2 Financial undertakings	28.24%	0.66%	0.00%	0.07%	0.24%
3 Credit institutions	32.04%	0.75%	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%
4 Loans and advances	32.04%	0.75%	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	32.04%	0.75%	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%
6 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
7 Other financial corporations	0.08%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
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	0.08%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
17 Loans and advances	0.08%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
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	19.25%	8.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%
21 Loans and advances	20.97%	9.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%
22 Debt securities, including UoP	1.80%	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
23 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
24 Households	97.43%	2.89%	2.89%	0.00%	0.00%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.63%	2.93%	2.93%	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	23.84%	1.02%	0.69%	0.00%	0.02%

	f	g	h	i
31/12/2025	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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties				
31	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32 Total GAR assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	j	k	l	m
31/12/2025	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

		n	o	p	q
31/12/2025		Circular economy (CE)			
		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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		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	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.11%	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%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
26	of which building renovation loans		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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties					
31		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32	Total GAR assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

31/12/2025		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 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					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	v	w	x	z
31/12/2025	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (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 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				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
31/12/2025	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
	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						
1	86.58%	3.70%	2.49%	0.00%	0.06%	27.53%
2 Financial undertakings	28.24%	0.66%	0.00%	0.07%	0.24%	0.12%
3 Credit institutions	32.04%	0.75%	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%	0.11%
4 Loans and advances	32.04%	0.75%	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%	0.00%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	32.04%	0.75%	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%	0.11%
6 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7 Other financial corporations	0.08%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
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	0.08%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
17 Loans and advances	0.08%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
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	19.35%	8.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	3.69%
21 Loans and advances	21.08%	9.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%	3.36%
22 Debt securities, including UoP	1.80%	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
23 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24 Households	97.43%	2.89%	2.89%	0.00%	0.00%	23.70%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.63%	2.93%	2.93%	0.00%	0.00%	23.41%
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%	0.29%
28 Local governments financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
29 Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
30 Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties						
31	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%
32 Total GAR assets	23.84%	1.02%	0.69%	0.00%	0.02%	100.00%

GAR KPI stock (CapEX)

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
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)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1	85.02%	0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%
2 Financial undertakings	6.32%	0.15%	0.00%	0.02%	0.05%
3 Credit institutions	6.32%	0.15%	0.00%	0.02%	0.05%
4 Loans and advances	32.04%	0.75%	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	6.32%	0.15%	0.00%	0.02%	0.05%
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	15.95%	2.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.56%
21 Loans and advances	12.86%	2.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%
22 Debt securities, including UoP	28.03%	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
23 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
24 Households	97.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.44%	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	23.23%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%

	al	am	an	ao
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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties				
31	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32 Total GAR assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ap	aq	ar	as
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	at	au	av	aw
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	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	0.01%	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	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.12%	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%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
26 of which building renovation loans		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%

	ax	ay	az	ba
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			
	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				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties				
31	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32 Total GAR assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

		bb	bc	bd	be
31/12/2024		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (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 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					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
31/12/2024	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
	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						
1	85.03%	0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	27.32%
2 Financial undertakings	6.32%	0.15%	0.00%	0.02%	0.05%	0.57%
3 Credit institutions	6.32%	0.15%	0.00%	0.02%	0.05%	0.57%
4 Loans and advances	32.04%	0.75%	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%	0.00%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	6.32%	0.15%	0.00%	0.02%	0.05%	0.57%
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	16.05%	2.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.56%	3.40%
21 Loans and advances	12.98%	2.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	2.71%
22 Debt securities, including UoP	28.03%	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%
23 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24 Households	97.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.32%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.01%
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%	0.30%
28 Local governments financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
29 Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
30 Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties						
31	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%
32 Total GAR assets	23.23%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	100.00%

GAR KPI stock (turnover)

	a	b	c	d	e
31/12/2025	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)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1	87.07%	3.23%	2.49%	0.00%	0.49%
2 Financial undertakings	27.92%	0.47%	0.00%	0.11%	0.14%
3 Credit institutions	31.67%	0.53%	0.00%	0.12%	0.16%
4 Loans and advances	31.67%	0.53%	0.00%	0.12%	0.16%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	31.67%	0.53%	0.00%	0.12%	0.16%
6 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
7 Other financial corporations	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
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	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
17 Loans and advances	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
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	23.02%	5.56%	0.00%	0.00%	3.68%
21 Loans and advances	25.24%	6.10%	0.00%	0.00%	4.04%
22 Debt securities, including UoP	0.50%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
23 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
24 Households	97.43%	2.89%	2.89%	0.00%	0.00%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.63%	2.93%	2.93%	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	23.97%	0.89%	0.69%	0.00%	0.14%

		f	g	h	i
31/12/2025		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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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%

		j	k	l	m
31/12/2025		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

		n	o	p	q
31/12/2025		Circular economy (CE)			
		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		0.01%	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	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.06%	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%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
26	of which building renovation loans		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%

31/12/2025		r	s	t	u
		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 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%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

		v	w	x	z
31/12/2025		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (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 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					
1		1.31%	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	9.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	10.75%	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				
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%	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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties					
31		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32	Total GAR assets	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af	
31/12/2025	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered	
	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							
1		88.39%	3.23%	2.49%	0.00%	0.49%	27.53%
2	Financial undertakings	27.92%	0.47%	0.00%	0.11%	0.14%	0.12%
3	Credit institutions	31.67%	0.53%	0.00%	0.12%	0.16%	0.11%
4	Loans and advances	31.67%	0.53%	0.00%	0.12%	0.16%	0.00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	31.67%	0.53%	0.00%	0.12%	0.16%	0.11%
6	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Other financial corporations	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
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	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
17	Loans and advances	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
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	32.88%	5.56%	0.00%	0.00%	3.68%	3.69%
21	Loans and advances	36.07%	6.10%	0.00%	0.00%	4.04%	3.36%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.50%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
23	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24	Households	97.43%	2.89%	2.89%	0.00%	0.00%	23.70%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.63%	2.93%	2.93%	0.00%	0.00%	23.41%
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%	0.29%
28	Local governments financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
29	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
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%	0.06%
32	Total GAR assets	24.34%	0.89%	0.69%	0.00%	0.14%	100.00%

GAR KPI stock (turnover)

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
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)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1	85.56%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%
2 Financial undertakings	6.25%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%
3 Credit institutions	6.25%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%
4 Loans and advances	31.67%	0.53%	0.00%	0.12%	0.16%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	6.25%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%
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	20.27%	1.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%
21 Loans and advances	23.80%	1.55%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%
22 Debt securities, including UoP	6.52%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
23 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
24 Households	97.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.44%	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	23.38%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%

		al	am	an	ao
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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties					
31		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32	Total GAR assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

		ap	aq	ar	as
31/12/2024		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

		at	au	av	aw
31/12/2024		Circular economy (CE)			
		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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		0.00%	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%
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	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
23	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
24	Households		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
26	of which building renovation loans		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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties					
31		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32	Total GAR assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

		ax	ay	az	ba
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	Of which enabling
				Proceeds	
% (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					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties					
31		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32	Total GAR assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bb	bc	bd	be
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (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 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				
1	1.70%	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	13.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	17.16%	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				
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%	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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties				
31	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32 Total GAR assets	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk	
31/12/2024	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered	
	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							
1		87.26%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	27.32%
2	Financial undertakings	6.25%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.57%
3	Credit institutions	6.25%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.57%
4	Loans and advances	31.67%	0.53%	0.00%	0.12%	0.16%	0.00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	6.25%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.57%
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%
	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	33.94%	1.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%	3.40%
21	Loans and advances	40.96%	1.55%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	2.71%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	6.52%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%
23	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24	Households	97.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.32%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.01%
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%	0.30%
28	Local governments financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
29	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
30	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties							
31		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%
32	Total GAR assets	23.84%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	100.00%

Template 4 – GAR KPI flow

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

GAR KPI flow (CapEX)

	a	b	c	d	e
31/12/2025	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	75.46%	9.94%	6.82%	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	20.44%	10.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	20.44%	10.73%	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	97.98%	9.62%	9.62%	0.00%	0.00%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99.80%	9.79%	9.79%	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	14.59%	1.92%	1.32%	0.00%	0.00%

		f	g	h	i
31/12/2025		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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
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%

	j	k	l	m
31/12/2025	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

31/12/2025		n	o	p	q
		Circular economy (CE)			
		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	0.03%	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	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.10%	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	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

		r s t u			
31/12/2025		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			
		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					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

		v	w	x	z
31/12/2025		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (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 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					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
31/12/2025	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
	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						
1	75.49%	9.94%	6.82%	0.00%	0.00%	19.34%
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	20.54%	10.73%	0.00%	0.00%	5.62%
21	Loans and advances	20.54%	10.73%	0.00%	0.00%	5.62%
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	97.98%	9.62%	9.62%	0.00%	13.72%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99.80%	9.79%	9.79%	0.00%	13.47%
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%	0.25%
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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties						
31		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32	Total GAR assets	14.60%	1.92%	1.32%	0.00%	100.00%

GAR KPI flow (CapEX)

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
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)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				
	Of which Use of Proceeds				
	Of which transitional				
	Of which enabling				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1	52.00%	0.62%	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	6.60%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	6.60%	1.30%	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	93.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	93.38%	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	6.10%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

		al	am	an	ao
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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%		
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%

	ap	aq	ar	as
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	at	au	av	aw
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	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	0.05%	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	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.10%	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	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ax	ay	az	ba
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			
	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%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	bb	bc	bd	be
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (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 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				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
31/12/2024	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
	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						
1	52.04%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.74%
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	6.69%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.58%
21 Loans and advances	6.69%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.58%
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	93.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.16%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.83%
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%	0.33%
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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties						
31	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32 Total GAR assets	6.11%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

GAR KPI flow (turnover)

	a	b	c	d	e
31/12/2025	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)				
% (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					
1	77.06%	8.77%	6.82%	0.00%	1.27%
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	25.96%	6.69%	0.00%	0.00%	4.39%
21 Loans and advances	25.96%	6.69%	0.00%	0.00%	4.39%
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	97.98%	9.62%	9.62%	0.00%	0.00%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99.80%	9.79%	9.79%	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	14.90%	1.70%	1.32%	0.00%	0.25%

		f	g	h	i
31/12/2025		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					
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
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%

	j	k	l	m
31/12/2025	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

31/12/2025		n	o	p	q
		Circular economy (CE)			
		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		0.00%	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	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.01%	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%

		r s t u			
31/12/2025		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			
		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					
1		0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

		v	w	x	z
31/12/2025		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (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 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					
1		3.96%	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	13.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	13.65%	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				
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%	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	0.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
31/12/2025	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
	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						
1	81.03%	8.77%	6.82%	0.00%	1.27%	19.34%
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	39.63%	6.69%	0.00%	0.00%	5.62%
21	Loans and advances	39.63%	6.69%	0.00%	0.00%	5.62%
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	97.98%	9.62%	9.62%	0.00%	13.72%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	99.80%	9.79%	9.79%	0.00%	13.47%
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%	0.25%
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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties						
31		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32	Total GAR assets	15.67%	1.70%	1.32%	0.00%	100.00%

GAR KPI flow (turnover)

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
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)				
% (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					
1	55.86%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%
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	14.72%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%
21 Loans and advances	14.72%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%
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	93.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.38%	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	6.56%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%

	al	am	an	ao
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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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%

	ap	aq	ar	as
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	at	au	av	aw
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	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				
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation				
1	0.00%	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	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.01%	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%

	ax	ay	az	ba
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			
	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%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	0.00%	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				
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%	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%

	bb	bc	bd	be
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (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 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				
1	6.46%	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	13.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21 Loans and advances	13.60%	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				
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%	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	0.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
31/12/2024	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
	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						
1	62.32%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	11.74%
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	28.34%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	5.58%
21 Loans and advances	28.34%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	5.58%
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	93.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.16%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	98.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.83%
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%	0.33%
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%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties						
31	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32 Total GAR assets	7.32%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	100.00%

Template 5 – KPI off-balance-sheet exposures

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

KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (CapEX)

		a	b	c	d	e
31/12/2025		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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.25%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		f	g	h	i	
31/12/2025		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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
		j	k	l	m	
31/12/2025		Water and marine resources (WTR)				
		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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
		n	o	p	q	
31/12/2025		Circular economy (CE)				
		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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
		r	s	t	u	
31/12/2025		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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
		v	w	x	z	
31/12/2025		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
		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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
31/12/2025		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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.25%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.29%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	al	am	an	ao
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)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ap	aq	ar	as
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	at	au	av	aw
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ax	ay	az	ba
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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bb	bc	bd	be
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj
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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.29%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (turnover)

	a	b	c	d	e
31/12/2025	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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.21%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	f	g	h	i
31/12/2025	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)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	j	k	l	m
31/12/2025	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	n	o	p	q
31/12/2025	Circular economy (CE)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	r	s	t	u
31/12/2025	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	v	w	x	z
31/12/2025	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
31/12/2025	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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.21%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.27%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	al	am	an	ao
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)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ap	aq	ar	as
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	at	au	av	aw
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ax	ay	az	ba
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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bb	bc	bd	be
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj
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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.28%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (Flow CapEx)

	a	b	c	d	e
31/12/2025	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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.30%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	f	g	h	i
31/12/2025	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)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	j	k	l	m
31/12/2025	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	n	o	p	q
31/12/2025	Circular economy (CE)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	r	s	t	u
31/12/2025	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	v	w	x	z
31/12/2025	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
31/12/2025	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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.30%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.32%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	al	am	an	ao
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)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ap	aq	ar	as
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	at	au	av	aw
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ax	ay	az	ba
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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bb	bc	bd	be
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj
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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.33%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (Flow turnover)

	a	b	c	d	e
31/12/2025	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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.25%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	f	g	h	i
31/12/2025	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)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	j	k	l	m
31/12/2025	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	n	o	p	q
31/12/2025	Circular economy (CE)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	r	s	t	u
31/12/2025	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	v	w	x	z
31/12/2025	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
31/12/2025	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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.25%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.29%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	al	am	an	ao
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)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ap	aq	ar	as
31/12/2024	Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	at	au	av	aw
31/12/2024	Circular economy (CE)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	ax	ay	az	ba
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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bb	bc	bd	be
31/12/2024	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	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 eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj
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)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.30%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Additional mandatory information

Exposures to Taxonomy (non-)eligible economic activities/covered assets for the four new environmental objectives and activities

The Group discloses two quantitative indicators on the proportion of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy non-eligible exposures with regard to the four new environmental objectives and activities in accordance with article 10 (7) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 supplementing the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The disclosure of these quantitative KPIs is supplemented by qualitative information in accordance with Annex XI of the Delegated Regulation.

- Exposures to taxonomy-eligible economic activities/covered assets: 0%
- Exposures to taxonomy non-eligible economic activities/covered assets: 0%

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		31/12/2025	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	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	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	YES
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	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	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	NO

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

Nuclear energy related activities		31/12/2025	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	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	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	NO
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	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.	NO	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	NO

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

	Nuclear energy related activities	31/12/2025	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	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	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	NO
	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	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.	NO	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	NO

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

	Nuclear energy related activities	31/12/2025	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	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	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	NO
	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	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.	NO	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	NO

Disclosure template 1 activities in the areas of nuclear energy and fossil gas - KPI assets under management stock

	Nuclear energy related activities	31/12/2025	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	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	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	NO
	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	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	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	NO

Disclosure template 1 activities in the areas of nuclear energy and fossil gas - KPI assets under management flow

	Nuclear energy related activities	31/12/2025	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	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 <u>their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.</u>	NO	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 <u>their safety upgrades.</u>	NO	NO
	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	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	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	NO

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	48,477,423	1.02 %	48,477,423	1.02 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	48,477,423	1.02 %	48,477,423	1.02 %	0	— %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	3,671,060	0.08 %	3,671,060	0.08 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	3,671,060	0.08 %	3,671,060	0.08 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	42,432,967	0.89 %	42,432,967	0.89 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	42,432,967	0.89 %	42,432,967	0.89 %	0	— %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	49	0.00 %	49	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	1,839,267	0.04 %	1,839,267	0.04 %	0	0.00 %
8	Total applicable KPI	1,839,316	0.04 %	1,839,316	0.04 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	43,096,034	1.92 %	43,096,034	1.92 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	43,096,034	1.92 %	43,096,034	1.92 %	0	— %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	1,171,232	0.07 %	1,171,232	0.07 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	1,171,232	0.07 %	1,171,232	0.07 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	38,005,803	1.70 %	38,005,803	1.70 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	38,005,803	1.70 %	38,005,803	1.70 %	0	— %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	432,250	0.03 %	432,250	0.03 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	432,250	0.03 %	432,250	0.03 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	322,652	0.16 %	322,652	0.16 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	322,652	0.16 %	322,652	0.16 %	0	— %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	348,334	0.15 %	348,334	0.15 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	348,334	0.15 %	348,334	0.15 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	208,709	0.10 %	208,709	0.10 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	208,709	0.10 %	208,709	0.10 %	0	— %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	214,296	0.09 %	214,296	0.09 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	214,296	0.09 %	214,296	0.09 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	310,061	0.19 %	310,061	0.19 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	310,061	0.19 %	310,061	0.19 %	0	— %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	313,096	0.16 %	313,096	0.16 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	313,096	0.16 %	313,096	0.16 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	197,891	0.12 %	197,891	0.12 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	197,891	0.12 %	197,891	0.12 %	0	— %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%		%		%
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	188,793	0.10 %	188,793	0.10 %	0	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	188,793	0.10 %	188,793	0.10 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management stock - CapEX

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%	%	%	%
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%	%	%	%
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management stock - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%	%	%	%
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%	%	%	%
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%	%	%	%
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%	%	%	%
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—

Disclosure template 2 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management flow - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%	%	%	%
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
			%	%	%	%
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - CapEx

31/12/2025		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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	48,477,423	100.00 %	48,477,423	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	48,477,423	100 %	48,477,423	100.00 %	0	— %

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	3,671,060	100.00 %	3,671,060	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	3,671,060	100 %	3,671,060	100.00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - turnover

31/12/2025		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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	42,432,967	100.00 %	42,432,967	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	42,432,967	100 %	42,432,967	100.00 %	0	— %

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	49	0.00 %	49	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 numerator of the applicable KPI	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	1,839,267	100.00 %	1,839,267	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1,839,316	100 %	1,839,316	100.00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	43,096,034	100.00 %	43,096,034	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	43,096,034	100 %	43,096,034	100.00 %	0	— %

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	1,171,232	100.00 %	1,171,232	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1,171,232	100 %	1,171,232	100.00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - turnover

31/12/2025		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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	38,005,803	100.00 %	38,005,803	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	38,005,803	100 %	100.00 %	38,005,803	100.00 %	0 — %

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	432,250	100.00 %	432,250	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	432,250	100 %	100.00 %	432,250	100.00 %	0 — %

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - CapEx

31/12/2025		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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	322,652	100.00 %	322,652	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	322,652	100 %	100.00 %	322,652	100.00 %	0 — %

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	348,334	100.00 %	348,334	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	348,334	100 %	100.00 %	348,334	100.00 %	0 — %

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - turnover

31/12/2025		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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	208,709	100.00 %	208,709	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	208,709	100 %	100.00 %	208,709	100.00 %	0 — %

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	214,296	100.00 %	214,296	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	214,296	100 %	100.00 %	214,296	100.00 %	0 — %

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	310,061	100.00 %	310,061	100.00 %	0	— %	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	310,061	100 %	100.00 %	310,061	100.00 %	0	— %

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	313,096	100.00 %	313,096	100.00 %	0	— %	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	313,096	100 %	100.00 %	313,096	100.00 %	0	— %

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - turnover

31/12/2025		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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	197,891	100.00 %	197,891	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	197,891	100 %	100.00 %	197,891	100.00 %	0 — %

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	188,793	100.00 %	188,793	100.00 %	0	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	188,793	100 %	100.00 %	188,793	100.00 %	0 — %

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management stock - CapEX

31/12/2025		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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI			

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management stock - turnover

31/12/2025		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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI			

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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI			

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI			

Disclosure template 3 taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management flow - turnover

31/12/2025		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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI			

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	683,698	0.01 %	683,698	0.01 %	—	— %
5	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	1,506	0.00 %	1,506	0.00 %	—	— %
6	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	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	1,086,433,507	22.80 %	1,086,433,048	22.80 %	460	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,087,118,712	22.82 %	1,087,118,253	22.82 %	460	0.00 %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	660,261	0.02 %	660,261	0.02 %	—	— %
5	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	1,461	0.00 %	1,461	0.00 %	—	— %
6	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	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	1,000,250,232	23.13 %	1,000,250,182	23.13 %	50	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,000,911,954	23.15 %	1,000,911,904	23.15 %	50	0.00 %

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR stock - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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
2	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
3	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	322,352	0.01 %	322,352	0.01 %	—	— %
4	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	7,592	0.00 %	7,592	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	1,099,478,832	23.08 %	1,099,441,994	23.08 %	36,838	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,099,808,776	23.08 %	1,099,771,938	23.08 %	36,838	0.00 %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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
2	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
3	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	312,627	0.01 %	312,627	0.01 %	—	— %
4	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	7,332	0.00 %	7,332	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	1,008,759,023	23.33 %	1,008,755,354	23.33 %	3,669	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,009,078,981	23.34 %	1,009,075,312	23.34 %	3,669	0.00 %

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	541,209	0.02 %	541,209	0.02 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	283,522,042	12.65 %	283,521,950	12.65 %	93	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	284,063,252	12.67 %	284,063,159	12.67 %	93	0.00 %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	522,923	0.03 %	522,923	0.03 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	97,012,627	6.00 %	97,012,585	6.00 %	43	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	97,535,551	6.03 %	97,535,508	6.03 %	43	0.00 %

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - GAR flow - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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
2	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
3	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	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	6,013	0.00 %	6,013	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	296,099,169	13.21 %	296,091,667	13.21 %	7,502	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	296,105,182	13.21 %	296,097,680	13.21 %	7,502	0.00 %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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
2	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
3	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	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	5,810	0.00 %	5,810	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	105,599,613	6.53 %	105,596,149	6.53 %	3,464	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	105,605,423	6.53 %	105,601,959	6.53 %	3,464	0.00 %

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	5,913	0.00 %	5,913	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	182,212	0.09 %	182,200	0.09 %	12	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	188,125	0.09 %	188,113	0.09 %	12	0.00 %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	23,481	0.01 %	23,481	0.01 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	311,527	0.13 %	311,436	0.13 %	90	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	335,008	0.14 %	334,918	0.14 %	90	0.00 %

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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
2	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
3	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	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	66	0.00 %	66	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	227,263	0.11 %	226,303	0.11 %	959	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	227,328	0.11 %	226,369	0.11 %	959	0.00 %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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
2	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
3	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	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	261	0.00 %	261	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	418,063	0.18 %	410,762	0.17 %	7,301	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	418,324	0.18 %	411,023	0.17 %	7,301	0.00 %

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	5,913	0.00 %	5,913	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	178,017	0.11 %	178,005	0.11 %	12	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	183,929	0.11 %	183,918	0.11 %	12	0.00 %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	23,481	0.01 %	23,481	0.01 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	298,566	0.15 %	298,476	0.15 %	90	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	322,048	0.16 %	321,958	0.16 %	90	0.00 %

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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
2	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
3	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	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	66	0.00 %	66	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	206,722	0.13 %	205,763	0.13 %	959	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	206,788	0.13 %	205,828	0.13 %	959	0.00 %

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
			%		%		%
1	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
2	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
3	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	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	261	0.00 %	261	0.00 %	—	— %
5	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	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	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	386,946	0.20 %	379,645	0.19 %	7,301	0.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	387,207	0.20 %	379,906	0.19 %	7,301	0.00 %

Disclosure template 4 taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - KPI assets under management stock - CapEX

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI					

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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 assets under management stock - turnover

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI					

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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 assets under management flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI					

31/12/2024		CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaption	
		%		%		%
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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 assets under management flow - turnover

31/12/2025	CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaption
	%	%	%
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI		

31/12/2024	CCM + CCA	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaption
	%	%	%
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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 activities - GAR stock - CapEx

31/12/2025			Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	502	0.00 %
5	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	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	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	3,628,588,011	76.16 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	3,628,588,513	76.16 %

31/12/2024			Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	487	0.00 %
5	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	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	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	3,319,493,634	76.77 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	3,319,494,121	76.77 %

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - GAR stock - turnover

31/12/2025		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	502	0.00 %
5	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	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	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	3,604,839,432	75.66 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	3,604,839,934	75.66 %

31/12/2024		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	487	0.00 %
5	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	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	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	3,319,493,634	76.77 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	3,319,494,121	76.77 %

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - GAR flow - CapEx

31/12/2025			Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1,914,542,264	85.40 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	1,914,542,264	85.40 %

31/12/2024			Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1,518,076,995	93.89 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	1,518,076,995	93.89 %

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - GAR flow - turnover

31/12/2025		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1,890,517,003	84.33 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	1,890,517,003	84.33 %

31/12/2024		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1,498,560,145	92.68 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	1,498,560,145	92.68 %

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - CapEx

31/12/2025		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	205,654,738	99.75 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	205,654,738	99.75 %

31/12/2024		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	234,649,266	99.71 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	234,649,266	99.71 %

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - KPI financial guarantees stock - turnover

31/12/2025		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	205,728,531	99.79 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	205,728,531	99.79 %

31/12/2024		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	234,692,691	99.72 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	234,692,691	99.72 %

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	164,053,054	99.70 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	164,053,054	99.70 %

31/12/2024		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	197,237,426	99.67 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	197,237,426	99.67 %

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - KPI financial guarantees flow - turnover

31/12/2025		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	164,141,418	99.75 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	164,141,418	99.75 %

31/12/2024		Percentage	
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	197,289,272	99.70 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	197,289,272	99.70 %

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - KPI assets under management stock - CapEX

31/12/2025		Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	
31/12/2024		Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - KPI assets under management stock - turnover

31/12/2025		Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	
31/12/2024		Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - KPI assets under management flow - CapEx

31/12/2025		Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	
31/12/2024		Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	

Disclosure template 5 taxonomy-non-eligible activities - KPI assets under management flow - turnover

31/12/2025		Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	
31/12/2024		Percentage
1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI'	

E1 Climate change

E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation

The Group's transition ambition builds upon and aligns with RBI Group's transition plan and climate and environmental business strategy. The Group, as a part of RBI Group, follows the group approach to the greatest extent possible, taking into considerations of local aspects of the business environment.

In 2025, the Group has updated Sustainability Strategy and has adopted the accompanying transitional plan in line with the provisions set out in Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

Value chain

As a responsible bank, RBI and the Group as part of RBI Group 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, RBI Group already set emission reduction targets in line with the well below 2°C pathway, which were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2022.

To follow rising ambitions of both market and the regulators (which highlight a need to increase efforts of emission reduction even further than previously required), RBI has recalculated its emission reduction targets in 2024 according to the 1.5°C pathway outlined in the current EU legislation and supervisory expectations. The replaced reduction targets, in line with well below 2°C pathway were validated by SBTi. The resulting new 1.5°C pathway targets set in 2024, which are described in more detail in the following sections, conform with and follow the calculation approach and disclosure requirements of the CSRD and the European Banking Authority Implementing Technical Standards (EBA ESG ITS) are based on the country-specific Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario, processed and published by the International Monetary Fund, resulting in a country-specific targets. For more details please refer to chapter E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

In 2025, RBI Group successfully delivered on its short-term targets in the non-financial corporations segment. Key elements of the transition plan were developed and operationalized through local execution strategies in the subsidiaries, including the Group, with special focus on high-carbon-intensive industries, further development and rollout of the ESG stakeholder engagement with our customers, and dedicated support for low-carbon sectors. During implementation of local Group transition plan and execution strategy, the Group has adopted the updated targets and updated methodology as stipulated by the RBI and outlined in the following chapters.

By 2030, the Group aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in its non-financial corporations portfolio by 13.2 per cent (baseline year: 2023). RBI Group commitment is 26.56 per cent.

Looking ahead at 2050, the Group is committed to contributing to RBI Group's ambition to act in line with the 1.5°C pathway and aims to contribute to RBI Group's net-zero greenhouse gas emission target by 2050.

The Group recognizes the importance of supporting its customers from the retail, corporate and institutional sectors in their green transition. The Group's customers are encouraged to work on a targeted basis towards improving their climate and environmental performance by developing and following a transition pathway. The Group also offers its customers ESG expertise and other sustainable financial products and services.

The climate and environmental transition are an integral part of all three pillars of RBI's Climate and Environmental Transition Policy, developed in 2023 and endorsed by the RBI Management Board. With regards to the local implementation, the Group has developed local sustainability strategy in 2025 to integrate RBI Group commitments and regulatory expectations.

Each pillar defines a specific scope, milestones, and planned actions as key steps toward the 2050 net-zero target. Detailed information about the climate and environmental business strategy can be found in the chapter the Group's climate and environmental business strategy.

Recognizing the importance of managing partnerships with clients not yet prepared for future environmental challenges, RBI developed the Group Climate and Environmental Transition Policy. This policy emphasizes decarbonizing the balance sheet through strategic client engagement, supported by established governance and expertise. The contents of the group policy have been integrated and transposed into the local Group's Transition Plan to follow RBI Group's approach whilst at the same time taking into consideration the local aspects and regulatory landscape.

As per RBI Group rules, local execution plans (ESG risk policy statements) drive operationalization of this policy, detailing necessary business and operating model changes at the country level, including the Group. The policy ensures that ESG risk governance is reflected locally and that each subsidiary contributes specific actions to meet RBI's 2030 financed emissions target, a crucial milestone on the path to 2050 net-zero emissions. The Group Transition plan integrates local execution plans stipulated by RBI rules set out in Group Climate and Environmental Transition Policy.

To mitigate risks to the mid- and long-term targets and leverage low-carbon economy opportunities, as per the RBI Group's rules, the Group proactively identifies and engages clients, tailoring support to their climate transition needs. RBI developed an ESG engagement strategy toolbox designed to provide customized advisory services and sustainable finance products, accommodating customers ranging from those with limited ESG knowledge to those with advanced strategies and reporting. Special attention is given to the clients with higher ESG risks and insufficient emission targets, encouraging them to develop and follow targeted transition pathways.

The Group's value chain is primarily composed of financial services and related support activities, which do not involve ownership or direct influence over CO₂-intensive assets. Therefore, the Group does not consider locked-in emissions to be material within its value chain.

Own operations

The Group has the goal of limiting negative environmental impacts at all of its sites. At the local level, the Group transition plan extends beyond downstream activities; it also sets requirements for emissions reduction from own operations.

As mentioned before, RBI first set science-based targets in 2022, which were in line with the climate target of keeping global warming well below 2°C. However, to accommodate the rising ambition, the targets for own operations were recalculated in 2024 using a methodology provided by the Science Based Targets initiative. The transition plan for emissions caused by RBI Group's own operations is now aligned with the 1.5°C requirement by the CSRD and is transposed to the local Group level.

The transition plan for own operations was calculated and overviewed by RBI's Group ESG & Sustainability Management in alignment with all relevant stakeholders in the consolidated units as well as the CIO/COO areas, including the Group. The transition plan, including calculation pathway and targets, was approved by the RBI Management Board in 2024. Following approval by the Management Board, the Group has implemented transition plan in 2025.

In 2025, the Group successfully delivered on its short-term targets. Key elements of a transition plan for own operations were adopted and formalized in the local Group Environmental Policy for Own Operations and operationalized through local strategy to take into account specific market conditions. A special focus was placed on identifying the highest emission drivers and targeting those areas through specific initiatives.

By 2030, the Group aims to reduce absolute scope 1 GHG emissions from own operations by 40% and scope 2 GHG emissions from own operations by 25% from a 2024 base year, contributing to the overall RBI Group emission reduction ambition of 42%.

Additionally, ongoing adaptations of the transition plan for own operations, as well as linked measures and policies, will take place to enable agile steering and continuous alignment with RBI Group's ambitious emission reduction targets.

Looking ahead to 2050, the Group is committed to aligning with the 1.5°C pathway and achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions.

ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Climate stress testing

The Group, as part of the RBI Group, follows the group approach to the greatest extent possible, taking into consideration local aspects and regulatory landscape. With regards to the climate risk assessment, RBI conducts the assessment on a group level for all subsidiaries, including the Group.

The following chapter describes RBI approach and methodology in line with provisions set out in ESRS 2 SBM-3 for climate change standard. More details on the integration of the Group specific results for the purposes of local implementation and governance, please see chapter Policy frameworks as governance instruments (ESRS 2 GOV-1).

Climate stress test

As part of RBI's risk management framework (see chapter Policy frameworks as governance instruments), two types of analyses are conducted to assess the resilience of the portfolio towards climate-related risks: short-term climate stress tests and medium to long-term climate resilience analyses. The former is implemented via the regularly performed internal integrated stress, which features climate-related shocks on top of the broader adverse macroeconomic developments. The latter is a separate analysis that is performed annually covering a time horizon up until 2050 and focuses on the impact of various transition scenarios.

Scenarios

The transition scenarios follow the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) publications. To cover a diverse set of scenarios, the following core scenarios have been selected:

- Orderly Transition (Net Zero 2050): Assumes early and gradual implementation of climate policies, resulting in a smoother economic transition with more subdued physical and transition risks (global warming limited to 1.5°).
- Disorderly Transition: Assumes delayed or divergent climate policies, leading to higher transition risks and more abrupt economic shocks, such as sudden increases in carbon prices.
- Hot-House World: Assumes current global climate policies are insufficient to prevent significant global warming, leading to severe physical risks with limited transition risks.

For the medium- to long-term resilience analysis, these scenarios are then further enhanced by Raiffeisen Research to create custom scenarios, capturing macroeconomic and climate components that are specifically tailored to RBI's geographical footprint and business model. For the second quarter 2025 short term stress test exercise, the underlying climate scenario is a delayed disorderly transition.

Scope

The short-term integrated stress test assumes a static-balance sheet and considers all major risk types (e.g. credit, market, operational, reputational). It additionally assesses the impact on the income of the bank, mainly via a simulation of net interest as well as net fee and commission income. The long-term exercise considers a dynamic balance sheet and focuses especially on the credit portfolio.

Methodology

Due to a lack of historical data on the impact of transition policies or of sharp increases in carbon taxes and electricity costs, and their impact on the non-retail portfolio, RBI relies on a methodology that combines macroeconomic models with the internal ESG scores as well as forward-looking structural models at sector level that model corporate profitability and debt-servicing ability in the various transition scenarios. In the stress test, on top of the general stress affecting all customers, those with a poor E score are additionally downgraded. For the long-term resilience analysis, the sectoral model produces production/output figures and cost levels in the various scenarios, which are combined with production location specific physical risk data to produce stressed balance sheets in the various scenarios. Once the stressed balance sheet data is available, it is fed into the corporate rating model to derive stressed PDs (Probability of default) and eventually risk costs. Finally, the impact on the corporate portfolio is extrapolated to other portfolios by leveraging the internal E-score or country specific averages.

In the retail portfolio, the additional transition risk impact in the short-term stress scenario is covered via the macroeconomic models and the corresponding forecasts of the respective variables (economic growth, inflation, etc.). For the long-term resilience analysis, the PD & LGD models for residential mortgages have been extended to include the energy efficiency (EPC: Energy Performance Certificate) label awarded to the underlying collateral, while for the non-mortgage-backed loans, the PD and LGD macro models are modified to include energy prices as macro variables. Physical risks are captured in both exercises via their macroeconomic transmission channel and also affect the collateral values, where a heightening in physical risks would lead to higher LGDs.

Market risk focuses on credit spread risk derived from bond positions. Companies or industries that fail to adapt to a low-carbon economy may face stranded assets, leading to reduced revenues and higher credit spreads. These higher credit spreads results have significant implications for financial reporting under IFRS, including the valuation of financial instruments, recognition of losses, and impacts on capital.

In the assessment of operational risk related to climate scenarios, the Group recognizes the threat posed by missing, incomplete and/or inaccurate ESG data events, where the disclosed sustainability profiles or product characteristics do not accurately reflect underlying sustainability risks. Missing, incomplete or inaccurate ESG data can lead to client claims, regulatory fines, increased financing costs, and potential loss of future revenues. The financial repercussions of these risks manifest as direct costs reflected in the Profit and Loss (PnL) statement. To mitigate these risks, the Group is committed to enhancing transparency, conducting regular audits of its sustainability practices, engaging with stakeholders, and providing training on accurate disclosures accurate disclosures, thereby safeguarding its reputation and ensuring compliance with sustainability standards.

Results

The results of the integrated stress test, capturing both transition and physical risk effects enter the ICAAP framework. In economic perspective it is observed whether internal capital utilization is below Risk tolerance, whereby Internal capital requirements and Internal capital are stressed including short-term horizon C&E stress (up to three years). Furthermore, the climate risk stress test is one of the input parameters to the materiality assessment and complement the target and strategy selection.

In the 2025 second quarter exercise, the combined macroeconomic and climate risk stress test showed that over a three-year horizon no regulatory capital (CET1) ratios were breached. For the Group, the medium- to long-term resilience analysis for transitional and physical risk show a low risk level.

E1-2: Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Value chain

General framework

Policy	Code of Conduct
General objective	G1-1: Corporate culture
Related IRO	Climate change mitigation
Key contents	Code of Conduct is RBI Group wide policy which applies to all subsidiaries, including the Group. The Group cares about the environment – and therefore consider the environmental impact of our business activities. We give a preference to business with transformative and non-polluting technologies with the main aim to reduce greenhouse-gas emission and choose suppliers considering the environmental balance and related measurements. We work to conduct our operations in a safe manner that minimises negative environmental impact and reduces carbon emission. We expect our service providers and suppliers to adhere to our standards. We strive to do business with sustainable companies. The financing of or participation in any transactions or projects which put the environment at risk of lasting substantial detrimental effect (e.g. destruction of the rainforest, pollution of land, air or waters) are not in accordance with our business conduct. Staff members concerned shall think of the potential adverse environmental effects and associated potential risk of damage to our reputation in every decision regarding transactions or projects – especially when we provide financing
Value Chain / Own Operation	Downstream value stream
Affected Stakeholder	Customers
Other details regarding the policy	see chapter G1-1: Corporate culture

Lending business (on-balance)

Climate and Environmental Transition Policy

Policy	Climate and Environmental Transition Policy
General objective	Climate and Environmental Transition plan is RBI Group-wide policy which applies to all subsidiaries, including the Group. Operationalization of the Policy has been locally implemented through RBA Transition plan. With regards to the Climate and Environmental Policy, it provides guidance for business decisions in the non-financial corporations (NFC) segment, aiming to develop a portfolio aligned with a 1.5-degree pathway by 2030, including a 26.56% reduction in group-wide financed emissions by 2030, measured in financed emissions intensity.
Related IRO	Climate change mitigation, Energy
Key contents	The policy establishes a group-wide framework for decarbonizing RBI's non-financial corporations (NFC) portfolio by 2030, targeting a 26.56% reduction in financed emissions intensity. It defines a structured approach—including customer segmentation, emissions data sourcing, steering responsibilities, and integration into financial planning and reporting—ensuring regulatory compliance and strategic alignment with the EU's 1.5°C climate pathway.
Process for monitoring	Monitoring progress towards financed emissions intensity 2030 Group and country targets as well as yearly ambitions for 2026-2029 falls under the Sustainable Finance department at RBI AG, which is also a business owner of the RBI Group Climate and Environmental transition policy
Scope / Exclusions	The policy applies to non-financial corporations (NFC) segment in RBI AG and RBI Group entities, including Network Units and Austrian subsidiaries, which includes the Group.
Value Chain / Own Operation	Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Non-Retail Credit Risk Management, Retail Risk Management, Risk Controlling and Reporting, Corporate and Investment Products, Large Corporate and Mid Market Clients, Mass Banking, Procurement, Real Estate Management and Business Support, Human resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability, Markets and Investment Banking, SME Clients and Network
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	-
Consideration of key stakeholders	see above affected stakeholders
Availability to pot. stakeholders	see chapter Policy frameworks as governance instruments

Sector policies

Policy	ESG sectoral strategies
General objective	Identify the supportive, transformative, and restrictive criteria in the oil & gas, real estate & construction, and steel industries as well as define the principles, rules, and engagement criteria for such classifications. Support the implementation of qualitative targets relating to negative impacts on circular economy and climate change. Define customer and project-level criteria per sector to contribute to decarbonization.
Related IRO	Climate change mitigation, Energy
Key contents	The policy consolidates sectoral guidelines for oil & gas, steel, real estate and construction, including an oil & gas exclusion component. It establishes supportive, transformative, and restrictive criteria for these sectors to mitigate negative impacts from greenhouse gas emissions and improve resource efficiency. The policy defines customer and project-level criteria to support decarbonization and outlines engagement principles for clients across the value chain.
Process for monitoring	Compliance with the Group's policy is monitored monthly. In case of deviations, the relevant responsible unit, in this case Credit Risk Management is notified and negotiations are made to solve any breach.
Scope / Exclusions:	The policy is applicable for all group units involved in the lending business. The Bank's Credit Risk Management is accountable for the implementation of the policy.
Value Chain / Own Operation	Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Clients in the value chain
Most senior level responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	The policy is prepared based on the following regulatory and legal framework: • EU Taxonomy Regulation • The Paris Agreement • Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 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) • Alignment with EU/US/UK regulations
Consideration of key stakeholders	Non-Retail Credit Risk Management, Corporate and Investment Products, Large Corporate and Mid Market Clients
Availability to pot. stakeholders	This internal policy is available to all stakeholders involved through a RBI Group-wide database. The Oil & gas exclusion policy, a part of this policy, is also published externally. It can be retrieved through RBI Group's Fossil fuel exclusion policy (www.rbiinternational.com).

Business policy on thermal coal

Policy	Business policy on thermal coal
General objective	The policy aims to phase out financing for thermal coal by 2030 as part of climate mitigation efforts. It establishes rules for exiting thermal coal-related business while allowing transformation activities.
Related IRO	Climate change mitigation, Energy
Key contents	The policy sets exit criteria requiring companies to have a clear plan to leave the thermal coal sector by 2030 and maintain revenues from thermal coal at 25% or less to be considered acceptable. Additionally, it defines engagement guidelines for interacting with clients throughout the thermal coal value chain, supporting a structured approach to transition.
Process for monitoring	-
Scope / Exclusion:	The Group, when involved in risk related products, must comply with this policy.
Value Chain / Own Operation	Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Clients in the value chain
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	The policy is based on the following regulatory and legal framework: • The Paris Pledge for Action (United Nations Climate Change Conference) • Katowice Rulebook (24th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference, Conference of the Parties of the Climate Change Convention 2024), Katowice, December 2018 • United Nations Global Compact – Principles 7-9.
Consideration of key stakeholders	Non-Retail Credit Risk Management, Corporate and Investment Products, Large Corporate and Mid Market Clients
Availability to pot. stakeholders	The policy is internally accessible. The statement focusing on renewable energy and the phase out of thermal coal can be retrieved here (Focus on Renewable Energy and Coal Exit)

ESG Risk Framework

Policy	ESG Risk Framework
General objective	The policy aims to incorporate ESG-relevant topics into the organization's risk management processes. It promotes a comprehensive approach to identifying, measuring, and managing ESG risks and ensures these considerations are applied across all business lines.
Related IRO	Climate change mitigation, Energy
Key contents	The policy is supported by documents that detail specific processes and tools for ESG integration, including: • ESG process flow – inclusion of ESG within the corporate lending process • Sectoral strategies • Financed emissions calculations • ESG in corporate underwriting. Additionally, all related policies have defined monitoring processes to ensure proper application.
Process for monitoring	All the mentioned policies have a specific monitoring process, whereas the implementation of the overall framework is monitored directly with the Group on an annual basis.
Scope / Exclusion:	It is applicable to employees working within the risk area as well as those across all business lines.
Value Chain / Own Operation	Downstream value chain.
Affected Stakeholder	Credit Risk Management is accountable for the implementation of the policy.
Most senior level responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	The policy is prepared based on the following regulatory and legal framework: • ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks
Consideration of key stakeholders	Non-Retail Credit Risk Management, Retail Risk Management, Risk Controlling and Reporting, Corporate and Investment Products, Large Corporate and Mid Market Clients, Human resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability, SME Clients and Network, Compliance
Availability to pot. stakeholders	The policy is published internally in a group-wide database.

Process policies

The process policies are developed at RBI Group's level and are being implemented locally at the Group. They will be formally adopted gradually in next two years.

Policy	ESG process flow corporates
General objective	It provides an overview of the ESG related process steps in the corporate credit process, including definition of the clear process responsibilities of all lines of defense
Related IRO	CO ₂ emission reduction
Key contents	Process description, roles and responsibilities, criticality of ESG transactions
Process for monitoring	Via audit actions in the credit process
Scope / Exclusion:	All Group units involved in lending products must comply with this policy
Value chain / Own operations	Downstream value chain
Affected stakeholders	account managers, back-office officers, product managers, risk managers, credit analysts and portfolio managers
Most senior level responsible	In line with approval authority of credit transactions, up to Supervisory Board depending on size of credit limit
Reference to third party standards	ECB Guidance on climate related and environmental data, EBA GL 2020/06 Guidelines on Loan Origination and Monitoring
Consideration of key stakeholders	Non-Retail Credit Risk Management
Availability to pot. stakeholders	See chapter Policy frameworks as governance instruments

Policy on consideration of ESG risks in credit decision

Policy	ESG in Corporate Underwriting
General objective	It provides an overview of the ESG related process steps in the corporate credit process, including definition of the clear process responsibilities of all lines of defense
Related IRO	CO ₂ emission reduction
Key contents	The Group has set up a process to screen critical transactions from an ESG point of view, and to avoid business that is in conflict with the UN Global Compact. By joining the UN Global Compact, RBI endeavors to pursue the ten principles expressed by this initiative. They include the following environmental principles: • Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges. • Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and • Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies ESG criticality checks and ESG expert opinions are part of the ESG process flow for corporates. The ESG risk framework is set up to assess lending transactions that have the potential to negatively impact the environment or society, and hence could be considered critical (ESG-critical) from a sustainability viewpoint. The ESG expert opinions assess the ESG impact of the transaction and present the conclusion on whether the transaction should not be pursued from an ESG impact perspective. The recommendation also includes a qualitative assessment to ensure that ESG impacts are considered in lending decisions.
Process for monitoring	The manual has to be amended on a continuous basis to ensure that the most recent standards and aspects relating to ESG performance are covered.
Scope / Exclusion:	All RBI group including subsidiaries units involved in credit products must comply with this policy
Value chain / Own operations	Downstream value chain
Affected stakeholders	Non Retail credit risk
Most senior level responsible	In line with approval authority of credit transactions, up to Supervisory Board depending on size of credit limit
Reference to third party standards	EBA guideline 2020/06 – Loan origination and monitoring; Regulation 2020/852 – EU taxonomy; EBA Guideline 2025/01 on management of environmental, social and governance risks UN Global Compact

Credit process has been set in such a way that critical E considerations are properly reflected in credit decision making and that appropriate escalations are also in place. Independent impact evaluation is performed by the Non-retail Credit Risk Management department prior to critical transactions in order to balance both financial and non-financial risks.

ESG Rulebook

Policy	ESG rulebook
General objective	To help its customers improve their carbon footprint and make their transformation sustainable, RBI needs to be able to assess transactions and projects on the basis of ESG criteria and advise its customers accordingly. The ESG rulebook sets out Group-wide uniform definitions for sustainable customers and sustainable transactions within RBI. RBI aims to update the ESG rulebook regularly in order to reflect the latest market developments.
Related IRO	Adaption risks (natural and governance).
Key contents	The document describes the definitions, classification concept, roles and responsibilities as well as greenwashing prevention concept related to sustainable financial products as well environmentally responsible customers.
Process for monitoring	The monitoring and review of the document is performed in alignment with evolving business needs and market standards on a regular basis to ensure it remains current and fit for purpose.
Scope / Exclusions	Corporate customer segments
Value chain / Own operations	Downstream value chain
Affected stakeholders	All Group units involved in lending products must comply with this policy.
Most senior level responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	The document is based on the Loan Market Association guidelines, ICMA principles, the EU Taxonomy Regulation
Consideration of key stakeholders	See above Affected stakeholders
Availability to pot. stakeholders	See chapter Policy frameworks as governance instruments

RBI taxonomy rulebook

The taxonomy rulebook outlines the regulatory requirements of the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the respective implementing and delegated acts and how these need to be implemented in order to ensure regulatory compliance. The taxonomy rulebook thus provides the methodology for the disclosure of the proportion of financing provided by the Group which relates to economic activities that substantially contribute to the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy and fulfil the relevant technical screening criteria and minimum safeguards. The Group ensures that a financing flagged as taxonomy-aligned is classified in line with the requirements of the RBI taxonomy rulebook.

The policy concerns both the collection of disclosed counterparty KPIs regarding general purposes 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. Therefore, it must be considered by all employees involved in the assessment and flagging of taxonomy eligible and taxonomy aligned activities and the respective reporting of KPIs, in particular ESG Ambassadors,

Risk Controlling and Regulatory Reporting. The Group's KPIs calculation, such as Green Asset Ratio, is performed at RBI Group, and calculations are locally verified and adjusted if needed.

The Group is subject to the requirement to publish non-financial information pursuant to Article 19a and Article 29a of CSRD and consequently to the disclosure obligation as outlined in Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation and the respective delegated acts.

The assessment of exposures with known use of proceeds is supported by a taxonomy tool which is provided by RBI Group. In addition, respective training and support from RBI Group is provided to the Group in order to implement the taxonomy rulebook.

Own operations

The Group continuously strives to improve the main environmental parameters in the most relevant areas. In general, energy efficiency, renewable energy and environmentally friendly mobility are particularly important in the Group'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 Environmental Policy for Own Operations of the Group establishes a framework for managing material environmental impacts arising from its own operations and the upstream part of the value chain. The policy is based on RBI Group Environmental policy for Own Operations and aligned with RBI Group guidelines and regulatory requirements.

Policy	The Group Environmental Policy for Own Operations
General objective	The policy establishes a framework for managing material environmental impacts arising from own operations and the upstream value chain.
Related IRO	Climate change mitigation, Energy
Key contents	The policy defines objectives for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, optimizing energy consumption, and maintaining waste records, with an emphasis on transparency and accountability.
Process for monitoring	Real Estate Management and Business Support monitors energy consumption and GHG emissions, analyses progress towards reduction targets and proposes measures to reduce emissions and energy costs while improving the energy source mix. Progress is monitored through ESG Cockpit system, with annual reviews of targets and KPIs. Human Resources and Organisational Development and Sustainability inputs a portion of the data into ESG Cockpit coordinates the emissions management process and organizes the data for reporting.
Scope / Exclusions	Real Estate Management and Business Support, Human Resources and Organisational Development and Sustainability
Value Chain / Own Operation	own operation and upstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	employees
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	UNEP FI, UNGC
Consideration of key stakeholders	The active communication and involvement of stakeholders such as internal and external experts to inform the policy content, local Facility Management for implementation of actions, as well as local sustainability specialists to collect data and ensure regular adaptation, are part of the process.
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

E1-3: Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

Value chain

Corporate and institutional customers

Making RBI's balance sheet more Paris Agreement climate target fit while supporting its clients in their climate and environmental transition are key aims of group RBI's climate and environmental strategy and Group's sustainability strategy. This is achieved through utilization of various internal tools, involving conduct of a qualitative and quantitative assessment at portfolio, counterparty and transaction levels to identify sustainability risks and business opportunities. At the portfolio level, this includes strategic scorecard, materiality and impact analyses, financed emissions calculation, and climate stress tests as well as ESG budgeting. These assessments and analyses are carried out centrally in RBI for the RBI Group, including the Group.

These tools collectively enable the Group to comprehensively evaluate the sustainability performance and climate-related risks of its portfolio. The strategic scorecard provides an overarching framework for assessing ESG factors across business lines and countries, while materiality and impact analyses identify key sustainability issues and potential business opportunities. Financed emissions calculation quantifies the carbon footprint associated with the portfolio, supporting the alignment with climate targets. Climate stress tests simulate potential adverse scenarios, assessing portfolio resilience under different environmental conditions. ESG budgeting ensures that financial planning incorporates these insights, facilitating adaptive funding strategies, effective management of ESG key performance indicators, and alignment with RBI's long-term climate and sustainability commitments at both group and country levels, including the Group.

At the counterparty level, steering is performed through tools: clients clustering based on ESG scores and on the financed emissions intensity. Segmenting clients by ESG profiles and decarbonization efforts enables targeted engagement initiatives supported by sustainable finance products. Sector specific approaches are defined within the ESG sectoral strategies for oil and gas, real estate and construction and steel industries.

At the transaction level, ESG is embedded in the credit policy and lending process, with the requirements reflecting current ESG risk trends as well as ESG definitions for both customer and business transactions levels. Additional steering tools include the ESG management incentives and discounts programs, and ESG wholesale funding steering. This multi-level approach presents a coherent view of ESG risk management and strategic sustainability integration.

As this is an ongoing process, no specific time horizons are defined for completing this action. The Group participates in this process as a network Bank, taking into consideration local specific and legislation.

Sustainable financing

Providing sustainable financing generates added value for the Group's customers and supports a variety of societal activities that are suited to sustainable financing. The Group 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).

The Group's sustainable financing is directly aligned with its emissions reduction targets. All financed projects contribute to the Group's target that is part of RBI's transition plan and targets of reducing GHG emissions from its portfolio in line with adopted Group's transition plan and Group's sustainability strategy. Sustainable financing is not just an isolated initiative but a key pillar of the Group's portfolio decarbonizing. By prioritizing investments in low-carbon solutions, renewable energy, and energy efficiency, the Group is actively shaping the financial sector's role in achieving climate neutrality.

As of 31 December 2025, the total volume of sustainable financing (limited to financing with a positive impact on the environment and the climate and ESG-linked financing) for corporate and institutional customers at the Group was € 184,0 million (2024: € 189,6 million). Of this amount, customers have utilized all form offered financing lines, there was no unutilized line.

Sustainable financing – corporate and institutional customers

in € million	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
Financing with a positive impact on the environment and the climate	184	100 %	190	100%
ESG-linked financing	0	— %	0	0%
Subtotal (utilized line)	184	100 %	190	100%
Unutilized line	0	— %	0	0%
Sustainable financing	184	100 %	190	100%

Breakdown of sustainable financing by category:

in € million	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
Sustainable real estate	134	73 %	139	74
Renewable energy	14	8 %	12	6
Energy efficiency measures	16	9 %	18	10 %
Sustainable mobility	20	11 %	20	11 %
Water supply, sewage treatment and waste management	0	— %	0	0%
Sustainable forestry and farming	0	— %	0	0%
Manufacturing industry	0	— %	0	0%
ESG KPI-linked loans	0	— %	0	0%
ESG Rating-linked loans	0	— %	0	0%
Subtotal (utilized line)	184	100 %	190	100 %
Unutilized line	0	— %	0	0
Sustainable financing	184	100 %	190	100

The total volume of sustainable financing shown above relates solely to Group's corporate customers. As of 31 December 2025, there were no sustainable financing loans granted to institutional customers.

As this is an ongoing process, no specific time horizons are defined for completing this action.

Sustainable real estate

Real estate and construction are among the key industries closely monitored by stakeholders involved in the green economy and sustainable finance. The Group is dedicated to playing a role in this sector, which means it does not merely follow market trends but also develops sector-specific strategies that reflect its commitment to sustainability and responsible banking practices. The Group has included real estate & construction as part of its sectoral policy and has defined categories (supportive, transformative, restrictive) for the transition to a green economy. The policy defines engagement criteria based on ESG clusters and provides exposure at default (EAD) portfolio targets for 2025 and 2030 for construction, and 2025 for real estate. In order to monitor those targets, a monitoring tool was developed which shows the portfolio distribution. In case of deviation from the targets the tool notifies the relevant internal stakeholders. Together with these parties, measures to address the deviation are then developed.

The volume of financing utilized at the Group in the area of sustainable real estate was € 130.94 million as of 31 December 2025, (2024: 139.4). 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 71% of the total of € 184.0 million utilized in the Group as of 31 December 2025, (2024: 74%, respectively). The real estate projects included in the eligible green portfolio have lower energy consumption than the average level for real estate in the respective country. This leads to an annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 7,890.13 tCO₂ per year, according to the Bank's Allocation and Impact Report 2025 (on 30.4.2025.).

As this is an ongoing process, no specific time horizons are defined for completing this action.

Renewable energy

The volume of financing committed to renewable energy investment projects by the Group and utilized by corporate and institutional customers was € 12.26 million as of 31 December 2025 (2024: € 11.59 million).

According to the Bank's 2025. (on 30.4.2025.) Allocation and Impact Report, the renewable energy loan portfolio generated an estimated annual saving of 2,332 tCO₂ per million invested (2024: 16,397 tCO₂)

As this is an ongoing process, no specific time horizons are defined for completing this action.

Energy conservation and efficiency

The volume of financings committed to energy efficiency investment projects by the Group was € 15.99 million as of 31 December 2025 (2024 € 18.49 million), which, alongside a solid pipeline and significant demand growth expected, provides a good basis for future business development.

With the aim of supporting energy efficiency development, the Group plans to identify clients with CapEx needs that contribute the most to broad CO₂ reduction and avoidance. the Group aims to significantly contribute to the expansion of energy-efficient data centres and optical fibre networks.

As this is an ongoing process, no specific time horizons are defined for completing this action.

Electrification

The focus is on personal mobility devices, low carbon and zero direct emission vehicles as well as infrastructure dedicated to their operation, as well as electricity grids, electric utilities, and adjacent industries.

The volume of financings committed to sustainable mobility investment projects by the Group and utilized by corporate and institutional customers was € 20 million as of 31 December 2025 (2024: € 20 million). With a solid pipeline in place and strong demand on the horizon, the business is well-positioned to capitalize on future opportunities. To enable the electrification value chain, the Group is actively looking into opportunities from battery production to BESS projects and to continue the cooperation with the Group's industry specialists, specifically for automotive and utilities industries.

As this is an ongoing process, no specific time horizons are defined for completing this action.

Hydrogen and carbon capture

The Group plans to identify existing and new clients with refurbishment CapEx needs and review the market opportunities for hydrogen generation, pipelines, investment in the steel transition business and in the transportation sector (merchant hydrogen for industrial clients, fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEV) – hydrogen refuelling stations and even ports). As this is an ongoing process, no specific time horizons are defined for completing this action.

Sustainability in 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 offering to the Group's retail customers.

The Group's focus is on supporting its customers in their green transition and becoming their first choice for retail ESG products. RBI has developed solutions, which are also made available to the Group aimed at better assessing customers' carbon footprint and has provided products with an environmental and social impact that, allow retail customers to receive a superior supply of sustainability-oriented solutions. The Group 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 (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).

Prevention of greenwashing and negative ESG impacts

To address the topics of negative ESG impacts and greenwashing prevention within sustainable finance transactions, the Group has implemented different processes, which include the ESG expert opinion, and the greenwashing prevention check as well the establishment of an exclusion list of all corporate activities in which the Group 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

For ESG critical transactions, particularly projects where an ESG expert opinion has to be issued, 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 or not 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 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). For critical cases, the ESG expert opinion is issued by RBI Group's Sustainable Finance. At local level, the ESG expert opinion is issued by the local ESG experts under the guidance of the RBI Group's Sustainable Finance. 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.

Greenwashing prevention check

The Group has implemented a process to prevent greenwashing aligned with the ESG Rulebook. Under the greenwashing prevention check, the Group 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 Corporate Lending products department 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 the Group's involvement in sustainable finance products. The check is applied for all sustainable finance products. By involving the ESG experts in ESG transactions, the Group provides a further supervisory body to minimize greenwashing risks and contribute to greenwashing prevention.

ESG Ambassadors

It is key to raise awareness of ESG-related topics in the business units, to build up ESG knowledge internally and to ensure efficient cooperation within the Group. Accordingly, corporate and retail ESG Ambassadors have been established in the Group. Besides the basic ESG e-learning modules of RBI Group's ESG Academy, RBI Group provides business-specific training for the ESG Ambassadors on subjects such as EU Taxonomy compliance, ICMA bond standards, current developments, circular economy, as well as on the various ESG and sustainability-related products. In addition, ESG Ambassadors participate in monthly update calls to maintain a dialogue on ESG topics with the Group. During appointments with customers on the question of sustainable financing, the Group is supported by RBI Group. Through this close cooperation, the RBI Group standard is established for day-to-day business on the subject of sustainable financing in the Group.

Own operations

Environmental actions

A variety of options are available to enhance sustainability within the Group. These range from building management and energy reduction measures to increasing the share of material recycled and staging information campaigns for employees. The actions are designed to be implemented across all Group premises. Many of these measures are renewed every year, while others are ongoing processes, such as energy-efficient adaptations for heating and cooling systems.

Special focus is placed on energy saving and efficiency, which contributes significantly to climate protection while also reducing costs at the Group's sites. Bicycle storage facilities are available at all locations, supporting emission reduction efforts. Additionally, training courses and information platforms are provided to raise awareness of climate protection and strengthen the commitment to sustainability within the Group.

All actions in the environmental areas that are material to the Group are outlined in the overview below:

- External energy audit
- LED lighting
- Light sensors
- Evening/weekend mode for energy efficiency
- Computers/printers with energy labels
- Adaptations in heating/cooling systems
- IT equipment compliant with environmental standards
- Adjustments to building envelope for energy efficiency
- Purchasing renewable electricity
- Support for public transportation
- Bicycle parking spaces
- CO₂ reduction measures
- E-cars and hybrid vehicles
- Measures for reducing consumption
- Use of paper with an environmental label
- Waste separation
- Implementation of a waste management system
- Increase in recycling waste
- Measures for waste reduction
- Initiatives to reduce consumption, including employee training and intranet-based awareness campaigns.

These measures align with the Group's sustainability strategy and reinforce its commitment to reducing environmental impact while ensuring long-term operational efficiency. In 2025, the Group invested € 694 thousand in LED lighting and adaptations in heating/cooling system, € 538 thousand for energy-efficient IT equipment, and € 588 thousand in purchasing renewable electricity. Other measures are already implemented or will be implemented in future.

E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Value chain

Lending portfolio (non-financial corporations)

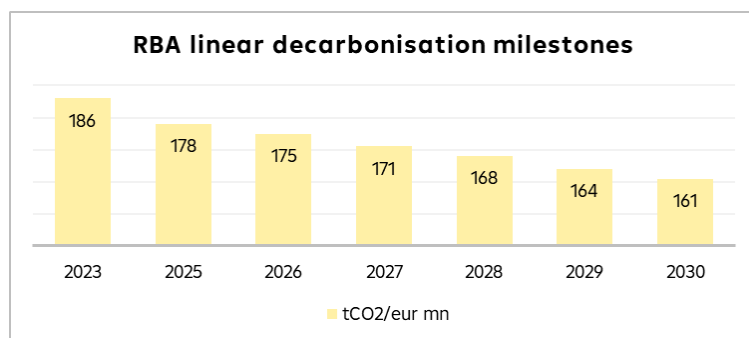
Target - non-financial corporations

100%
of the loan
portfolio¹

- Target to reduce the financial emission intensity by 13.2% by 2030
- Baseline year 2023
- Includes the counterparts scope 1 and scope 2 emissions

¹ Share of gross carrying amount

tCO₂e/mn



In 2025, the Group remains below the 2030 target. Given ongoing improvements in financed emission data quality from its customers and the inherent volatility of the underlying datasets, no adjustment to the 2025 target is performed at this time. However, the Group will continue to closely monitor emissions data throughout 2026 and keep any potential restatement of the target under active review.

The Group is committed to transparently reporting on progress in relation to its climate targets. In 2024, RBI published RBI Group-wide 2030 decarbonization targets for financed emissions for the first time, covering operations across the non-financial company portfolio, including the Group. This target provides a pathway for reducing operational greenhouse gas emissions in line with our climate ambition.

RBI is currently developing sector-specific transition pathways for its financed emissions in the carbon intensive sectors with focus on steel, oil and gas business, including the Group. This work is ongoing and builds on international frameworks and increasing data availability and robustness.

The Group's financed emissions targets are at the first stage set for non-financial corporations. When setting the targets, it is taken into consideration that scope 3 is more vulnerable to volatility and double counting; in that respect, targets are set including scope 1 and scope 2 of non-financial corporations at this time. This target was developed and tailored for the Group at the headquarters of RBI Group and subsequently adopted and implemented by the Group. This approach ensures alignment of strategies and practices across the entire RBI Group, while still adjusting these objectives to local conditions and requirements of the Group. While setting the target, the Group involved its Management Board to approve these targets which are adopted as the part of the Group's ESG Risk policy statement.

The RBI Group has adopted an Absolute Contraction Approach (ACA) to set emissions reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. The ACA reductions pathway, using 2023 as the base year, establishes Group's target value: 13.2% financed gross emissions reductions for the non-financial corporation's portfolio (Scope 3 Category 15 – Investments) by 2030. The emission targets are formulated such that they support / contribute to RBI's 2030 emission targets in line with the 1.5°C pathway to reach net zero in 2050. With its target the Group contributes to the achievement of the RBI's target value which is set at 26.56% financed emissions reductions for the non-financial corporation's portfolio, as stated in the following chapter. The pathway was derived based on 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 its climate change dashboard (NGFS phase 4 net zero orderly transition).

Pursuant to the target setting disclosed, in line with the 1.5°C pathway under the IPCC and in line with CSRD provisions, the Group will track and report its financed emissions and their intensity (in kgCO₂e/t €) in the next years to disclose how the portfolio is developing based on the initial settings towards the target year 2030.

Below is described the process and methodology of target establishment that was conducted at the RBI Group:

RBI Group sets the targets as 26.56% financed emissions reductions for the non-financial corporation's portfolio for the target year 2030. In setting its emission reductions targets, overall and by sector, RBI applied global decarbonization paths based on the portfolio approach. The cross-sectoral approach in modelling enables RBI to project its GHG emissions for the target year 2030, to be in line with the 1.5°C pathway required by CSRD.

RBI Group's approach for setting CO₂ emissions reduction targets is based on Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (the IPCC), the Emissions Gap Report (2023) by UNEP, Nationally Determined Contributions in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and National Energy and Climate Plans of the EU Member States submitted to the EU Commission, and Emissions Gap Report (2023) by the United Nations Environment Programme.

While setting its emission reduction target, RBI involved all stakeholders such as Corporate Business, Risk Management, and Sustainable Finance. The approval body for the target is RBI Management Board.

The process of target setting is defined in chapter E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation, and its major pillars are:

- Science-based approach compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5°C,
- Target setting is based on a diverse range of climate scenarios to detect relevant environmental, societal, technology, market and policy-related developments and determine decarbonization levers,
- RBI compares national pledges to net-zero pathways and (since, national pledges are often less ambitious than net-zero scenario decarbonization pathways), RBI applies net-zero scenario reduction pathways,
- As a starting point, RBI opted for the overarching target and set it for the non-financial corporations portfolio in line with the 1.5°C pathway,
- As a PCAF signatory, RBI discloses its financed emissions in GHG (CO₂e), and therefore, scenarios including GHG are of priority.

The major scenario RBI has chosen is the Net Zero Orderly Transition scenario of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). The NGFS develops its scenarios phase-by-phase, and RBI applied the scenario from Phase 4 to ensure year-on-year comparability, despite the transition Phase 5. RBI's choice, in line with the 1.5°C pathway requirement, has been the Net Zero Orderly Transition scenario which is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.4°C in line with AR6 of the IPCC.

RBI aimed to follow best practices and knowledge in the industry through this approach as it noticed that physical emission intensities, although widely used, do not guarantee the same percentage of decrease in financed emissions that employ a different metric (kgCO₂e/t Euro instead of e.g. kgCO₂e/kg steel). This method is used to avoid biases in estimation. Another advantage is lower volatility and comparability to the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) standards to date.

As the scenarios for decarbonization do not provide specific guidance for scopes other than Scope 1 (e.g. IEA NZE 2050), RBI Group applied a pro-rata decarbonization share for the other scopes. RBI also considers that Scope 3 is more vulnerable to volatility and double-counting. The volatility of Scope 3 is high, and movements between collected/disclosed data and PCAF data can be significant. Scope 3 emissions can vary widely based on external factors, making consistent target setting difficult. In addition, organizations often have limited control over Scope 3 emissions, which arise from the supply chain and product use. Overall, this leads to uncertain decarbonization paths and insufficient data availability for input materials and transportation, especially in complex emission intensive industries. In that respect, targets are set including Scopes 1 and 2. RBI Group remains committed to monitoring the feasibility of Scope 3 targets and will formally review their inclusion into reduction targets by 2030.

Retail Mortgage Loans

In 2024, RBI Group began calculating financed emissions for residential real estate, establishing a foundation for future emission target setting. In 2025, RBI Group continued to prioritize methodological stability and data quality, engaging with subsidiary banks in EU (including the Group) and assessing key drivers and uncertainties related to emission calculation. Special focus is on:

- enhancing the estimations for the non-EPC portfolio, which represents the majority,
- understanding the deviation of the national plans from the 1.5 -degree pathway to be able to set the appropriate target and actions for the transition to net-zero emissions by 2050.

RBI Group will continue to actively support green mortgage lending across its network banks including the Group - specifically, properties with high quality EPC grades, through pricing and other incentive mechanisms, while maintaining social inclusion by not restricting access for clients with lower-rated properties. For a better calculation of the financed emission by 2030, RBI Group will focus on EPC collection for the new mortgage lending. Upon the formalization of targets, the Group will locally implement and transpose the targets.

Own operations

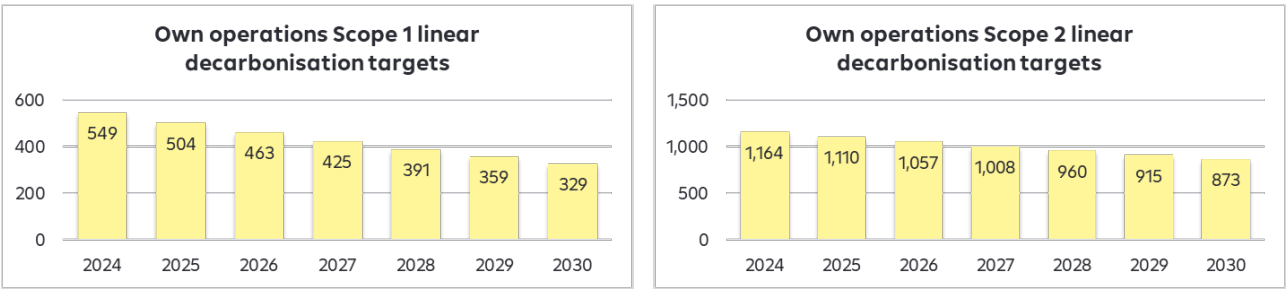
At the Group, 'own operations' cover the organisation's core activities, including its offices, buildings, employees, IT systems, and direct suppliers. These activities mainly affect the environment and society through how resources are used, the working conditions provided, and meeting compliance standards. When it comes to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Group's own operations contribute through actions such as using energy and travelling for business. Although these emissions negatively affect the climate, the overall impact is much smaller compared to the emissions from the Group's financed activities. Still, the use of renewable energy and efforts to boost energy efficiency play an important role in lessening the negative effects of these emissions.

For own operations, the CO₂ emission reduction targets are used to steer towards more sustainable business practices. The emissions generated consist of Scope 1 to 3 emissions and are displayed as well as calculated according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol standard in the ESG Cockpit software, developed by RBI Group and available to the Group.

For the target setting, the SBTi absolute emissions reduction approach 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°C pathway. Reduction targets for own operations were set for Scope 1 and 2 emissions to focus on the highest emission drivers, such as energy consumption, business travel, and waste as well as material usage.

In alignment with the 1.5°C target, RBI Group has set a reduction pathway of a 42% CO₂ emission reduction in scope 1 and 2 by 2030, with the base year 2024.

In alignment with RBI Group, the Group has set reduction of absolute scope 1 GHG emissions form own operations by 40% and scope 2 GHG emissions form own operations by 25% from 2024 base year.



E1-5: Energy consumption and mix

Own operations

The following table shows energy consumption from emissions from own operations. The Group's energy consumption compared to the previous year can be seen in the following table:

Energy consumption in own operations (MWh)

	2025	2024
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products (MWh)	-	-
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	1,126.85	1,214.97
Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	-	-
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)	-	-
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	2,949.48	4,732.76
Total energy consumption from fossil sources (MWh)	4,076.33	5,947.72
Percentage of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	37.28%	54.22%
Total energy consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	5.83	1,473.41
Percentage of energy consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	5.30%	13.43%
Fuel consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	-	-
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	6,626.21	3,321.24
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	225.919	227.98
Total energy consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	6,852.13	3,549.22
Percentage of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	62.67%	32.35%
Total energy consumption excluding nuclear (MWh)	10,928.46	9,496.95

E1-6: Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions

Value chain

The responsibility for financed GHG emissions calculation currently are at the RBI Group. Finalized calculations are then presented to the Group.

The methodology applied for calculation of financed GHG emissions (scope 3) is based on the PCAF standard – the most widely accepted, GHG Protocol-compliant standard for financed emissions calculations. For the 2025 year-end publication, the scope of calculations was enlarged by including the following for the first time:

- Historic collateral values are considered in the mortgage asset class calculation
- Vehicle loans are included in financed emissions calculation as general business loans.
- Avoided emissions exposure are included financed emission intensity calculation. This exposure is equivalent to zero emission operations and related zero financed emissions.

An overview of the asset classes in scope for the year-end 2025 calculations is provided below, with an indication of the coverage achieved in each asset class. Coverage of less than 100% is the result of data gaps or due to financed emissions calculations according to the PCAF not being applicable to a specific asset category.

Financed emissions asset distribution and coverage

in € million	Gross carrying amount		Covered by financed emissions		Covered by financed emissions %		Not covered by financed emissions		Not covered by financed emissions %	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Central banks	1,424	1,328	—	—	0.00%	0.00%	1,424	1,328	100.00%	100.00%
Central government	1,945	1,693	1,939	1,666	99.70%	98.36%	6	28	0.30%	1.64%
Credit institutions	405	336	85	114	21.07%	33.97%	319	222	78.93%	66.03%
Other financial corporations	56	61	48	41	86.41%	67.16%	8	20	13.59%	32.84%
Non-financial corporations	1,422	1,320	1,171	1,040	82.35%	78.84%	251	279	17.65%	21.16%
Households	2,412	2,181	1,008	893	41.79%	40.93%	1,404	1,288	58.21%	59.07%
Accumulated impairment	—	—	—	—	0.00%	0.00%	—	—	0.00%	0.00%
Accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	0.00%	0.00%	—	—	0.00%	0.00%
Financial assets excluding trading assets	7,663	6,919	4,251	3,754	55.48%	54.26%	3,412	3,165	44.52%	45.74%
Other balance sheet positions	509	395	21	17	4.11%	4.33%	488	378	95.89%	95.67%
Total assets	8,172	7,314	4,272	3,771	52.28%	51.56%	3,900	3,543	47.72%	48.44%

In total, the Group's financed GHG emissions calculations covered 52.3% of the Group's total assets. Covered exposures are defined as those gross carrying amounts which could be mapped to PCAF asset classes and for which calculation of financed emissions was performed successfully. PCAF asset classes cover exposures to loans and advances, debt securities and equity not held for trading from central banks, credit institutions, other financial corporations, non-financial corporations and household mortgage loans. 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 was used in the calculation where available. This data allowed a more precise assessment of financed emissions, but availability was still limited. For close to 28% of covered exposure in corporate PCAF asset classes, scope 1 and scope 2 financed emissions were calculated based on the data collected from customers, while the remain had to be estimated based on methodologies set out in the PCAF standard. The Group participates in an extensive data collection exercise in an effort to constantly improve the quality of its calculations. Estimates for customer scope 1 and 2 emissions were 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 was the PCAF database. The PCAF asset class of vehicle loans, which are non-material to the Group overall portfolio, was outside the scope of the calculations.

Avoided emissions were reported separately and were not added in total financed emissions; in line with the GHG Protocol, there was no netting with positive emissions from the portfolio. These are emissions that were avoided by investing in renewable energy projects, compared to the emissions that would have been created in the absence of the respective project.

The value for the PCAF data quality score, a measure of the quality of data used to estimate financed emissions, remained at a similar level of 3.5, which resulted from the aforementioned increased availability of customer-specific GHG emissions data, offset by the inclusion of mortgage loans into the financed emissions calculation. Further details on the level of the data quality are provided in the table below showing the results of the calculation on the level of the PCAF asset classes.

Sovereign emissions were calculated according to the PCAF standard using emission factors available in the PCAF emission factor database. Sovereign scope 1 production financed emissions were 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 was excluded in the second calculation. The results obtained amounted to 665.5 thousand tons of CO₂e if the net effect of Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry was included, and 831.5 thousands tons of CO₂e if these sectors were excluded. Emission factors were primarily sourced from the PCAF database and represent the emission intensity of the countries' respective economies (GDP expressed in purchasing power parity terms was considered for the first time in the 2024 reporting period). The high data quality score achieved reflected the good quality of the underlying data, obtained directly from the GHG inventories that countries regularly maintain. It is also important to highlight that, to some extent, the sovereign emissions can be expected to overlap with those of the Group's corporate portfolio, provided that activities at the source of the corporate emissions are located in countries and sectors covered by the national GHG inventories.

Financed emissions by PCAF asset classes

in € million	Gross carrying amount covered by emissions calculation		Financed emissions in thousand tCO ₂ e		Emission intensity tCO ₂ e/€ million		Weighted data quality (High = 1, Low= 5)	
			Scope 1, 2	Scope 3	Scope 1, 2	Scope 1,2	Scope 1, 2	Scope 3
	2025	2024	2025	2025	2025	2024	2025	2025
Business loans and unlisted equity	1,196	1,035	173	586	145	151	3.4	3.5
Listed equity and corporate bonds	73	127	6	47	81	22	3.1	3.1
Commercial real estate	107	84	4	—	34	39	4.0	0.0
Project finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Mortgages	978	881	22	—	23	24	3.5	0.0
Total	2,354	2,126	205	633	—	86	3.5	3.5
Project finance, electricity generation – avoided emissions	1,918	1,645	665	—	347	358	1.0	0.0
Sovereign – incl. LU	1,918	1,645	832	—	433	448	3.5	3.5
Sovereign – excl. LU	1,645	—	737	—	448	—	1.0	0.0

The table above shows the results of the Group's financed emissions calculations including customers' scope 3 emissions for the PCAF asset classes business loans and unlisted equity, listed equity and corporate bonds, and project finance. The Group would like to highlight that the scope 3 financed emissions imply double counting of emissions in a bank's own portfolio. This is because some of The Group's customers' scope 3 emissions will already be accounted for in the scope 1 and 2 of other Group's customers in cases where the latter have been part of the former's value chain – either upstream (as suppliers) or downstream (as customers).

The Group has been striving to stabilize the data quality, calculation framework and scope of own financed emission calculations. The Group also understands that the measure of PCAF data quality and the stability of financed emissions results have not been exclusively driven by own efforts but also reflect the soundness and comprehensiveness of the data the Group depends on, namely customers' own disclosures and external databases. The Group 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 shows the distribution of financed emissions by NACE sector classification within the PCAF asset classes of business loans and unlisted equity, listed equity and corporate bonds, project finance, and commercial real estate.

Financed emissions by NACE sector

in € million	Gross carrying amount covered by emissions calculation		Financed emissions in thousand tCO ₂ e		Emission intensity tCO ₂ e/ € million		Weighted data quality (High = 1, Low= 5)	
	2025	2024	Scope 1, 2	Scope 3	Scope 1, 2	Scope 3	Scope 1, 2	Scope 3
Manufacturing	376	340	82	348	218	925	2.9	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	305	300	37	142	121	464	3.4	3.5
Financial and insurance activities	118	140	—	1	1	5	4.0	4.0
Construction	91	56	3	16	36	193	4.0	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	84	77	4	20	53	416	3.2	2.7
Real estate activities	79	73	3	3	40	125	4.0	4.0
Administrative and support service activities	62	35	5	11	86	174	4.0	4.0
Accommodation and food service activities	59	51	1	5	20	82	2.9	2.9
Transportation and storage	46	34	9	13	195	290	3.9	3.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44	46	23	63	530	1,434	3.2	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	29	8	12	4	406	131	4.0	4.0
Information and communication	26	22	1	3	29	109	3.9	3.9
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	22	28	—	—	—	1	4.0	4.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	17	27	1	5	40	267	4.0	4.0
Other service activities	7	1	—	1	54	89	3.8	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	6	2	—	—	—	—	4.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	2	—	—	24	82	4.0	4.0
Education	1	1	—	—	83	130	4.0	4.0
Human health and social work activities	1	1	—	—	56	87	4.0	4.0
Mining and quarrying	—	1	—	—	721	272	4.0	4.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Total	1,376	1,246	183	633	133	499	3.4	3.5

In addition, distribution of the financed emissions calculation results is shown below distributed across the top ten countries of the Group by exposure.

Financed emissions by country

in € million	Credit exposure covered by emissions calculation		Financed emissions in thousand tCO ₂ e		Emission intensity tCO ₂ e/€ million		Weighted data quality (High = 1, Low= 5)	
	2025	2024	Scope 1, 2	Scope 3	Scope 1, 2	Scope 3	Scope 1, 2	Scope 3
Croatia	2,268	1,967	200	624	88	528	3.5	3.5
Slovenia	29	39	5	7	172	237	2.2	4.0
Hungary	24	24	—	2	19	66	1.5	1.5
Luxembourg	22	28	—	—	—	1	4.0	4.0
United States of America	8	11	—	—	2	10	4.0	4.0
Germany	1	18	—	—	6	2	4.0	4.0
Austria	1	27	—	—	7	3	4.0	4.0
Switzerland	—	2	—	—	11	2	3.8	4.0
North Macedonia	—	—	—	—	2	10	4.0	4.0
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	1	4.0	4.0
Rest of the world	1	10	—	—	7	10	4.0	4.0
Total	2,354	2,126	205	633	87	499	3.5	3.5

Own operations

Greenhouse gas emissions from own operations

Quantitative data relating to own operations was collected locally at the Group using the ESG Cockpit software. Total market-based CO₂e emissions for 2025 amounted to 2,431 tons (t) (2024: 3,969 t). Of this total, 462 tons or 19% of CO₂e emissions were attributable to scope 1, 581 tons (24%) to scope 2 (location-based) and 1,388 tons to scope 3 (57%).

The granularity of the available data is expected to increase in the coming years as suppliers are increasingly able to break down emissions attached to their services. Details regarding the scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of own operations can be found in the total greenhouse gas emissions table below. Data quality is collected on the basis of three grades: The best data quality is 1 (exact), followed by 2 (calculated) and 3 (estimated). No areas are classified in the lowest category 3 (estimated) in terms of their data quality.

Total greenhouse emissions in detail

	Base year 2024	2025	Change		2030	Annual % target/Base year
Scope 1 GHG emissions						
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	549.09	461.63	-87.46	-15.93%	329	-40.0%
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
Scope 2 GHG emissions						
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2,140.71	2,108.09	-32.62	-1.52%	0	0.0%
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	1,800.94	581.01	-1,219.93	-67.74%	873	-25.00%
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions						
Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	1,619.33	1,388.43	-230.9	-14.26%	0	0
1. Purchased goods and services	47.49	38.86	-8.63	-18.18%	0	0
1a Cloud computing and data centre services	0.09	3.8	3.71	4126.67%	0	0
2. Capital goods	614.95	198.18	-416.77	-67.77%	0	0
3. Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	844.71	935.86	91.15	10.79%	0	0
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	14.36	5.66	-8.7	-60.61%	0	0
5. Waste generated in operations	78.33	71.86	-6.47	-8.26%	0	0
6. Business travel	19.4	134.22	114.82	591.83%	0	0
7. Employee commuting	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
8. Upstream leased assets	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
9. Downstream transportation	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
10. Processing of sold products	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
11. Use of sold products	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
13. Downstream leased assets	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
14. Franchises	0	-	0	0.00%	0	0
15. Investments	612,234.26	837,965.59	225,731.33	36.87%	0	0
Total GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ e)	616,543.39	841,923.74	225,380.35	36.56%	0	0
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ e)	616,203.62	840,396.66	224,193.04	36.38%	0	0

GHG intensity per net revenue

GHG intensity per net revenue	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ e/€)	0.00284	0.00207
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ e/€)	0.00283	0.00207

The net revenues amounting to € 296.77 (2024: 298.28) million, which served as the basis for calculating the GHG intensity, are reported under operating income in the income statement of the consolidated financial statements.

E4 Biodiversity and Ecosystems

E4-1: Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model

Through its financing and investing activities, the Group facilitates the destruction of ecosystems and biodiversity loss. The Group advances responsible banking as a strategic direction and ambition. Prioritizing biodiversity is crucial due to its irreversible consequences and potential to create stranded assets, affecting investment stability. Transition plan for biodiversity and ecosystems has not been adopted and in line with it the Group did not conduct resilience analysis of its strategy and business model in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems.

E4-2: Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems

Value chain

Policy	Biodiversity policy
General objective	Defines RBI's vision and goals at a group level, including the Group, related to measuring, awareness, materiality assessment, and managing its dependencies and footprint related to biodiversity and ecosystem services. Aims to RBI contribution and clients engaging to enhance protection of natural capital and biodiversity, while acting in line with the Principles of Responsible Banking and UNEP FI.
Related IRO	Biodiversity and ecosystems
Key contents	The Policy aims to define scope, measure, assess materiality and set scope of acting, related to biodiversity dependencies and footprint of RBI portfolio, including the Group. Its part related to dependencies shall contain risk mitigation measures. Its part related to Footprint specify the scope of impact, denotes key awareness areas and sets direction towards minimizing negative and enhancing positive impact on biodiversity and natural capital, including the client engagement. With the later, the exclusion list has been defined for nature-harming activities, which RBI does not finance.
Process for monitoring	Policy is based on science-based approach to biodiversity dependencies and footprint measurement. Key methods and tools are based on PBAF; Tools include ENCORE for dependencies and EXIOBASE for footprint assessment.
Scope/Exclusion	Exclusion list specified in the Biodiversity Policy for a range of activities that produce significant negative impact on natural capital and biodiversity
Value chain/Own operation	Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholders	Customers
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	UNEP FI, PRB; EBA Guidelines for ESG Risk Management
Consideration of key stakeholders	-
Availability to pot. stakeholders	see chapter Policy frameworks as governance instruments

RBI Group aims to be aware and act efficiently to mitigate risks stemming from ecosystem services exposure, as well as maximize positive and minimize negative impact on nature, biodiversity and ecosystem services. By following its Biodiversity policy RBI Group aims to carry on its business with full responsibility related to nature and biodiversity, and work towards the rights of society for all ecosystem service's types: supporting, provisioning, regulating and cultural.

As a member of RBI Group, the Group follows RBI Group approach to the greatest possible extent, taking into account local considerations and regulation. RBI Group's Biodiversity Policy has been adopted in 2025 in its first version and is currently undergoing development in line with the availability and enhancement of the tools and methods for measuring dependencies and impact, assessment of materiality, and possible future RBI Group goals and targets related to climate, environment and nature.

E4-3: Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems

Currently, there are no actions directly related to biodiversity and ecosystems.

While acting in the frame of PRB, RBI Group aims to take actions to minimize and reverse biodiversity loss, and to pursue recovery of nature for the benefit of environment and society. Upon the adoption of the policy, the corresponding measures will be developed and localized to the Group context. To support this, a number of key pillars are highlighted in RBI Group's Biodiversity policy:

- Key definitions and targets
- Assessment of RBI Group portfolio dependencies from ecosystem services, creating biodiversity risks awareness
- (A Heat Map) depicting riskiness of RBI Group exposure versus the ecosystem services in various sectors
- Assessment of materiality of these risks and setting mitigation measures for management of these risks
- Defining the Exclusion list for activities harmful for biodiversity and nature, which RBI Group does not finance
- Assessing the biodiversity impact (footprint) of RBI Group portfolio in sector-region clusters, and assessing of materiality of biodiversity footprint at the RBI Group level
- Setting up respective awareness within the RBI Group, and defining a roadmap for nature protecting actions, including own operations and client engagement

E4-4: Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

Targets will be set in accordance with the RBI Group focus on developing biodiversity-related targets and roadmap.

In 2025, RBI Group has completed measurement and created awareness of its dependencies (risks) related to ecosystem services, as well as a set of measures for mitigation and management of these risks. These results, combined with the second stage of measurement (footprint analysis) will be used for setting biodiversity targets and a roadmap of actions in the future for the RBI Group, including the Group as a subsidiary.

E4-5: Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change

Downstream Value chain

Completion of its biodiversity footprint estimation and assessment of impact materiality on ecosystem services will be the ground for RBI Group to develop the set of metrics and steer on them in its biodiversity goals setting, including the Group. These processes took a start in 2025 and are set to be finalized in 2026.

E5 Resource use and circular economy

E5-1: Policies related to resource use and circular economy

Value chain

In 2025, The Group adopted local Sustainability Strategy, in line with RBI Group's Climate and Environmental Business Strategy (CEBS). In line with RBI Group direction, the Group has a clear goal of supporting customers financing their sustainable transformation, which includes circularity, and also climate mitigation and adaptation, as well as biodiversity.

The ambitions and actions for the central topics of climate stability and circularity were defined by the business areas. These were implemented in RBI Group sectoral business policies such as oil & gas, steel and real estate & construction.

Also, the RBI Group has also been working on (re)defining its approach to industries with high CO₂ emissions and/or high negative impacts on circularity and biodiversity by further developing sector-specific Group policies.

E5-2: Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy

Value chain

From a steering perspective, the E-score (an important component of the total ESG score) is already reflected in how the Group clusters its customers. The Group has therefore set up the underwriting process to include the ESG component.

To improve data collection in this area, circularity is included in the ESG questionnaire as one of the main environmental aspects.

E5-3: Targets related to resource use and circular economy

Value chain

The Group is guided by the EU Taxonomy framework with regard to goal of Transition to a circular economy. It aims to leverage the opportunities presented by the circular economy, and explore financial incentives and support mechanisms, to facilitate this transition to a green economy.

The Group did not set targets on portfolio level related to resource use and circular economy.

E5-4: Resource inflows

Value chain

The Group does not engage in manufacturing activities. The impact of the Group's loan portfolio on resource use and circularity is analysed using the UNEP FI impact analysis tool and are driven by portfolio share on industry related to real estate activities, manufacture of fabricated metal products and related service activities, manufacture of food products. These three sectors impact on resource intensity, which is linked to both resource inflows and outflows in the ESRS standard.

E5-5: Resource outflows

Value chain

In line with ESRS E5-5 disclosure requirements, the Group does not engage in manufacturing activities; however, resource outflows and waste-related aspects are relevant through its financed portfolio, as it provides financing to clients whose operations involve such processes.

> Social information

S1 Own workforce

The own workforce includes employees (referred to as employees in the ESRS) and non-employee employees (referred to as non-employee in the ESRS). The Group's objective is to be an attractive employer and have a high-performing culture. The pillar of people and culture contains in detail the strategic initiatives designed to equip managers to become conscious and effective leaders, to strengthen a collaborative and customer-centric culture, to ensure the right capabilities for now and for the future, to offer a sustainable and fair reward and recognition system, to be an authentic and distinctive employer, and to provide meaningful careers and growth. The importance of the own workforce for own operations is evident in the fact that the RBI Group's Strategic Roadmap for 2024 and 2025 includes RBI Group's approach towards its own workforce (hereinafter people and culture) as a distinct point, including the The group.

The Group undertakes strong efforts to have satisfied, motivated and healthy employees, to achieve continued success. Since working in banks is subject to high regulatory requirements, attention must be focused on well-qualified and well-trained staff who can successfully complete their assigned tasks. The Group strategically positions itself as a learning organization, recognizing that continuous employee development and learning is essential for maintaining high standards.

ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders

The Group recognizes that respecting the rights and needs of its employees is integral to the company's strategic goals and overall business approach. The organization invests in continuous research, such as employee satisfaction surveys, and actively integrates the feedback to adapt its human resources strategy—for instance, by considering workforce interests and suggestions when refining the home office model and wellbeing initiatives. All employees are covered by a collective agreement, ensuring that their interests and viewpoints are strongly represented through collective bargaining. The findings and reports from these surveys and initiatives are regularly presented to Management, driving ongoing improvements and fostering a supportive, inclusive environment.

ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Although the majority of employees have an employment contract with the Group, there are individuals who do not have an employment relationship with the Group but still provide services to the Group (non-employees). They primarily assist with project-related tasks or in times of temporary staffing shortages. A distinction is made between non-employees who come to the Group under a service contract between the Group and another company to provide the services defined in the service contract.

The majority of employees at the Group are employed under permanent employment contracts (with six months probation period in principle), although in exceptional cases the Group can enter into fixed term contracts.

Proportion of fixed-term contracts to non-fixed term contracts is consistently below five per cent in the Group.

Additionally, in the Group, all social benefits are offered to all the employees, regardless of the type of contractual relationship with only students being excluded from the benefits offered. However, they are entitled to meals, annual leave, and other absences under the national labor law.

In identifying the actual and potential negative impacts on the Group's own workforce, characteristics related to employee diversity and the existing employment contract models were considered to reflect possible implications connected to such characteristics.

Positive and negative impacts (own operations)

The importance of the own workforce for the own operations of the Group is evident in strategic approach which includes approach towards its own workforce (hereinafter people and culture) as a distinct point in addition to sustained growth, customer centricity, efficiency, and speed and adaptability. The Group impacts on its workforce is closely linked to its strategy and business model, with employees being key stakeholders in the credit institution's operations. As a result, the impacts on the Group's employees are deeply rooted in the company's strategic framework and decisions. This means that when creating a strategy and making business decisions, the needs, well-being and development of employees are regularly taken into account.

Although the Group did not identify significant risk and opportunities related to own workforce, it recognizes dependency on its workforce which is closely linked to credit institution business model itself. The Group has the objective to be an attractive employer and have a high-performing culture. The pillar of people and culture contains in detail the strategic initiatives designed to equip managers to become conscious and effective leaders, to strengthen a collaborative and customer-centric culture, to ensure the right capabilities for now and for the future, to offer a sustainable and fair reward and recognition system, to be an authentic and distinctive employer, and to provide meaningful careers and growth.

The Group is aware that employees are its greatest asset. Continued success can only be achieved with satisfied, motivated, and healthy employees. Since working in banks is subject to high regulatory requirements and requires highly qualified employees, attention must be focused on well-qualified and well-trained staff who can successfully complete their assigned tasks. As a learning organization, the Group is aware that continuous development is necessary to maintain high standards. Below are listed all material IROs, organized in the Group's topic clusters related to the workforce and disclosed based on subsubtopics.

The Group recognizes that positive and negative impacts related to its own workforce both stem from and are closely linked to its strategy and business model. Given the central role of human capital in delivering core banking services, these workforce-related impacts also inform and drive necessary adjustments to the Group's strategy and business model over time. Furthermore, the Group continuously evaluates the significant risks and opportunities arising from its workforce dependencies to maintain alignment with its strategic objectives and ensure long-term resilience.

The identified material negative impacts are not systemic in nature nor are they a result of individual incidents. More information on identified material impacts, risks and opportunities please refer to the chapter ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model.

Furthermore, the identified material positive impacts are a result of the overarching Group's business model and strategy, and its effects on own workforce. In line with relevant internal policies and procedures, the Group has defined actions and measures (for more information please refer to the chapter S1-4 chapter) with regards to the Diversity, equity and inclusion, Employee development, Employee involvement, Employee Relationships and Health. Identified material impacts on own workforce are not a result of transition plan implementation.

S1-1: Policies related to own workforce

In the following paragraphs, the Group focuses on all policies related to the topic of own workforce which are part of own operations. Further information on monitoring of the policies and how the Group's policies are made available to key stakeholder groups can be found in the chapter Policy frameworks as governance instruments. The following chapter describes the Group's policies regarding material impacts, as detailed in ESRS 2 SBM-3.

The Group's Code of Conduct and Human Rights Policy emphasizes the importance of human rights due diligence, risk assessment, and the integration of human rights considerations into business operations. The Policy considers respect for the human rights of employees, engagement with employees, and measures to provide remedy for human rights impacts. This Policy aims at the elimination of discrimination and harassment and cover the following grounds for discrimination: racial and ethnic origin, colour, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, religion and political opinion. Furthermore, they commit to include people from groups at particular risk of vulnerability and mention the procedures to ensure discrimination is prevented.

Code of Conduct

Policy	Code of Conduct
General objective	see chapter G1-1: Corporate culture
Related IRO	Secure employment, Working time, Collective bargaining,, Work-life balance, Health and safety, Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value, Diversity
Key contents	One of the most important Group's frameworks is the RBI Code of Conduct (see chapter G1-1: Business conduct policies and corporate culture more information on Code of conduct). The Code of conduct describes the Group's culture for equal treatment and opportunities for all employees. It mentions on areas like fair employment practices, no discrimination or harassment and no violence and that the Group respects the laws, regulations and rules in line with international standards in relation to human rights (e.g. Fundamental Principles of the International Labor Organization), freedom of association, equal employment opportunities as well as prohibition of forced, compulsory or child labour. The Code of Conduct states that any form of discrimination (for example, on account of age, ethnicity, religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation or disability, political or other opinion or (sexual) harassment are inconsistent with maintaining an integrating work environment in which staff members can reach their highest levels of individual productivity and the Group's business goals. Furthermore, the Code of Conduct states that the Group encourages its employees to act proactively and constructively address changes that may impact their work and anticipate these changes whenever possible. The entire Group's workforce is encouraged to express their professional opinion or judgment on matters within their respective responsibility. The Code of Conduct also mentions that the Group enables channels for the exchange on relevant topics between the staff and the Management Board. Regarding work-life balance, the Code of Conduct states that the Group wants to be a group of companies that enables its employees to have a good balance between working hours and private life and ensures that any potential negative impact that an unhealthy work-life balance could cause is minimized. The Code of Conduct considers respect for the human rights of the people in its own workforce. Furthermore, the Code of Conduct aims to eliminate any form of discrimination (i.e. on account of age, ethnicity, religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or political or other opinion). It further states that harassment is incompatible with the Group work environment and promotes equal opportunities. Additionally, the Code of Conduct mentions enabling channels for exchange on relevant topics. The monitoring of the Code of Conduct is mentioned in chapter G1-1: Corporate culture Code of Conduct specifically covers the topic of occupational health and safety. Based on that the Group has a workplace accident prevention system declared in the Health and Safety Rulebook. The Group established relevant committee and representatives to comply with legally mandated occupational safety and health standards. The resulting measures apply to all Group's employees. In addition to the legally mandated health care measures, numerous additional programs are offered. The Occupational Health and Safety Rulebook is available to all employees in the Group business policy documents.
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations
Affected Stakeholder	employees
Reference to third party standards	Fundamental Principles of the International Labour Organization
Consideration of key stakeholders	Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability, Compliance
Availability to pot. stakeholders	see chapter Policy frameworks as governance instruments

Human rights policy

Policy	Human rights policy
General objective	The Human rights policy is adopted at the Group, and it is based on the framework from RBI's Human rights policy. The human rights policy establishes a framework for managing human rights and ensures compliance with the human rights standards as defined by the UN and in Europe by the EU. The policy outlines the bank's commitment to respecting, promoting, and fulfilling human rights within its sphere of influence
Related IRO	Secure employment, Collective bargaining. Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value, Diversity
Key contents	The Human rights policy emphasizes the importance of human rights due diligence, risk assessment, and the integration of human rights considerations into business operations. It also includes mechanisms for grievance and remediation, promoting a culture of respect and accountability. The policy is a continuously evolving working and learning process that takes the new EU regulatory requirements as the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (including Annex Regulation (EU) 1893/2006) into consideration and aligns itself to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Human rights policy sets out values, areas of impact and influence, as well as responsibilities in relation to its human rights responsibilities in accordance with the RBI Code of Conduct. Related to own workforce, the 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 exchange on relevant topics between employees and the Management Board. Adjustments to existing processes, as well as tasks including the allocation of responsibilities, are aligned and coordinated within the work of the Group's Human Rights Subcommittee, which operates under the Sustainability Committee. The policy outlines that the Group strives to respect, fulfill and promote the principles of non-discrimination, labor law standards, collective bargaining agreements and social dialogue. The acceptance of differences with regard to age, ethnicity, religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or political or other opinion is central to the creation of an inclusive business culture that aims at the reduction of barriers and inequalities in career paths 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' fundamental rights. In addition, there are the updates from the CEO calls for an exchange on relevant topics between employees administrative bodies, which ensures and promotes compliance with the above requirements. By joining the UN Global Compact, RBI has expressed its commitment to pursue the ten principles, including the Group. These include supporting the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor and the abolition of child labor. The Group's Human Rights Subcommittee is led by the Sustainability Team, which also monitors the progress of this Policy's implementation, facilitates discussions on critical issues, and, if necessary, proposes topics for escalation to the Management Board for final decision-making. The scope of such policy covers own operations and the value chain for the whole Group.
Process for monitoring	The policy is reviewed at least yearly. The individual implementation steps are reviewed on a regular basis to assess their suitability for the achievement of the policy's objectives. The review's findings form the basis for the adaption of current subtargets and other measures.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	The scope of this policy covers our own operations and the value chain for the entire Group.
Affected Stakeholder	Employees, customers, vendors, other business partners
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	• 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 Labour Organization (ILO) • the European Convention on Human Rights, • the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive • the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (including Annex Regulation (EU) 1893/2006) • the minimum social safeguard principles of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.
Consideration of key stakeholders	The Group's Human Rights Subcommittee
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

Topic specific policies

Diversity, equity and inclusion policy

The Group follows RBI Group approach to the greatest possible extent whilst taking into account local regulatory considerations. The Group has adopted new and improved Group Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Policy in 2025. Key elements of the policy are aimed at eliminating discrimination and harassment, ensuring equal opportunities, and advancing diversity and inclusion. It explicitly addresses discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin, colour, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, and any other forms covered by EU and national regulations. Policy also makes sure to support and include individuals from particularly vulnerable groups within its workforce, affirming its dedication to inclusion. Additionally, the Group has implemented clear procedures to prevent, mitigate, and address any instances of discrimination, while continually promoting diversity and inclusion across the organization.

Policy	Group's Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Policy
General objective	The policy aims to give general guiding principles for and explain the role of diversity, equity and inclusion throughout the entire employee lifecycle. It clearly states that diversity, equity, and inclusion should create a supportive work environment at all stages—starting from onboarding, through development and promotion, to exit.
Related IRO	Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value, Diversity
Key contents	The policy outlines attitudes, roles and responsibilities related to diversity and sets principles for implementing a diversity and inclusion strategy across the Group. Diversity Officers are nominated to design and implement a local Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy. It's states that every affected unit should promote awareness and actively work to eliminate any prejudice, discrimination, or negative attitudes based on gender, parental status or caregiver responsibilities, age/generation, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, sex characteristics, race, colour, ethnic origin, social/economic class/property, first language, religion, belief, nationality, place of birth, migration status, disabilities, impairments, chronic diseases, developmental disorders, mental health and/or physical issues. The policy also includes the gender targets for the top management and mentions the affected roles and their responsibilities. Furthermore, the policy stipulates that all employees who feel the policy is not being adhered to can and should report this (anonymously if desired) through various channels (Whispli, Diversity Officer, Worker Dignity Protection Officers) To ensure compliance with the policy, it is also stated that all ESRS metrics will be reported.
Process for monitoring	Policy is reviewed on annual basis for relevance and compliance with legal regulations
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations
Affected Stakeholder	Employees
Most senior level of responsible	Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability
Reference to third party standards	• Anti-Discrimination Act • Labour Act
Consideration of key stakeholders	Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible.

Local Remuneration policy - Total Rewards Management policy of the Group

Policy	Local Remuneration policy – The Group's Total Rewards Management
General objective	The policy provides with general and special remuneration principles applicable to the Group, including rules and regulations to align market adequate compensation, fringe benefits and recognition according to the Total Rewards Approach to establish a Framework for remuneration policies and practices.
Related IRO	Secure employment, Collective bargaining, Work-life balance
Key contents	The policy aims to foster the development, satisfaction, and loyalty of the Group's 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 full flexible variable remuneration policy including the possibility of no variable remuneration while still providing financial security to the employees. The policy is regularly reviewed and requires approval from the Management Board, the Supervisory Board, and the Remuneration Committee. Any changes to the policy are made locally, however final approval must be obtained from the Group Human Resources representatives.
Process for monitoring	The policy is reviewed regularly, at least annually, and adjusted as necessary to reflect any changed circumstances.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations
Affected Stakeholder	Employees
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	Based on the following legal • Croatian National Bank's Decision on staff remuneration (NN, No. 31/2017.), • Croatian Labour Act (NN 93/14, 127/17, 98/19, 151/22, 46/23, 64/23), • Croatian National Bank's Decision on remuneration policies and practices related to the provision of banking products and/or services to consumer, • Capital Requirements Directive 2013/36/EU as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/878 (CRD), • Capital Requirements Regulation 575/2013 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 (CRR), • EBA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under Art 74(3) and 75(2) of Directive 2013/36/EU (EBA/GL/2015/22), • Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 604/2014 on Identified Staff Identification, • FMA Circular Letter Principles for Remuneration Policy and Practices of January 2018, • FMA Circular Letter on the problem of conflicts of interest in relation to certain systems of remuneration dated 2 April 2014, • the ESMA Guidelines on remuneration policies and practices (MiFID) (ESMA/2013/606), • MiFID II: EU Directive 2014/65/EU; Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565; • Securities Supervision Act (WAG), • EBA Guidelines on remuneration policies and practices related to the sale and provision of retail banking products and services (EBA/GL/2016/06).
Consideration of key stakeholders	Human Resources and Organizational Development, Legal, Compliance
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible.

Group Learning development and talent management policy

Policy	Learning development and talent management policy
General objective	The policy defines the key rules for learning, development and talent management within the Group.
Related IRO	Training and skills development
Key contents	Based on RBI Group's direction, the Group has transposed Group Learning development and talent management policy through locally implemented internal procedures: Education of RBA employees and Talent management – the process of managing employees with high developmental potential. The policies define the key rules for learning, development and talent management. By following the policies the Group supports each manager and employee in acquiring and constantly upgrading the necessary skills and know-how to perform well in his or her current job, deliver optimum results, reduce business risk, and get ready for a possible future job within the organization. The Group is obligated to ensure a consistently high quality of staff qualification. The following governance rules apply. Professional or leadership development programs and initiatives that are requested, initiated and approved at the RBI Group's level and must be executed locally at the Group. Executive development is responsibility of the RBI Group, which provides Management Board Members and Management Board potentials and leaders (Management Board members and the second tier of management who have full management responsibilities and make decisions for the whole organization or a business unit) with suitable learning and development offers for mandatory and/or voluntary participation.
Process for monitoring	The policy is reviewed regularly and adjusted as necessary to reflect changed circumstances.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations
Affected Stakeholder	Employees
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	–
Consideration of key stakeholders	–
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

Performance management

Policy	Performance Management
General objective	The policy gives a framework for structure and process to ensure a standardised Performance Management process in order to support the long-term strategy and short time business goals of the Group
Related IRO	Training and skills development
Key contents	Based on Group's Performance management policy, the Group has adopted Internal Procedure for Performance Management at the Group. Performance management as a process aims to enable all employees to perform at their best and to grow to their full potential, thereby assuring the future success of the company. It also ensures that all employees are clear about their expected contributions and that these are aligned with the overall targets of the organization. Performance management practice is built upon an environment of trust, and the performance management process in the Group 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 Raiffeisen's, positive future development in a changing business world. The guiding principles of performance management are based on the corporate values and on the RBI Code of Conduct. In the document we define which employees should have a Performance Appraisal (PA), and ultimately about 40% of the bank's employees have defined and completed PA forms. It should also be noted that performance management, in addition to the annual system, is conducted through monthly and quarterly reward models for a portion of employees. These specially constructed reward models apply to employees in business networks, contact centers, collections, and operational services. In these reward models, elements of "what I do" and "how I do it" are also present. Employees participating in these models have the opportunity to achieve monthly or quarterly rewards depending on goal attainment. These models follow all guidelines of good remuneration policies to minimize the risk that the reward system could harm the client. Approximately 40% of the bank's employees are covered by such reward models, the detailed description and targets are defined in individual business units' decisions.
Process for monitoring	The policy is reviewed regularly, and adjusted as necessary to reflect changed circumstances
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations
Affected Stakeholder	Employees
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	• Capital Requirements Directive IV • EBA Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Policies
Consideration of key stakeholders	Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible, The document is published in the formal organizational database, where all relevant documents adopted by the Management Board are also available.

Privacy

The Group has not identified any material IRO with regards to the privacy of own employees, however, the Group aligns with legal regulations regarding data and privacy protection for its workforce. The Group has established the Employee Personal Data Processing Rules, a GDPR-compliant rulebook specifically designed for employees and candidates for employment. This document clearly explains type of personal data collected, the legal basis for its processing, and how it is managed, in a simple, easily understandable and accessible format to the average employee. For individuals other than own workforce, there is a separate data protection policy. More information can be found in section Data protection policy.

Management of internal violations - principles and guidelines

Policy	Management of internal violations – principles and guidelines
General objective	The policy offers clear principles for the management of internal violations as part of RBI's risk management strategy.
Related IRO	Working time, Health and safety, Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value, Diversity
Key contents	the Group is within the scope of the RBI Group guideline Management of Internal Violations – Principles and Guidelines. In accordance with the Work Regulations, the process for handling complaints related to dignity protection is outlined, with detailed provisions on the matter. The process is managed by two Confidential persons for the protection of the dignity of employees (male and female), who specialize in addressing such concerns. The guideline offers clear principles for the management of internal violations. Guidelines are applicable on all of the workforce members. The guideline's 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 RBI • Communication of RBI's principles on managing internal violations The line manager together with the relevant internal policy owner is responsible for ensuring that violations against the Code of Conduct or employee duties are reported to compliance violations cockpit, including assessment of the severity of the violations and taking risk-based actions. Violations relate to work-related incidents according to the internal classification of violation type, which according to the Code of Conduct are discrimination, harassment or violence or endangering occupational health and safety. Additionally, for cases related to discrimination and harassment (including mobbing), Commissioners for the Protection of Workers' Dignity are authorized to receive and resolve cases of discrimination and Mobbing and during that process play a crucial role in handling reports and supporting affected employees. The internal policy owner is obligated to continuously monitor violations on a frequent basis.
Process for monitoring	Compliance is obligated to continuously monitor violations on a frequent basis.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own Operation
Affected Stakeholder	Employees, line managers
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	–
Consideration of key stakeholders	Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability, Disciplinary Committee
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

The Group's Collective agreements

Policy	The Group's Collective agreement
General objective	The main objective of the company agreements is to offer working conditions with flexible working hours, primarily to counteract overwork and stress with flexibility, and to adapt working hours as best as possible to the needs of employees.
Related IRO	Secure employment, Collective bargaining, Work-life balance, Working time, Health and safety
Key contents	There is no policy regarding collective bargaining. The Group aligns with legal regulations. Although there is no specific policy regarding collective bargaining, the Group has implemented a collective agreement that includes regulations regarding working time, such as the variable working time frame, overtime, rest periods and time recording, all in accordance with national legal regulations - Croatian Labour Act). The collective agreement supports working conditions with flexible working hours, primarily to counteract overwork and stress with flexibility, and to adapt working hours as best as possible to the needs of employees. Additionally, the RBI Code of Conduct mentions the importance that employees are enabled to have a good balance between working hours and private life. The collective agreement on social benefits for the head office regulates social benefits for employees such as the Group health insurance subsidy, conditions for discounted banking terms and the Christmas gift. The collective agreement in the Group was adjusted in 2025 and resulted in increases in social benefits.
Process for monitoring	The policies are reviewed regularly, at least once a year and adjusted as necessary to reflect changed circumstances and legal changes.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own Operation
Affected Stakeholder	Employees
Most senior level of responsible	Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability.
Reference to third party standards	Croatian Labour Act
Consideration of key stakeholders	Union representatives
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

S1-2: Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts

Employee participation is of great importance for the Group as well as for the employees. Capturing the mood among employees and their needs offers an opportunity to address these, reveal potential 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 the Group, there are several options to ensure employee participation. This engagement is related to identified actual positive impacts of the Group on its own workforce (Working conditions: Working time, Secure employment; Collective bargaining; Work-life balance, Health and Safety; Equal treatment and opportunities for all: Diversity, Training and skills development) and actual negative impacts related to Health and Safety, and Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value.

CEO calls

Different communication platforms within the Group include effective formats for interaction such as the "Update from the CEO" calls. These one-hour calls start with a report by the CEO on the current situation before giving employees the opportunity to ask questions. These questions are then answered live by the CEO. The Group uses Microsoft Teams live events for this platform so that all employees can participate. This format has proved extremely popular with extremely high level of participants. Updates from the CEO (with possibility of anonymous chat) are held quarterly. The company's social network app ("Jenz") is available constantly to send anonymous questions.

The CEO is the most senior person responsible for ensuring that employee engagement happens.

Employee surveys

To better understand and fulfil the needs and expectations of its employees related to material negative and positive impacts, it is ensured that the Group listens to its employees. The Group achieves this through biennial employee surveys, pulse surveys, and questionnaires on processes and projects. Head of Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability is the most senior person responsible for the employee surveys. The last employee survey took place in 1Q 2024, with the next planned in 1H 2026. The employee survey is hosted by a group-wide survey tool, which allows the leaders to directly access their team's survey results to jointly reflect in a timely manner. Anonymity and data security are of utmost importance and are ensured by the external partner Medallia. The feedback was only shared in aggregated form. These surveys incorporate feedback related to sustainability matters where significant impacts were identified.

The survey results provide valuable insights into employee engagement and workplace satisfaction, helping the Group enhance its work culture and address any potential concerns proactively. In addition to formal surveys, open communication channels, such as internal platforms and employee forums, further encourage continuous dialogue and foster a culture of transparency and trust.

Labour Union

The active participation of employees is also made possible via their interest group, the Labour Union, which initiates a wide range of activities throughout the year.

There is no Global Framework Agreements (GFA) signed with Union representatives in the Group. However, the Group has its own Collective Agreement signed with Union representatives in place. Collective Agreement is fully aligned with local legislation and with best market practice in relation to all aspects of employee's rights including human rights of the Group employees. Provisions relating to: protection of life and health of the Group employees, protection of the Group employees dignity, prohibition of every form of discrimination or mobbing, are included into the Group Collective Agreement. These provisions give framework and ensure protection of human rights of the Group employees. Insight into potential cases of conduct contrary to stated provisions is available and allows the Group as employer to react, act timely and conduct all necessary measures to prevent and exclude such conduct and ensure full protection of employee's rights.

The Group employees are actively involved in the European Works Council (EWC), with their elected representative participating in discussions. In the EWC of RBI Group, 12 representatives from seven EU countries, including Croatia, are present. A regular exchange takes place between workers' representatives and the Group's management, with representatives from all network banks engaged in discussions. These meetings occur at least once per quarter in Austria, ensuring ongoing dialogue and collaboration. The Group's representative in the EWC ensures that all employees, including management, are informed about topics relevant to the EWC's scope of work. For matters concerning specific groups of employees, management is notified accordingly, and communication is handled on a need-to-know basis by the Union representative when important information needs to be shared.

The Management Board of the Group is responsible for ensuring employee engagement, while the operational responsibility for this lies with the Head of Human Resources, Organizational Development, and Sustainability at the management level.

Stakeholder engagement with Own workforce

The Group systematically identifies, prioritizes, and engages stakeholders, supporting regulatory compliance, risk management, and the integration of sustainability into business strategy and operations in accordance with the ESRS regulation. As a result of this structured framework, the Group has, among else, defined engagement process with own workforce aimed at managing actual impacts on its workforce. For more information on stakeholder engagement with employees, please refer to the chapter SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders

Employees are key stakeholder and the backbone of the Group operations, as they directly contribute to the value creation by applying professional competences and skills in engagements with clients or through the Group's internal processes. Type of relationship with employees is direct as skills, engagement and well-being are the foundation of operational efficiency of the Group.

The Group engages its employees to promote fair working conditions, employee well-being and internal dialogue through:

- Employee surveys through Jenz platform (ongoing activity throughout the year based in response to legal requirements and/or in response to stakeholder requests or business-as-usual)
- Annual dialogue with employee representatives as part of the annual Double Materiality Assessment process
- Employee satisfaction monitoring through Jenz or Whispli platform, HR representatives or reports of irregularities (ongoing activity throughout the year based in response to legal requirements and/or in response to stakeholder requests or business-as-usual)

Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability is responsible for engagement as it continuously maintains dialogue with full-time and part-time employees, employee representatives and Labour Union. With regards to the operational responsibility, HR employees dedicated to the employee engagement have the necessary skills and experience. If necessary, the Group provides training and capacity development, as stipulated by the relevant local legislation.

S1-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns

The Group has identified actual negative impact with regards to Health and Safety, and Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value. These are actual impacts which have already materialized, and the following processes are set to remediate those impacts.

Whistleblowing management

The Group has established a comprehensive framework for addressing concerns, ensuring compliance with legal requirements, and fostering a transparent and responsible workplace culture for its own workforce. In the Group policy is implemented through Internal Procedure for Internal Reporting of Irregularities in the Group and the Appointment of a Confidential Person for Internal Reporting.

This process embeds all concerns including employee's complaints related to health and safety negative impacts- health challenges for office-based employees (prolonged sitting, eye strain caused by screen exposure, as well as stress and mental health issues arising from the work environment, persistent stress and sedentary office work) and existing gender pay-gaps. Concerns related to these negative impacts can be communicated through all available channels depending on the nature of the negative impact itself.

General approach to remedying material negative impacts

The Group follows a structured and transparent approach to addressing material negative impacts on its employees. When an issue arises, reports are assessed through the Whistleblowing mechanism or other internal compliance procedures, ensuring that all cases are investigated thoroughly and objectively. The effectiveness of the remedy is assessed through follow-up actions, continuous monitoring, and direct engagement with affected employees. If violations are confirmed, the Group imposes risk-based actions, including disciplinary measures, and updates internal policies and procedures to prevent recurrence. The goal is to ensure that employees feel safe, supported, and heard when raising concerns.

Channels for raising concerns

The Group offers four 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 are responsible for reporting potential breaches of the Code of Conduct or regulatory requirements via Whispli, an anonymous reporting platform available to all employees. Additionally, concerns can also be raised anonymously in the company's social tool.

Additionally, employees can raise concerns (e.g. concerns with regards to Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value, Health and Safety..) through alternative channels such as email, telephone, or in-person meetings with designated officers. Concerns related to employee matters can also be addressed through Union representatives or directly with the Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability.

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.

The Group has two Commissioners for the protection of the dignity of employees (one male and one female). Concerns can be raised to them via email or through the company's internal social tool. Employees can also raise concerns to Union commissioners. In addition, in line with the Whistleblower Protection Act (Zakon o zaštiti prijavitelja nepravilnosti NN 46/22), which implements the EU Whistleblower Protection Directive, The Group has appointed a designated person responsible for receiving and handling reports of irregularities. This ensures that employees have a confidential and secure channel to report any misconduct or violations.

The Group has a formal grievance and complaints handling mechanism in place for employee-related matters. All reports are reviewed by trained investigators who assess each case independently, following strict guidelines that ensure objectivity and confidentiality. The investigation process adheres to the "need to know" principle, ensuring that information is shared only with authorized personnel. Findings and conclusions are presented to senior management for appropriate actions, and all cases are documented in a secure Case-Management System (CMS) to ensure proper tracking and accountability.

Commissioner for the Protection of Workers Dignity

All employees of the Group, irrespective of their status or role, can approach the Commissioner for the Protection of Workers Dignity in confidence (by booking tool, e-mail, phone or in person) in order to clarify questions, obtain information, discuss matters and situations informally, and seek help. There are two Commissioners for the Protection of Workers Dignity in confidence (male and female), who specialize in addressing such concerns. Appropriate measures are then defined and executed. The independence and neutrality of the position is guaranteed. This position not only offers an additional option for addressing potential social risks, such as misconduct, discrimination or harassment in the workplace, in a confidential manner. It also serves as a knowledge hub that draws the organization's attention to systemic problems and therefore promotes the development of a sustainable culture in a preventative and transformative way. This systemic structural pillar is ensured by the fact that the content of these cases is documented, analyzed and collected (anonymously, and without the possibility of identifying the persons concerned). Conclusions for the entire organization are drawn continuously on the basis of this material.

Commissioners for the Protection of Workers Dignity may approach to the Management Board and raise potential issues or problems that need to be addressed and resolved. The Group ensures whistleblower protection and a safe reporting environment through multiple confidential channels. Employees can anonymously report misconduct via the Whispli platform, ensuring strict confidentiality and adherence to the "need to know" principle. Additionally, all employees, regardless of status or role, can seek support from the Commissioners to address concerns related to misconduct, discrimination, or harassment. These Commissioners operate independently and neutrally, offering both case-specific support and systemic insights to improve workplace culture. Employees can also send anonymous messages to the Board, HR, or Compliance through the internal Jenz platform, further reinforcing the Group's commitment to transparency and employee protection. Any confirmed retaliation is met with disciplinary measures, and the Group complies with the Croatian Whistleblowing law (Zakon o zaštiti prijavitelja nepravilnosti NN 46/22) to ensure legal safeguards and continuous monitoring by senior management.

Whispli tool

The "Whispli" tool is available to all employees of the Group and can be used to report incidents of a commercial or social nature. Corporate misconduct, violations of laws or breaches of the Code of Conduct 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 an anonymous and secure mailbox. The reports are processed by a case manager/appointed WB officer. For more details, including information about the assessment that people are aware of and trust these structures, please see section Whistleblowing.

Other channels for own workforce to raise concerns – the Group's social network Jenz

In the Group's social network 'Jenz', employees can send an anonymous message to the Board, HR, or Compliance. The messages are completely anonymous, and the sender cannot be identified in any way). Only the recipients designated by the sender (Board, HR, Compliance, or a combination of the three mentioned) can see the content of the message, which is delivered directly to their official email mailbox. Corporate communications and employer branding department is the internal owner of this tool.

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

The Group recognizes that its employees are fundamental to the company's long-term success. Ensuring fair working conditions, fostering an inclusive and engaging workplace, and continuously improving employee well-being are at the core of the Group's strategic approach. To address material impacts on its workforce, the Group implements targeted actions.

Overview of action fields

Group topic (according to clustered material IROs)	Material topics related to material impacts				
	Diversity, equity and inclusion	Employee development	Health	Employee involvement	Employee relationships
Diversity officer - formal governance structure	x				
Woman empowerment programs	x	x			
LGBTQIA+ programs	x		x		
Generation management	x		x		
Employment of people with disabilities (S1-12 AR 76)	x		x		
Talent management (S1-1 AR 17h)	x	x			
Trainee programs		x			x
General diversity training courses (S1-1 AR 17c)	x				
CEO calls				x	
Employee survey				x	
Teleworking	x		x		x
Part-time work (other than parents) (S1-6)	x		x		x
Educational leaves (S1-15)		x			x
Promotion of pension fund					x
Reimbursement public transport costs					x
Promotion of the company canteen			x		
Health checks			x		
Promotion of sport and wellness activities			x		
Consulting on ergonomics			x		
Programs for mental health		x	x		
Employee resource or affinity groups	x				
Diversity - external memberships	x				
Dependent care programs (S1-15)	x		x		x
Return to work programs	x	x	x		
Paid parental leave (beyond legal requirement) - paid by the company (S1-11 74d; S1-11 75)	x				x
Transition assistance programs (S1-11)		x			
Cooperations with universities		x			
Attractive employer recognition		x			
Executive training on work-life balance		x	x		x
Health management training		x	x		
General health consulting			x		
Access to non-occupational medical and health care services			x		
Voluntary health services			x		
Burn-out prevention and support			x		
Physical health programs			x		
Bank robberies - psychological support			x		
Special terms bank products					x

In future period the Group plans to develop existing and new actions and measures in accordance with the material topics stemming from double materiality assessment and to adopt target values in line with the Group sustainability strategy.

Actions implemented at the Group are subject to detailed and precise planning at the RBI Group and local level to ensure maximum effectiveness. Various tools are used to evaluate the effectiveness of individual actions. For example, employee surveys are conducted regularly to provide insights into how the actions and their effectiveness are perceived by employees. The survey assesses perceptions on aspects such as flexibility and work-life balance, collaboration, learning and development opportunities, and diversity. Regular exchanges with employees and managers also reveal how the actions are received and whether they are effective in the relevant areas.

Key areas such as work-life balance, employee engagement, employee development, and health fall within the responsibilities of Human Resources and are addressed by the staff of the Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability.

The Group takes a proactive approach to addressing and remedying actual material impacts on its workforce by implementing targeted actions that ensure fair and supportive working conditions. When material impacts arise, the Group provides appropriate remedies through structured reporting channels, internal investigations, and corrective actions as described in paragraph S1-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns on.

Diversity, equity and inclusion

The Group has processes and mechanisms in place for reporting, should cases of discrimination occur, so that they can be reviewed. All units have access to the Whispli platform, which falls under the responsibility of Group Compliance. 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. The measures are implemented continuously.

The Group's Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability is responsible for diversity and inclusion issues. According to RBI Group's directive, the Group has appointed Diversity Officer, who serves as a point of contact for these issues. The Diversity Officers from RBI Group maintains contact with the local Diversity Officer to review the implementation of diversity and inclusion policies, exchange ideas, and share best practices and insights. The Group can determine its internal structure for diversity and inclusion topics independently.

The Group is dedicated to creating fair and inclusive working environment with equal treatment and opportunities for all employees. During 2025 the Group has implemented Diversity, Equity and Inclusion policy (more details can be found in the chapter: S1-1 Policies related to own workforce), which among else, states ambition and action plan in relation to the actions taken, or planned to be taken to mitigate material actual negative impact (Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value) and to deliver actual material positive impact in relation to Diversity.

Action plan states the following actions:

1. Diversity training:

- Diversity training courses are offered across the Group to expand the knowledge of employees about diversity, so that the employees are better equipped to understand the challenges that may arise or challenges that people may face. (e.g. challenges pertaining to people with disabilities, adversity, recognizing microaggression, etc.).
- This is an ongoing action aimed at advancing the Group's strategic commitment to prioritise equal opportunities and equality for all within its business model.
- This action is to be facilitated by holding at least four education workshops annually, for all employees.

2. Elimination of gender gaps in career, remuneration and social norms

- The Group is committed to achieving gender equality in its operations by securing the following actions:
 1. Using gender neutral titles – ongoing action
 2. Regular gender pay gap analysis with dedicated action plan – semi-annually
 3. Make remuneration policy clearer by taking into consideration feedback provided by employees through regular anonymous surveying
 4. Achieve a goal that at least 25% of positions in Supervisory Board, Management Board and B-1 management are attributed to underrepresented gender by 2030.
 5. Internal campaigns and educations in regard to gender equality/inequality – ongoing activity.
- This action is aimed at advancing positive actual material positive impact on diversity.

3. Advancing the diversity and offering support

- The Group is committed to creating working culture where everyone is accepted and connected. The Group facilitates this action by starting social groups and advancing the diversity within teams by:
 1. Organizing social networks which inform and empower vulnerable groups by starting at least two social networks – ongoing activity
 2. Celebration of international days, dates and religious feasts – ongoing activity
 3. Actively work on diversity within teams – ensuring equal access to all the company's resources – ongoing activity
 4. Initiate at least 2 corporate volunteering activities to help the most vulnerable groups of people
 5. Enable additional support and working time and tasks flexibility to the employees with disabilities, parents, senior employees and employees care-givers, where applicable.
- This action is aimed at advancing positive actual material positive impact on diversity and mitigating actual material negative impact on Equal treatment and opportunities for all.

In addition, the Group has additional programs to promote women in the workplace. Gradual return from parental leave for mothers and additional days of paternity leave for fathers are offered in Croatia. Global labour market trends show that flexibility is particularly desirable for many employees, which is why the Group offers a hybrid working option as well as the possibility of working part-time. In addition, the Group offers the possibility of educational leave. To facilitate the work-life balance, the Group allows based on case by case analysis part-time work of its employees. The Group 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.

The Group signed the respective national Charter of Diversity by the The Croatian Business Council for Sustainable Development (Hrvatski poslovni savjet za održivi razvoj – HR PSOR).

Employee development

The Group strategy and current people trends make succession planning, key people development, and retention, essential for competitiveness. The continuous development of the employees is important for meeting legal and personal requirements as well as expectations. Therefore, as described in the paragraph on policies the Group has a structured performance management system aimed at enabling employees to develop personally and professionally. Performance management as a process is geared towards permitting employees to perform at their best and grow to their full potential, thereby assuring the future success of the company. It also ensures that all employees are clear about their expected contribution and aligned with the overall targets of the organization. The Group is a learning organization. All employees are encouraged and supported to continue their learning journey and shape their development, as further outlined in the following paragraphs. As a learning organization, the continuous development of its employees is an ongoing process.

Talent Management Programs

To nurture exceptional talent, the Group has set up various talent management programs that individually support, further train, and encourage both employees and leaders to take the next steps in their careers. Talent management programs are defined as ongoing activity within the Group Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Policy action plan:

Fair employment and career advancement

The Group takes extra steps to ensure transparency in all aspects of work-related activities, such as:

1. Increased transparency with regards to the employment and career advancement process
2. Clear communication of remuneration policies during the employment process
3. Candidates are selected based on the merit (knowledge, competencies, experience, talents, capabilities).

This is aimed at mitigating actual negative impact in relation to Equal treatment and opportunities for all.

Development and learning take place continuously, combined with feedback and retrospective analyses as an integral part of day-to-day work. With regard to the learning journey for talented individuals, special care was taken to establish a supportive process that serves to promote sustainable learning agility, where the talents themselves play an active role in their own career development. This is in line with the principle that the learners are the heart of their development. The Group is proud of its employees and the skills they have built up and developed in the past. Giving each and every individual the opportunity for personal and professional development is a way of persuading more employees to remain with the Group for the long term. Managers are encouraged to hold development discussions with their employees and document their goals. To meet the growing demand for knowledge in the area of sustainability, particularly in sustainable finance, RBI Group ESG & Sustainability Management department established two RBI Group-wide key learning formats, of which the comprehensive online training module that is updated annually and covers various areas of sustainability such as risk, human rights, and business is implemented on the Group level.

For the purpose of further management development and aligning with the RBI leadership competency model, in Q4 2024 the Group conducted a comprehensive assessment centre for the Bank's B-1 management and the Group's Board members. In 2025., the assessment continued with providing feedbacks based on the conducted analysis. The assessment centre comprised behavioural testing, competency interviews, role-playing, and group exercises. The assessment was meticulously designed to align with the core RBI leadership competencies. The outcome of the assessment centre provided detailed insights into the competency levels of each B-1 manager and Group's Board members. Based on these results, the Group initiated the creation of tailored development plans to address areas where individuals could enhance their capabilities and realize their full potential. The results were communicated to participants through individual feedback sessions, and in collaboration with the respective Board member, they began working on specific development activities.

Additional, ESG Business Development Team in RBI also created Retail ESG Training eLearning. The following training is mandatory for all retail employees in RBI Group and is part of the onboarding process for new retail employees at the bank. In 2025 in the Group 626 employees in the target group finished this education.

Employee involvement

As it is stated in the RBI Group Code of Conduct, the Group encourages employees to proactively address changes and share opinions with communication channels to the management. The expected outcome is to maintain a high employee engagement through giving employees a voice. The Group therefore has various formats and bodies in place that facilitate exchange between employees and management, or act as a mouthpiece for the employees.

At the Group there are many formats offered to stimulate exchange, such as joint calls with the CEO, where employees have the opportunity to ask questions anonymously.

The employee surveys are an especially important tool for capturing employee sentiments and giving them the opportunity to anonymously provide suggestions for improvement or highlight what they appreciate. The employee survey should be conducted regularly, approximately every two years.

Beside the already mentioned tool Whisppli, the Group offers other different format to foster exchange - a social tool for anonymous reporting. Of course, HR employees can also be contacted if any problems arise. Additionally, the Group has appointed Commissioners for the Protection of Workers Dignity that take a neutral and impartial position, assists in conflict resolution and offers coaching.

The effectiveness of the measures will be evaluated based on how many employees use the tools provided.

Corporate volunteering is also a way of engaging with employees and improves their satisfaction, and is also an action defined within the Group Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Policy and associated action plan. From 2023 corporate volunteering is more formalized with an internal procedure that prescribes general provisions, rules, and obligations in terms of the Group. Employees have up to 3 days of paid leave per year during which they can volunteer in areas: Environmental protection, Help for children, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups, educational actions, Sports initiatives, Protection of animals. The number of paid leave days for corporate volunteering is monitored.

Health

The health of employees is of utmost priority. It is a matter of course that the Group ensures that the health of its employees is not compromised in any way. The Group established relevant committee and representatives to comply with legally mandated occupational safety and health standards. The resulting measures apply to all Group employees. In addition to the legally mandated health care measures, numerous additional programs are offered.

In the Group regular health check is available to all employees once per year, and in some cases, employees can access additional examinations at discounted prices. All employees have additional health insurance and available discounts and special prices for medical insurance and private medical services. In 2025., we significantly enhanced the insurance policy with available examinations that employees can undergo as part of their health checks. We also arranged a new additional health insurance policy available to all employees. Besides physical health, mental health is of significant importance. To prevent health issues such as burnout, it is important to provide employees with a good work-life balance and also to offer them opportunities to access mental health services. The Group has developed the "BeeWell" program, which encompasses various initiatives aimed at promoting both mental and physical well-being. The offerings range from webinars and courses to consultations with coaches or psychotherapists.

The program is intended for all employees, and its goal is to educate and acquire skills in the field of coping with stress, recognizing stress in employees and timely response to prevent the occurrence of burnout. It also includes physical health care through discounts on fitness club memberships, education on physical activity and healthy diet and partnership with Rajfica – a sports and recreational society for employees. To support physical health, significant emphasis is placed on ensuring the correct ergonomic design of workspaces.

For activities related to employee wellbeing program feedback from employees is gathered.

In addition, an the Group employee who has suffered an assault, robbery or an attempted armed robbery at the workplace has the right to psychological help and one week of recovery in a health resort at the Group expense.

In the Group gradual returns from parental leave for mothers and additional days of paternity leave for fathers are offered.

The Group has a Diversity Officer, who serves as a point of contact for diversity and inclusion issues.

S1-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

The targets are primarily designed under the directive of RBI Group, and the Group is responsible for meeting the targets.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

In 2025, RBI Group ambitions with regards to the targets related to managing material negative impacts and advancing positive impacts resulted in updated Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy. The policy sets, among else, additional commitments with respect to the targets in terms of underrepresented gender by 2030 in Top positions. As previously mentioned, the Group has adopted its local policy in 2025.

The Group ambitions with regards to the targets related to managing negative material impacts and advancing positive impacts:

As part of the Group Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Policy and associated action plan, in 2025. The Group has committed to the following targets:

- Diversity training:
 - Four education workshops annually for all employees
- Elimination of gender gaps in career, remuneration and social norms:

- Achieve a target that at least 25% of positions in Supervisory Board, Management Board and B-1 management are attributed to underrepresented gender by 2030 (this target is additional effort considering that the Group has already achieved RBI Group target of 35% on local level).
- Periodic gender pay gap analysis with dedicated action plan – twice per year
- Advancing the diversity and offering support:
 - Two corporate volunteering activities to help the most vulnerable groups of people

The action plan is short-term in nature since all the material positive and negative impacts have already materialized and lists actions to be taken during 2025 and 2026, if not otherwise stated. Since the Policy was recently implemented the baseline year is 2025. Based on the Group Sustainability Strategy and RBI Group sustainability strategy and commitments, this target is aligned with Group Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Policy (based on the framework from RBI Group's Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy). The most senior person responsible for Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Policy is the head of Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability. Additionally, feedback and employee consideration were taken into account when considering provisions of the policy.

Health and Safety

In 2025, 6 workshops / webinars on various mental health topics have been held. The Group has committed to organizing at least four psychological workshops or webinars each year on various mental health topics until 2030. By 2030, the Group aims to have held at least a total of 20 workshops / webinars dedicated to employee mental health, starting from 2026. This target is aligned with the Group Sustainability Strategy.

The Group's 2024 Commitments – progress in 2025:

Social dialogue

Engagement metrics have been determined for 2025. The first one is focus area Attractive employer with the desired score of 55% measured by Voice of employee survey (VoE) question I would recommend RBA as a great place of work. The second one is focus area High-performing working culture measured by Engagement index with the desired score of 42.

In 2025 we did not conduct the employee survey Voice of Employee (VoE). The survey will be conducted in March 2026, with finalization in April. The results will serve as evaluation data for 2025.

Adequate wages

As stated in our Sustainability strategy, the Group will conduct an analysis of the gender pay gap, at all levels, twice a year. Following each analysis, the Group will prepare an Action Plan outlining appropriate measures to address any unjustified pay gaps identified.

The Bank was an active member on the RBI Group level work and coordination on the project of pay transparency. Beqom (<https://www.beqom.com>) was selected as the central tool for RBI and other network banks providing analytical capabilities and pay transparency framework. An internal working group within the Bank has been formed to review employee positions and pay levels in order to ensure compliance with the directive's requirements regarding equal pay for equal work as the expected transposition of The EU Pay Transparency Directive (EU 2023/970) into national Croatian law must happen by June 7, 2026.

Cross-metric methods and significant assumptions

The measurement of the metrics has not been validated by any external party other than the entity responsible for the quality assurance of the non-financial statement. The figures were reported as headcounts either as of the reporting date or for a period. Where it was possible to provide either point-in-time values or average values, point-in-time values were disclosed.

S1-6: Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

Number of employees by gender

in headcount	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Male	466	434
Female	1,286	1,288
Other	0	0
Not reported	0	0
Total	1,752	1,722

On the whole Group level in 2024, there was 1,775 employees (454 male and 1,321 female).

Number of employees by employment type

in headcount	31/12/2025					31/12/2024				
	Male	Female	Other	Not disclosed	Total	Male	Female	Other	Not disclosed	Total
Employees	466	1,286	-	-	1,752	434	1,288	-	-	1,722
Permanent employees	457	1,270	-	-	1,727	430	1,279	-	-	1,709
Temporary employees	9	16	-	-	25	4	9	-	-	13
Non-guaranteed hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full-time employees	466	1,281	-	-	1,747	434	1,286	-	-	1,720
Part-time employees	-	4	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	2

On the whole Group level in 2024, there was 1,764 permanent employees (449 male and 1,311 female) and 15 temporary employees (5 male and 10 female), of which 1,772 full-time employees (male 454 and female 1,318) and 3 part-time employees (all female).

Employee turnover

in headcount	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Employees who left	228	176
Rate of employee turnover	13.01 %	10.22 %

These metrics use headcounts which, according to the Group's terminology, include active headcounts. This comprises all employees with valid employment contracts excluding those on maternity and long-term leave or other types of sabbaticals.

The rate of employee turnover is calculated by dividing the total number of employees who leave voluntarily, due to dismissal, retirement or death in service by the total number of employees. In 2025 on the Group level 228 employees left the company and 230 was newly employed. On the whole Group level in 2024, total of 186 employees left (10.48%) and 172 was newly employed.

S1-7: Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

Number of non-employees in 2025 is 76 (2024: 60). Non-employees are the individuals who come to the Group under a service contract between the Group and another company to provide the services defined in the service contract. Additional information on the most common types of non-employees can be found in the sub-chapter ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model of the chapter Own workforce.

Number of non-employees

in headcount	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Non-employees	76	60

S1-8: Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

All employees are covered by defined Group collective bargaining agreement. The Group has a representative in European Works Council (EWC). The Group has no employees outside the EEA. Non-employees are not covered by collective bargaining agreement. All of the Group employees are 100% covered by workers' representatives.

S1-9: Diversity metrics

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

Number and percentage of persons at the top management by gender

Supervisory Board

in headcount	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Male	15	75 %	8	80%
Female	5	25 %	2	20%
Total	20	100%	10	100%

On the whole Group level in 2024, there was 18 Supervisory Board members (15 male and 3 female).

Management Board

in headcount	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Male	7	63.64 %	3	50.00 %
Female	4	36.36 %	3	50.00 %
Total	11	100 %	6	100%

On the whole Group level in 2024, there was 11 Management Board members (7 male and 4 female).

B-1 (second tier of management)

in headcount	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Male	26	48.15 %	22	50.00 %
Female	28	51.85 %	22	50.00 %
Total	54	100 %	44	100%

On the whole Group level in 2024, there was 56 B-1 Managers (28 male and 28 female).

B-2 (third tier of management)

in headcount	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Male	26	32.50 %	25	32.47 %
Female	54	67.50 %	52	67.53 %
Total	80	100 %	77	100 %

On the whole Group level in 2024, there was 78 B-1 Managers (25 male and 53 female).

Number and percentage of employees by age

in headcount	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Under 30 years old	169	9.65 %	153	8.89 %
Between 30 and 50 years old	1,100	62.79 %	1,142	66.32 %
Over 50 years old	483	27.57 %	427	24.80 %
Total	1,752	100 %	1,722	100 %

On the whole Group level in 2024, there was 156 employees under 30 years old, 1,179 employees between 30 and 50 years old and 440 employees over 50 years old.

S1-10: Adequate wages

All the Group employees are paid an adequate wage.

S1-11: Social protection

All employees (100%) are covered with social protection, the Group executes legally prescribed provisions. Salary compensation during sick leave for all employees is prescribed by the local Law. Additionally, in the Group, during the temporary incapacity for work of the worker for up to 42 days, the employee is entitled to salary that is above prescribed by the local law. All employees have the right to the benefit material assistance payment due to serious illness that is provided by the company. Additionally, an employee whose employment relationship with the Company ends due to retirement has the right on severance pay in line with defined conditions (e.g. minimum 10 years of experience in the Company) above legally prescribed.

S1-12: Persons with disabilities

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

In the Group there was 3.54% of total number of employees that were persons with disabilities (2024: 3.43%). On the whole Group level in 2024, there was 3.44% of total number of employees that were persons with disabilities.

This metric is based on local law regulations. According to local laws, an employee can be classified as disabled by a designated authority if they meet specific criteria.

S1-13: Training and skills development metrics

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

Percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development

in per cent	2025	2024
Employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews	100%	86.82%
Male	100%	89.86%
Female	100%	85.79%

Average number of training hours per employee

in hours	2025	2024
Trainings per employee	42.95%	41.38%
Male	36.57%	35.37%
Female	45.29%	43.41%

Training hours include all mandatory trainings (such as compliance and security trainings), in-person and online trainings delivered by internal and external trainers organized by RBI Group or the Group, as well as e-learning, external trainings at training institutes and conferences.

S1-14: Health and safety metrics

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

Our own workforce is 100% covered by our health and safety management system based on legal requirements and/or recognized standards or guidelines. There were no fatal work-related injuries. There were no cases of recordable work-related ill health. 9 working days were lost (2024: 79), due to injuries at work. We do not have cases work-related ill health including acute, recurring, and chronic health problems caused or aggravated by work conditions or practices. We do not have cases work-related ill health including acute, recurring, and chronic health problems caused or aggravated by work conditions or practices. There were no injuries when working from home or from a separate workplace. Accidents that occur on the way to and from work are considered work-related. Should there any work-related injuries or work-related illnesses to occur, employees are covered 100% in line with local regulation.

Percentage of employees, within the own workforce, covered by the company's health and safety management system based on legal requirements and/or recognized standards or guidelines

in per cent	2025	2024
Employees covered by health and safety management systems	100 %	100 %

Fatalities due to work-related injuries and work-related illnesses

	2025	2024
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries among employees	0	0
Number of work-related accidents	1	5
Rate of recordable work-related accidents	0.33 %	1.65 %

On the whole Group level in 2024, the rate of recordable work-related accidents was 1.59% (total 5 work-related accidents).

S1-15: Work-life balance metrics

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

All employees of the Group (100%) are entitled to family-related leave (paternity, maternity, carers' leave) through social policy and collective bargaining agreement.

Employees that took family-related leave

	31.12.2025				31.12.2024			
	Parental leave - paternity	Parental leave - maternity	Carers' leave - male	Carers' leave - female	Parental leave - paternity	Parental leave - maternity	Carers' leave - male	Carers' leave - female
Number of employees that are entitled to family-related leave	466	1,286	466	1,286	434	1,288	434	1,288
Number of employees that took family-related leave	17	79	11	87	8	74	10	71
Percentage of employees that took family-related leave	3.65%	6.14%	2.36%	6.77%	1.84%	5.75%	2.30%	5.51%
Percentage of employees that are entitled to family-related leave	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

On the whole Group level in 2024, 12 employees (2.64%) took paternity leave and 78 employees (5.90%) took maternity leave, 12 male employees (2.64%) and 71 female employees (5.37%) took carers' leave.

S1-16: Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included in S1 metrics. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

Gender-specific pay gap

The gender pay gap according to ESRS requirements purely shows the difference of average pay levels between female and male employees, expressed as percentage of the average pay level of male employees. Therefore, the ratio has very limited significance in this form.

As of 31.12.2025, the respective Group ratio is **19.55** (2024: 20.33). In addition, an analysis of the equal pay gap is currently underway within RBI Group, which also includes the Group, in accordance with the Pay Transparency Directive (Directive (EU) 2023/970), which examines whether equal pay is paid for equal positions.

Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men

in percentage	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Gender pay gap basic salary	Gender pay gap total remuneration	Gender pay gap basic salary	Gender pay gap total remuneration
B-1 (second tier or management)	15.18 %	15.80 %	17.35 %	17.33 %
B-2 (third tier or management)	8.45 %	8.62 %	11.05 %	11.26 %
Other managers	14.42 %	13.42 %	13.90 %	13.66 %
Other employees	17.29 %	15.96 %	18.12 %	16.36 %

On the whole Group level in 2024, gender pay gap basic salary was as follows: B-1: 15.12%, B-2: 11.62%, other managers: 13.90%, other employees: 17.89%, and gender pay gap total remuneration was as follows: B-1: 15.09%, B-2: 11.96%, other managers: 13.66%, other employees: 16.20%.

The annual total remuneration ratio includes the base salary, the role-based allowance and – where applicable – the annual variable target remuneration.

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) on the Group level for 2025 is **17.89** (2024: 17.94).

S1-17: Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

In 2025 there were no work-related incidents of discrimination on the grounds of gender, racial or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other relevant forms of discrimination involving internal and/or external stakeholders across operations in the reporting period. There were no complaints filed through channels for people in the undertaking's own workforce to raise concerns (including grievance mechanisms). There were no fines, penalties, or compensation for damages as a result of the incidents and complaints disclosed above. There were no severe human rights incidents connected to the Group's workforce in the reporting period.

The channels through which complaints regarding discrimination are collected include written channels (e. g., e-mail, letter, fax, website submission, social media, online banking, etc.) and oral channels (e. g., telephone, personal, etc.).

Fines, penalties and compensation payments related to serious human rights violations are recognized as operating expenses and, if material, are disclosed separately (reference can be found in chapter BP-2: Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances - Incorporation by Reference).

S3 Affected Communities

ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The social financing initiatives target communities that benefit from enhanced access to essential services, education, and employment opportunities. Specifically, these initiatives support vulnerable groups such as low-income individuals and people at risk of social and financial exclusion. In parallel, our focus on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) aims to empower businesses in underdeveloped regions, as well as vulnerable groups (women or young people owned companies or companies with less than 10 employees), fostering economic growth and social progress. By providing tailored financial solutions, we contribute to the resilience and sustainable development of these communities.

For an overview of significant impacts on affected communities please refer to the chapter on Description of material impacts, risks and opportunities.

Types of communities

The Group's social financing products enable corporate and institutional clients to undertake projects with positive societal outcomes. The local populations and stakeholder groups that benefit from these clients' operations—such as the neighbourhoods served by newly financed social infrastructure, educational facilities, or other community-development projects—are included in the Group's scope of engagement and impact. In some cases, financed projects may also have beneficial effects at the “endpoint” of the value chain. For example, financing that supports improved waste management or recycling could positively impact communities near disposal or recycling sites.

While the Group does not own or operate industrial facilities that directly affect local populations via emissions or pollution, it remains attentive to whether the use of social-financing proceeds by customers could involve physical operations that materially impact nearby communities. In such cases, the Group includes these communities in its overall assessment.

Additionally, the social financing initiatives target communities that benefit from the enhanced access to essential services, education, and employment opportunities. Specifically, these initiatives support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to grow, create jobs, and drive regional development—with a special emphasis on underserved areas and women/youngsters-led businesses, as well as companies with less than 10 employees. By providing tailored financial solutions, we contribute to the resilience and sustainable development of these communities.

Currently, the Group's social financing portfolio does not specifically target projects affecting indigenous communities. Nonetheless, should future financing involve clients operating in regions with indigenous populations, the Group intends to extend its due diligence and impact review to ensure potential positive or negative impacts are appropriately identified and managed.

S3-1: Policies related to affected communities

General framework

Please refer to chapter General framework for the Group's Code of Conduct which details the Group's business conduct and ethical standards. For the Human rights policy, please refer to chapter Minimum Disclosure Requirement – Policies MDR-P – Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters which details its human rights policy commitments relevant for affected stakeholders, including the Defence Policy and the Gambling Policy.

The Group has not yet formally adopted a social financing policy but is planning to do so in the future.

ESG Rulebook

Policy	ESG Rulebook
General objective	A key goal is identifying sustainably responsible customers and socially sustainable transactions which are those that support human rights, fair labour, and community well-being.
Related IRO	Social financing
Key contents	To help its customers reducing their carbon footprint and make their transformation sustainable, the Group needs to be able to assess transactions and projects on the basis of ESG criteria and advise its customers accordingly. The Group has adopted a harmonized definition of sustainable customers and transactions in the form of an ESG Rulebook, developed by the RBI Group. In 2022, the ESG Rulebook was expanded to include the Greenwashing Prevention Process and was introduced as a binding policy at the Group. The ESG Rulebook sets out group-wide uniform definitions for sustainable customers and sustainable transactions at the Group. The basis for classifying definition a customer as sustainable is their ESG characteristics. To this end, the Group has implemented an ESG scoring concept for customers. All corporate customers are assessed in terms of their positive and negative social and governance impacts that indirectly results from the Group's financing activities. When classifying transactions, there are in-house definitions, proposed by the RBI Group, and, where possible, the provisions of the currently applicable version of the EU Taxonomy into account. Coverage of the EU Taxonomy Regulation may be extended to social objectives at a later stage (https://commission.europa.eu/documents_en) Social finance products are defined in the ESG Rulebook and include: • Social loans (any type of loan instrument made available exclusively to finance or re-finance, in whole or in part, new and/or existing qualifying social projects), including social promissory notes aligned with the: • Loan Market Association (LMA) - Social Loan Principles and/o • EU Taxonomy Regulation: coverage of the EU Taxonomy Regulation may be extended to social objectives at a later stage. • Social bonds (any type of bond instrument whereby the proceeds or an equivalent amount will be exclusively applied to finance or re-finance, in part or in full, new and/or existing qualifying social projects) aligned with the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) - Social Bond Principles or any other internationally recognized standards. Definitions of such standards must not contradict the objectives/thresholds followed by the International Capital Market Association - Social Bond Principles and/or the applicable version of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Acceptance of a financial product under such standards is subject to Sustainability Committee approval and may require a positive second-party opinion from a second-party opinion provider • Other social finance instruments, which follow a use of proceeds concept tied to specific qualifying social projects. Definitions of such financial instruments must not contradict the objectives/thresholds followed by the International Capital Market Association - Social Bond Principles and/or applicable version of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Acceptance of a financial product under such standards is subject to Sustainability Committee approval and may require a positive second-party opinion from a second-party opinion provider
Process for monitoring	The development of the above-mentioned standards is monitored at level of RBI so that any changes can be reflected in the ESG Rulebook which are applied also at the Group. Moreover, the ESG Rulebook is subject to a yearly review process to ensure that the document is up-to-date and aligned with business requirements of the whole RBI Group including the Group
Scope / Exclusions	the Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Retail Business segment, Corporate / Markets Business segment, Risk Management, Risk Controlling and Reporting, Legal, Finance, and Leasing.
Most senior level of responsible	Credit Risk management Non-retail
Reference to third party standards	• Loan Market Association guidelines • ICMA principles • EU Taxonomy Regulation • Market practices in relation to anti-greenwashing processes
Consideration of key stakeholders	The development and amendment of the RBI Group's ESG definitions and greenwashing prevention check for financial products are performed by ESG Ambassadors at the Group
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

S3-2: Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts

In the event of a low (i.e. poor) social or governance score for the customer (see chapter Corporate rating manual and counterparty credit policy), the Group involves customer representatives to gather additional information about the situation of affected communities and to demand countermeasures (see chapter S3-4: Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities relating to affected communities, and the effectiveness of these actions).

The Group has an indirect business relationship with affected communities and communicates with nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations about, among other things, impacts on communities and responsible business conduct. Feedback is collected periodically through questionnaires issued by the associations and through questionnaires issued by the Group for the associations. Human Resources, Organizational Development and Sustainability director is responsible for engaging with external stakeholders by collecting information via questionnaires. These insights inform the Group's sustainability strategy and actions plans. The Group has identified women entrepreneurs and SMEs located in less developed and remote areas as particularly vulnerable groups impacted by its operations and has therefore developed social financing initiatives to support them.

S3-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns

Although the Group did not identify negative impact related to affected communities it has set channels for them to raise concerns or to express their needs. Considering business relationships with existing clients and all potential clients which are basically part of local communities the Group set the processes and communication tools that open various possibilities for affected communities to raise concerns. Also, the Group has taken into account its impact in whole communities that can be affected and accordingly set various channels – generic email address info@rba.hr, social networks channel (Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn). Whispli channel and direct communication to the Group's employees in all 59 branches across local market. Please refer to chapter Whispli tool in chapter Stakeholder engagement with Own workforce in S1 Own Workforce to see more details regarding Whispli. These channels are intended for all communities regardless of their business relationship with the Group. The Group has established appropriate processes, procedures and internal structures (e.g. a complaint management system or a corporate ombud person) for complaints including complaints pertaining to corporate human rights violations to be submitted.

S3-4: Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions

Social financing

The Group's aim is to offer financial products and services in a way that supports its customers in their transformation towards a sustainable future, thereby making a positive contribution to society (see chapter Sustainability Strategy).

Social financing for SME customers

Social financing loans are used to finance small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to grow, create jobs, and drive regional development—with a special emphasis on underserved areas and women/youngsters-led businesses, as well as companies with less than 10 employees. The Group also aims to positively impact local populations and stakeholder groups that benefit from our clients' activities—such as neighbourhoods supported by newly financed social infrastructure, educational facilities, and other community development projects. Additionally, some of the projects we finance have beneficial effects at the "endpoint" of the value chain. For instance, supporting improved waste management or recycling initiatives can directly enhance the well-being of communities located near disposal or recycling sites.

Social loans (including utilized and unutilized lines) for SME customers with a positive impact on society and social issues amounted to € 29.34 million as of 31 December 2025 (2024: € 20.01 million), which shows that social financing in the Group is still under development. Of that amount, € 7.74 million (2024: € 7.07 million) was related to women entrepreneurs, € 6.77 million (2024: € 12.98 million) was related to social cohesion of underdeveloped areas, while € 14.82 million was targeted to companies with less than 10 employees.

The Group is firmly committed to supporting local communities and vulnerable groups by backing projects that improve people's lives and protect the environment.

Country- and industry-specific human rights score

The Group plans to start implementing the human rights score developed by RBI Group to identify the human rights risks within its customer base in near future.

The human rights score aims to identify business relationships with corporates that pose human rights risks at various levels, such as employment conditions or discriminatory practices. Depending on the assessment, the Group takes appropriate steps to address these risks. The Human Rights Score is determined by the customer's country of residence and their sector or industry. This ongoing scoring process enables the Group to proactively manage, steer and mitigate the human rights risks of its business relationships. For the assessment of the country and sector, the Group applied the standard risk list prepared by UNEP-FI.

The minimum requirements for actions are related to the human rights score: if the score is deemed to low (the lowest 33.3 per cent of the industry), actions have to be taken. These actions may include:

- An additional review and statement by risk managers in the credit limit application process
- Rejection of any new loans
- A reduction in credit limits.

Given that working conditions, labour rights, and social standards within the value chain can have direct and indirect consequences on affected communities, this chapter also explores how improving labour practices contributes to broader social stability, economic well-being, and human rights protection within these communities.

Human rights high risk due diligence

Considering that human rights policies besides value chain workers are also applicable for affected communities detailed description of policies itself is provided under S2 chapter of this sustainability statement. For further details see chapter S2-4: Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers, approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities relating to value chain workers, and the effectiveness of these actions.

Human rights high risk due diligence for mining companies and traders of minerals

In 2024, the RBI Group started the implementation of the human rights due diligence process for customers that are assessed as high risk under the human rights score described above. The human rights due diligence process aims to validate the high-risk rating of the customer and identify the need for customer engagement prior to the potential termination of a business relationship. In the course of this due diligence process, the customer undergoes a thorough assessment of its human rights risks and commitments. The objective of this engagement approach is to prompt customers to improve their processes and arrangements for safeguarding human rights.

S3-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

The Group has set a clear social financing target, aimed particularly at additionally generating positive impact by supporting women entrepreneurs and fostering economic development in less developed and remote regions of Croatia.

Social financing is deeply integrated into the Group's comprehensive sustainability strategy. The Group actively supports projects that deliver meaningful benefits to society, leveraging its Sustainability Bond Framework to channel funding toward initiatives that improve access to essential services, promote job creation, and enhance training and education. These efforts are firmly aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and underscore the Group's unwavering commitment to responsible banking.

Recognizing the crucial role that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play and the challenges they often face in securing affordable financing— the Group is dedicated to providing loans that empower SMEs to expand, generate employment, and stimulate regional development, with a particular focus on underserved areas and women/youngsters-led businesses, as well as companies with less than 10 employees.

By 2030, the Group aims to increase the proportion of ESG-linked new SME lending to 30%, up from 16% in the baseline year of 2025. This ambitious target reflects the Group's determination to offer financial products and services that support customers in their transition toward a sustainable future, thus contributing positively to society as a whole.

Social financing for small and medium-sized entities and women/young entrepreneurs is a material business opportunity and is therefore included in the Group's Sustainability strategy.

The SME Client and Network Department has been involved in setting the target and is tasked with achieving this target and managing its positive social impact. This department will also develop clear yearly milestones and actions for reaching this target.

This department regularly reports to the Human Resources, Organizational Development, and Sustainability Department, which, in turn, coordinates sustainability efforts and updates the Sustainability Committee quarterly on progress, including decarbonization initiatives.

The Management Board is responsible for setting all targets related to material impacts, risks, and opportunities, and for monitoring their progress on a quarterly basis.

S4 Consumer and end-users

ESRS 2 SBM-2 Description of consumers and/or end-users

The Group provides services to around 0.5 million private individual customers, offering a broad product range (e.g. account packages, payment services, consumer finance, car leasing, mortgage loans and investment products). When talking about consumers and end-users in the Group's business, the Group means private individuals who use the Group's products and services for personal use, either for themselves or for others, and not for professional purposes, including private individuals who will potentially become customers of the Group. For the Group, consumers and end-users as defined by EFRAG are regarded as identical, as the Group's private customers are typically consumers who use or intend to use the Group's products or services. The Group has customers of all ages and from all types of socio-economic background.

When it comes to investment products, customers who are not professional clients are retail clients. This also applies to companies for which it cannot be determined whether the relevant size criteria are met or not (large companies that meet at least two of the following criteria at company level are considered professional customers: a balance sheet total of at least € 20 million, net sales of at least € 40 million, equity of at least € 2 million).

Types of consumers:

- Existing customers (private individuals) of the Group
- Prospective customers (private individuals) of the Group
- All other private individuals who do not fall under the two points mentioned above, but are exposed to the marketing and communication activities of the Group
- The aforementioned types include disadvantaged private individuals, such as people with disabilities, women, elderly people, consumers from certain geographical areas or locations (rural, urban), migrants and refugees.

The EU Accessibility Act is the milestone in the further improvement of inclusion and the provision of access to (quality) information for all consumers. This EU directive, which came into force in 2019 and has been implemented into national law on 28 June 2025. The Group has updated the General Information on the provision of services to citizens. The general information in question includes, among other things, information on the accessibility of the bank's services and products. The Group makes services accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and people with physical or other disabilities that cause reduced access to products and services.

End users who are particularly vulnerable to privacy impacts or to the effects of marketing strategies also include vulnerable individuals such as minors, who may not fully understand financial matters and their rights, as well as elderly customers, who may have difficulty keeping up with the digitalization of banking services and the associated necessary data protection requirements. Identified material negative impacts related to end users are not systemic or widespread. They arise from individual incidents. These material impacts create related risks, as is the case for privacy and access to quality information, for the business which are arising from dependencies on end users.

ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model

For an overview of significant impacts on affected communities please refer to the chapter on Description of material impacts, risks and opportunities in ESRS 2.

S4-1-Policies related to information-related impacts for consumers and end-users

General framework

Code of Conduct

The policies the Group has in place to manage the material sustainability issues relating to customers include the most important Group framework, the Code of Conduct which, among others, covers basic rules for customer relations, including fairness, investor protection, avoidance of conflicts of interest, and non-discrimination. Please refer to chapter General framework in Minimum Disclosure Requirement – Policies MDR-P – Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters for the Group's Code of Conduct which details the Group's business conduct and ethical standards in relation to customers. For the Human rights policy, please refer to chapter in General framework in Minimum Disclosure Requirement – Policies MDR-P – Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters which details the human rights policy commitments relevant for customers.

Privacy

Policy	Data protection policy
General objective	The policy is implemented within the Group to establish the framework, principles, responsibilities, and minimum standards for compliance with GDPR (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) and related requirements. The goal is to ensure that the protection and rights of individuals are uniformly ensured and that penalties for the Group are avoided.
Related IRO	Privacy
Key contents	The data protection policy is designed to identify, manage, and mitigate risks related to the privacy and security of consumer and end-user data. It ensures compliance with GDPR to safeguard personal information and maintain customer trust. The Group is committed to respecting data privacy rights in line with international human rights standards, including GDPR. This commitment is embedded in the policy governing the collection, processing, and protection of personal data. By adhering to GDPR principles such as lawfulness, fairness, transparency, and data minimization, the Group ensures personal data is handled responsibly and ethically. It engages with consumers and end-users transparently, providing clear information on data practices and obtaining consent where required, so individuals remain informed about their rights and the Group's approach to data protection.
Process for monitoring	The Group monitors data protection policies to ensure continuous adherence to data privacy standards. Additionally, the needs and expectations of stakeholders are analysed annually, and adjustments and improvements are made as necessary.
Scope/Exclusions	Employees, Consumers, Group's suppliers and service providers
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations, Upstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Consumers, employees, contractors
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	- GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) - Guidelines and other documents of the European Data Protection Board and the Croatian Data Protection Authority - ePrivacy Directive - UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights - International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
Consideration of key stakeholders	-
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Information regarding data protection and the rights of data subjects can be found on the Group website at Processing of personal data and in all branches.

PI credit policy

Policy	PI credit policy
General objective	The policy establishes the rules and minimum requirements for lending to private individuals (consumers).
Related IRO	Access to (quality) information, Non-discrimination
Key contents	The retail credit risk policy establishes comprehensive eligibility criteria and procedural checks for all lending activities within the Group, covering products such as mortgages, consumer loans, credit cards, and overdrafts. It emphasizes access to quality information by ensuring customers are fully informed about the implications and risks of various loan types, including foreign currency loans. Loan decisions are documented and stored to maintain transparency and compliance with local legal requirements. The policy promotes responsible lending by assessing affordability to prevent over-indebtedness and supports human rights principles through objective, non-discriminatory decision-making. Furthermore, it guarantees a transparent, auditable process where decisions are clear, rule-based, and thoroughly documented, reinforcing the Group's commitment to high standards of customer service and protection.
Process for monitoring	Compliance with the policy is monitored primarily by management and the relevant departments at the Group as part of regular internal processes.
Scope/Exclusions	This policy applies to all retail lending activities within the Group's operations, covering various credit products such as mortgages, consumer loans, credit cards, and overdrafts.
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operation
Affected Stakeholder	Customers
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	- EBA Guidelines on loan origination and monitoring, - Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms.
Consideration of key stakeholders	-
Availability to pot. stakeholders	-

Retail investment product distribution

Policy	Retail investment product distribution regulation
General objective	The retail investment product distribution regulation sets principles and guidelines for selling investment products to retail clients under the MiFID II regime across all segments, including private individuals, premium banking, private banking, and SMEs.
Related IRO	Access to products and services
Key contents	The regulation governs the sale of investment products to retail clients across all segments. It ensures that consumers (investors) are well-informed about the financial products they are considering. The regulation requires firms to provide clear, accurate, and comprehensive information about financial instruments, ensuring that investors understand the risks, costs, and features of the products. The goal is to protect investors by promoting transparency and helping them to make informed decisions. Additionally, it includes provisions such as the appropriateness test and suitability test. The appropriateness test helps financial institutions in the EU to ensure that complex financial products are suitable for the investor based on their knowledge and experience. The suitability test (which applies in cases of investment advice) assesses whether a product is suitable for an investor's individual circumstances, financial situation, and goals.
Process for monitoring	Compliance with the respective policy is monitored primarily by management and relevant departments at the Group as part of regular internal processes.
Scope/Exclusions	Investment products offered to retail clients from all retail segments.
Value Chain / Own Operation	Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Retail clients
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	- Directive 2014/65/EU (MiFID II) - Delegated Directive (EU) 2017/593 (Supplement to Directive 2014/65/EU) - Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 (Supplement to Directive 2014/65/EU) - Final report on the guidelines on product governance requirements under MiFID II (ESMA35-43-620) - Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1253, 27 January 2022 ESMA35-43-2998
Consideration of key stakeholders	-
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

Product oversight and governance for insurance products

Policy	Product oversight and governance for insurance products
General objective	The product oversight and governance policy aim to prevent and mitigate customer detriment, supports a proper management of conflicts of interests and ensures that the objectives, interests, and characteristics of customers are duly taken into account.
Related IRO	Access to quality information, responsible marketing practices
Key contents	The Product Oversight and Governance Policy ensures that insurance products meet customer needs, prevent detriment, and manage conflicts of interest. It requires regular reviews of products to confirm alignment with target markets and distribution strategies, while conflicts are identified and addressed. The Group follows a segment-based approach when it comes to insurance products. For the Group's Mass-Market Retail Clients non-complex insurance products are offered, while for Premium and Private banking clients, more complex insurance-based investment products are additionally offered. All insurance products are distributed through a non-advisory approach (no recommendations), The appropriateness test (assessing client knowledge and experience) for insurance-based investment products is mandatory.
Process for monitoring	Compliance with the respective policy is monitored primarily by management and relevant departments at the Group as part of regular internal processes.
Scope/Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations.
Affected Stakeholder	Key stakeholder groups are retail customers, institutional customers, and suitable counterparties (e.g., authorized, or supervised entities, governments, international or supranational organizations etc.).
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	IDD directive and Insurance Act (NN 30/15, 112/18, 63/20, 133/20, 151/22, 152/24)
Consideration of key stakeholders	-
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internally accessible

Marketing policy

Policy	Marketing policy
General objective	The policy regulates procedures and responsibilities for uniformly controlled brand management to ensure group-wide responsible marketing practices.
Related IRO	Access to (quality) information, responsible marketing practices
Key contents	The policy ensures that all marketing communication is clear, transparent, and provides customers with comprehensive, easily understandable information about products and associated risks. The policy prohibits false or misleading advertising and requires responsible marketing practices in line with the latest version of the Advertising and Marketing Communications Code of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC Code), including principles of non-discrimination and consumer protection. It guarantees that information is accessible to all customers, helping them make informed decisions and avoid financial harm.
Process for monitoring	Compliance with the policy is checked as part of the internal audit processes.
Scope/Exclusions	The policy is binding for all units at the Group where marketing team executes marketing communication with consumers.
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operation
Affected Stakeholder	Customers
Most senior level of responsible	Marketing and CRM
Reference to third party standards	• GDPR • Local regulations • Advertising and Marketing Communications Code of the International Chamber of Commerce
Consideration of key stakeholders	-
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Internal procedure of marketing activities is available internally to all employees of the Bank in business policy documents. The ICC Code is publicly accessible via the website of the International Chamber of Commerce.

S4-2-Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts

The Group strives to achieve active engagement with consumers in order to understand and address their interests and concerns, as well as actual and potential impacts on them, as shown in the following table:

Stakeholder engagement as part of the double materiality process	Sustainability matter	Engagement format	Consideration of consumer perspectives in the Group's decision-making	Operational responsibility for engagement	Stage(s) of engagement	Type of engagement	Frequency of engagement
Surveys based on material sustainability factors	Data Privacy	Privacy notes, consent forms, website information personal information, info sheet part of contract	Used for further improving the processing of private data (particularly risk assessments, adjustments to information obligations, strengthening of data subject rights management, and governance decisions regarding data processing practice)	Head of Security, Head of Legal	Ongoing , Update in event of changes	Information Confirmation	Onboarding
Surveys based on material sustainability factors	Access to (quality) information and Responsible marketing practices	Market research: customer satisfaction surveys/ customer experience surveys	The feedback is the basis for the Group's service quality and improvement.	Head of Retail Strategy and Digital Transformation	Ongoing	Consultation	Regular
Surveys based on material sustainability factors		Market research: brand health tracking surveys	The feedback is the basis for monitoring the Group's past and planning the Group's future.	Market research for the Group is carried out by RBI. Local responsibility on Head of Marketing and CRM	Ongoing	Consultation	Regular
Surveys based on material sustainability factors		Market research: Pre-tests for new marketing campaigns	The feedback is essential for the understandability of the marketing messages and helps to avoid potentially misleading communication.	Market research for the Group is carried out by RBI. Local responsibility on Head of Marketing and CRM	Upon new marketing campaigns	Consultation	Irregular
Surveys based on material sustainability factors		Financial education initiatives	The initiatives show the maturity of the financial literacy of the consumers and effect, if relevant, the product range.	Sustainability Manager with respective Retail and CX colleagues	Ongoing	Information	Regular/ Irregular
Surveys based on material sustainability factors	Non-discrimination (social inclusion)	Financial education initiatives	The initiatives show the maturity of the financial literacy of the consumers and effect, if relevant, the product range.	Sustainability Manager with respective Retail and CX colleagues	Ongoing	Information	Regular/ Irregular
Surveys based on material sustainability factors	Access to products and services (barrier-free)	Consumer Surveys	If relevant, reflected by constant product and service development.	Sustainability Manager with respective Retail and CX colleagues	We test products and journeys before launching them to ensure customers are clear on the information and steps needed and the journeys are accessible and easy to complete. Post-launch we conduct regular research via quantitative surveys, in-depth interviews or focus groups.	Product journey redesign based on feedback	Regular

S4-3-Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns

Policy on customer complaint management

Policy	Policy on customer complaint management
General objective	The Group's customer complaint policy aims to ensure consistent and effective handling of customer complaints across the Group, enhance customer satisfaction, and facilitate compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
Related IRO	Privacy; Access to (quality) information; Non-discrimination; Access to products and services
Key contents	- The Group's customer complaint policy establishes a structured framework for managing customer complaints within the Group, focusing on consistency, transparency, and effectiveness. It defines key terms like "complaint" and "complainant," and outlines the roles of the Complaints Management and other relevant organizational units, which are responsible for overseeing complaints handling. - The complaints handling process includes receiving complaints through various channels, registering them in a state-of-the-art case management system (CMS), and providing responses within specified timeframes. Ongoing monitoring and reporting are emphasized, with local CMFs required to analyze complaint data, identify trends, and report findings to management at least annually. - The policy also stresses legal compliance, clear communication with customers regarding the complaints process, and the importance of training employees to handle complaints effectively.
Process for monitoring	Complaints Management, as a part of Central Operations, oversees the Group's customer complaint handling process. Regular reports are provided to the Management Board, remediation measures for systematic root causes are implemented and tracked.
Scope / Exclusions	All complaints issued by customers of the bank that match the complaint definition as outlined in the Joint Committee Guidelines on complaint handling.
Value Chain / Own Operation	The Group's customer complaint policy affects all internal processes that deal with banking products, services and customers.
Affected Stakeholder	Customers, employees
Most senior level of responsible	The most senior level that is accountable for the implementation of the policy on customer complaint management is the Management Board.
Reference to third party standards	The customer complaint management policy aligns with human rights principles by ensuring that complaints are treated seriously, handled transparently, and customers are kept informed about the status of their complaints.
Consideration of key stakeholders	-
Availability to pot. stakeholders	All the information is available to customers and other external stakeholders on the Group's website under Complaint Management.

The Group has established an independent complaint management function and procedures for the operational handling of customer complaints. Consumers, who are dissatisfied with the Group's products or services, may address their concerns in the form of statements of dissatisfaction directly to the Group. Legitimate customer complaints are brought to the attention of all concerned business units, carefully investigated, evaluated and documented in a state-of-the-art case management system by an independent complaint officer. Once an investigation is successfully completed, complaints receive the decision rationale of the Group in written form. Furthermore, mitigation measures are implemented for all identified systematic root causes for customer complaints by the end of each business year. Auditors periodically examine the effectiveness of the Group's customer complaint procedures.

Consumers may address customer complaints to the Group via a variety of official communication channels, including email, website, letter and personal hearings. Additionally, the Group participates in Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms and provides contact details for external authorities, that may be addressed for escalation. The Group assesses whether its customers have similar procedures for customer complaints in place, as part of the Know-Your-Customer (KYC) principle.

The Group is open to any kind of feedback on its customer complaint procedures by affected consumers. Furthermore, data on customer complaints is collected, analyzed and monitored on a regular basis to identify potential for further improvements of the Group's products and services as well as defining mitigation measures for systematic root causes.

Information on the Group's customer complaints procedures is made available on RBA's website to all consumers and end-users: Complaint policy (<https://www.rba.hr/en/individuals/useful-information/complaints-policy.html>). To prevent retaliation measures, the Group has established an additional anonymous whistleblowing channel, that might be used by any third party to address the Group.

The Group offers dedicated email contacts to raise privacy concerns or requests. Consumer privacy teams are trained to escalate privacy complaints.

The Group identified throughout the process of double materiality assessments potential negative impact and potential financial risk regarding privacy and access to (quality) information. It has also identified actual positive impacts regarding non-discrimination, access to products and services and responsible marketing practices. The Group has set processes to remediate negative impacts. If the Group identifies data privacy risks according to the specific categorization within GDPR, such as a data breach with a high level of risk to customers' personal data, the Group has processes in place to proactively notify the data protection authority and affected customers. These notifications should typically explain the nature of the risk, what personal data is affected, and the steps taken to address the issue. This allows the affected

customers to take any necessary precautions (e.g. changing passwords or monitoring their accounts). Also, if negative impact occurs the Group provides a solution for customers within a short period of time. Solutions for remediation can vary according to complexity of the issue. If it is about some more complex impacts (such as changing a certain process), competent organizational units consider best scenarios in order to solve the problem and develop initiatives to completely remedy the problem.

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

Privacy-related action plan

- Clear communication with users about data handling practices and obtaining consent when required, after providing appropriate information, to address transparency and control for data subjects over personal data
- Development and implementation of a response plan, to prevent, contain or remedy data breaches involving personal data
- Following predefined processes to notify data subjects and authority, when required, to ensure incident and data breach readiness
- Conducting regular risk-based assessments of data processing activities
- Conducting employee training sessions: E-learning GDPR training, workshops and practical guidance that improve the understanding and implementation of data protection regulations to address Internal accountability and governance, and the risk of non-compliance with data protection laws

The privacy actions above are based on GDPR and apply across all relevant internal processing functions, employees, and affected user groups is implemented on an ongoing and continuously updated basis and contribute to the prevention, containment and remediation of adverse impacts on customers, and is monitored through structured governance by the group Data Protection Office, periodic reviews, training completion tracking, and regular assessment outputs.

Actions related to access to (quality) information and social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users

Topic	Actions related to		
	Access to (quality) information	Non-discrimination	Access to products and services
Financial education initiatives	x		
Partnerships with governmental organizations or NGOs with regard to financial education	x		
Guidance/training for dealing with people with (non-visible) disabilities and impairments or further training measures (in addition to the Code of Conduct) to prevent discrimination		x	
Barrier-free branch access			x
Barrier-free ATM access			x
Website adaption for people with visual impairment			x
Adaptation of ATMs for people with visual impairment			x
Services or product offers for women			x
Services or product offers for children			x
Services or product offers students and/or youths			x
Services or product offers for people with disabilities			x
Services or product offers for retirees			x

The Group follows all the relevant legislation and regulation, as well as additional frameworks such as the human rights policy and the International Chamber of Commerce Code, in order to prevent negative material impacts from its communication with and provision of information to consumers. As the measures are implemented across various departments, there is no clear allocation of resources at this level.

Ongoing initiatives to illustrate the action plan:

Financial education key initiatives in 2025

In order to achieve the best possible impact when providing information on products and services, financial literacy among the Group's private customers is a prerequisite for their ability to make informed investment decisions and to repay loans. But it is also an important prerequisite for access to products and services, and therefore social inclusion. The financial education programs the Group offers are therefore not only intended for its customers, but the general public. The expected outcome of the financial education initiatives is to strengthen the financial awareness, knowledge, understanding and skills of the people. The time horizons of the individual initiatives are seen short- to medium-term.

Digital financial know-how at your fingertips

To enable people to learn about a specific topic within the complex field of financial knowledge at their own pace and according to their own level of understanding, the Group offers blog articles and dedicated sections on its website so people can learn about financial topics at their own pace and level.

Our employees educate various age clients on financial literacy through different activities – a book on financial literacy is available in branches. It's titled "Financijska početnica" by Tisja Kraković Brajić. We also have digital active quiz based on this book to promote financial literacy. As part of the Group initiatives, this book is provided for free to all clients who are minors during the process of opening a Credit card for them. We conduct educational sessions in schools, universities, and even for preschoolers.

When providing investment advice, care is taken to ensure that the services correspond to the customer's investment objectives, and an appropriate evaluation and comparison method is established. If the appropriateness test is negative, the customer is warned. The qualifications of employees are checked and documented through a training account. These are ongoing processes within the organization. The Group manages complaints by recording, processing, and reporting them according to the respective guidelines. For more details, please see chapter S4-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts, and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns. By offering high-quality, clear information, the Group enhances financial literacy and transparency, enabling customers to be well informed.

Specialized financial products and services

In 2025 the Group waived the fee for their Basic Account. By making it completely free of charge, a product that is affordable to all vulnerable groups, yet primarily intended for people with lower incomes, is provided by the Bank. Another action to highlight, is the current account package RBA SENIOR for retirees offered by the Bank. This package includes among other benefits 50 per cent discount of the original fee for national transfers executed via online banking (via mobile and the internet) to the credit of the accounts opened at other banks as well as 50 per cent lower fee for credit transfers abroad (in Euros) from a current account for payments within the SEPA area via online banking. Additionally, two special insurance packages are offered: It can be chosen between the ORYX home assistance, a 24-hour assistance and accidental death insurance, or the UNIQA insurance in case of accident death.

Initiatives for improving access to financial products and services for disadvantaged groups of the population

Removing barriers for consumers offers independence in financial matters. In accordance with the EU Accessibility Act, and to ensure barrier-free access to banking services for people with disabilities across all channels (digital, remote and physical), several measures and improvements for accessibility within the Group took place in 2025. The WCAG (Web Content Accessibility 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 user interfaces must be understandable, ensuring that 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 have access to the Group's products and services.

The Group tracks the effectiveness of its policies and actions in relation to the material IRO for consumers and end users. Defined level of ambition to be achieved are described in following paragraphs.

Privacy protection ambition

The aim is to have a data privacy framework in place that guarantees the prompt handling of data subject requests, ensures proactive data breach prevention through monitoring and awareness training for employees, and maintains GDPR compliance to protect customer data and avoid regulatory penalties. This includes, among other features:

- the strengthening of internal data protection processes as well as the improvement of the customer experience (supplier assessments, more efficient and customer-friendly processes)
- making communication and information accessible through targeted measures such as correspondence in plain language
- the management and delivery of all data subject requests at the Group within the deadline of 30 days.

By managing these processes, it should be ensured that no fines or reputational damage occur. Further data protection objectives related to monitoring and documentation include, among other aspects, the management of the GDPR module on the Archer GDPR Compliance platform, the quality assurance of records of processing activities, developing new records of processing activities (ROPA) in terms of content, as well as the automation of manual processes and documentation tasks. The data protection objectives for data breaches and data subject requests are based on regulatory requirements.

The Group monitors the response time for data breaches within 72 hours (when required by GDPR) and the completion of data subject requests within 30 days. These metrics are crucial for assessing compliance and customer satisfaction, and they uphold the high standards of the Group. In the event of a data breach, the Group tracks the number of breaches and classifies them by type (e.g., unauthorized access).

With regard to data subject requests, the Group records the number and types of requests (e.g. access deletion, rectification). For greater transparency purposes, data protection violation can be divided into three groups. Violations can be caused by human error, technical deficiencies, or intentional act. In the interest of a transparency obligation and accountability, the Group continuously monitors data breaches. In 2025, data protection violations were immaterial, caused by human error, largely carelessness (incorrect email recipients) and technical deficiencies (incorrect correspondence address). All cases of data protection violation were concluded. No penalties were imposed on the Group in 2025 by the data protection authorities. No reports were submitted to the responsible data protection authorities in 2025. In 2025 the Group had one request by the data protection authorities about data processing in transaction monitoring. All information was provided and no further inquiries were made thereafter. In 2025, one data subject filled complaint to data protection authority, which were duly processed by the Group and no further actions by the authority were taken.

The results are communicated to the top management to ensure accountability and promote continuous improvements. The Group tracks the number of employees who complete data protection training. By ensuring high participation rates, the Group aims to maintain a strong internal awareness of data protection obligations and reduce the likelihood of data breaches.

Ambitions regarding access to (quality) information and responsible marketing practices

With the regulations in place, such as the Code of Conduct, the relevant internal policies and the voluntary adherence to the ICC Code, the Group aims to minimize complaints or issues relating to access to (quality) information or responsible marketing practices. With regard to financial education, the Group's specific initiatives are being continued. To promote financial health, the goal is to further develop products and solutions in the retail banking sector. No specific targets relating to access to (quality) information have been defined other than those in line with local regulatory requirements and legislation.

Ambitions regarding non-discrimination and access to products and services

Following the rules of the Code of Conduct, the Group aims to ensure that it does not discriminate against any of its customers, and should the case arise, a proper complaint and remediation process is in place. The Group has not set out any specific targets for non-discrimination.

The Group is compliant with the EU Accessibility Act timely as of June 2025. Currently, there are no targets set at the Group level for access to products and services.

Further ambitions

Apart from ambitions addressing the specific topics as described above, there is an overall ambition of complaint management to guarantee and safeguard the timely and accurate handling of all customer complaints. At least once per 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 on an ongoing basis in order to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts on customers, while mitigating material risks and facilitating opportunities.

Mitigation measures for complaint root causes are considered targets as outlined in Customer Complaint management policy and are directly related to its goals and principles. Providing customer-centric expert handling on complaints constitutes a key objective of the Group Customer Complaint management policy. The aforementioned year-to-year implementation, measurement and review of mitigation measures directly contribute to this goal. Mitigation measures are also a relative target linked to the Group's processes and products.

S4-5-Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

The Group has not yet established specific targets in accordance with the ESRS Minimum Disclosure Requirements. However, the Group is actively implementing the ongoing initiatives which are addressed as ambitions and described under S4-4.

> Governance information

G1 Business conduct

G1-1: Business conduct policies and corporate culture

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 the Group, corporate governance includes regulations set by legislators and the consideration of shareholders' interests. It describes the principles of guiding leadership under the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. Its aim is to have a responsible, transparent management framework that is focused on long-term value, supported by key principles that include efficient collaboration, safeguarding shareholder interests and open communication.

The Group adheres to various legal provisions and its Group's Code of Conduct for sustainable governance and social responsibility. The Group is transparent in communication with stakeholders and therefore provides comprehensive and regularly updated information on business performance and governance on its website and through its financial and sustainability reports.

Code of Conduct

Policy	Code of Conduct
General objective	The main objective of the Code of Conduct is to promote fair business practices and reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of unethical conduct.
Related IRO	Corporate Culture
Key contents	Code of Conduct is RBI Group-wide policy which applies to all subsidiaries, including the Group. The Group Code of Conduct promotes equal treatment, fair employment practices, and zero tolerance for discrimination, harassment, violence, modern slavery, and human rights violations, applying to all operations and business relationships. It sets clear standards for customer, investor, and employee relations, compliance with laws, anti-financial crime measures, and social and environmental responsibility, requiring employees to complete regular training and sign compliance statements. The Group commits to sustainability, diversity, and transparency, aligning with UN Global Compact principles and international human rights standards, while managers ensure adherence and violations are monitored and addressed.
Process for monitoring	The Code of Conduct is regularly reviewed and adjusted to regulatory requirements and international standards. The adjustment of the Group Code of Conduct is the outcome of thorough discussions and collaboration between the Group and Group's network units including the Group. The Group also participates in the adjustment process and update their local language versions accordingly.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	The Group Code of Conduct covers own operations of RBI as well as all the activities of its upstream and downstream business relationships. Every single employee contributes to the RBI's positive perception by meeting the high standards of the Group Code of Conduct.
Affected Stakeholder	Employees, suppliers and business partners
Most senior level of responsible	The owner of the Code of Conduct is the RBI Board of Management, and the content of such code is administered by Group Compliance. At Group level, the Group's management is responsible for the Code of Conduct and is responsible for its application on the local market. The head of Compliance department is responsible for the coordination of activities and any problems regarding compliance with the relevant legal requirements. In addition, all managers are obliged to ensure compliance with the Code of Conduct in their field of business.
Reference to third party standards	The Group is the signatory of UN Global Compact and therefore it is committed to consistently complying with the ten UNGC principles of responsible business. This commitment includes supporting the elimination of any forms of human rights violations complying with European Convention on Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The globally responsible approach associated with this is expected of all employees and managers, as well as partners and suppliers of RBI. The Group's employees must report serious violations of the Code of Conduct. Regarding monitoring, all violations that are detected are properly documented and followed up together with the corresponding first line unit. More about violations of Code of Conduct is described under sections related to whistleblowing.
Consideration of key stakeholders	The review and updating process is a continuously evolving working process, which includes internal discussions between all key stakeholders of RBI, e.g. Group Compliance, Group ESG & Sustainability Management, Legal Services and Group People, Culture & Organization. All RBI subsidiaries participate in the adjustment process and update their local versions accordingly, including the Group. The final version is subject to review by the Sustainability Committee and approval by the Management Board.
Availability to pot. stakeholders	The RBI Group Code of Conduct is published across RBI Group in English as well as in Croatian on the website of RBI (RBI Group Code of Conduct). Furthermore, every employee receives an email from the CEO regarding the RBI Group Code of Conduct updates. To ensure awareness of the RBI Group Code of Conduct principles, all employees must periodically complete an e-learning exercise on the RBI Group Code of Conduct basics. In addition, all employees must sign a compliance statement in which they commit to observe the RBI Group Code of Conduct, including the disclosure and regular updating of statements on conflicts of interest. Supplier Code of Conduct: https://www.raiffeisen.com/en/raiffeisen/sustainability-esg/responsible-banking/code-of-conduct.html

RBI Group Code of Conduct defines six pillars of RBI's standard for ethical business practices:

- Customer relations (confidentiality, privacy, excellent products and services, fairness, Investor protection, conflict of interest and non-discrimination)
- Investor relations (creating sustainable value, protecting reputation and transparency)
- Employee Relations (fair employment practices, no discrimination or harassment, no violence, occupational health and safety, private business activities, protecting assets)
- Compliance with laws and regulations (regulatory compliance, cooperation with authorities, accounting and reporting, taxes, fair competition and lobbying)
- Combating against financial crime (anti bribery and corruption, accepting and giving gifts and invitations, prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, economic sanctions, embargoes, insider trading and market abuse)
- Social and environmental responsibility (corporate responsibility, human rights, environmental protection and contribution to society).

Human Rights

The Group is aware of specific industries (in particular nuclear, gambling and defense) which due to their sensitivity have an impact on human rights. More detailed information on Sectoral policies in chapter ESRS S3 Affected communities. The Group respects and supports the protection of human rights as stipulated in the European Convention on Human Rights, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Group refrains from being involved in business with products that are intended to be used for the abolition of demonstrations, in political unrest or in relation to other human rights violations. Any involvement in controversial weapons (nuclear, biological, chemical weapons, blinding laser weapons, anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium ammunition, incendiary weapons, non-detectable fragments, etc.) is strictly forbidden.

In respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Group fulfils the reporting obligations pursuant to Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and discloses information on material impacts related to its environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices.

Additionally, the Group follows all the relevant legislation and regulation, as well as additional frameworks such as the International Chamber of Commerce Code, in order to prevent negative material impacts from its communication with and provision of information to consumers.

Anti-Bribery & Corruption

The Group has implemented the RBI Group Anti-Bribery & Corruption Policy. This policy outlines the key duties and responsibilities of employees, compliance and management functions. It also defines bribery and corruption risks and describes the organizational anti-bribery and corruption standards that are applied in RBI. The scope of the policy applies to all entities within RBI Group, including the Group.

Responsibility for the local implementation of the policy lies with Compliance. The legal basis of the policy for the Group is guided by the applicable or relevant laws, i.e. the Croatian Criminal Code (NN 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15, 101/17, 118/18, 126/19, 84/21, 114/22, 114/23, 36/24), the UK Bribery Act and the US Foreign Corruption Practices Act in the versions currently applicable, as well as further guidelines and governance principles that were taken into consideration.

The Group's Anti-Bribery & Corruption Policy is consistent with international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, New York, United Nations Treaty Series vol. 2349 no. 42146 and their guiding principles. The Anti-Bribery & Corruption Policy is regularly communicated via various channels (e.g. training, awareness messages, publication of core principles, etc.) to all internal stakeholders.

Functions that are most at risk in respect of corruption and bribery (e.g. Management Board, key function holder) undergo special awareness training on anti-bribery and corruption. A condensed overview of the RBI Group's Anti-Bribery and Corruption program is accessible to all stakeholders on RBI's homepage.

Policy	Anti-Bribery & Corruption Policy
General objective	Prevention and combatting bribery and corruption (B&C) by establishing a robust Anti-Bribery & Corruption (ABC) program that ensures compliance with relevant legal and industry standards, protecting the organization's reputation, and promoting ethical business behavior among employees and management.
Related IRO	Corruption and bribery
Key contents	RBI has implemented group-wide anti-corruption measures in accordance with its anti-bribery & corruption policy, including the Group. The policy outlines the key duties and responsibilities of employees, compliance and management functions. It also defines bribery and corruption risks, and describes the organizational anti-bribery and corruption standards that are applied in RBI. Key function holders as special functions-at-risk (members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies) receive specific anti-bribery and corruption training as part of the Fit / Proper training program.
Process for monitoring	The policy is reviewed every second year with regards to the regulatory changes and new business requirements.
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations, Upstream and Down-Stream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	Employees, Board of Management, business partners, public officials, other external stakeholders
Most senior level of responsible	Responsibility for the local implementation of the policy lies with Compliance.
Reference to third party standards	• The Croatian Criminal Code (NN 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15, 101/17, 118/18, 126/19, 84/21, 114/22, 114/23, 36/24) • The UK Bribery Act and the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act • The Group's Anti-Bribery & Corruption Policy • The United Nations Convention against Corruption, New York, United Nations Treaty Series vol. 2349 no. 42146 and their guiding principles
Consideration of key stakeholders	Compliance, HR, Security, Operational Risk Management, Internal Audit
Availability to pot. stakeholders	The ABC policy is regularly communicated via various channels (e.g. training, awareness messages, publication of core principles, etc.) to all internal stakeholders. RBI Group's Anti-Bribery and Corruption policy is accessible on RBI's website

Compliance training policy components and structure

Policy	Compliance training policy
General objective	The policy establishes a structured training program that ensures periodic compliance trainings for all levels of expertise and on various business conduct related subject matters. The content of the trainings is tailored to employees' specific roles and responsibilities, compliance risk exposure, and relevant regulatory requirements
Related IRO	Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, Incidents
Key contents	The Group considers consistent and targeted training to be a core element of establishing a compliant corporate culture. On the local Group level there is a Decision on Mandatory Employee Training and Testing, complementary with RBI Group's Compliance Training Policy. In addition to RBI Group's policy, this policy seeks to fulfil regulatory training requirements, to educate, and build capabilities and awareness of compliance-relevant topics across the organization and therefore minimizing operational risk. The training program includes, but is not restricted to, providing education on the Code of Conduct, Anti-Bribery & Corruption, fraud, conflict of interest, whistleblowing, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.
Process for monitoring	The policy is reviewed every second year with regards to regulatory changes and new business requirements
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations
Affected Stakeholder	All Group employees
Most senior level of responsible	The Policy is part of the Group Compliance Governance Policy which is approved by RBI Group's Management Board.
Reference to third party standards	-
Consideration of key stakeholders	The policy was set up internally with work and cooperation between Group Compliance and other local subsidiaries including the Group
Availability to pot. stakeholders	All employees must complete annual training on compliance-related topics to refresh their knowledge and be informed about relevant changes and developments. New employees must complete training courses on compliance topics, particularly those aimed at preventing economic crime. It is available to all relevant stakeholders via the internal Sharepoint function

Target audience and frequency

All employees must complete annual compliance training on a minimum standard of compliance-related topics to refresh their existing knowledge, and to be informed about relevant changes and developments. All new employees must complete training courses on the topic of compliance. In particular, 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 learning about appropriate measures and rules concerning internal reporting obligations. Employees operating in risk sensitive areas receive additional regular targeted training that covers more in-depth knowledge. The frequency and target groups of advanced training is determined based on the compliance risks and incidents identified, and changes to regulatory requirements.

Topics covered in training

The content of the training 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 training with testing components to ensure the effectiveness of the training.

Whistleblowing Management Policy

Policy	Whistleblowing Management Policy
General objective	The general objective of the policy is to provide a transparent framework for handling whistleblowing reports, ensuring minimum standards and a consistent approach across RBI, including the Group, while protecting whistleblowers from retaliation and promoting accountability and continuous improvement within the organization.
Related IRO	Protection of whistleblowers
Key contents	According to the Group's whistleblowing management program and policy, the Group's employees must report serious violations of the Code of Conduct, such as market abuse, fraud, theft, embezzlement, bribery, or corruption, which constitute the policies' material impacts and risks. To this end, the Group provides a whistleblowing platform, which is operated by an external service provider, that enables anonymous electronic reporting. Alternatively, employees and external stakeholders can use alternative channels (e.g., telephone, email, in person, etc.) to report any violation of the Code of Conduct. The general objective of the policy is to bring the issues to the organization's attention. Regarding monitoring, all violations that are detected are properly documented and followed up together with the corresponding first line unit. The scope of the Group's whistleblowing policy covers all violations of the organization's Code of conduct including, but not limited to, harassment or discrimination at work and all violations of law such as market abuse, fraud, embezzlement, etc. The Group's zero-tolerance policy (e.g., against harassment and discrimination) ensures that all allegations brought to the attention of the Group are taken seriously and treated confidential. All reports are processed in accordance with the Group's internal compliance investigation mechanism on the basis of the following principles: The Group's zero-tolerance policy (e.g., against harassment and discrimination) ensures that all allegations brought to the attention of the Group are taken seriously and treated confidential. All reports are processed in accordance with the Group's internal compliance investigation mechanism on the basis of the following principles; • All investigations are conducted by a dedicated team of carefully trained employees (investigators) following strict guidelines including the "need to know principle"; • All investigations consider all evidence provided by stakeholders via Whistleblowing or other channels and are conducted fully independently and without influence from internal or external sources; • Findings and conclusions are presented to senior management (e.g. line managers; senior investigators) in order to align with further risk-appropriate actions; • Investigation results and conclusions are properly documented in a limited-access and market-standard Case-Management System (CMS); • Investigators receive regular training by internal and external experts in various areas including legal matters, investigation techniques and computer forensics; • All investigations conducted within Raiffeisen Bank International Follow Group-wide standards. All reports are treated as confidential and specific whistleblowing protection measures are implemented in accordance with the EU Directive on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law (Directive (EU) 2019/1937) and the Croatian Whistleblower Protection Act (The Law on the Protection of Reporters of Irregularities). All communication with Whistleblowers is anonymous. Compliance uses secure and anonymous channels, to regularly check on employees in case they face any retaliation from colleagues, line-managers or other personnel in relation to their Whistleblowing activity. This safeguards the continuous monitoring of whistleblowing activities. If violations are detected, the Group imposes appropriate risk-based actions including disciplinary ones, in accordance with the internal Whistleblowing Policy and Internal Procedure for Internal Reporting of Irregularities. The Group constantly analyses its rules and regulations to mitigate future risks as much as possible. The Group reports on violations and breaches of the Code of Conduct to the Management Board and to the relevant committees (Risk Committee, Audit Committee) of the Supervisory Board of the Group on a regular basis (at least annually). The Group also escalates specific material cases to the highest management bodies on an ad hoc basis. In order to ensure that The Group's employees are aware of the whistleblowing mechanism, the process is embedded as an integral part of all internal training. Link to whistleblowing channel is also available to vendors and third parties due to the fact it is incorporated in the Code of Conduct for suppliers which is published on the RBI's web page.
Process for monitoring	The policy is reviewed every second year with regards to regulatory changes and new business requirements
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations, Upstream and Downstream value chain.
Affected Stakeholder	Group employees, Management Board, Business Partners and Contractors, Whistleblowers.
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board's Chief Risk Officer
Reference to third party standards	• EU Directive on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law Union law (Directive (EU) 2019/1937) • the Croatian Whistleblower Protection Act (The Law on the Protection of Reporters of Irregularities).
Consideration of key stakeholders	Compliance, Internal Audit
Availability to pot. stakeholders	Link to whistleblowing channel is also available to vendors and third parties due to the fact it is incorporated in the Code of Conduct for suppliers which is published on the RBI's web page: https://rbi.whispli.com/whistleblowing?locale=en#refresh

G1-3: Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

The Anti-Bribery and Corruption program that is implemented at the Group is revised and upgraded continuously. The Group's main objective within this program is to prevent, detect and address allegations of corruption and bribery via whistleblowing as outlined in chapter G1-1: Business conduct policies.

Zero-tolerance. In line with Code of Conduct, the Group follows a zero-tolerance policy, when it comes to unlawful or unethical business behaviour, such as bribery and corruption. It does not participate in any transaction in which there is a reason to believe that bribery and corruption is involved. The Group commits to proactively combating bribery and corruption in the environment in which it operates.

Tone from the top. To ensure the importance of the Anti-Bribery and Corruption program, and that it is given the right level of attention, management functions / Management Boards of the Group periodically promote and endorse relevant Anti-Bribery and Corruption activities and initiatives e.g., by taking part in internal / all staff communication initiatives, etc.

Policies and procedures. Anti-Bribery and Corruption program is founded on clear and concise policies, along with other written internal procedures, all of which are directly communicated to employees and management. This ensures that all stakeholders are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities within the program. The Group's Whistleblowing procedure allows internal and external stakeholders to address any allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery, and for them to be directly, safely, and anonymously addressed and brought to the attention of Compliance for an independent investigation to be conducted. Based on the results of this investigation, risk-based actions are carefully executed to avoid future incidents.

Anti-Bribery and Corruption policy at the Group aligns with the relevant local legal or regulatory framework, including international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Detection mechanisms involve maintaining whistleblowing channels, conducting internal investigations and performing thorough business partner checks to proactively identify any irregularities. In addressing identified issues, the Group relies on our Code of Conduct and ethical principles to enforce compliance across the organization, fostering accountability and clearly communicating potential sanctions for policy violations. By integrating these procedures, the Group 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 submitted to senior management. For more information regarding this topic please refer to chapter G1-1: Business conduct policies.

Training and awareness. All Group employees as well as management functions must undergo periodic Anti-Bribery and Corruption training activities and programs to establish and maintain a high level of awareness of bribery and corruption risks, and to inform employees / management functions about their role and responsibilities within the Anti-Bribery and Corruption program. The training is provided via e-learning modules, and include tests, classroom trainings, and additional awareness activities. The percentage of functions-at-risk covered by the Anti-Bribery and Corruption training program is 100%. Members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies periodically receive ABC training as part of the Fit&Proper training program. For more information regarding this topic please refer to chapter G1-1: Business conduct policies.

Coverage of employees by anti-corruption training by employee categories

Scope of calculation of the metrics in the following disclosure is same as described in ESRS 2 BP-1 disclosure on consolidation scope. In Sustainability Statement for 2024, only Group members Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. were included. For 2025, metrics are disclosed for the Group.

in headcount	2025		2024	
Management Board (first tier of management)	11	100 %	6	100%
B-1 (second tier of management)	54	100 %	44	100%
B-2 (third tier of management)	79	99 %	77	100%
Other managers	80	99 %	88	100%
Other employees	1496	97 %	1,501	99%

Risk assessments. A holistic and periodic risk assessment of bribery and corruption risks for all relevant business lines and processes is a key pillar of Anti-Bribery and Corruption program. The periodic risk assessment gives a comprehensive picture of those parts of the business lines and processes that might be most vulnerable to corrupt practices and whether the controls that are 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 if special incidents occur.

Controls. The Group performs regular controls to prevent, mitigate or detect bribery and corruption risks. Key control process that may be executed by first- (e.g., Human Resources, Procurement etc.) or second line of defense functions (e.g., Compliance) include, among other things:

- Conflict of interest disclosure and assessment process (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 check / mandatory involvement of Compliance regarding contributions to external parties (e.g. Compliance checks sponsorships, donations, membership fees exceeding defined thresholds or based on specific triggers).

Cooperation and exchange. In line with RBI Group's corporate values, strong cooperation and ongoing exchanges between all RBI Group's network units, including the Group, facilitate experience sharing, allowing the Anti-Bribery and Corruption program to be constantly improved and enhanced. Key function holders (e.g. line-managers, product-owners, etc.) and employees working in areas of confidentiality (e.g. Compliance, etc.) are involved in functions most at risk.

Management reporting. The Compliance function operates independently when conducting investigations based on relevant reports and is authorized to investigate reported irregularities, including those involving Management Board members. They provide periodic updates on incidents, gaps or general developments related to the Anti-Bribery and Corruption program. Furthermore, the Group's Compliance, in turn, submits regular reports to RBI's management and Supervisory Board.

Accountability and sanctions. In line with zero tolerance policy for bribery and corruption, all employees and management functions are held accountable for their actions or potential omissions that lead to violations of the Group's Anti-Bribery and Corruption program. In case of such events, internal sanctions and disciplinary measures - irrespective of any potential criminal law sanctions or other legal consequences - will be adequately applied and enforced. Meaning, all the bribery and corruptions suspicions are processed in accordance with internal compliance investigation and reporting mechanism and adequate internal sanctions and disciplinary measures, i.e., dismissal of employees, irrespective to criminal law sanctions and legal consequences were adequately applied and enforced.

G1-4: Incidents of corruption or bribery

In 2025, 0 passive bribery cases (2024: 0) were identified in the Group. Neither did the Group receive a fine related to corruption and bribery.

Incidents of corruption or bribery

	2025	2024
Number of convictions for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	0	0
Amount in € millions of fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	0	0

Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism

Policy	Group Policy anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (Rulebook on Anti-Money Laundering, Rulebook on Preventing the Terrorism Financing, Internal act Financial sanctions, Internal act Financial Sanctions – treatment of clients and transactions, Rulebook Financial Sanctions – Country specific business policies)
General objective	The Group, as part of the RBI Group, takes into account group policies and procedures, whilst taking into account local aspects and regulatory landscape. The policy objective is combating money laundering / the financing of terrorism and managing related regulatory, reputational and other compliance risks. Mismanagement of anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism activities can lead to an increase in criminal activities, and weaken public safety and the economy. Conversely, effective management contributes to higher public safety, a strengthened economy and positively impacts business relationships. Combatting money laundering / the financing of terrorism strengthens the Group's reputation and contributes to the Group's target of conducting business only with reputable customers involved in legitimate business activities and whose funds derived from legitimate sources.
Related IRO	Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism
Key contents	Basis for identifying, evaluating and appropriately mitigating potential money laundering / terrorism financing risks. Establishes key requirements for KYC and transaction / customer monitoring procedures for relevant business areas and processes
Process for monitoring	The policy is monitored on an ongoing basis, the Group adopts and harmonizes all policies and procedures in line with group process to adopt relevant policy and regulation. Reviews and updates can take place throughout the year and when it is necessary. Given that combating money laundering is a constantly evolving process, The Group recognizes the importance of continuously evaluating, developing and adapting its anti-money laundering / countering the financing of terrorism policy Updates and reviews are i.a. made on the basis of legal / regulatory changes, external reviews as well as market developments and observations
Scope / Exclusions	The Group
Value Chain / Own Operation	Own operations. Downstream value chain
Affected Stakeholder	All employees and management functions; existing / potential customers; relevant authorities
Most senior level of responsible	Management Board
Reference to third party standards	Croatian Anti money laundering and counter terrorist financing prevention Law and RBI Group Directives: LAW Anti-money laundering and SUP Anti-money laundering
Consideration of key stakeholders	Compliance
Availability to pot. stakeholders	The policy is available to and addresses all employees and management functions in all countries and areas of responsibility and requires them to perform their duties in accordance with applicable laws, regulations as well as internal standards and procedures.

Key components of the anti-money laundering / countering the financing of terrorism policy:

- Appointment of an anti-money laundering / countering the financing officer that 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 anti-money laundering / countering the financing of terrorism officer and 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-learnings etc.),
- Proactive support of and contribution to further development of industry and legal standards through participation in e.g. working groups and initiatives on a national, European and international level.

To efficiently combat money laundering and terrorist financing, the Group has developed a framework with responsibilities for all employees, including the Management Board. It includes risk identification, measures to reduce risks, client due diligence, detection systems for money laundering/terrorist financing indicators, FISA screening, reporting suspicious and cash transactions, employee training, and regular revision of the AML/CTF system

G1-6: Payment practices

Although the Group did not identify material impact, risks and opportunities from management of relationship with suppliers, to be fully transparent taking into account that the Group is committed to being a fair partner, information related to payment practices are disclosed in this chapter. The Group provides fair payment terms and complies with contractually agreed payment terms. The table below shows the payment terms for suppliers of the Group.

Payment practices

	2025	2024
Average time the entity takes to pay the invoice (in days)	25	25
Payments aligned with the standard payment terms (in %)	95	95
Standard payment terms	25 days net	25 days net

The above figures are based on invoices due between January and September 2025. The fourth quarter figures were estimated based on the trends observed in the first three quarters to provide a comprehensive view of the financial year. Intra-group invoices/payments were not taken into account. The data shown includes external suppliers. No differentiation is applied in terms of size of company.

Currently, there are no outstanding legal proceedings related to late payments. Although the specific information about whether a supplier is a small- or medium-sized 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 of the Group are advised to expedite the processing of invoices from suppliers that are or could be SMEs. This proactive approach ensures that smaller suppliers, who may have tighter cash flow constraints, receive timely payments, thereby fostering positive business relationships and supporting the financial health of these enterprises.

The Group works consistently on optimizing its payment practices. Measures, such as training the employees participating in the payment process, improving the onboarding process to ensure suppliers provide the necessary data for payments, and assisting the suppliers in issuing correct invoices and supporting documentation have already been implemented and are expected to lead to rapid improvements.

➤ Responsibilities of the Management Board for the preparation of the Annual report

The Management Board of the Bank is required to prepare unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements ("financial statements") for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank and its related parties (together "Group"), results of their operations and cash flows, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union ("IFRS") for each period presented, and is responsible for maintaining proper accounting records to enable the preparation of such financial statements at any time. Management Board of the Bank has a general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably available to it to safeguard the assets of the Bank and the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for selecting suitable accounting policies to conform with applicable accounting standards and then apply them consistently; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank and the Group will continue in business.

The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for the submission of the Annual Report for the Bank and the Group to the Supervisory Board, which includes annual financial statements, for acceptance. If the Supervisory Board approves the annual financial statements, they are deemed confirmed by both, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for the preparation and content of the Management Report, Statement of Application of the Code of Corporate Governance and other information including the Letter from the President of the Management Board, the Report of the Supervisory Board and the Macroeconomic environment, in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act (Official Gazette 85/24 and 145/24). In accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/815 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 ("ESEF Regulation"), the Management Board of the Company has a duty to prepare and publish the annual separate and consolidated financial statements in the XHTML format and markup the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS in the XHTML format using XBRL labels and markup notes to the annual financial statements as a text block in order to meet the requirements of Article 462 of the Capital Market Act.

The Bank's Management Board is further responsible for preparing the Sustainability Report, in accordance with art. 32 and 36 of the Accounting Law by which art. 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU and Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 ("EU Taxonomy Regulation") are implemented.

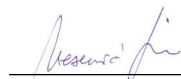
The Management Board is also responsible for preparation and content of the Reports and related adjustments prepared in accordance with the Decision on the Structure and Content of the Annual Financial Statements of credit institutions (OG 42/18; OG 122/20, OG 119/21 and OG 108/22).

Financial statements presented on following pages, as well as unconsolidated and consolidated schedules with the related adjustments prepared in accordance with the Decision on the structure and content of the annual financial statements of credit institutions (OG 42/18; OG 122/20, OG 119/21 and OG 108/22) were approved by the Management Board on March 31, 2026 and submitted to the Supervisory Board for approval.

To confirm this, financial statements have been signed by authorized persons of the Bank, as follows below.

Signed on behalf of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.

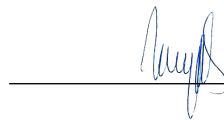
Liana Keserić,
President of the Management Board



Ante Odak,
Member of the Management Board



Višnja Božinović,
Member of the Management Board



Thomas Matejka,
Member of the Management Board



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the unconsolidated financial statements of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. („the Bank”) and consolidated financial statements of the Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and its subsidiaries („the Group”) which comprise unconsolidated and consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2025, unconsolidated and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, unconsolidated and consolidated statement of changes in equity and unconsolidated and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank and the Group as of 31 December 2025, 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 (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 16 April 2014, on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated and the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Croatia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

The company was registered at Zagreb Commercial Court: MBS 030022053; paid-in initial capital: EUR 5,930.00; Company Directors: Katarina Kadunc, Goran Končar and Helena Schmidt, Bank: Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Radnička cesta 80, 10 000 Zagreb, bank account no. 2340009–1110098294; SWIFT Code: PBZGHR2X IBAN: HR3823400091110098294.

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/en/about to learn more.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Loss allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers

On December 31, 2025, Loans and advances to customers in unconsolidated financial statements amounted to EUR 3,671 million (31st December 2024: EUR EUR 3,430 million) including loss allowance for expected credit losses in amount of EUR 109 million (31st December 2024: EUR EUR 113 million) while in consolidated financial statements amounted to EUR 3,849 million (31st December 2024: 3,578 million) including loss allowance for expected credit losses in amount of EUR 111 million (31st December 2024: EUR 115 million). For the accounting framework refer to note 2 "*Basis for preparation*", for accounting policies see note 3 "*Materially significant accounting policies*" section "*Impairment of financial assets*" and for accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies see note 4 "*Significant accounting estimates and judgements*". For the additional information regarding identified key audit matter, refer to note 10 "*Loans and advances to customers*" and note 35 "*Impairment losses*" to the accompanied financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit:
Credit risk represents one of the most important types of financial risks to which the Bank and the Group are exposed to. Determining appropriate methods and models by the Management to measure and manage credit risk is therefore one of the most important areas in business activities of the Bank and the Group. As part of the credit risk management process, determining appropriate methods and models for measuring and managing loss allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers represents one of the key considerations for the Management. In determining the amount of loss allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers, the Management exercises significant judgement in relation to the following areas: • Use of historical data in the process of determining risk parameters; • Estimation of the credit risk related to the credit exposure; • Assessment of stage allocation; • Assessment of the significance of subsequent changes in credit risk of an exposure for the purposes of identifying whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, leading to changes in stage allocation, and the required measurement of lifetime expected credit losses; • Adjustment of the credit risk model to incorporate all relevant risk factors ("Management Overlay");	In order to address the risks associated with loss allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers, identified as key audit matter, we have designed audit procedures that allowed us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for our conclusion. We performed the following audit procedures with respect to the area of loans and advances to customers: • Reviewing the Bank's and the Group's methodology for recognizing loss allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers and comparing the reviewed methodology against the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards 9: <i>Financial instruments</i>; • Obtaining understanding of the control environment and internal controls implemented by the Management within the process of measuring loss allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers, including utilized applications and information technology tools; • Evaluating design and inspecting implementation of identified internal controls relevant to the process of measuring loss allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers; • Testing identified relevant controls for operating effectiveness; • Assessing quality of historical data used in determination of risk parameters and evaluating the appropriateness of IT elements and data processing; • Disaggregating loans and advances to customers account balance based on stage allocation and relevant segments for the purposes of sample selection - for Stage 3, individually assessed loans and receivables, the criteria for selection included, but was not limited to, client's credit risk assessment, industry risk, days past due, etc.;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter (continued):	How the matter was addressed in our audit (continued):
- Assessment of forward-looking information; - Expected future cash flows from operations; - Valuation of collateral and assessment of realization period. Since determination of appropriate loss allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers requires use of complex models (dependent on IT elements) and a significant judgement from the Management of the Bank, the process of measuring expected credit losses may be exposed to Management bias. Calculation of loss allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers, recognized in accordance with IFRS might have significant effect on financial statements of the Bank and the Group. As a result, we have decided to include loss allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers as a key audit matter during our audit of the unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.	- Performing substantive tests over recognition and measurement of loss allowance for expected credit losses on sample of loans and receivables allocated to Stage 1, Stage 2 and those in Stage 3 of credit risk that are collectively assessed, focusing on: i. Models applied in stage allocation and transitions between stages; ii. Assumptions used by the Management of the Bank in the expected credit loss measurement models; iii. Criteria used for determination of significant increase in credit risk; iv. Assumptions applied to calculate probability of default; v. Methods applied to calculate loss given default; vi. Methods applied to incorporate forward-looking information; vii. Adequacy of assumptions used during the application of Management Overlay viii. Recalculation of expected credit losses on a selected sample. - Performing substantive tests over recognition and measurement of loss allowance for expected credit losses on sample of individually assessed non-performing loans and receivables allocated to Stage 3, which included: - Assessment of borrower's financial position and performance following the latest credit reports and available information; - Assessment of judgements and assumptions applied in the calculation and measurement of expected future cash flows from operations, considering the borrower's financial status and performance in the current economic environment; - Inspection and assessment of expected future cash flows from collateral and estimated realization period.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Provisions for court cases On December 31, 2025, provisions for court cases in unconsolidated financial statements amounted to EUR 60 million (31st December 2024: EUR 68 million) while in consolidated financial statements amounted to EUR 60 million (31st December 2024: EUR 70 million). For the accounting framework refer to note 3 „<i>Materially significant accounting policies</i>“, and for accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies see note 4 „<i>Significant accounting estimates and judgements</i>“ section „<i>Provisions for court cases</i>“. For the additional information regarding identified key audit matter, refer to note 25 „<i>Provisions for liabilities and charges</i>“ to the accompanied financial statements.	
Key audit matter (continued):	How the matter was addressed in our audit (continued):
Bank and the Group are often exposed to various litigations or court cases, results of which may have adverse effects on their financial performance. In order to adequately reflect potential adverse effects, the Bank and the Group assesses the requirement for provisions in accordance with IAS 37: <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> (“IAS 37”). The provision is recognized if, and only if a present, legal or constructive, obligation exist as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and if a reliable estimate of the obligation is determined. Due to the complexity involved in these litigation matters, Management’s judgment regarding recognition and measurement of provisions for legal proceedings is inherently uncertain and might change over time when the outcomes of the legal cases are determined and concluded. Therefore, the Management’s judgement over the existence of present obligation, the probability of a payment being required to settle the court cases’ obligation, and a reliable estimate of such amount requires the Management to consider risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround legal proceedings in order to ensure appropriate recording and disclosures in the financial statements. Following legal developments in the Republic of Croatia and significant effect that provision for legal proceedings could have on financial statements of the Bank and Group. As a result, we have decided to include provisions for litigations as a key audit matter during our audit of the unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.	In order to address the risks associated with provisions for legal cases, identified as key audit matter, we designed audit procedures that allowed us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for our conclusion. We performed the following audit procedures with respect to the area of legal cases: • Inspection of design adequacy and implementation of internal controls of the Bank and the Group established in the process of calculating the provisions for legal claims; • Discussion with the Management to obtain understanding of the assumptions considered when determining the requirement for recognition and measurement of provisions for litigations; • Obtaining and observing opinions and representations of internal and external legal advisors in order to assess whether they sufficiently support the Management’s judgement over the assumptions considered and the amounts of provision recognized; • Reconciling opinions and representations of internal and external legal advisors on status and outcome on initiated legal cases to the accounting records; • Obtaining and inspecting the calculation of the provisions for litigations and assessing whether the assumptions underpinning the valuation of these provisions are based on appropriate and available internal and external information, thus representing the Management’s best estimate of the provision amount; • Evaluating the appropriateness of related disclosures in accordance with IAS 37.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Valuation of assets and liabilities from insurance contracts As of 31 December 2025, the Group has insurance liabilities in the amount of EUR 261 million (31st December 2024: EUR 250 million). For the accounting framework refer to note 3 „<i>Materially significant accounting policies</i>“, section “Insurance liabilities”, and for accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies see note 4 “<i>Significant accounting estimates and judgements</i>” section “<i>Pension insurance</i>”. For the additional information regarding identified key audit matter, refer to note 26 b) “<i>Insurance liabilities</i>” to the accompanying financial statements.	
Key audit matter:	How the matter was addressed in our audit:
Insurance contracts represent a significant component of financial statements, reflecting the financial obligations and uncertainties arising from the Group's insurance activities. The valuation of assets and liabilities from insurance contracts is crucial as it directly impacts the financial position, performance, and overall risk profile of the Bank and the Group. In accordance with IFRS 17, insurance contracts that meet the criteria of the standard are valued using the following measurement model: the variable fee approach ("VFA"). The valuation process includes the assessment of the present value of expected future cash flows, including financial and non-financial risks, with particular emphasis on the contractual service margin ("CSM"). The valuation process of assets and liabilities from insurance contracts involves significant management judgment in developing and using input data within actuarial calculation models. This judgment relies on various factors, including historical trends, future expectations, internal and external variables, each of which could significantly impact the value of assets and liabilities. There is also a high degree of complexity due to the numerous assumptions and actuarial valuation models that are applied, with key assumptions including, but not limited to, investment return estimates, risk adjustments, interest rates, costs, mortality, longevity, lapse assumptions, pension payout ratios, and expense ratios, which are integral to the valuation. Considering the pervasive effect of the complexity of the entire valuation process, we have decided to include the valuation of assets and liabilities from insurance contracts in accordance with IFRS 17 as a key audit matter during our audit.	To address the risks associated with the valuation of assets and liabilities from insurance contracts identified as a key audit matter, we designed audit procedures that enabled us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for our conclusion on that matter. For the valuation of the assets and liabilities from insurance contracts, we performed the following audit procedures with the use of our own actuarial experts: <u>Evaluation of internal controls</u> • Gaining an understanding of the control environment and relevant internal controls by the Management in the valuation process of assets and liabilities from insurance; • Evaluating the adequacy of the design and verifying the implementation of identified relevant internal controls. <u>Test of actuarial models</u> • Testing the reliability and accuracy of relevant actuarial models used for the valuation of assets and liabilities from insurance contracts; • Verifying mathematical calculations, logic, and appropriateness of relevant actuarial model's inputs; • Reviewing and verifying projected cash flows and assumptions used in the actuarial models on a sample basis. <u>Assessment of management assumptions</u> • Reviewing key technical and accounting decisions, judgments and assumptions made by the Management; • Reviewing sensitivity analyses to assess the impact of changes in key assumptions on the valuation of assets and liabilities from insurance contracts. <u>Review of disclosures in the financial statements</u> • Verifying completeness and accuracy of the disclosures made in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the IFRS.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)****Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report.

Our opinion on the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. With respect to the Management Report and the Corporate Governance Statement, which are included in the Annual Report, we have also performed the procedures prescribed by the Accounting Act. These procedures include examination of whether the Management Report include required disclosures as set out in the Articles 22 and 24 of the Accounting Act and whether the Corporate Governance Statement includes the information specified in the Articles 22 and 25 of the Accounting Act.

Based on the procedures performed during our audit, to the extent we are able to assess it, we report that:

- 1) Information included in the other information is, in all material respects, consistent with the attached unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements.
- 2) Management Report has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Articles 22 and 24 of the Accounting Act, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting. In respect of the Sustainability Report, which is included as part of the other information and constitutes a separate part of the Management Report, we performed a limited assurance engagement, the results of which were presented in a separate limited assurance report with an unmodified conclusion.
- 3) Corporate Governance Statement has been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the Articles 22 and 25 of the Accounting Act.

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Bank and the Group and its environment, which we gained during our audit of the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Unconsolidated and the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's and 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 Bank or the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)****Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated and the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the unconsolidated and 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the unconsolidated and 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 Bank's and the Group's internal controls.
- 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 and 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 unconsolidated and 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 Bank and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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 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 unconsolidated and 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

Report based on the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2018/815 amending Directive No. 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards regulatory technical standards for the specification of the uniform electronic format for reporting (ESEF)

Auditor's reasonable assurance report on the compliance of unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements (financial statements), prepared based on the provision of Article 462 (5) of the Capital Market Act by applying the requirements of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/815 specifying for the issuers a single electronic reporting format ("ESEF Regulation"). We conducted a reasonable assurance engagement on whether the financial statements of the Bank and the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 prepared to be made public pursuant to Article 462 (5) of the Capital Market Act, contained in the electronic file *raiff-2025-12-31-1-en*, have been prepared in all material aspects in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and content of the financial statements in line with the ESEF Regulation.

In addition, Management is responsible for maintaining the internal controls system that reasonably ensures the preparation of financial statements without material differences with the reporting requirements from the ESEF Regulation, whether due to fraud or error.

Furthermore, Company Management is responsible for the following:

- Public reporting of financial statements presented in the annual report in valid XHTML format
- Selection and use of XBRL markups in line with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Those charged with governance are responsible for supervising the preparation of financial statements in ESEF format as part of the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities

It is our responsibility to carry out a reasonable assurance engagement and, based on the audit evidence obtained, give our conclusion on whether the financial statements have been prepared without material differences with the requirements from the ESEF Regulation. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with the *International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) – Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* (ISAE 3000). This standard requires that we plan and perform the engagement to obtain reasonable assurance for providing a conclusion.

Quality management

We have conducted the engagement in compliance with independence and ethical requirements as provided by the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants. The code is based on the principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due diligence, confidentiality, and professional conduct. We comply with the *International Standard on Quality Management 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements* (ISQM 1) and accordingly maintain an overall management control system, including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and statutory requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

Report based on the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2018/815 amending Directive No. 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards regulatory technical standards for the specification of the uniform electronic format for reporting (ESEF) (continued)

Procedures performed

As part of the selected procedures, we have conducted the following activities:

- We have read the requirements of the ESEF Regulation;
- We have gained an understanding of internal controls of the Bank and the Group, relevant for the application of the ESEF Regulation requirements;
- We have identified and assessed the risks of material differences with the ESEF Regulation due to fraud or error;
- We have devised and designed procedures for responding to estimated risks and obtaining reasonable assurance in order to give our conclusion.

Our procedures focused on assessing whether:

- Financial statements included in the unconsolidated and the consolidated report have been prepared in valid XHTML format;
- Data included in the unconsolidated and the consolidated financial statements required by the ESEF Regulation have been marked up and meet all of the following requirements:
 - XBRL has been used for markups;
 - Core taxonomy elements stipulated in the ESEF Regulation with the closest accounting meaning were used unless an extension taxonomy element was created in line with the Annex IV of the ESEF Regulation;
 - Markups comply with the common rules on markups in line with the ESEF Regulation.

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

Conclusion

We believe that, based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, the financial statements of the Bank and the Group presented in the ESEF format, contained in the aforementioned electronic file, and based on the provision of Article 462 (5) of the Capital Market Act, have been prepared to be published for public, in all material aspects in accordance with the requirements of articles 3, 4 and 6 of the ESEF Regulation for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In addition to this conclusion, as well as the audit opinion contained in this Independent Auditor's Report for the accompanying financial statements and annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025, we do not express any opinion on the information contained in these documents or other information contained in the above-mentioned file.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

Other reporting obligations as required by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council and the Audit Act

We were appointed as the statutory auditor of the Bank and the Group by the shareholder's on General Shareholders' Meeting held on 27th June 2025 to perform audit of accompanying unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements. Our total uninterrupted engagement has lasted 5 years and covers period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2025.

We confirm that:

- our audit opinion on the accompanying unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements is consistent with the additional report issued to the Audit Committee of the Bank on 31 March 2026 in accordance with the Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council;
- no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council were provided.

There are no services, in addition to the statutory audit, which we provided to the Bank and its controlled undertakings, and which have not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

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

Supplementary reports for the Croatian National Bank

Pursuant to the Decision of the Croatian National Bank on the structure and Content of Annual Financial Statements of credit institutions (Official Gazette 42/18, 122/20, 119/21 and 108/22 hereinafter: "the Decision"), Management of the Bank has prepared the Supplementary reports for CNB, as presented in the Appendix to these financial statements, which comprise the Bank's and the Group's statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the Bank's and the Group's income statement, the Bank's and the Group's statement of comprehensive income, the Bank's and the Group's statement of changes in equity and the Bank's and the Group's statement of cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the reconciliation to the accompanying financial statements.

These forms and the reconciliation to the accompanying financial statements are the responsibility of the Management of the Bank and those do not represent components of the accompanying unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The financial information provided in those forms has been derived from the accompanying financial statements.

Katarina Kadunc

Director and certified auditor

Deloitte d.o.o.

For signatures, please refer to the original Croatian auditor's report, which prevails.

31 March 2026

Radnička cesta 80,

10 000 Zagreb,

Republic of Croatia

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

> Statement of financial position

Assets

in EUR million	Notes	GROUP		BANK	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	572	328	572	325
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	266	240	31	24
Derivatives - hedge accounting	8a	20	29	20	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	1,423	1,454	1,423	1,454
Loans and advances to customers	10	3,849	3,587	3,671	3,430
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	11a	1,654	1,303	1,599	1,248
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	11b	60	117	60	117
Investments in subsidiaries	12	—	—	34	28
Property and equipment	13a	96	96	95	94
Investment property	13b	15	14	—	—
Property and equipment within operating lease	13c	29	24	—	—
Right of use assets	14	6	6	6	7
Intangible assets	15	61	56	57	52
Other assets	17	38	34	19	27
Non-current assets held for sale	18	3	1	3	1
Deferred tax assets	16	10	14	9	13
Total assets		8,102	7,303	7,599	6,849

Equity and liabilities

in EUR million	Notes	GROUP		BANK	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	22	32	19	29
Deposits from banks	20	23	31	23	31
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	2,850	2,373	2,885	2,398
Deposits from individuals	22	3,092	2,821	3,092	2,821
Borrowings	23	372	325	174	170
Debt securities issued	24	514	518	514	518
Provisions for liabilities and charges	25	83	92	83	90
Tax liabilities		—	2	—	2
Lease liabilities	14a	6	6	6	7
Other liabilities	26a	85	83	57	65
Insurance contract liabilities	26b	261	250	—	—
Subordinated liabilities	27	61	61	61	61
Total liabilities		7,369	6,594	6,914	6,192
Equity					
Share capital	37	481	481	481	481
Share premium	39	2	2	2	2
Additional TIER 1 capital	38	40	40	40	40
Capital reserve		—	—	—	—
Legal reserve	39	23	23	22	22
Fair value reserve	39	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Retained earnings		189	166	142	115
Total equity		733	709	685	657
Total liabilities and equity		8,102	7,303	7,599	6,849

The accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

> Statement of comprehensive income

Income statement

in EUR million	Notes	GROUP		BANK	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Net interest income		193	187	182	177
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	28	262	267	250	257
Other interest income	28	45	54	40	49
Interest expense	29	(114)	(134)	(108)	(129)
Net fee and commission income		79	79	57	59
Fee and commission income	30	127	122	103	100
Fee and commission expense	31	(48)	(43)	(46)	(41)
Net trading and other income		24	32	27	21
Net (loss) from financial instruments at fair value	32	(8)	6	(5)	4
Net gain on trading and foreign exchange differences from translation of monetary assets and liabilities	32	15	3	15	3
Net (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	32	(4)	—	(4)	—
Other operating income	33	21	23	21	14
Net operating income		296	298	266	257
Operating expenses	34	(146)	(138)	(117)	(107)
Depreciation	34a	(23)	(22)	(19)	(18)
Impairment losses	35	(9)	(6)	(9)	(6)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	25	(7)	(16)	(8)	(16)
Profit before tax		111	116	113	110
Income tax expense	36	(22)	(21)	(20)	(19)
Profit for the year		89	95	93	91

Other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income

in EUR million	Notes	GROUP		BANK	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Change in fair value of equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax and realized amounts		—	—	—	—
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Change in fair value of equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax and realized amounts		1	3	1	3
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		1	3	1	3
Total comprehensive income for the year		90	98	94	94
Profit for the year, attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		89	95		
Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the parent in EUR	43	24.50	26.30		
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the parent in EUR	43	24.50	26.30		

The accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

> Statement of changes in equity

GROUP								
in EUR million	Share capital	Share premium	Additional TIER 1 capital	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity as at 1/1/2024	481	2	40	—	23	(6)	146	686
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	95
Other comprehensive income:								
Change in fair value of equity financial assets at FV through OCI, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value of debt financial assets at FV through OCI, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	3	95	98
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dividend paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	(71)	(71)
AT1 coupon (Note 38)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Equity as at 31/12/2024	481	2	40	—	23	(3)	166	709
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	89
Other comprehensive income:								
Change in fair value of equity financial assets at FV through OCI, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value of debt financial assets at FV through OCI, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	1	89	90
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Dividend paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	(60)	(60)
AT1 coupon (Note 38)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Equity as at 31/12/2025	481	2	40	—	23	(2)	189	733

BANK								
in EUR million	Share capital	Share premium	Additional TIER 1 capital	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity as at 1/1/2024	481	2	40	—	22	(6)	100	639
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	91
Other comprehensive income:								
Change in fair value of equity financial assets at FV through OCI, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value of debt financial assets at FV through OCI, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	3	91	94
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividend paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	(71)	(71)
AT1 coupon (Note 38)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Equity as at 31/12/2024	481	2	40	—	22	(3)	115	657
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	93
Other comprehensive income:								
Change in fair value of equity financial assets at FV through OCI, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value of debt financial assets at FV through OCI, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	1	93	94
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Dividend paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	(60)	(60)
AT1 coupon (Note 38)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Equity as at 31/12/2025	481	2	40	—	22	(2)	142	685

The accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

> Statement of cash flows

in EUR million	Notes	GROUP		BANK	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Operating activities:					
Profit before tax		111	116	113	110
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	34a	23	22	19	18
Foreign exchange differences	32	(9)	4	(9)	4
Net impairment losses	25,34,35	18	22	19	22
Realized (gains) / losses on financial assets at fair value	32	8	(6)	5	(4)
Value adjustment of investment in subsidiaries	33	—	—	(6)	
Net interest income	28,29	(193)	(187)	(182)	(177)
Dividend income from subsidiaries	33	—	—	(9)	(8)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	(47)	(40)	(23)	(5)
Net (increase) / decrease of fair value hedge	8a	5	(4)	5	(4)
Net (increase) / decrease in placements with banks, with original maturity more than three months		(10)	(196)	(10)	(200)
Net (increase) / decrease in loans and advances to customers	10	(270)	(104)	(248)	(91)
Net (increase) / decrease in other assets	17	(5)	(7)	8	(8)
Net (increase) / decrease in right of use assets	14	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Net increase / (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	(11)	15	(11)	13
Net increase / (decrease) in deposits from banks	20	(7)	2	(7)	2
Net increase / (decrease) in deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	485	(28)	495	(41)
Net increase / (decrease) in deposits from individuals	22	291	176	291	176
Net increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	26a	(10)	7	(29)	(11)
Interest received (excluding investment securities)		274	278	254	275
Interests paid		(114)	(137)	(108)	(131)
Income tax paid		(23)	(36)	(21)	(33)
Net cash from operating activities		514	(104)	544	(96)
Investing activities:					
Interest received from securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		1	1	1	1
Interest received from securities measured at amortized cost		40	30	39	29
Payments for purchase of securities measured at amortized cost		(357)	(161)	(357)	(160)
Proceeds from purchase of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		58	53	58	53
Dividend received from subsidiaries	33	—	—	9	8
Payments for purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets		(26)	(20)	(25)	(20)
Proceeds from disposal of property, equipment and intangible assets		1	5	—	—
Payments for purchase of property and equipment within operational lease		(9)	(8)	—	—
Net cash from investing activities		(292)	(100)	(275)	(89)
Financing activities:					
Receipts from borrowings	23	3,151	1,386	3,050	1,316
Repayment of borrowings	23	(3,104)	(1,288)	(3,046)	(1,233)
AT1 coupon paid	38	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Dividend paid		(60)	(71)	(60)	(71)
Debt securities issued	24	300	—	300	—
Debt securities repayment	24	(300)	—	(300)	—
Payment of lease liabilities		—	—	(1)	(2)
Net cash from financing activities		(18)	22	(62)	5
Effects of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		(1)	—	(1)	—
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		203	(182)	206	(180)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,548	1,730	1,545	1,725
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		44	1,751	1,548	1,545

The accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

> Notes to the financial statements

(1) General information

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. ("the Bank" or "the Parent") is a joint stock company incorporated and headquartered in Magazinska cesta 69, Zagreb, Republic of Croatia. The Bank is the parent of the Raiffeisenbank Austria Group ("the Group") in the Republic of Croatia. These financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and of the Group as defined in International Accounting Standard 27: "Separate Financial Statements" and in International Financial Reporting Standard 10: "Consolidated Financial Statements".

Composition of the Group:

- Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.
- Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.
- Raiffeisen društvo za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondovima d.d.
- Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.

Details of the Group composition and shareholders are provided in Note 12. *Investment in subsidiaries*.

Management and the governance

Supervisory Board at 31 December 2025 and changes during the year:

Sabine Zucker	Chairwoman since June 4, 2024
Andreas Gschwenter	Deputy Chairman since October 2, 2023
Peter Jacenko	Member since January 1, 2024
Hrvoje Markovinović	Member since January 18, 2023
Herald Kreuzmair	Member since June 19, 2024
Iryna Arzner	Member since June 1, 2024
Klaus Buchleitner	Member since March 6, 2023

Supervisory Board at 31 December 2024 and changes during the year:

Sabine Zucker	Member since June 1, 2024
	Chairwoman since June 4, 2024
Andreas Gschwenter	Deputy Chairman since October 2, 2023
Peter Jacenko	Member since January 1, 2024
Hrvoje Markovinović	Member since January 18, 2023
Herald Kreuzmair	Member since June 17, 2021 until May 31, 2024
	Member since June 19, 2024
Iryna Arzner	Member since December 13, 2021
	Member since June 1, 2024
Klaus Buchleitner	Member since March 6, 2023

Management Board at 31 December 2025 and changes during the year:

Liana Keserić	President since May 15, 2024
Georg Feldscher	Member from November 1, 2023 until October 31, 2025
Višnja Božinović	Member since January 1, 2022
Ante Odak	Member since July 1, 2024
Thomas Matejka	Member since November 01, 2025

Management Board at 31 December 2024 and changes during the year:

Liana Keserić	President since May 14, 2021 President since May 15, 2024
Georg Feldscher	Member since November 1, 2023
Višnja Božinović	Member since January 1, 2022
Ante Odak	Member since September 16, 2021 Member since July 1, 2024

Audit Committee at 31 December 2025 and changes during the year:

Harald Kreuzmair	President since July 12, 2024
Klaus Buchleitner	Deputy President since June 12, 2023
Petar Jacenko	Member since June 12, 2023

Audit Committee at 31 December 2024 and changes during the year:

Harald Kreuzmair	President from August 3, 2021 until May 31, 2024 President since July 12, 2024
Klaus Buchleitner	Deputy President since June 12, 2023
Petar Jacenko	Member since June 12, 2023

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Management Board on March 31, 2026.

This is English translation of statutory financial statements issued in Croatian. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of the financial statements takes precedence over translation.

(2) Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

Unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements (hereinafter: financial statements) of the Bank and Group were compiled in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter: IFRS) in compliance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standards Board (hereinafter: IASB) and International Accounting Standard (hereinafter: IAS) as adopted by the EU pursuant to the Regulation EC 1606/2002, including applicable interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (hereinafter: IFRS Interpretations Committee).

Standards and interpretations published by the EU, which have not yet become applicable and adopted, are clarified in note 2 f). Materially significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

b) Measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the fair value basis for derivative financial instruments, trading assets and liabilities, other financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Other financial assets and liabilities, and non-financial assets and liabilities, are stated at amortised or historical cost. The historic cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of commitments and contingencies at the reporting date, as well as amounts of income and expenses for the period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and information available at the date of the preparation of the financial statements, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The effects of revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the application of applicable standards that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in future periods are discussed in Note 4 *Key accounting estimates and judgements*.

The owner of the Company is Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna (RBI) with a 100% stake in the Bank. Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. prepares consolidated financial statements for each reporting period involving the Bank and its affiliates, as stated in Note 1, which are then consolidated in the financial statements of RBI (available on RBI website: www.rbinternational.com/en/investors/reports/annual-reports.html)

c) Going concern

The Management Board believes that the Group and the Bank are adequately financed, and it is predicted that the Group and the Bank will have adequate funds to continue operations. As a result, the Management accepts the going concern basis of preparation of financial statements.

d) Functional and presentational currency

Amounts are rounded to the nearest amount in millions of euros (unless stated otherwise). The official exchange rates of the Croatian National Bank ('CNB') for the most significant currencies used for translation at 31 December was as follows:

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

e) Basis of consolidation

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and companies directly and indirectly controlled by the Bank (collectively referred to as the "Group"). The composition of the Group is presented in Note 12 *Investments in subsidiaries*.

The Group controls an investee when it has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group reassesses whether it has control if there are changes in one or more elements of control. This includes circumstances in which protective rights held by the Group (for example, those resulting from lending activity) become substantive and lead to the Group having power over an investee.

Business combinations

The Group apply the International Financial Reporting Standard 3: Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"). The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method as at the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Negative goodwill on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally 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, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

If share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards), then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based measure of the replacement awards compared with the market-based measure of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to pre-combination service.

Business combinations involving entities under common control are recognised at their carrying amounts, and the difference is recognised directly in equity, as discussed in the section Acquisition of entities under common control.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it has rights to returns from its investment in the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity what is consistent with the definition from IFRS 10: Consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries are adjusted when it is necessary to ensure consistency with the Group policies.

In the Bank's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost of acquisition less any impairment.

Loss of control

Upon the loss of control of the subsidiary, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is calculated as difference between:

- a. the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest, and
- b. the previous carrying amounts of assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments, depending on the level of influence retained.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment 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 that there is no evidence of impairment.

Acquisition of entities under common control

Business combinations arising from the transfer of shares in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Group are recognised at their carrying amounts at the acquisition date. The acquired assets and liabilities are recognised at the carrying amounts recognised previously in the financial statements of the acquired company. Portions of the capital of the acquired companies are added to the respective positions within equity except the issued capital. Differences arising from the acquisition are recognised in retained earnings. The Group does not restate comparative information as if the member of the Group / RBI Group was always a member of the Group, but the acquisition is presented through profit and loss at the acquisition date.

Assets and liabilities managed in the name and on behalf of third parties

The Group provides services which are performed in the name and on behalf of third parties and custody services to companies, banks, individuals, and investment and pension funds (all non-Group) by holding and managing assets or investing the funds received in various financial instruments as directed by customers. The Group receives fee income for providing these services. Third party assets are not assets of the Group and are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group is not exposed to any credit risk relating to such placements, as it does not provide guarantee for these investments.

f) Standards, amendments and interpretations of existing standards

New and amended IFRS accounting standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Bank and the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and adopted by the European Union ("EU") that are mandatorily effective for reporting period that begins on or after 1 January 2025.

Standard	Title	Date of Adoption in the EU
Amendments to IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	1/1/2025

Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

New and revised IFRS accounting standards adopted by the EU but not yet effective

As of the date of approval of these financial statements, the Bank and the Group have not applied the following revised International Accounting Standards issued and adopted by the EU, but which are not yet effective.

Standard	Title	Date of Adoption in the EU
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1/1/2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1/1/2026
Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IFRS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	1/1/2026
Amendments to IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1/1/2027

IFRS 18 Presentation of Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and will apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. While IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, it is expected to have a significant impact on presentation and disclosure. The Bank and the Group are currently assessing the detailed implications of applying the new standard to the financial statements. Based on the high-level preliminary assessment performed to date, the following potential impacts have been identified:

- The Bank and the Group expect that the new required grouping of income and expense items in the income statement will affect how the operating result is calculated and presented.
- IFRS 18 introduces new disclosure requirements for management defined performance measures.

The Bank and the Group will apply IFRS 18 from its mandatory effective date of 1 January 2027. As retrospective application is required, comparative information for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 will be restated in accordance with IFRS 18.

New and revised IFRS accounting standards in issue but not adopted by the EU

Standard	Title	Adoption status in the EU
IFRS 19 (with additional revisions)	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure (IASB effective date: 1 January 2027)	Not yet adopted by EU
Amendments to IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (IASB effective date: 1 January 2027)	Not yet adopted by EU

The Bank and the Group do not expect that the adoption of the above Standards will have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank and the Group in future periods.

Hedge accounting of portfolios of financial assets and liabilities, the principles of which have not been adopted by the EU, remains unregulated. According to the estimates of the Bank and the Group, implementation of hedge accounting on the portfolio of financial assets or liabilities in accordance with IAS 39: *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* would not have a significant impact on the financial statements, if applied at the date of the statement of financial position.

(3) Materially significant accounting policies

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of financial instruments and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including any fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, over the expected lifetime of the financial instrument or if necessary, shorter period to gross carrying amount of financial instruments at initial recognition.

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

The calculation of effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and percentage points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

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

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins. Negative interest on financial liabilities is included in interest income.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis. For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves. Penalty interest is calculated when collected.

For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, see Note 50 *Risk Management*.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- interest on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in fair value hedges of interest rate risk.

Interest expense presented in income statement includes interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are presented in other interest income position in the comprehensive income statement.

Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income and expense arise from financial services provided by or to the Group, and mainly comprise fees related to domestic and foreign payments, the issue of guarantees and letters of credit, credit card business, insurance intermediation fees and other services provided by and to the Group including asset and investment management and custody services.

Fee and commission income and expense are recognised in profit or loss upon performance of specific service, except in cases when being accounted for in the effective interest rate calculation. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts after full execution.

Insurance intermediation fees are recognized when realized in whole. Income from insurance intermediation arises at the time of concluding insurance with the client. The expense is incurred on a monthly basis when the insurance company submits an invoice to the Bank for the contracts from the previous month. Asset management fees related to investment fund management are recognised on an accruals basis over the period in which the service is fully provided. The same principle is applied for custody services that are continuously provided over extended period of time.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognised over the term of the commitment. Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Group has retained no part for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants.

Fee and commission income and expense, which are an integral part of effective interest rate on financial assets and financial liabilities are included in the effective interest rate. Other fees and commissions are recognised as the corresponding services are executed. If a service is provided over time, income is recognised over a specific period of time, and if not, income is recognised at a given moment.

Dividend income

Dividends are recognised when approved by shareholders in the General Meeting. Dividend income from equity securities or, in the case of separate financial statements of the parent company, investments in associates, are recognized in profit and loss when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Gains less losses from trading and investment financial instruments

Gains less losses from trading securities include unrealised and realised gains and losses from derivative financial instruments, trading debt securities and other financial instruments initially designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. Gains less losses from investment securities comprise realised gains and losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Gains less losses from foreign exchange trading

Gains less losses from foreign exchange trading include unrealized and realized gains and losses from foreign exchange spot transactions.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are at the reporting date translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined and on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction and are not retranslated. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the translation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), which are recognised in other comprehensive income (refer below).

Changes in the fair value of monetary (debt) securities denominated in or linked to foreign currency classified as FVOCI are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Foreign currency exchange differences are recognised through profit or loss as foreign exchange gains or losses on the revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities and presented in investment income or expense. Other changes in the carrying amounts are recognised in other comprehensive income. Foreign exchange differences on revaluation of non-monetary financial assets (equity securities) denominated in or linked to foreign currency classified at FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income, along with other changes in their fair value.

Financial instruments: classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified depending on the business model for managing financial instruments and the contractual terms of cash flows, and is classified in one of the following measurement categories according to the measurement method:

- amortised cost,
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the asset management business model and characteristics of cash flows of the asset.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets 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 outstanding principal (SPPI).

The objective of a business model may include holding a financial assets to collect contractual cash flows even if the financial asset is sold or is expected to be sold in future periods.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost relate to assets granted to customers without any intention to trade in them, and include cash and current accounts with bank, placements with and loans to other banks, loans and advances to customers, investment securities and other financial assets.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are classified as assets subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not initially designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting 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 outstanding principal (SPPI).

Financial assets measured through other comprehensive income include debt and certain equity instruments.

Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the following changes, which are recognised in profit or loss:

- interest revenue using the effective interest rate method,
- calculation of expected credit losses and reversal of recognised credit losses, and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When a debt instrument measured by fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognised, cumulative gains or losses, previously recognized in other comprehensive income, are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value option through other comprehensive income

All investments in equity instruments that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss are designated at initial recognition at fair value through other comprehensive income.

At initial recognition of an equity instrument not held for trading, the Bank can make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made by the decision of the Management Board for each individual investment and refers to strategic investments of the Bank based on which equity securities due to mandatory membership / ownership of shares to maintain business relations are classified according to fair value option through other comprehensive income.

Investments in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, the Group values equity instruments at fair value, and losses and gains resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Financial assets at fair value option through profit or loss

The Group allocated part of the financial assets to the portfolio of financial assets distributed according to the fair value option through the profit or loss account to significantly reduce measurement inconsistency which would otherwise result from the swap contracts that are not closed "back-to-back" nor are they intended for hedge accounting.

Business model assessment

The business model is based on the activities undertaken by the Group in order to realise its business objective or in accordance with the Group's strategy or how the Group manages the financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The types of business models depending on how the Group generates cash flows are described below:

- Hold to collect business model

The objective of this business model is holding a financial asset to collect contractual cash flows. The sale of the asset is not an integral part of this business model, where amortised cost is applied, but some sales may be consistent with it if: a) sales are frequent but insignificant in value; b) sales are infrequent, but significant in value, c) the asset is close to maturity or d) the asset is sold due to an increase in the credit risk.

- Hold to collect and sell business model

The objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. The frequency, value and reasons for the sales need not necessarily be observed, but as a rule, the sale is of higher frequency and more significant in value than compared to the hold to collect business model.

- Other business models

The objective to generate short-term profits through the sale of the financial assets and it includes assets held for trading. All other business models fall into the category of fair value through profit or loss. A business model reflects the way the Group manages assets to realize cash flows. The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

The information considered when assessing relevance of a certain business model includes:

- the method of assessing the performance of the business model and of the assets held within that business model and reporting it to key management
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and especially its strategy for how those risks are managed
- the method of paying compensation to key management (for instance, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of assets managed or on collected contractual cash flows)
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity; and
- assessment whether a specific sales activity and collection of contractual cash flows is an essential part or non-essential element of a business model (business model of holding assets to collect contractual cash flows versus a business model of holding assets for sale).

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss represent financial assets held for trading and are not part of a business model whose objective is to hold financial asset to collect contractual cash flows or part of a business model which is held to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, but relate to other models.

Analysis of contractual cash flows (SPPI test)

Once the Group has determined that the objective of the business model of a certain portfolio is holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows (or the objective is realized both by collecting contractual cashflows and by selling financial assets), it should assess whether, at a given moment, the contractual terms of the financial assets result in contractual cash flows which are solely payments of principal and interest on outstanding principal.

Therefore, interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin. This assessment is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on the date of initial recognition of the financial asset.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that may change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that this condition may not be fulfilled.

For the non retail portfolio, the SPPI test is performed as part of the product approval process. If a specific loan deviates from the standardized product in the approval process, a separate SPPI test need to be performed for it. The SPPI test is also performed for the retail portfolio as part of the product approval process and deviations from the standard terms are not permitted.

When making the assessment the Group considers:

- contingent events that may change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- prepayment and extension terms; and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

If a particular instrument fails the SPPI test, it is classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Sustainability-linked (ESG-linked) loans are structured such that their interest rates vary based on whether the borrower achieves pre-determined targets defined in the loan agreement. As long as the variability of the interest rate is not related to additional leverage, linked to an external index or is below a predefined threshold the loans are shown at amortized cost.

Financial instruments: reclassifications

Financial assets were not reclassified after initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changed its business model for managing financial assets. Financial liabilities were not reclassified.

Financial instruments: recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, are recognised on the trade date. Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are recognised when loaned or borrowed.

The Group derecognises financial instruments (in full or in part) when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial instrument have expired or when the financial asset has been transferred. The Group transfers a financial asset, only and exclusively if it has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset or it has retained the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset, but has assumed a contractual obligation to pay those amounts to one or more recipients under the contract.

Any retained interest in transferred financial asset, which qualifies for derecognition, that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the statement of financial position. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred) and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability undertaken) is recognised in the income statement. In addition, any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is also recognised in the income statement.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial asset which qualifies for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset. If transfer does not result in derecognition because the Group retained all or substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the asset is not derecognised and the financial liability secured with collateral is recognised in the amount of consideration received.

The Group derecognises a financial liability only when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. If the terms of a financial liability are significantly modified, the Group will cease recognising that liability and will instantaneously recognise a new financial liability, with new terms and conditions.

Realised gains and losses from the disposal of financial instruments are calculated using the weighted average cost method.

Financial instruments: initial and subsequent measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value plus, for the financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are immediately expensed in profit or loss.

On initial recognition, the Group measures financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at their fair value, including transactions costs.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial liabilities not designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment.

Issued debt securities are measured at amortised cost. The costs of issuing own debt securities are presented by the Bank as a discount, which is amortised until the maturity of the instrument. Interest expenses are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

Financial instruments: gains and losses

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss, and all realized gains and losses on sale or derecognition of such assets and liabilities.

Gains or losses from a change in the fair value of monetary assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised through other comprehensive income and are disclosed in the statement of changes in equity. Impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, interest income and amortisation of premium or discount using the effective interest method on monetary assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences on equity instruments are part of the fair value of these instruments and are recognised in other comprehensive income. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss. Upon sale or derecognition of debt securities classified at fair value through other comprehensive income, any cumulative gains or losses on the instrument are transferred to profit or loss. Upon derecognition of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, all cumulative gains or losses are transferred to retained earnings.

Gains or losses on financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost are recognised as interest in profit or loss over the period of amortisation. Gains or losses may also be recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of a financial instrument or for impaired assets.

Netting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, such as in the Group's trading activity.

Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects non-performance risk. When available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for the instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The fair value of quoted financial instruments in an active market is based on their closing bid prices. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, or, for any other reason, fair value cannot be reliably measured by market price, then the Group establishes fair value using internal evaluation techniques and models (Note 51). Such models include the use of prices achieved in recent transactions, reference to similar financial instruments, and discounted cash flow analysis, maximising the use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimate and the discount rate is a market rate.

The Group calibrates valuation techniques and performs validity tests using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group entity and the counterparty where appropriate.

The fair value of non-exchange-traded derivatives is estimated at an amount that the Group would receive or pay to terminate the contract on date of reporting taking into account current market conditions and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties.

The amortised cost of a financial assets or liability is the amount at which that financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that amount initially recognised and the amount at maturity, and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Modifications of financial assets and liabilities

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset is substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the original financial asset have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs.

Any consideration received as part of the modification is accounted for as follows:

- consideration which is taken into account in determining the fair value of the new asset and consideration which represents reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other considerations are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place. This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Group first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or consideration paid and considerations received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and considerations incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

Restructured financial assets

Restructured exposures are exposures in which there was a change in the originally agreed terms of lending to customers with reduced financial possibilities.

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, and there is only modification of existing assets then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.

- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Through the implementation of the restructuring, each financial asset is classified in stage 2 or stage 3, depending on the identified needs for impairment of financial assets, i.e. whether one or more events have occurred that would indicate that the collection of each financial assets as a whole is not likely (default). Additionally, if the restructuring occurred at the same time with the re-recognition of financial assets and one or more events that indicate that recovery is not likely in full, financial assets will be classified as POCI, as described in more detail in the POCI placements section.

Impairment of financial assets

Significant increase of credit risk

Impairment of financial assets is carried out by expected credit loss calculation model, which is based on the classification of exposures in 3 stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition, and the financial asset is classified as:

- Stage 1 – if there has been no significant increase in the credit risk of the financial asset and is subject to a 12-month expected credit loss.
- Stage 2 – if there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial asset and the asset is subject to a lifetime expected credit loss. For non-retail exposures, the calculation of provisions and stage allocation is based on macroeconomic trends and additional criteria. The quantitative criterion for entering stage 2 is an increase in PD of about 250% compared to the initial PD, or rating. Some of the qualitative criteria include days past due greater than 30, forbearance status, client risk status (CRS) marked as Pre-workout watch (PWW), Pre-workout action (PWA), Workout (WO). For retail exposures, the estimated probability of default of each exposure is based on the scoring models used by the Bank in credit risk management and statistical models and statistical assessments depending on the type of exposure and it includes the impact of expected macroeconomic developments. Qualitative criteria include detecting forbearance indicators, holistic approach indicators, more than 30 days past due, start of default of other exposures of the client (since the definition of default on the product level for retail exposures is applied). If at least one indicator of a significant increase in credit risk is detected as compared to the assessment at the time a placement is originated, the placement is classified in Stage 2.
- Stage 3 – where there is evidence of impairment of the financial asset and it is subject to lifetime expected credit loss. Stage 3 includes defaulted exposures. The default status is determined on the basis of the regulatory requirements defined in Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, EBA Regulatory Technical Standards on the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/. In the retail segment, the default status is determined on the placement level, and for all legal entities (including Micro entities), the default is determined at the client level.

When determining whether the risk of default has significantly increased, the Bank uses reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available. This includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the historical-based analysis and expert credit risk assessment and includes forward looking information.

In retail exposures, the quantitative criterion or quantitative materiality threshold relates to the change in the estimate of probability of default during the remaining lifetime of the credit exposure, compared to the estimate on the exposure originating date for the relevant period. If the difference in the estimation of probability of default exceeds the materiality threshold, the material increase in credit risk is determined for that asset, which is consequently classified in Stage 2.

In non-retail exposures, the Bank considers that the internal credit rating represents a comprehensive estimate of the borrower's credit quality to determine the PD. The PD is adjusted using the macroeconomic forecast resulting in a point-in-time $PD_{(pit)}$ for determination IFRS 9 relevant material increase in credit risk. The list of qualitative criteria includes information that can be obtained from internal rating models used as inputs in rating, days past due, client's risk status, forbore classification of exposures and other factors prescribed by IFRS 9. The bank estimates the risk exposures in accordance with internal rating models for each segment. Depending on the estimated risk, the exposures are classified in low, medium and high risk.

Measuring expected credit loss

The Group measures expected losses in accordance with the IFRS requirements, the Guidelines on credit institutions' credit risk management practices and accounting for expected credit losses.

The Group recognises loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- financial assets that are debt instruments
- lease receivables
- off balance credit risk exposures and
- given loans.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group measures loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following items, for which loss allowance is equal to 12-month expected credit losses:

- debt investment securities for which low credit risk is determined at the reporting date (Note 11a *Investment securities measured at amortized cost* and Note 11b *Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income*); and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition (Note 7 *Cash and current accounts with banks*, Note 9 *Placements with and loans to other banks*).

Loss allowances measured for leases receivable are always equal to lifetime expected credit losses using a practical solution to receivables in accordance with IFRS 9.

12-month expected credit loss is the portion of the expected credit losses that results from default events on a financial instrument possible within the next 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month expected credit loss is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime expected credit loss is recognised but are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

Financial instruments are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover
- expected credit losses on Stage 3 assets are also measured taking into account the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Expected credit losses are calculated as the product of PD (probability of default), loss given default (LGDs) and exposures in defaults (EADs) during the remaining expected lifetime of financial assets and on the reporting date are discounted with the effective interest rate for exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2 contracts). On the other hand, for exposures classified as Stage 1, expected credit loss is calculated over a one-year period, i.e. the expected credit loss of 1 year is estimated.

PD estimates represent PD at a particular point in time, updated annually according to the Group's historical experience, current conditions and associated future-oriented expectations. The probability of default status (PD) is the probability that the client (or placement in the retail segment) enter the default status in the next year or until the end of repayment ("lifetime PD", LTPD).

The loss given default (LGD) represents the Group's expectations regarding the loss after entering the default status, for placements that are not in default status at the time of assessment.

EAD includes future-oriented expectations on used balance sheet balances and expectations on future utilization where applicable.

The measured expected credit losses reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount 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 at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As the basis for calculating provisions in the Stage 1 and Stage 2 risk subcategories the Bank applies the calculation of 12-month and lifetime credit losses depending on the change in the estimated risk at the reporting date and the date of initial recognition of the financial asset. The risk assessment and calculation of provisions shall be determined in the models for measuring the expected credit loss, the calculation of which is determined by the parameters of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), exposure at default (EAD), anticipating the time value of money.

Model parameters are calculated on the basis of historical time series of relevant data applied individually to financial assets. The estimate and calculation of expected credit losses are affected by, besides the statistically determined parameters, also by the key expected macro-economic developments complementing the forward looking.

In non-retail, when calculating provisions for Stage 3, the following methods are applied:

- NPV calculations with going concern approach (recovery from adequate collateral using a non-discounted WCCV and the period of collateral realization representing the minimum value that must be used) or going-concern approach (recovery from available cash flow)
- Estimates of default (days in default) - for exposures where the Bank applies ILLP calculation based on an assessment of future cash flows based on recovery from collateral (gone concern approach).

In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to the expected credit risk at the time of approval and estimates, the Group has included the impact of expected macroeconomic developments. Therefore, in the calculation of the ECL, the Group applies internally developed models that use parameters for PD and LGD. Future oriented macroeconomic factors, determined on regional level, are included in the risk parameters as relevant. Three scenarios are used in forecasting of macroeconomic variables (baseline with a weight of 50 percent, upside and downside scenarios with a weight of 25 percent).

The measurement of financial assets also reflects the best assessment of the effects of future conditions, and in particular the economic conditions affecting forward-looking probabilities of default and losses due to default status.

The credit conversion factor (hereinafter: CCF) is defined as the ratio between the currently unused amount for a certain off-balance sheet exposure, which amount is expected to be used at the time of the client's default, and the currently unused amount of the off-balance sheet liability. For Non-retail provisions calculation for Stage 1 and Stage 2, the group set the CCF value for the balance sheet to 1 (100%) regardless of the segment, product type, or default status, whereas for off-balance sheet items, the CCF depends on the segment, product, region, and country. For Stage 3, provisions are calculated on an individual level.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Indicators that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- the Group has granted restructuring of a loan or advance on terms which the Group would not otherwise been consider
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

Presentation of impairment allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) in the statement of financial position

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

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets
- undrawn loans and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision.

Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the undrawn commitment component separately from those on the drawn component:

- the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is recognised in the fair value reserve.

POCI assets - purchased or originated credit-impaired assets

Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset is an asset where there is objective evidence of impairment (default) at initial recognition. Such assets are identified in the following cases:

- bank repurchases at a significant discount an asset for which there is objective evidence of impairment, or
- there is a significant modification of the instrument which is already in default, or
- the significant modification of the instrument is a reason for default, or
- bank grants a new loan to a customer whose significant portion of the portfolio is already in default

The Bank does not purchase any impaired assets (bad debts), therefore POCI assets are instruments that are initially recognised, or subsequently recognised due to a significant modification, which were in default at recognition.

Write-offs

The Group writes off financial assets if there is information indicating that the debtor is in financial difficulty and there is no realistic possibility of recovery, e.g. when the debtor is placed in liquidation or has entered bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of claims against commercial claims, and when no collection has been realized for more than two years (for companies – condition is that respective company has not demonstrated existence of an operating cash flow over the past two years). The write-off of financial assets may still be subject to implementing activities within the framework of group return procedures, taking into account, where appropriate, accounting standards. All returns are recognized in the income statement.

The Group writes off a trade claim when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulties and there is no realistic possibility of recovery, e.g. when the debtor is subject to enforcement proceedings or has entered bankruptcy proceedings, or when receivables have been overdue for more than two years, regardless of what appears earlier.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances on hand, cash deposited with central banks, placements with other banks with original maturities of three months or less and items in course of collection and are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. Gross exposure and impairment are presented in Note 7 *Cash and current accounts with banks*.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group exclusively uses derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging against interest and currency risk arising from business, financial and investment activities and does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized in the statement of financial position and subsequently measured at fair value. Their fair value is determined based on quoted market prices. If their fair value is positive the derivatives are stated as assets, or as liabilities if their fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in the position "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss". The group uses currency forward contracts, currency swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps.

Hedge accounting

The group continued to use hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to interest rate risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which they are entered to and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges could refer to:

- Fair value hedge – a hedge of exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedge – a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction
- Hedge of a net investment in a foreign currency.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for and further described in the sections below.

The hedge accounting is terminated when the Group terminates the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or used, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. From that date any adjustment of a carrying amount of a hedge item referring to the changes of a fair value related to risk being hedged is amortized through profit and loss. If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortised fair value is recognized immediately in profit and loss. The Group applies fair value hedge of interest rate risk of customer loans on an individual and portfolio basis and additionally portfolio hedge on retail deposits and issued debt securities.

Fair value hedges are hedges of the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect profit or loss.

Changes in fair value of derivatives designated and eligible as fair value hedges are recognised immediately in profit or loss, together with any changes in fair value of the hedged items i.e. hedged liability which can be associated with hedged risk. The change in the fair value of a hedge instrument is recognised in profit or loss, together with the change in the fair value of a hedge item related to risk being hedged.

Treasury bills and debt securities

Treasury bills and debt securities that the Group holds for the purpose of short-term profit are classified as other business model recognised as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss at inception.

Debt securities that the Group has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified within a business model whose objective is to hold financial asset to collect contractual cash flows and are measured at amortised cost.

Other treasury bills and debt securities which are held to meet liquidity requirements, are classified within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial instrument are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and are within the range of impairment calculations for expected credit losses.

Equity securities and investments in open ended investment funds

Equity securities are classified at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income, and investments in open ended investment funds are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. More detailed explanations are presented in Note 3 *Materially significant accounting policies*, section Financial instruments - classification.

Placements with banks

Placements with banks are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost and are carried at amortised cost less impairment losses.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are classified within a business model whose objective is to hold financial asset to collect contractual cash flows and are presented at amortised cost net of impairment losses.

Investments in subsidiaries

In the Bank's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at acquisition cost less impairment losses. Investments in subsidiaries are consolidated by the full consolidation method in the Group's consolidated statements. The Bank estimates the value of investments in subsidiaries if there are indications of impairment, at least annually. Impairment loss is recognized in all cases when the book value of the asset is greater than its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount represents the value that is greater than the fair value less the costs of sale and the value in use. The Bank records impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses in the profit and loss account.

Non-current assets held for sale

Assets that are expected to be sold and will not be used for their own purposes are classified as Assets held for sale. The conditions that must be met for an asset to be classified according to IFRS 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are as follows: management is committed to a plan to sell, the asset is available for immediate sale, an active programme to locate a buyer is initiated, the sale is highly likely and the sale will occur within 12 months of classification. After classification as held for sale, the asset is measured at the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, depends which value is lower.

Borrowings and subordinated liabilities

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

Sale and repurchase agreements

The Group enters into purchases/(sales) of investments under agreements to resell (repurchase) substantially identical investments at a certain date in the future at a fixed price. Investments purchased subject to such commitments to resell them at future dates are not recognised. The amounts paid are recognised as loans and advances to either banks or customers. The receivables are presented as collateralised by the underlying security. Investments sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recognised in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy for the relevant financial asset at amortised cost or at fair value as appropriate. The proceeds from the sale of the investments are reported as liabilities to either banks or customers.

The difference between the sale and repurchase consideration is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is included in interest income or expense.

The Group also enters into linked sale and repurchased transactions. In accordance with their substance, these are similarly accounted as transactions under repurchase or resale agreements, as described above.

Current accounts and deposits from banks and customers

Current accounts and deposits are classified as other liabilities and initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently stated at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Additional Tier 1 capital

The Bank has issued Additional Tier 1 instrument that meets the conditions established in accordance with Article 52 of Regulation No. 575/2013. Based on the characteristics and general conditions, the Additional Tier 1 instrument is classified as an equity instrument in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

Consideration paid to holders of the Additional Tier 1 instrument will be recognised directly in equity and presented in the statement of changes in equity. The payment will be recorded within retained earnings and will not be included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The Bank may, at its discretion, at any time cancel payments under the Additional Tier 1 instrument, and an unconditional obligation arises on payment under the Additional Tier 1 instrument (when the right to cancel the payment is not exercised).

The Additional Tier 1 instrument is defined as a non-monetary item. Consideration paid on the redemption (maturity) of the Additional Tier 1 instrument and on the basis of regular payments of a share of the profit are monetary items.

Insurance contracts liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities are calculated by the Group actuaries in accordance with the methods prescribed by the legal framework and is formed in the amount of the present value of the Group's estimated future liabilities under the concluded contracts, calculated by applying an appropriate actuarial valuation that takes into account the Group's total future obligations under individual contracts, including the future pension payment costs.

By applying IFRS 17, the calculation methodology has changed compared to previous periods. The key requirements of IFRS 17 and significant accounting policies that the Group has chosen in implementing these requirements are presented below.

Scope of the Group policy applies IFRS 17 to:

- insurance contracts, including issued reinsurance contracts,
- reinsurance contracts, and
- investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

A contract shall be deemed to be an insurance contract if the issuer accepts a significant insurance counterparty risk by agreeing to compensate the other party if a specified uncertain future event affects it adversely. A contract whereby a significant insurance is transferred from the insurance company onto reinsurance company is the reinsurance contract.

A group or series of insurance contracts with the same or related counterparty can achieve or be designed to achieve a joint commercial effect. In order to report the content of such contracts, it is necessary to treat a set or series of contracts as a whole. An insurance contract can contain one or more components that would be within the scope of the second standard if they were separate contracts. These components include:

- investment components,
- service components,
- embedded derivatives.

An investment component exists if the insurance contract requires the entity to pay an amount to the insured entity under all circumstances, regardless of whether the insured event occurs.

Level of grouping of insurance contracts into a set of insurance contracts

Level of grouping of insurance contracts into a groups of insurance contracts is defined in compliance with the standard, as follows:

- Portfolios consist of contracts that are exposed to similar risks and are managed jointly
- Contract groups: at initial recognition of the contract, contracts in each contract portfolio are classified into contract groups according to:
 - Profitability, and specifically:
 - group of contracts which are non-performing at initial recognition
 - group of contracts which are unlikely to become harmful after initial recognition, if any; and
 - group of other contracts, if any.

The Group determined the level pooling contracts into groups of insurance contracts, and the measurement method in compliance with the standard. All contracts are classified in the group of other contracts.

Contract boundaries

In the measurement of a group of insurance contracts, the Group includes all future cash flows that are within the boundaries of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundaries of an insurance contract if:

- contract issuer can force the policyholder to pay the premium,
- contract issuer has a material obligation to provide the policyholder with services from the insurance contract.

No liability or asset is recognized for amounts related to expected premium or expected damage beyond the boundaries of the insurance contract. Such amounts refer to future contracts. If the contract requires the policyholder to renew or otherwise continue the contract, the Group assesses whether the premiums and related cash flows resulting from the renewed contract are within the boundaries of the original contract. When reassessing contract boundaries, all risks that would have been taken into account when signing equivalent contracts on the date of renewal for the remaining service are taken into account. Contract boundaries are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are subject to change.

Their change in subsequent reporting periods can lead to significant adjustments to the amount of assets and liabilities from the insurance contract which the Group declares in its financial statements as on the reporting date. The bases its assumptions and estimates on parameters that are available at the time the financial statements are prepared, but current circumstances and assumptions about future periods are subject to change due to changes in the market or due to circumstances beyond the control of the Group or the Company.

Such changes are reflected in the assumptions of how cash flows occur and consist of:

- estimates of future cash flows,
- adjustment that reflects the time value of money and the financial risks associated with future cash flows, and
- risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Contractual service margin (CSM)

The amount of contractual service margin for a group of insurance contracts is recognized in profit or loss in each period to reflect the insurance contract services provided under the insurance contract group during that period. The amount is determined according to:

- identifying coverage units in the group; The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided under a contract and its expected coverage duration

- allocation of the contractual service margin at the end of the period (prior to recognition of any amounts in profit or loss that reflect insurance contract services rendered in the period) equally on each unit of coverage provided in the current period and which is expected to be provided in the future
- recognition in profit or loss of the amount allocated to the coverage units insured in the period.

Most insurance contracts use the contractually agreed level of benefits or sum insured or earned premiums as the basis for determining coverage units. The aggregate coverage units of each group of insurance contracts are re-evaluated at the end of each reporting period by adjustment for increases in coverage for newly recognized contracts and reductions in remaining coverage for incurred damage and for expected deaths during the period.

All figures are presented in accordance with the requirements of the relevant applicable accounting standard.

The Group breaks down insurance revenues and costs of insurance services into amounts recognized in the profit and loss account as follows:

- result of insurance services consisting of insurance revenue and insurance service costs; and
- financial income or insurance expenses.

Insurance revenues shows the provision of services arising from a group of insurance contracts, i.e., an amount that reflects the compensation to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for services rendered. Costs of insurance services represent incurred damage and expenses and other expenses related to insurance services. The Group determine the insurance revenue related to the cash flows from the acquisition of insurance by allocating a portion of the premiums related to the return of these cash flows at each reporting period in a systematic manner based on the passage of time. The Group recognize the same amount as the cost of insurance services.

Fair value approach

The Group uses the fair value approach for all accounting units. Based on information available at the transition date, the Company:

- defines groups of insurance contracts
- assesses whether the insurance contract meets the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features; and
- defines discretionary cash flows for insurance contracts without direct participation features.

When applying the fair value approach, the Group determines the contractual service margin or loss component of the liability for remaining coverage as the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts and the value of expected cash flows (including adjustment risk for non-financial risk) at the transition date. Due to limited resources, the Group used a simplification by assuming that the fair value is exactly equal to the value of the assets to cover the Group's liabilities. Insurance contract liabilities are calculated by the appointed authorized actuary of the Group in keeping with the prescribed legal framework.

Income tax

The income tax is based on taxable profit for the year and comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at date of reporting, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes are calculated by using the statement of financial position liability method, taking into account temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured by using the tax rates expected to apply to taxable profit in the years in which the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled based on tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the enterprise expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted and are classified as non-current assets and/or liabilities in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. At each reporting date, the Group reassesses unrecognised potential deferred tax assets and the recoverability of the carrying amount of recognised deferred tax assets.

Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are initially stated at cost. After initial recognition, each item of property, plant and equipment is presented at a cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The Group recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such item when that cost is incurred when it is probable that future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are expensed during the period in which they have incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to allocate the costs of assets to their residual values over their estimated economic useful life. Land and assets under construction or developed are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	2025	2024
Buildings	50 years	50 years
Equipment	4 – 10 years	4 – 10 years
Office furniture	4 – 10 years	4 – 10 years
Assets under operating leases (depending on the duration of the	2 – 20 years	2 – 20 years
Leasehold improvements (depending on term of lease contract)	1 – 20 years	1 – 20 years

The assets' residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined as the difference between proceeds and net carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

Investment properties

Investment property is property held by the Group to earn rentals or for capital appreciation (including assets under construction), or both. Investment property is initially measured at cost, and subsequently reduced by accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Subsequent cost of replacing part of existing property is recognized in the carrying amount of an investment property only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are expensed during the period in which they are incurred. Where parts of property and equipment of significant value have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Land and assets under construction are not depreciated. Depreciation is provided on other investment property on a straight-line basis at prescribed rates designed to write off the cost over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The estimated useful life of the assets is as follows:

	2025	2024
Leased property	50 years	50 years

Residual value, depreciation methods and the estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date. If the asset's carrying amount is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is immediately written down to the recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal are determined as the difference between sale proceeds and the carrying amount and recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Inventory and foreclosed assets

The Group occasionally acquires real estate and other asset in settlement of certain loans and advances and finance and operating lease contracts, which also includes returned leased assets of the subsidiary Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. Such real estate and other assets are stated at the lower of the net carrying of the related loans and advances and the current fair value of such assets. Subsequent measurement is at the lower of cost and recoverable amount. The Group's intention is mainly to sell such assets, however, such assets in certain limited cases may end up being used by the Group. Gains or losses on disposal are recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Costs from development activities are capitalised if all of the requirements under IAS 38 "Intangible assets" are satisfied. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Costs associated with developing or maintaining intangible assets are expensed as incurred.

Intangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

	2025	2024
Software	5 - 10 years	5 - 10 years

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are tested for impairment at each reporting date. If any indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets that have an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not yet available for use and goodwill, the recoverable amount is assessed at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash inflows that are largely independent from the Group's other assets and liabilities. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of the goodwill is reduced first for the impairment loss and then proportionally the other assets of that unit based on the carrying amount of the individual asset in the unit.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their net present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses recognised in previous years are reviewed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Once recognised impairment loss of goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The management determines the sufficiency of the provisions on the basis of insight into specific items, recent loss experience, current economic circumstances, risk characteristics of certain transaction categories, as well as other relevant factors. Provisions are released only for such expenditure in respect of which provision are recognised at inception. If the outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligations is no longer probable, the provision is reversed.

If there are multiple similar liabilities (e.g. product warranties or similar contracts), probability that settlement will require an outflow is determined by considering the group of liabilities as a whole. Although the probability of an outflow for any item may be low, it may be likely that some outflow of resources will be required to settle the group of liabilities as a whole. In this case, the provision is recognized (if other conditions for recognition are met).

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The contract contains a lease component if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. In order to assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses a definition of lease under IFRS 16.

Leases – Bank or Group as a lessor

The Group as lessor determines at the commencement date of the lease whether a lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

For the purpose of classifying each lease, the Group conducts an overall assessment of whether the lease contract transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; otherwise the lease is an operating lease. When this assessment is performed, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease covers most of the economic life of the property.

a) Finance leases

Leases where the Group as lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee are classified as finance leases. A receivable at an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments, including any guaranteed residual value, is recognised. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is unearned finance income and is recognised over the term of the lease using the effective interest rate method. Finance lease receivables are included in loans and advances to customers.

b) Operating leases

Leases where the Group as lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are included in tangible and intangible assets at cost net of accumulated depreciation. Rental income under operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Leases – Bank or Group as a lessee

At the commencement date leases are recognised in the statement of financial position of the lessee as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by lease.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following: (a) the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability, (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, and (d) an estimate of the restoration costs to be borne by the lessee in dismantling and disposing of the property, restoring the location of the property or restoring the property to the condition required under the terms of the lease. The lessee incurs a liability for these costs at commencement date of the lease or as a result of the use of the relevant property over a specified period.

After the commencement date of the lease the Group measures right-of-use assets at cost. The lessee measures the right-of-use assets at cost: (a) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and (b) adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The Group applies the depreciation requirements in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment to the depreciation of right-of-use assets, subject to the requirements in paragraph 32.

Lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments which have not been made before that date. The discount rate is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if it can be determined; or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee applies the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The lessee's incremental borrowing rate is the interest rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

After the lease commencement date, the lessee measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the effective interest method in order to: (i) increase the carrying amount of the lease to reflect interest on the lease liability; (ii) decrease the lease's carrying amount for the lease payments made; and (iii) remeasure the carrying amount of the lease to reflect the reassessment or modification of the lease, or to reflect modified lease payments that are substantially fixed.

After the lease commencement date, the lessee recognises in the profit and loss: a) interest on lease liability; b) variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and c) depreciation of right-of-use assets.

IFRS 16 requires a remeasurement of a lease liability when changes are made to the lease payment that is not accounted for as a separate lease.

The reassessment of the lease liability should reflect changes made to the lease payment. Lease payments are modified when there are: (i) changes in amounts expected to be payable under the residual value guarantee; (ii) change in future lease payments based on change in index or rate unless a variable interest rate is applied; The lessee is required to recognise the amount of the remeasured lease liability as revaluation of the right-of-use asset.

The discount rate is revised when the lease payments are modified based on the change of: (i) the variable interest rate (when the variable interest rate is used in the lease); (ii) the terms of the lease; (iii) the assessment of the possibility of purchasing the respective asset. The revised discount rate is the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remaining lease period, if that rate can be readily determined, or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, then the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the reassessment date is applied.

Lease modification

Lease modification is a change in the volume of the lease or in a lease fee that was not part of the original lease terms (for instance addition or termination of the right to use one or more items of the property, or extension or reduction the contractual life of the lease).

Exercising an existing purchase option or renewing a purchase option or modification of assessment whether a purchase option is likely to be exercised does not result in the modification of the lease but in the re-measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset.

Employee benefits

Defined pension contributions

The Group pays contributions to mandatory pension plans on a mandatory, contractual basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Since the Group records severance payments and jubilee awards based on actuarial calculations, all gains and losses from increases and decreases in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, which arise from actuarial risks, are recorded through profit and loss.

Long-term service benefits

The Bank provides employees with one-off retirement awards and awards for long-term service (jubilee awards). The Collective Agreement prescribes benefits for long-term service from 10 to 40 years of uninterrupted service with the employer, in the sum equal to the non-taxable amount as prescribed under the Income Tax Rules. The liabilities and costs of those benefits were calculated by the authorised actuary of the company. The obligation and costs of these benefits are determined by using the projected unit credit method. The projected unit credit method considers each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that is similar to the interest rate of government bonds the currency and terms of which are consistent with the currency and estimated terms of the long-term benefit obligation.

Pension insurance

Provisions for pension insurance in subsidiary Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.o.o. have been computed by the Group's licensed actuary, in accordance with the method prescribed by the Law on Pension Insurance Companies and Payment of Pensions based on Individual Capitalised Savings.

Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of paid-in ordinary and non-redeemable noncumulative preference shares classified as equity, on which dividends are payable at the discretion of the ordinary shareholders and are stated in EUR.

Treasury shares

When the Bank repurchases ordinary or preference shares, the consideration paid is deducted from equity attributable to the Bank's equity holders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. When such shares, which are classified as treasury shares, are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of transaction costs, is included in equity attributable to the Bank's equity holders.

Retained earnings

Any profit for the year after appropriations is transferred to reserves, in accordance with General Assembly decisions.

Earnings per share

The Bank presents earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities

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

Financial guarantees contracts are commitments of the Group to make specific payments to the holder of the guarantee related to reimbursement for losses resulting from default by certain debtors to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of debt instruments.

Liabilities under financial guarantees are initially recognized at fair value which represents the consideration and its initial fair value is amortized over the term of the financial guarantee.

Liabilities under guarantees are stated at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial instruments and the amount of the initially recognized loss less, if applicable, cumulative amount of revenue recognized in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 Financial guarantees and included in other liabilities.

Securitisation

The Bank transfers the risk of a defined portfolio of financial assets, using the obtained financial third-party guarantees as a form of synthetic securitisation. A securitised portfolio is not transferred to a third party, but remains in the Bank's books. If the deterioration of credit risk of a securitized portfolio exceeds certain thresholds, the Bank has the right under the contract to seek compensation from a third party in accordance with the financial guarantee. The bank pays a fee to a third party in accordance with the financial guarantee agreement.

The financial guarantee is recorded in the Bank's off-balance sheet and a fee is calculated and paid to the contracting party on a quarterly basis. The Bank accounts for the receivables from the contracting party if the credit losses of the securitised portfolio exceed the thresholds set out in the contract. Receivables are booked by reducing the loan loss expense for the amount of realized income.

Managed funds for and behalf of third parties

The Group manages assets on behalf of other companies and individuals and charges a fee for the services rendered. These assets do not represent the Group's assets and they are excluded from the statement of financial position.

(4) Significant accounting policies and judgements

The Group makes estimates and assumptions about uncertain events, including estimates and assumptions about the future. Such accounting assumptions and estimates are regularly evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors such as the expected flow of future events that can be rationally assumed in existing circumstances, but nevertheless necessarily represent sources of estimation uncertainty. The estimation of impairment losses in the Bank's credit risk portfolio represents the major source of estimation uncertainty. This and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year in the profit and loss statement, are described below. Significant judgments made in determining the most appropriate methodology for estimating the fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value, are also described below.

The estimate of loan loss provisions represents management's best estimate of the default risk and expected credit losses on a financial asset, including all off-balance exposures, at the reporting date, and, also, the estimate of the fair value of real property collateral represents the main source of uncertainty of the estimate.

This and other key sources of uncertainty of the estimate, which have a significant risk of causing potential significant adjustments of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the subsequent financial year, are described further below. These explanations complement the comment on fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Note 51) and management of financial risks (Note 50) as well as Materially significant accounting policies (Note 3).

Classification of financial assets

Business model assessment

The Bank determines its business models based on the objective of financial asset portfolio management. Refer to Note 3 *Materially significant accounting policies – Financial instruments: classification for details on the Bank's business models*. In determining its business models, the Bank considers the following information:

- Management's intent and strategic objectives and the operation of the stated policies in practice
- Primary risks that affect the performance of the business model and how these risks are managed
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to management; and
- The frequency and volume of financial asset sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and the expectations about future sales activities.

Solely Payments of Principal and Interest Test (SPPI test)

In assessing whether contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that they would not be consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In making the assessment, the Group considers the primary terms as follows and assess whether the contractual cash flows of the instruments continue to meet the SPPI test:

- Performance-linked features
- Terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (non-recourse terms);
- Prepayment and extension terms
- Leverage features; and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money.

For details see Notes: 3. *Materially significant accounting policies, Financial instruments: classification, Business model assessment and Analysis of contractual cash flow (SPPI test)*, 9. *Loans and advances to other banks*, note 10. *Loans to customers* and Note 50. *Risk management*.

Impairment of financial assets

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default has significantly increased, the Bank uses reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available. This includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the historical-based analysis and expert credit risk assessment and includes forward looking information.

In retail exposures, the quantitative criterion or quantitative materiality threshold relates to the change in the estimate of probability of default during the remaining lifetime of the credit exposure, compared to the estimate on the exposure originating date for the relevant period. If the difference in the estimation of probability of default exceeds the materiality threshold, the material increase in credit risk is determined for that asset, which is consequently classified in Stage 2.

In non-retail exposures, the Bank considers that the internal credit rating represents a comprehensive estimate of the borrower's credit quality to determine the PD. The PD is adjusted using the macroeconomic forecast resulting in a point-in-time $PD_{(pit)}$ for determination IFRS 9 relevant material increase in credit risk. The list of qualitative criteria includes information that can be obtained from internal rating models used as inputs in rating, days past due, client's risk status, forbore classification of exposures and other factors prescribed by IFRS 9.

In retail exposures, the estimated probability of default of an exposure is based on the scoring models used by the Bank in managing credit risk, as well as statistical models and statistical estimates, depending on the type of exposure and including the impact of expected macroeconomic developments.

Qualitative criteria include identification of forbearance indicators, holistic approach indicators, asset being more than 30 days past due, default on the customer's other exposures (as the default definition applies on the product level for exposure to the private individuals). If at least one indicator of a significant increase in credit risk is detected in comparison with the assessment at the facility origination date, the asset is allocated to Stage 2.

Default

The default of the Bank's exposures is determined on the basis of the regulatory requirements under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and EBA Regulatory Technical Standards on materiality threshold of credit obligations past due under Art.178 EU Regulation 575/2013

In the retail segment, the default is determined on the facility level for private individuals, whereas, for all legal entities (including Micro and SME customers), the default status is determined on the customer level.

Change in calculation of expected credit loss in non-retail

In the non-retail segment, the Bank uses the model of expected credit losses to recognise value impairments in keeping with the IFRS 9 Financial instruments. Estimate of credit risk increase and calculation of expected credit losses, or impairment, is provided by the parent company within the framework of their relevant competence. Estimate and calculation of material increase in credit risk on account level are performed in keeping with the prescribed quantitative criteria (significant increase in credit risk), to which also qualitative criteria are added.

From above mentioned date, the Bank fully applies the estimate and calculation of the expected credit loss model in accordance with IFRS 9: Financial Assets, due to the fact that a component of special risk factors is included in the model as part of possible specific temporary or sudden occurrences within future-oriented information.

The SRF (Special Risk Factor) is implemented in the form of special risk factors, which introduces a module specific for the industry, in addition to macro-economic scenarios into the ECL calculation for the non-retail portfolio. In 2025, the methodology was changed so that the SRF was integrated into the expected credit loss (ECL) model. In addition, specific risks arising from the introduction of tariffs were incorporated into the probability of default (PD) parameter, resulting in an impact of EUR 3.5 million.

Measuring expected credit loss in retail

Expected credit losses are calculated as a multiplication of PDs (probability of default), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) over the remaining expected life of the financial asset and are discounted at the reporting date using the effective interest rate for exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2 contracts).

On the other hand, for exposures classified as Stage 1, the expected credit loss is calculated over a 12-month period, i.e. 12-month expected credit loss is estimated. PD estimates represent point-in-time PD, adjusted annually according to the Group's historical experience, current conditions and forward-looking information. Probability of default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood that a client (or facility in the retail segment) will default in the next 12 months or for the remaining lifetime of the exposure (lifetime PD).

In the Retail segment, the likelihood of defaulting for the remaining lifetime of exposure is generated by a parametric survival function with existence of prepayment risk. Expectations of future macroeconomic developments are included in the estimation of the PD curve.

Loss given default (LGD) represents the Group's expectation of loss if there is a default event on a placement which was in non-default status at the time of assessment. LGD varies depending on the business segment (retail, non-retail) and product type (for instance, housing loans versus unsecured personal loans). LGD is expressed as a percentage of exposures at the default start date. LGD estimates are determined based on historical data on loan default rates.

In the Retail segment, LGD is estimated on the basis of historical default data, recovery after default start date, and direct collection costs. Collection and collection costs are discounted. Unlike the regulatory LGD model, the LGD model used to calculate ECL for the purpose of measuring asset impairment does not include indirect collection costs or margins of conservatism but does include the estimated impact of expected future developments in macroeconomic indicators.

EAD includes forward-looking forecasts on repayments of the amounts which were drawn and expectations of future drawdowns where applicable. For revolving products in the Retail segment, the Group makes no estimates of the future utilization limits, but the entire amount of the limit is considered in the EAD when calculating the expected loss.

For retail exposures (private individuals and Micro businesses) in default status (Stage 3), estimates of expected credit losses and the calculation of allowance are also made on a collective basis, using the ELBE models. Namely, the Bank has developed statistical loss estimate models for the private individuals portfolio, which are based on the Bank's own historical data. LGD and ELBE parameters are assigned on each exposure based on pooling characteristics which are considered as significant for respective portfolio. Pooling is performed on a monthly basis based on last available data for each exposure in default.

Expected credit losses are recognised on initial recognition of financial assets. Credit loss allowance represents the management's best estimate of the risk of default and expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets, including all off-balance sheet exposures, at the reporting date.

After the implementation of new application and behavioral scorecards in 2024, their use continued during 2025, as well as for the LTPD model, which is based on ratings obtained from these scorecards (all for cash loan exposures and exposures secured by residential real estate in the household sector). In 2025 re-estimated simplified models were implemented – simplified PD for credit cards, overdrafts, and Micro portfolios and simplified LGD for credit cards and overdrafts portfolios.

The management uses judgment to select the most appropriate point in the range which is the best estimate of the qualitative component contributing to ECL, on the basis of the assessment of business and economic conditions, historical loss experience, credit portfolio composition and other relevant indicators and advanced information indicators. The management uses judgment to ensure that the loss estimate based on historical experience is appropriately adjusted to reflect current economic conditions. Loss ratios are regularly compared to the actual losses. Changes to these assumptions may have a direct impact on credit loss allowance and may result in a change in loan loss provisions.

Shared credit risk characteristics

For the purpose of making appropriate estimation of the expected losses on a collective basis, the Group has segmented the portfolio by customer type (Corporate, SMB, Sovereign, Financial Institutions, Retail, PI/Micro) and product type/group, in order to build homogeneous groups with similar risk characteristics. The risk parameters (PD, LGD) are then determined for all segments, which are used for the estimation of the expected credit loss.

In the private individual segment, over 90 percent of the portfolio is covered by statistical risk assessment models, and the rest of the portfolio uses benchmark values, depending on the type of product and segment, and they are estimated at the RBI level.

The final calculation represents the higher of the estimated expected loss amount based on the ELBE parameters, the minimum rates set out in the Decision on the classification of exposures and, for the secured facilities, the amount less the expected cash flow from the sale of collateral. Impairment allowance on assets that are individually assessed as impaired assets are based on the management's best estimate of the present value of cash flows expected to be recovered. In assessing these cash flows, the management makes judgments about the borrower's financial situation and the net value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is valued separately, and the strategy for restructuring and estimating irrecoverable cash flows is independently approved by the credit risk function.

Forward looking information

When making an assessment whether there was an increase in credit risk in relation to the expected credit risk at the inception date and when estimating the expected credit loss, the Group has accounted for the expectations of macroeconomic developments in the future.

Therefore, in calculating ECL, the Group applies internally developed PD and LGD models. Macroeconomic forward-looking macroeconomic factors, determined on a regional level, are incorporated in risk parameters as relevant factors. Three scenarios are used in the forecast of macroeconomic variables (baseline with 50 percent weight, upside and downside scenarios with 25 percent weight). All three scenarios for macroeconomic variable forecasts for the next three years are estimated by Raiffeisen Research (RBI). Estimates are made on a quarterly basis.

Additional risk factors that are specific to individual segments are also included where relevant. Measurement of financial assets reflects also the best estimate of the impact of future conditions, and in particular the economic conditions affecting forward-looking information on probability of default and loss given default.

Management overlay

During 2025, the Bank revised assumptions from previous years regarding increased credit risk and the potentially higher repayment burden of individual clients initially identified due to elevated inflation rates and rising interest rates. It concluded that, due to the changed macroeconomic trend, there was no longer a need to migrate the portfolio identified in this way to Phase 2 or to apply the so-called post-model adjustment. At the same time, based on information published by the Croatian National Bank during the introduction of macroprudential measures indicating increased credit risk and potential repayment difficulties for part of the household loans with a high debt-to-income ratio, the Bank migrated part of that approved portfolio to Phase 2 and applied the post-model adjustment, i.e., increased coverage percentages for individual loans by applying higher PD parameters to the identified exposures. Similarly, the Bank identified potentially riskier exposures within the Micro portfolio, approved with higher levels of indebtedness, and migrated them to Phase 2. The overall result of these activities during 2025 was a net migration of €32 million of exposures to Phase 2 and the allocation of an additional €1.5 million in risk costs. Regarding environmental, social, and governance risks (ESG risks), the Bank continued in 2025 to apply a multiplier to LGD values for residential loans (the so-called LGD overlay) implemented in 2024 to adequately address this risk. Additionally, for the cash loan portfolio, the Bank continues to apply an adjustment within the LGD/ELBE model (the so-called in-model adjustment) implemented in 2024.

POCI assets

POCI is, by definition, "purchased or originated financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition" and indicates that "a financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the expected future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred." In the retail segment, as those are generally restructured placements, this adjusted interest rate actually represents a new effective interest rate.

The credit loss is calculated as the amount of cumulative changes over the remaining period of recovery from initial recognition. Thus, if the expected loss at the reporting date is less than the initial impairment, the impairment losses at the reporting date will have a negative sign.

POCI assets in retail are automatically recognised in the application calculating EIR, modifications, expected losses and impairment allowance, based on information about new instrument recognition, which is created by the system and information that the asset is in default status. Thus, in the retail segment, any asset that, on initial recognition (initial measurement or, due to a significant modification, subsequent measurement), is also in default status, is automatically recognised as a POCI asset. Non-retail POCI are assessed on an individual basis and are designated on the basis of general guidelines for determining significant modification (in accordance with internal instructions).

Low credit risk portfolio exceptions

The Bank estimates the expected credit loss based on the exceptions provided under IFRS 9 for the low credit risk portfolio for government bonds segment. For details see notes: 3. *Materially significant accounting policies; Impairment of financial assets*, 10. *Loans and advances to customers*, 17. *Other assets* and 50. *Risk management*.

Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of OTC derivatives is determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices.

For details see Notes: 3. *Materially significant accounting policies*, 8. *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* and 19. *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*.

Fair value of non-derivative financial instruments

The Group and the Bank determine the fair value of treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Croatia, using an internal model which considers the residual maturity and the latest available auction prices of equivalent instruments. Group and the Bank show debt securities in business model held for collect and sale and other models at fair value.

For details see Notes: 3. *Materially significant accounting policies*, 8. *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* and 11.b *Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income*.

Provisions for court cases

Provisions are recognized when the Group and Bank have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources with economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The Bank's Management Board maintains provisions on the level considered to be sufficient to absorb incurred losses and determines their sufficiency on the basis of insight into specific claim items, current legal circumstances, as well as other relevant factors.

In rare cases, when it may be disputed whether certain events occurred and whether they resulted in the creation of a present obligation, the Group and the Bank determine whether a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period, taking into account all available evidence. This evidence includes all additional evidence arising from events occurring after the reporting period. Based on this evidence:

- if it is more likely that the present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Bank recognise provisions (if the recognition requirements are met)
- if it is more likely that the present obligation does not exist at the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Bank declare a contingent liability, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources with economic benefits is unlikely.

An outflow of resources or another event is considered probable if it is more likely that it will occur than not, i.e. the probability of the occurrence of the event is greater than the probability of its absence. If it is not probable that a present obligation exists, the Group and the Bank declare a contingent liability, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources with economic benefits is unlikely.

The Bank estimates potential loss per individual litigation for the total claims amount (save in declaratory judgment actions), the interests amount until completion of a litigation (save in declaratory and offence proceedings) and the costs amount of a litigation. Exceptionally, in connection to litigations instituted by consumers against the bank with regard to lending in CHF, for individual litigations of the claims amount less than EUR 9,290 thousand, the Bank estimates potential loss for a portfolio of equivalent litigations.

Calculation of the portfolio provisions amount for the court cases in connection to CHF loans is based on the total number of individual litigations which the consumers instituted against the Group and the Bank and the average amount of claims. The total number of individual disputes consists of the total number of active disputes. The potential loss is increased for the relevant default interests and expected litigation costs until the final verdict.

The Bank's potential loss in the litigations for consumer lending in CHF is adjusted on the basis of the estimated probability of losing a litigation. After including the adjustment for probability, the total amount of provisions for litigations in connection to consumer lending in CHF is calculated. For all claims exceeding the materiality threshold, individual provisions for court cases are formed by the Bank. Portfolio provisions are formed, covering the difference up to the total amount of provisions.

When determining present value of future cash outflows and taking into consideration all factors that affected or will affect the time value of money, at the end of 2025, the Bank calculated provisions for court cases against the Bank. The Bank applies the discount rate at the level of the statutory interest rate. Provisions for court cases are recorded in bank ledgers as provision costs for the periods in which such provisions are declared.

For details see Note 25 *Provisions for liabilities and charges*.

Provisions for severance payments and jubilee awards

In calculating provisions for severance payments and jubilee awards, the Group discounts expected future cash flows on those payments, using discount rates that, according to the management's judgment, best reflect the time value of money.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the plan will be implemented, either by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected. The determination of the amount of restructuring provisions includes only direct restructuring expenditures that are necessarily entailed by the restructuring but are not associated with the ongoing operations of the entity. For details see Note 3. *Materially significant accounting policies Employee benefits* and Note 25. *Provisions for liabilities and charges*.

Pension insurance

In accordance with the legal framework, the Group provides an option for members of voluntary and mandatory pension funds to transfer funds, when the conditions are met, into pension insurance company of their choice. The pension company pays pensions, in accordance with the Act on Pension Insurance Companies and conditions of concluded pension contracts under mandatory and voluntary pension insurance. Pensions are paid from the assets covering insurance contract liabilities calculated by the certified actuary of the pension insurance company in accordance with the good actuarial practice and law.

Forming of the provisions is one of the significant estimates related to the Group's financial statements. When calculating insurance contract liabilities, the Group implements the provisions of the Ordinance on minimum standards, methods of calculation and guidelines for calculation of insurance contract liabilities of the pension insurance company. The amount of Insurance contract liabilities is calculated by the appointed authorized actuary of the Group.

IFRS 17 requires the use of the application of the fair value principle and market-consistent approaches to the valuation of liabilities as the basis for reporting on your accounts.

In estimating future cash flows, the Group includes, in an unbiased manner, all reasonable and reliable information available without unnecessary cost and effort regarding the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data, updated to reflect current expectations of future events.

Estimates of future cash flows reflect the Group's view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices for those variables. When estimating future cash flows, current expectations of future events that could affect these cash flows are taken into account, however, expectations of future changes in legislation that would alter or repeal current or create new obligations under existing contracts will not be taken into account until the change in legislation is actually enacted.

The Group's Management Board believes that the current level of estimated insurance liabilities is sufficient to meet the obligations under the pension contracts concluded until 31 December 2025.

Estimation of Future Cash Flows

When estimating future cash flows, the Group primarily uses projections based on deterministic forecasting models. The objective of estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value, taking into account all reasonable and substantiated information available at the reporting date. Cash flows within the limits of the insurance contract are those that directly relate to the fulfillment of the contract, including cash flows for which the entity has discretion as to the amount or timing. When estimating future cash flows, the Group applies certain market and non-market variables or assumptions. Assumptions that cannot be reliably derived from market values are based on current estimates calculated using internal models and/or publicly available sources (demographic data from the local statistics office) and reflect historical experience.

Discount Rate

The Company adjusts its estimates of expected cash flows for the time value of money and the financial risks associated with those cash flows. The Company applies the bottom-up approach when calculating the appropriate discount rates. The Company uses risk-free interest rates in the form of a swap curve plus the addition of an illiquidity premium as a discount rate used in estimating future cash flows. The illiquidity premium is determined on the basis of yield data for BBB+ rated covered bonds. Percentage of the illiquidity premium is determined taking into account the characteristics of the insurance contract. Discount interest rates are determined on each balance sheet date.

Risk-Free Rate

A fully liquid risk-free yield curve is the basis for a bottom-up approach. The IFRS 17 standard does not explicitly define the basis for deriving the risk-free yield curve. However, it refers to traded instruments that contain negligible levels of credit risk, are highly liquid, reliably priced and cover a wide range of maturities, including longer periods and maturities. As an insurer operating on the Croatian market, the Croatian government bonds are considered the best asset class for this purpose. The selected bond portfolio contains a certain level of credit risk that is deducted in the next step. The portfolio is highly liquid, reliably priced and covers a wide range of maturities, including longer periods and maturities.

Adjustments to the Risk-Free Rate

Adjustments from the discount rate derived from pure government bonds are necessary to arrive at a risk-free rate. The method involves the use of historical databases of default probability (PD), transfers and loss given defaults (LGD). Probability of default for government debt is derived from public historical data of Moody's on default probability rates and recovery rates.

Illiquidity Premium

The calculation of illiquidity premium consists of two basic elements:

1. Assessment of the level of illiquidity of liabilities
2. In accordance with this, the illiquidity premium amount

The level of illiquidity of liabilities is assessed on the basis of the contract type and the corresponding contract frameworks. All contracts within a portfolio are annuities with one premium and do not have the buy-back option. Annual cash flows vary in line with inflation rates for contracts that are linked to the CPI and depending on the number of deaths. With these characteristics in mind, we consider the portfolio to be highly illiquid, which allows us to take into account the entire amount – 100% of the calculated illiquidity premium.

The illiquidity premium amount is calculated on the basis of distribution into two comparable asset classes with similar characteristics, and the only difference being liquidity. We use Eurozone corporate bonds rated BBB+ which are members of the Bloomberg EUR Corporate Composite Index BVSC0166 compared to a similar rating held by Portuguese government bonds a Eurozone member and with the same BBB+ rating with sufficient data.

The average modified maturity of liabilities is 10 years. Therefore, the margin for year 10 was taken as relevant and represents a flat amount of the illiquidity premium that will be used throughout the duration. The final discount rate under IFRS 17 consists of the risk-free rate to which a parallel shift for the illiquidity premium is applied.

Price Inflation – Indexation of Annuities

In the mandatory pension insurance business, all pensions are indexed. They are linked to the Croatian price index (CPI) calculated as the half-yearly average and delivered by the State Bureau of Statistics. Inflation needs to be included in the cash flow projection of future pensions. The group uses the market 10-year inflation projection for the first 10-year projection and 2% fixed afterwards - which is the ECB's long-term goal.

Unit Cost Inflation - Indexation of Costs

For indexation of the cost projection, a default value of 2.7% is used in the first two projection years and 2.3% in the two projection years after that. Further projections are continuously at 2%.

Mortality

The mortality tables used are the latest available from the TS RH 2012-12 with 5-year age reduction. Croatia does not have prescribed annuity tables, but the unofficial ones are close to the TS RH 2010-2012 with an age shift of 5 years. Based on data from the Croatian Pension Fund the average duration of retirement is 22 years.

This is even lower than the life expectancy of TS RH 2010-2012 -5yrs, it would be more like TS RH 2010-2015 -4yrs, but since there is a selection with regard to people who enter the 2nd pillar and there is still not enough own data, the approach of -5yrs is used conservatively. Mortality data are carefully aggregated and if any deviation of own experience from the assumption is observed, the assumption will be corrected.

Costs

Actual allocable costs are used in future cash flow projections. Non-allocable costs are subtracted from allocable costs and are not part of cash flows. The division of what can be allocated was based on standards and personal judgment. Allocating which part of the cost is actually attributable to the contract was made according to the criteria of necessity – the amount of funds needed to fulfil obligations to clients is taken into account. The remaining costs are present for various reasons such as new product development, ensuring a high level of risk requirements (the 4 eyes principle), compliance with group and reporting standards.

The following are taken as allocable costs (in whole or in part):

- salaries (in part)
- regulatory fee (in part)
- accounting costs (in part),
- HR costs,
- administration costs (in part),
- audit,
- IT (core system maintenance)
- software licences,
- lease and premises.

The following are defined as allocable costs:

- fees to parties other than regulators,
- representation,
- marketing costs,
- car-related costs,
- all one-off costs such as – legal counselling, financial advisory, system development

Further, allocable costs are divided into allocable costs for acquisition (acquisition costs) and regular allocable costs.

Risk adjustment (RA) – risk adjustment for non-financial risk

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation an entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the entity fulfils insurance contracts. The risks covered by risk adjustment for non-financial risk are insurance risk and other non-financial risks such as longevity risk and cost risk. Adjustment for non-financial risk reflects the estimated cost for which the Company could transfer the uncertainty associated with a non-financial risk to the other party. The Company estimates risk adjustment for non-financial risk using a technique identical to that used to create the risk margin in the standard formula in Solvency II to determine the maximum possible loss in a given confidence interval which is 94%. Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk will be fully reflected in the result of insurance services.

Additional Tier 1 capital

The Bank issued a bond (AT1) and classified it as an equity instrument based on fulfilment of requirements of IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation.

The bond includes no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial assets to another entity because both the potential redemption of the AT1 instrument and the cash payments are the Bank's discretion. The instrument also includes no contractual obligation to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Bank. Furthermore, the AT1 instrument will not be settled in the Bank's own equity instruments. There is no option that would result in the conversion of the instrument into ordinary shares of the Bank. For details see Note 38. *Additional Tier 1 capital*.

Classification of lease contracts

The Group is a lessor in operating and finance leases. Lease where the Group as a lessor transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset to the lessee then the contract is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases and related assets is included in property and equipment under operating leases at cost net of accumulated depreciation. In determining whether a lease should be classified as operating or finance lease, the Group considers the requirements under IFRS 16 Leases.

At the start of implementation of IFRS 16, the Bank determined that it has the following contracts which include a lease:

- Business premises lease agreements
- ATM location lease agreements
- Official car lease agreements

IFRS 16 contains several limited exceptions for leases, which include:

- Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, with no purchase option,
- Leases where the underlying asset is of low value (below EUR 5,000)

Therefore, the Bank exempted the following contracts from the application of IFRS 16:

- ATM location lease agreements
- Printer lease agreements
- advertising space lease agreements

Also, all contracts with a residual term of less than one year are exempt from application of IFRS 16.

To calculate the discounted value of the future lease cost, or the right-of-use assets, the benchmark interest rate at the interbank curve plus liquidity cost, is used. Given that the benchmark interest rate is set at a round number of years, for contracts with a term which is not a round number of years, the rate is calculated as a linear interpolation. In cases where the interest rate is negative (for short contract terms), it is set at 0 percent.

For details see Notes: 3. *Materially significant accounting policies Leases*, 14. *Right of use assets* and 14.a) *Lease liabilities*.

Determination of control

In accordance with requirements of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group regularly reassess whether it has control over significant activities of debtors in financial distress which are unable to service when due their credit obligations to the Group. The Group assessed that there are no debtors which should be consolidated in 2025, which is consistent with the assessment made for 2024.

Investment in subsidiaries

The management considers that investments in subsidiaries in unconsolidated financial statements are stated at no higher than the recoverable amount. For details see Note 12. *Investment in subsidiaries*.

(4a) Environmental, social and management risks

Environmental, social and management risks refer to risks that may have a negative impact on the financial performance or solvency of the Bank and/or the Group, and which arise from current or future impacts of ESG factors. In the context of these activities, we follow the EBA guidance and take a prudent view when it comes to ESG and elaborate on the associated risks, and we create and operate in accordance with sectoral and portfolio strategies, we support circular economy and our goal is to encourage business opportunities resulting from the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Environmental risks are driven by environmental factors. They should be understood as financial risks represented by exposure of institutions to other contracting parties which can potentially contribute to or be affected by climate change and other forms of environmental degradation (such as air pollution, water pollution, lack of fresh water, soil pollution, loss of biodiversity and deforestation).

Climate change / climate-related risks

Climate-related risks are financial risks represented by exposure of institutions to counterparties which can potentially contribute to or be affected by climate change. For example, damage to businesses or citizens caused by extreme weather or a decline in the value of company assets in carbon-intensive sectors. Furthermore, we distinguish between physical and transition risks:

Physical risks

Physical risks are manifest in the form of:

- Short-term – called acute – floods, droughts, forest fires – which manifest themselves in one-off cases are recurring natural disasters that could render certain geographic areas or assets uninsurable, trigger asset devaluation, or lead to value chain disruption. If repeated, it can make business models unsustainable and lead to bankruptcy
- Long-term – called chronic – rise in temperature, air pollution, water shortage – they directly affect business models and financial results of companies, but also the health and productivity of individuals. The result could be lower yields in agriculture, a decrease in tourism activity, a change in work patterns and thus productivity, building structures that could require reconsideration in the case of real estate, and impacts on the health and demographics of the population (mortality and earning capacity).

Transition risks

Transition risks are financial risks that arise when public policy and changing consumer sentiment lead the economy on the path to aligning with the temperature goals of the Paris Treaty. In general, these are manifested as a CO2 emission tax, CO2 efficiency standards, deforestation restrictions and additionally stricter operational requirements, which directly affect the business model and financial performance, especially of sectoral activities with high greenhouse gas emissions. Ultimately, investor and consumer sentiment can affect asset prices and demand. Transition risks are generally manifested in the medium and long term.

Biodiversity loss

Emphasis is placed on the financial risks of biodiversity loss and soil degradation caused by human activity. In addition to climate change, which can destabilize ecosystems, other risks should be considered:

- Invasive species, where animals or plants have been moved to places where they damage existing ecosystems,
- Change in land use, such as cutting down a forest to make way for agriculture or human habitation,
- Overexploitation of natural resources, where the resource is consumed faster than it can be replaced, e.g. overfishing,
- Air, land or water pollution

A number of additional variables can influence the likelihood and magnitude of the impact of climate risk drivers. These include: the bank's geographic location, assets or exposure, interactions and interdependencies between transmission channels and climate risk drivers that can amplify impacts and mitigations that reduce or neutralize impacts. Therefore, it is necessary to have a holistic view and understand not only the risks, but also their materiality and the channels of transmission to the financial system of influence on the classical types of risks (credit, market, liquidity, reputation and operational risk).

Social risks

Social risks arise from the financial impact generated by the misuse of human capital such as the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities. This could relate to working conditions, health and safety, employee relations and diversity, employee training, inclusiveness, equality, community programmes, child labour.

As examples of the materialization of such risks, we have identified:

- labour strikes and consumer protests that could lead to reputational damage as well as reduced productivity
- unsafe products, exposure to major geopolitical conflicts/regions with key human rights issues and associated social unrest increase business instability
- human rights violations.

Management risks

Management risks refer to the management practices of counterparty institutions, including the inclusion of ESG factors in policies and procedures managed by counterparties. This may include, but is not limited to, executive pay, board diversity and composition, shareholder rights, bribery and corruption, compliance, ethical standards, fair tax strategy, etc. The ESG risk management framework includes an assessment of client risk that is taken into account in the credit process. In addition, the Bank implements policies that define the treatment of sensitive sectors that represent an increased environmental and social risk (e.g. point of special sectoral policy for coal, nuclear energy, oil and gas), and monitors exposure to them.

(4b) Impact Assessment of the Russian-Ukrainian war

The Russia-Ukraine war began in February 2022 and soon after, economic sanctions were imposed on the Russian Federation by the US and the EU. The bank included the impact of the war on economic parameters such as GDP growth, inflation and interest rate increases in its "forward looking" information in the models for calculating credit losses. The mentioned impact on the calculation of credit losses is included in the calculation of provisions as of 31/12/2025. The Bank regularly monitors the development of the situation, and in 2025 no significant impact on the operations of the Bank and its clients was identified.

After the balance sheet date, additional geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have emerged which increase uncertainty in global markets. Further information on these events is presented in Note 54. *Events after reporting period.*

(5) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which are subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. Limited segment information is presented in respect of the Group's operative segments. The primary format of business segments is based on the Bank's management and internal reporting structure. The basis of accounting for all reporting segments is disclosed in Note 3 *Materially significant accounting policies*. Segmentation does not include geographic segmentation for the reason that all Companies operate primarily on territory of the Republic of Croatia, therefore geographical segmentation would not indicate additional value for readers.

There are no differences in measurements between reporting segments.

Business segments

The Group comprises the following main business segments:

<i>Corporate Banking</i>	Includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with corporate customers, public sector, financial institutions and leasing activities at Group level. Includes also the results of Raiffeisen Leasing;
<i>Retail Banking</i>	Includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with retail customers;
<i>Treasury</i>	Undertakes the Group's funding and centralised risk management activities through borrowings, issues of debt securities, use of derivatives for risk management purposes and investing in liquid assets such as short-term placements and corporate and government debt securities;
<i>Asset and Liability Management (ALM)</i>	Manages structural liquidity of the Bank, assets and liabilities of the Bank, the liquid assets portfolio in the Bank's non-trading book, and the interest rate position in the non-trading book
<i>Asset management</i>	Includes management of investment and pension funds under Group management. Group members presented here are: Raiffeisen pension funds and Raiffeisen MOD.
<i>Unallocated</i>	Includes net costs from sold and written-off assets, other operating income (except dividends) and litigation provision costs. It additionally includes other assets and liabilities that are not allocated to other segments, as well as capital and reserves.

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2025

GROUP

in EUR million	Corporate	Retail	Treasury	ALM	Asset management	Unallocated	Total
Net interest income	41	118	3	21	6	4	193
Net fee and commission income	11	49	4	(1)	22	(6)	79
Net trading and other income	10	2	4	1	(9)	16	24
Net operating income	62	169	11	21	19	14	296
Operating expenses	(29)	(92)	(4)	(2)	(23)	(19)	(169)
Impairment losses	4	(13)	—	—	—	—	(9)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	1	(7)	—	—	—	(1)	(7)
Profit before tax	38	57	7	19	(4)	(6)	111
Income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	(22)	(22)
Profit after tax	38	57	7	19	(4)	(28)	89
Segment assets	1,198	2,484	305	3,387	282	—	7,656
Unallocated assets	—	—	—	—	—	446	446
Total assets	1,198	2,484	305	3,387	282	446	8,102
Segment liabilities	1,508	4,396	431	123	268	643	7,369
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	733	733
Total equity and liabilities	1,508	4,396	431	123	268	1,376	8,102

2024

GROUP

in EUR million	Corporate	Retail	Treasury	ALM	Asset management	Unallocated	Total
Net interest income	79	80	10	13	5	—	187
Net fee and commission income	27	36	(5)	—	21	—	79
Net trading and other income	14	3	11	(1)	1	4	32
Net operating income	120	119	16	12	27	4	298
Operating expenses	(49)	(67)	(14)	(1)	(25)	(4)	(160)
Impairment losses	3	(9)	—	—	—	—	(6)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(6)	(8)	—	—	—	(2)	(16)
Profit before tax	68	35	2	11	2	(2)	116
Income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	(21)
Profit after tax	68	35	2	11	2	(23)	95
Segment assets	1,640	2,020	78	2,884	273	—	6,895
Unallocated assets	—	—	—	—	—	408	408
Total assets	1,640	2,020	78	2,884	273	408	7,303
Segment liabilities	2,506	2,824	213	138	254	659	6,594
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	709	709
Total equity and liabilities	2,506	2,824	213	138	254	1,368	7,303

(6) Financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities is described in accounting policies in note 3 *Materially significant accounting policies*. The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments.

Amounts in tables in note 6 are presented net of relating impairment losses, and consequently certain individual items cannot be directly linked to the notes, but only total amounts.

2025							
GROUP							
in EUR million	Notes	Mandatory at FVTPL	Designated at FVTPL	FVOCI – debt instruments	FVOCI – equity instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets							
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	—	—	—	—	572	572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	45	221	—	—	—	266
Fair value hedge	8a	20	—	—	—	—	20
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	—	—	—	—	1,423	1,423
Loans and advances to customers	10	—	—	—	—	3,849	3,849
Investment securities							
- measured at amortized cost	11a	—	—	—	—	1,654	1,654
- measured at fair value	11b	—	—	59	1	—	60
Other financial assets		—	—	—	—	11	11
Total financial assets		65	221	59	1	7,509	7,855
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	22	—	—	—	—	22
Deposits from banks	20	—	—	—	—	23	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	—	—	—	—	2,850	2,850
Deposits from individuals	22	—	—	—	—	3,092	3,092
Borrowings	23	—	—	—	—	372	372
Debt securities issued	24	—	—	—	—	514	514
Lease liabilities	14a	—	—	—	—	6	6
Other financial liabilities		—	—	—	—	29	29
Subordinated liabilities	27	—	—	—	—	61	61
Total financial liabilities		22	—	—	—	6,947	6,969

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2024

GROUP

in EUR million	Notes	Mandatory at FVTPL	Designated at FVTPL	FVOCI – debt instruments	FVOCI – equity instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets							
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	—	—	—	—	328	328
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	31	209	—	—	—	240
Fair value hedge	8a	29	—	—	—	—	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	—	—	—	—	1,454	1,454
Loans and advances to customers	10	—	—	—	—	3,587	3,587
Investment securities							
- measured at amortized cost	11a	—	—	—	—	1,303	1,303
- measured at fair value	11b	—	—	116	1	—	117
Other financial assets		—	—	—	—	22	22
Total financial assets		60	209	116	1	6,694	7,080
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	32	—	—	—	—	32
Deposits from banks	20	—	—	—	—	31	31
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	—	—	—	—	2,373	2,373
Deposits from individuals	22	—	—	—	—	2,821	2,821
Borrowings	23	—	—	—	—	325	325
Debt securities issued	24	—	—	—	—	518	518
Lease liabilities	14a	—	—	—	—	6	6
Other financial liabilities		—	—	—	—	41	41
Subordinated liabilities	27	—	—	—	—	61	61
Total financial liabilities		32	—	—	—	6,176	6,208

2025

BANK

in EUR million	Notes	Mandatory at FVTPL	Designated at FVTPL	FVOCI – debt instruments	FVOCI – equity instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets							
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	—	—	—	—	572	572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	21	10	—	—	—	31
Fair value hedge	8a	20	—	—	—	—	20
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	—	—	—	—	1,423	1,423
Loans and advances to customers	10	—	—	—	—	3,671	3,671
Investment securities							
- measured at amortized cost	11a	—	—	—	—	1,599	1,599
- measured at fair value	11b	—	—	59	1	—	60
Other financial assets		—	—	—	—	7	7
Total financial assets		41	10	59	1	7,272	7,383
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	19	—	—	—	—	19
Deposits from banks	20	—	—	—	—	23	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	—	—	—	—	2,885	2,885
Deposits from individuals	22	—	—	—	—	3,092	3,092
Borrowings	23	—	—	—	—	174	174
Debt securities issued	24	—	—	—	—	514	514
Lease liabilities	14a	—	—	—	—	6	6
Other financial liabilities		—	—	—	—	29	29
Subordinated liabilities	27	—	—	—	—	61	61
Total financial liabilities		19	—	—	—	6,784	6,803

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2024

BANK

in EUR million	Notes	Mandatory at FVTPL	Designated at FVTPL	FVOCI – debt instruments	FVOCI – equity instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets							
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	—	—	—	—	325	325
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	11	13	—	—	—	24
Fair value hedge	8a	29	—	—	—	—	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	—	—	—	—	1,454	1,454
Loans and advances to customers	10	—	—	—	—	3,430	3,430
Investment securities							
- measured at amortized cost	11a	—	—	—	—	1,248	1,248
- measured at fair value	11b	—	—	116	1	—	117
Other financial assets		—	—	—	—	17	17
Total financial assets		40	13	116	1	6,474	6,644
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	29	—	—	—	—	29
Deposits from banks	20	—	—	—	—	31	31
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	—	—	—	—	2,398	2,398
Deposits from individuals	22	—	—	—	—	2,821	2,821
Borrowings	23	—	—	—	—	170	170
Debt securities issued	24	—	—	—	—	518	518
Lease liabilities	14a	—	—	—	—	7	7
Other financial liabilities		—	—	—	—	41	41
Subordinated liabilities	27	—	—	—	—	61	61
Total financial liabilities		29	—	—	—	6,047	6,076

(7) Cash and current accounts with banks

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash in hand	218	187	218	187
Giro account with the Croatian National Bank	344	128	344	128
Current accounts with other banks				
- with parent bank	6	2	6	2
-with other Raiffeisen Bank International AG ("the RBI") group banks	—	4	—	1
- with other banks	4	7	4	7
	572	328	572	325
Impairment allowance	—	—	—	—
Total	572	328	572	325

(8) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Non derivative trading assets:				
Debt securities:				
- Domestic government bonds, listed	2	—	2	—
- Credit institutions bonds, listed	3	2	3	2
- Securities issued by companies, listed	6	2	6	2
- Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Finance	6	3	6	3
Equity securities:	1	1	1	1
	18	8	18	8
Derivative trading assets:				
Positive fair value of OTC derivative instruments	2	1	2	1
	2	1	2	1
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	—	2	—	2
Debt securities	1	—	1	—
Investments in investment funds managed by related persons and third parties	24	20	—	—
	25	22	1	2
Total financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	45	31	21	11
Financial assets designated at option fair value through profit or loss				
Non derivative trading assets:				
- Domestic government bonds, listed	25	29	—	—
- Foreign government bonds, listed	142	110	—	—
- Bonds issued by banks, listed	16	21	5	5
- Securities issued by companies, listed	7	10	5	8
- Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Finance	15	14	—	—
- Treasury bills issued by foreign countries	16	25	—	—
Total financial assets at fair value option through profit or loss	221	209	10	13
Total	266	240	31	24

Investment in treasury bills issued by the Republic of Croatia Ministry of Finance in the amount of EUR 15 million (2024: EUR 14 million) in the Group represent the guarantee deposit in accordance with the Law on Mandatory Pension Funds and Law on Voluntary Pension Funds.

(8a) Derivatives - Hedge accounting

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest rate swap	20	29	20	29
Total	20	29	20	29

Derivative instruments for hedge accounting are used for management of the interest rate risk that results from the loans with fixed interest rates. Hedge of individual items relate to loans to corporate customers, investment securities measured at amortised cost and issued securities, while portfolio hedge relates to the loans and deposits to individuals, as described in Note 19a *Derivative instruments and foreign currency trading*.

(9) Placements with and loans to other banks

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Loans and deposits at amortised cost				
- Loans	342	251	342	251
- Deposits with CNB	1,080	1,200	1,080	1,200
- Deposits with other banks	1	3	1	3
	1,423	1,454	1,423	1,454
Impairment allowance	—	—	—	—
Total	1,423	1,454	1,423	1,454

(10) Loans and advances to customers

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Loans to companies and similar entities at amortised cost				
- denominated in domestic currency	1,301	1,137	1,347	1,185
- denominated in or linked to foreign currency	—	58	—	58
Loans to state and public sector at amortised cost				
- denominated in domestic currency	118	206	118	206
Loans to individuals at amortised cost				
- denominated in domestic currency	2,314	2,093	2,314	2,093
- denominated in or linked to foreign currency	1	1	1	1
Finance lease receivables	226	207	—	—
	3,960	3,702	3,780	3,543
Impairment allowance	(111)	(115)	(109)	(113)
Total	3,849	3,587	3,671	3,430

The following tables below present the exposures across credit risk levels at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

2025					
GROUP					
in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans and advances to customers					
Low risk	1,093	50	—	—	1,143
Medium risk	1,585	262	—	4	1,851
High risk	169	192	—	4	365
Default	—	—	81	24	105
Without rating	459	15	20	2	496
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(16)	(22)	(59)	(14)	(111)
Carrying amount	3,290	497	42	20	3,849

2024					
GROUP					
in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans and advances to customers					
Low risk	1,230	69	—	—	1,299
Medium risk	1,328	192	—	4	1,524
High risk	170	132	—	3	305
Default	—	—	84	21	105
Without rating	425	25	17	2	469
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(20)	(22)	(63)	(10)	(115)
Carrying amount	3,133	396	38	20	3,587

2025					
BANK					
in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans and advances to customers					
Low risk	1,087	50	—	—	1,137
Medium risk	1,491	253	—	4	1,748
High risk	157	182	—	4	343
Default	—	—	80	24	104
Without rating	412	15	19	2	448
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(16)	(21)	(58)	(14)	(109)
Carrying amount	3,131	479	41	20	3,671

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2024

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans and advances to customers					
Low risk	1,213	69	—	—	1,282
Medium risk	1,258	183	—	4	1,445
High risk	157	127	—	3	287
Default	—	—	83	21	104
Without rating	383	25	15	2	425
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(19)	(22)	(62)	(10)	(113)
Carrying amount	2,992	382	36	20	3,430

Movement in exposures and impairment allowance for loans to customers (including finance lease receivables)

2025

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
On-balance sheet exposure:					
Gross carrying amount at 1 January	3,153	418	101	30	3,702
New approvals	1,281	168	11	13	1,473
Derecognition (not including write-off)	(512)	(87)	(22)	(3)	(624)
Transfer to Stage 1	176	(172)	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(301)	306	(5)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(28)	(26)	54	—	—
POCI	—	—	(1)	1	—
Amounts recovered during the year	(462)	(87)	(17)	(6)	(572)
Write-offs	(1)	(1)	(16)	(1)	(19)
Gross carrying amount at 31 December	3,306	519	101	34	3,960

2024

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
On-balance sheet exposure:					
Gross carrying amount at 1 January	2,846	625	89	33	3,593
New approvals	1,055	107	19	3	1,184
Derecognition (not including write-off)	(403)	(82)	(9)	(1)	(495)
Transfer to Stage 1	257	(253)	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(101)	105	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(24)	(24)	48	—	—
POCI	—	—	(1)	1	—
Amounts recovered during the year	(477)	(60)	(20)	(5)	(562)
Write-offs	—	—	(17)	(1)	(18)
Gross carrying amount at 31 December	3,153	418	101	30	3,702

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2025

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
On-balance sheet exposure:					
Gross carrying amount at 1 January	3,011	404	98	30	3,543
New approvals	1,192	165	11	13	1,381
Derecognition (not including write-off)	(512)	(87)	(22)	(3)	(624)
Transfer to Stage 1	172	(168)	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(291)	295	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(28)	(25)	53	—	—
POCI	—	—	(1)	1	—
Amounts recovered during the year	(396)	(83)	(16)	(6)	(501)
Write-offs	(1)	(1)	(16)	(1)	(19)
Gross carrying amount at 31 December	3,147	500	99	34	3,780

2024

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
On-balance sheet exposure:					
Gross carrying amount at 1 January	2,718	621	86	33	3,458
New approvals	979	103	19	3	1,104
Derecognition (not including write-off)	(404)	(82)	(9)	(1)	(496)
Transfer to Stage 1	257	(253)	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(93)	97	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(23)	(24)	47	—	—
POCI	—	—	(1)	1	—
Amounts recovered during the year	(423)	(58)	(19)	(5)	(505)
Write-offs	—	—	(17)	(1)	(18)
Gross carrying amount at 31 December	3,011	404	98	30	3,543

2025

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses:					
At 1 January	20	22	63	10	115
Derecognition (not including write-off)	(3)	(5)	(14)	(1)	(23)
Transfer to Stage 1	10	(8)	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(3)	5	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(1)	(3)	4	—	—
POCI	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/release of provisions (Note 35)	(7)	11	28	6	38
Write-offs	—	—	(18)	(1)	(19)
At 31 December	16	22	59	14	111

2024

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses:					
At 1 January	16	33	57	11	117
Derecognition (not including write-off)	(4)	(8)	(7)	—	(19)
Transfer to Stage 1	9	(8)	(1)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(1)	2	(1)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	—	(3)	3	—	—
POCI	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/release of provisions (Note 35)	—	6	29	—	35
Write-offs	—	—	(17)	(1)	(18)
At 31 December	20	22	63	10	115

2025

BANK					
in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses:					
At 1 January	19	22	62	10	113
Derecognition (not including write-off)	(3)	(5)	(14)	(1)	(23)
Transfer to Stage 1	10	(8)	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(2)	4	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(1)	(2)	3	—	—
POCI	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/release of provisions (Note 35)	(7)	10	29	6	38
Write-offs	—	—	(18)	(1)	(19)
At 31 December	16	21	58	14	109

2024

BANK					
in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses:					
At 1 January	16	33	55	11	115
Derecognition (not including write-off)	(4)	(8)	(7)	—	(19)
Transfer to Stage 1	9	(8)	(1)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(1)	2	(1)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	—	(3)	3	—	—
POCI	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/release of provisions (Note 35)	(1)	6	30	—	35
Write-offs	—	—	(17)	(1)	(18)
At 31 December	19	22	62	10	113

For additional reconciliation, Note 50. *Risk management*

During 2025, the Bank reviewed assumptions from previous years regarding increased credit risk and the potentially increased repayment burden of a particular client segment, which had initially been identified due to elevated inflation and rising interest rates. The Bank concluded that, due to the changed macroeconomic trend, there is no longer a need to migrate the previously identified portfolio to Stage 2 or to apply the so-called post-model adjustment. At the same time, based on information published by the Croatian National Bank during the introduction of macroprudential measures indicating increased credit risk and potential repayment difficulties for a portion of the housing loan portfolio with a higher ratio of monthly debt repayment to consumer income, the Bank migrated part of this approved portfolio to Stage 2 and applied the post-model adjustment, i.e., an increase in the coverage ratio of individual exposures by applying higher PD parameters to the exposures identified in this way. Similarly, the Bank also identified potentially riskier exposures within the Micro portfolio, which were granted to clients with higher levels of indebtedness, and migrated them to Stage 2. The overall result of the activities described above during 2025 was a net migration of EUR 32 million of exposures to Stage 2 and the allocation of an additional EUR 1.5 million of risk costs.

With regard to environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks), in 2025 the Bank continued applying the multiplier to LGD values for housing exposures (so-called LGD overlay) implemented in 2024 in order to adequately address this risk. Additionally, for the cash loan portfolio, the Bank continues to apply an adjustment within the LGD/ELBE model (so-called in-model adjustment) implemented in 2024.

As for the segment of medium and large companies (Corporate), during 2025, the Bank continued to maintain high risk costs (app EUR 3 million; a reduction of about 4 million euros due to a change in methodology) as identified a part of the portfolio for which it estimates that there is an increased credit risk due to US tariffs and the construction industry. All other provisions movements resulted from the regular portfolio developments that were ultimately lower than budgeted values due to the release of provisions driven by the successful recovery of non-performing exposures, significantly mitigating the negative effects of new problematic exposures in 2025, primarily related to the textile industry and wholesale grain trade.

In the year 2025, the Bank realized profit of EUR 6.4 million from selling a part on the non-performing on-balance and off-balance portfolio (Note 35). Gross value of the sold placements was EUR 21.4 million (loans to customer and other receivables EUR 16.9 million and off-balance receivables of EUR 4.6 million). Total value of the sold placements refers to retail loans. Net value of the sold on-balance retail loans was EUR 0.9 million.

The table below presents the market value of collaterals for loans to customers. Gross exposure and impairment losses shown in the table below relate to secured exposures to customers, and collateral is presented at market value.

GROUP	2025			2024		
	Total exposure	Impairment allowance	Collateral	Total exposure	Impairment allowance	Collateral
in EUR million						
Balance exposure for loans to customers						
Stage 1	2,249	4	2,856	2,120	5	2,509
Stage 2	295	9	384	302	12	483
Stage 3	63	34	102	68	35	102
Total	2,607	47	3,342	2,490	52	3,094

In the year 2025 unsecured gross exposure for loans to customer on Group level amounted to EUR 1,353 million (2024: EUR 1,212 million) and impairment allowances for unsecured exposures amounted to EUR 64 million (2024: EUR 63 million).

BANK	2025			2024		
	Total exposure	Impairment allowance	Collateral	Total exposure	Impairment allowance	Collateral
in EUR million						
Balance exposure for loans to customers						
Stage 1	2,045	4	2,687	1,929	5	2,347
Stage 2	276	9	369	288	12	471
Stage 3	60	32	100	66	33	100
Total	2,381	45	3,156	2,283	50	2,918

In the year 2025 unsecured gross exposure for loans to customer for Bank amounted to EUR 1,399 million (2024: EUR 1,260 million) and impairment allowances for unsecured exposures amounted to EUR 64 million (2024: EUR 63 million).

The table below show the market value of collateral at 31 December 2025 which is used to secure loans and advances to customers. The market value is presented without any impairment. The market value is calculated in accordance with the directives applicable in the bank for value appraisal, revaluation etc.

The market value of collateral is equal to book value.

Collateral	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
in EUR million				
Commercial property	660	629	652	621
Cash deposits	21	23	21	23
Guarantees and similar instruments	227	265	227	265
Movable property	199	191	21	23
Other collateral types*	34	31	34	31
Residential property	2,201	1,955	2,201	1,955
Total	3,342	3,094	3,156	2,918

*Other types of collateral relate to construction and agricultural land and are considered eligible collateral with the Croatian national bank.

Finance lease receivables

The Group as lessor under finance lease provides lease mainly of plant and equipment. The leases typically run for a period of one to seven years, ownership of the leased asset being transferred at the end of the lease term. Interest accrues over the period of the lease based on effective interest rates. The receivables are secured by the underlying assets. Loans and advances to customers include the following finance lease receivables:

in EUR million	GROUP	
	2025	2024
Gross investment in finance leases	250	231
Unearned finance income	(24)	(24)
Net investment in finance leases	226	207
Impairment allowance	(2)	(2)
Total	224	205

The table below shows amounts of finance lease receivables.

in EUR million	GROUP	
	2025	2024
Up to 1 year	82	71
1 – 2 years	61	59
2 – 3 years	49	43
3 – 4 years	38	32
4 – 5 years	15	22
More than 5 years	5	4
Undiscounted lease payments	250	231
Less: unearned finance income	(24)	(24)
Present value of lease payments receivable	226	207
Impairment allowance	(2)	(2)
Net investment in the lease	224	205
Undiscounted lease payments analysed as:	250	231
Recoverable after 12 months	168	159
Recoverable within 12 months	82	72
Net investment in the lease analysed as:	224	205
Recoverable after 12 months	154	144
Recoverable within 12 months	70	61

(11) Investment securities

(11a) Investment securities measured at amortised cost

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Debt securities:				
- Domestic government bonds, listed	1,027	838	972	783
- Corporate bonds, listed	2	2	2	2
- Foreign banks bonds, listed	45	52	45	52
- Foreign government bonds, listed	491	396	491	396
- Foreign corporate bonds	—	15	—	15
- Treasury bills issued by Ministry of Finance	89	—	89	—
	1,654	1,303	1,599	1,248
Impairment allowance	—	—	—	—
Total investment securities measured at amortized cost	1,654	1,303	1,599	1,248

Foreign government bonds relate to securities issued by the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia, the French Republic, the Republic of Austria, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Ireland, the Kingdom of Spain, the United States of America and the European Financial Stability Facility (ESFS).

(11b) Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Debt securities:				
- Domestic government bonds, listed	48	91	48	91
- Bonds issued by banks, listed	—	10	—	10
- Bonds issued by companies, listed	11	10	11	10
- Foreign government bonds, listed	—	5	—	5
	59	116	59	116
Equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
- not listed	—	1	—	1
- listed	1	—	1	—
	1	1	1	1
Impairment allowance	—	—	—	—
Total	60	117	60	117

(12) Investments in subsidiaries

The Bank had the following investments in subsidiaries, all incorporated in Croatia, as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

in EUR million	Nature of business	Ownership	2025			Ownership	2024		
			Acquisition cost	Impairment allowance	Investments in subsidiaries		Acquisition cost	Impairment allowance	Investments in subsidiaries
		%				%			
Direct holding									
Raiffeisen društvo za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondovima d.d.	Pension fund management	100	19	—	19	100	19	—	19
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	Leasing	100	8	—	8	100	8	—	8
Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.	Pension insurance	100	13	(6)	7	100	13	(12)	1
Total			40	(6)	34		40	(12)	28

in EUR million	2025	2024
Impairment allowances:		
At 1 January	12	12
Net charge recognised in profit or loss (Note 33)	(6)	—
Merger of related company	—	—
At 31 December	6	12

Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.

Due to positive changes in the macroeconomic situation in the year 2025, there has been a significant positive impact on the parameters used to value the Bank's investments in the Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d. resulting in an increase in value. Based on the annual assessment on December 31, 2025 indicators were identified for the reversal of impairment of the investment in Raiffeisen Pension Insurance Company Ltd., and the value adjustment was made during the reporting period.

(13a) Property and equipment

GROUP						
in EUR million	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Office furniture	Assets under construction	Total
Gross carrying amount:						
At 1/1/2024	7	102	62	6	2	179
Additions	—	—	—	—	9	9
Disposals	—	—	(4)	—	—	(4)
Transfer into use	—	2	4	1	(7)	—
At 31/12/2024	7	104	62	7	4	184
Additions	—	—	—	—	9	9
Disposals	—	(1)	(2)	(1)	—	(4)
Transfer into use	—	2	6	1	(9)	—
At 31/12/2025	7	105	66	7	4	189

GROUP						
in EUR million	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Office furniture	Assets under construction	Total
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1/1/2024	—	41	38	5	—	84
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	2	5	1	—	8
Disposals	—	—	(3)	(1)	—	(4)
At 31/12/2024	—	43	40	5	—	88
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	2	6	—	—	8
Disposals	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	(3)
At 31/12/2025	—	44	45	4	—	93

GROUP						
in EUR million	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Office furniture	Assets under construction	Total
Carrying amount:						
At 1/1/2024	7	61	24	1	2	95
At 31/12/2024	7	61	22	2	4	96
At 31/12/2025	7	61	21	3	4	96

There were no capitalized costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the previous and current year.

The Management believes that fair value of property, plant and equipment is close to its carrying amount.

BANK						
in EUR million	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Office furniture	Assets under construction	Total
Gross carrying amount:						
At 1/1/2024	7	102	57	7	2	175
Additions	—	—	—	—	9	9
Disposals	—	—	(3)	(1)	—	(4)
Transfer into use	—	2	5	—	(7)	—
At 31/12/2024	7	104	59	6	4	180
Additions	—	—	—	—	9	9
Disposals	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	(3)
Transfer into use	—	2	6	1	(9)	—
At 31/12/2025	7	105	64	6	4	186

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

BANK						
in EUR million	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Office furniture	Assets under construction	Total
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1/1/2024	—	41	37	4	—	82
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	2	5	1	—	8
Disposals	—	—	(3)	(1)	—	(4)
At 31/12/2024	—	43	39	4	—	86
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	2	5	1	—	8
Disposals	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	(3)
At 31/12/2025	—	44	43	4	—	91

BANK						
in EUR million	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Office furniture	Assets under construction	Total
Carrying amount:						
At 1/1/2024	7	61	20	3	2	93
At 31/12/2024	7	61	20	2	4	94
At 31/12/2025	7	61	21	2	4	95

Assets under construction relates to equipment at cost of EUR 4 million (2024: EUR 4 million). There were no pledged assets in the current year (2024: -). There were no capitalised borrowing costs of acquisition of property and equipment during the year (2024: -). The Management believes that fair value of property, plant and equipment is close to its carrying amount.

(13b) Investment property

GROUP	
in EUR million	Total
Gross carrying amount:	
At 1/1/2024	20
Additions	—
Disposals	(5)
At 31/12/2024	15
Additions	1
Disposals	—
At 31/12/2025	16

GROUP	
in EUR million	Total
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1/1/2024	1
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—
Disposals	—
At 31/12/2024	1
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—
Disposals	—
At 31/12/2025	1

GROUP	
in EUR million	Total
Carrying amount:	
At 1/1/2024	19
At 31/12/2024	14
At 31/12/2025	15

Raiffeisen Pension Insurance Company d.d. is the owner of 4 office buildings with the intention of renting business premises and rental income. The Company valued the purchased property at initial recognition in accordance with the provisions of IAS 40: Investment property and the Ordinance on the Valuation of Pension Insurance Company Assets (OG 103/14, 2/20 and 30/23) and stated the cost of acquisition in amount of EUR 13.4 million in the assets covering insurance contract liabilities of the mandatory pension insurance.

The value of the buildings is based on the assessment of the authorised court appraiser from November 3, 2025. For abovementioned assessment study, the revenue method was used. The market value of the property, according to the assessment of the authorised court appraiser, amounted to 16.7 million euros on December 31, 2025. The Company values real estate in assets covering technical provisions of mandatory pension insurance at fair value model which amounted to EUR 15 million on 31 December 2025.

(13c) Property and equipment under operating lease

GROUP					
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Motor vehicles and	Assets under construction	Total
Gross carrying amount:					
At 1/1/2024	1	1	25	—	27
Additions	—	—	—	10	10
Disposals	—	—	(7)	—	(7)
Transfer into use	—	—	10	(10)	—
At 31/12/2024	1	1	28	—	30
Additions	—	—	—	10	10
Disposals	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Transfer into use	—	—	10	(10)	—
At 31/12/2025	1	1	35	—	37
GROUP					
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Motor vehicles and	Assets under construction	Total
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1/1/2024	—	1	6	—	7
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	—	4	—	4
Disposals	—	—	(5)	—	(5)
At 31/12/2024	—	1	5	—	6
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	—	4	—	4
Disposals	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
At 31/12/2025	—	1	7	—	8
GROUP					
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Motor vehicles and	Assets under construction	Total
Carrying amount:					
At 1/1/2024	1	—	19	—	20
At 31/12/2024	1	—	23	—	24
At 31/12/2025	1	—	28	—	29

In the position „Transfer to Non-current assets held for sale“ in 2025 the motor vehicles and equipment in the amount of EUR 1.2 million that Raiffeisen leasing d.o.o. acquires after the ending of leasing contracts are shown. Motor vehicles in the amount of EUR 293 thousand were leased again, while the Company sold the amount of EUR 825 thousand from the inventory.

(14) Right of use assets

GROUP			
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount:			
At 1/1/2024	10	2	12
Additions	2	—	2
Disposals	(1)	(2)	(3)
At 31/12/2024	11	—	11
Additions	2	—	2
Disposals	—	—	—
At 31/12/2025	13	—	13
GROUP			
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1/1/2024	4	1	5
Charge for the year (note 34a)	2	—	2
Disposals	(1)	(1)	(2)
At 31/12/2024	5	—	5
Charge for the year (note 34a)	2	—	2
Disposals	—	—	—
At 31/12/2025	7	—	7
GROUP			
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Total
Carrying amount:			
At 1/1/2024	6	1	7
At 31/12/2024	6	—	6
At 31/12/2025	6	—	6
BANK			
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount:			
At 1/1/2024	10	1	11
Additions	2	1	3
Disposals	(1)	(1)	(2)
At 31/12/2024	11	1	12
Additions	2	—	2
Disposals	(1)	—	(1)
At 31/12/2025	12	1	13
BANK			
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1/1/2024	4	1	5
Charge for the year (note 34a)	2	—	2
Disposals	(1)	(1)	(2)
At 31/12/2024	5	—	5
Charge for the year (note 34a)	2	—	2
Disposals	—	—	—
At 31/12/2025	7	—	7
BANK			
in EUR million	Buildings	Equipment	Total
Carrying amount:			
At 1/1/2024	6	—	6
At 31/12/2024	6	1	7
At 31/12/2025	5	1	6

(14a) Lease liabilities

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Short-term lease liabilities	1	2	1	2
Long-term lease liabilities	5	4	5	5
Total	6	6	6	7

An overview of lease liabilities by residual maturity is presented in Note 50 *Risk Management Maturity Analysis*.

Amounts recognised in Statement of comprehensive income

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Depreciation of buildings (Note 34a)	2	2	2	2
Depreciation of equipment (Note 34a)	—	—	—	—
Interest payable (Note 29)	—	—	—	—
Expenses for short-term leases (Note 34)	—	—	—	—
Expenses for low value leases	1	1	1	1

The amounts of costs for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value are not included in the lease liabilities under IFRS 16 (costs are reported in Note 34 *Operating expenses*).

(15) Intangible assets

GROUP					
in EUR million	Goodwill	Leasehold improvements	Software	Assets under construction	Total
Gross carrying amount:					
At 1/1/2024	4	—	123	1	128
Additions	—	—	—	14	14
Impairment	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Transfer into use	—	—	14	(14)	—
At 31/12/2024	4	—	134	1	139
Additions	—	—	—	16	16
Disposals	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Impairment	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Transfer into use	—	—	15	(15)	—
At 31/12/2025	4	—	145	2	151

GROUP					
in EUR million	Goodwill	Leasehold improvements	Software	Assets under construction	Total
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1/1/2024	—	—	75	—	75
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	—	8	—	8
At 31/12/2024	—	—	83	—	83
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	—	9	—	9
Disposals	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
At 31/12/2025	—	—	90	—	90

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP					
in EUR million	Goodwill	Leasehold improvements	Software	Assets under construction	Total
Carrying amount:					
At 1/1/2024	4	—	48	1	53
At 31/12/2024	4	—	51	1	56
At 31/12/2025	4	—	55	2	61

Assets under construction mainly comprise software in the process of installation in the amount of EUR 2 million (2024: EUR 1 million). The reported goodwill resulted from the acquisition of a 100% share in Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. in 2016. The annual testing has shown that there are no indicators of impairment of goodwill.

BANK					
in EUR million	Leasehold improvements	Software	Assets under construction	Total	
Gross carrying amount:					
At 1/1/2024	—	121	1	122	
Additions	—	—	14	14	
Impairment	—	(3)	—	(3)	
Transfer into use	—	14	(14)	—	
At 31/12/2024	—	132	1	133	
Additions	—	—	16	16	
Disposals	—	(2)	—	(2)	
Impairment	—	(2)	—	(2)	
Transfer into use	—	15	(15)	—	
At 31/12/2025	—	143	2	145	

BANK					
in EUR million	Leasehold improvements	Software	Assets under construction	Total	
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1/1/2024	—	73	—	73	
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	8	—	8	
Disposals	—	—	—	—	
At 31/12/2024	—	81	—	81	
Charge for the year (note 34a)	—	9	—	9	
Disposals	—	(2)	—	(2)	
At 31/12/2025	—	88	—	88	

BANK					
in EUR million	Leasehold improvements	Software	Assets under construction	Total	
Carrying amount:					
At 1/1/2024	—	48	1	49	
At 31/12/2024	—	51	1	52	
At 31/12/2025	—	55	2	57	

Assets under construction mainly comprise software in the process of installation in the amount of EUR 2 million (2024: EUR 1 million).

(16) Deferred tax assets

Recognised deferred tax asset and liabilities

Movements in temporary differences and underlying positions for deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

GROUP in EUR million	Assets		Liabilities		Net income/(charge) to profit loss		Net gain/(loss) in other comprehensive income	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred fee and commission income (Note 28;30)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recognition of deferred tax assets at the level of the Group-impairment allowance of investment in subsidiaries (Note 34)	1	3	—	—	(1)	—	—	—
Unrealised gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 32)	2	3	—	—	(2)	1	—	—
Other provisions (Note 25)	5	6	—	—	(1)	—	—	—
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	9	13	—	—	(4)	1	—	—
Unrealised gains on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	1	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Net deferred tax assets	10	14	—	—	(4)	1	(1)	(1)

BANK in EUR million	Assets		Liabilities		Net income/(charge) to profit loss		Net gain/(loss) in other comprehensive income	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred fee and commission expense (Note 29;31)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred fee and commission income (Note 28;30)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealised gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 32)	2	4	—	—	(2)	1	—	—
Impairment allowance of investments in subsidiaries (Note 34)	1	2	—	—	(1)	—	—	—
Other provisions (Note 25)	4	5	—	—	(1)	—	—	—
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	8	12	—	—	(4)	1	—	—
Unrealised gains on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Net deferred tax assets	9	13	—	—	(4)	1	—	(1)

(17) Other assets

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Receivables from credit and debit cards	4	4	4	4
Advances	19	17	6	16
Inventory and foreclosed assets	—	2	—	2
Accrued fees and commission	6	6	4	4
Accrued costs	3	3	3	3
Receivables from securities	—	—	—	—
Current tax assets	3	—	3	—
Other	6	5	2	1
	41	37	22	30
Impairment allowance	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total	38	34	19	27

Movement in impairment allowance

GROUP in EUR million	2025				2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At 1 January	—	1	2	3	—	—	3	3
Provisions created during the year	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Provisions released during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net charge/(release) recognised in profit or loss (Note 35)	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Write offs	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)
At 31 December	—	1	2	3	—	1	2	3

BANK in EUR million	2025				2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At 1 January	—	1	2	3	—	—	3	3
Provisions created during the year	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Provisions released during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net charge/(release) recognised in profit or loss (Note 35)	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Write offs	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)
At 31 December	—	1	2	3	—	1	2	3

(18) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Property held for sale	3	1	3	1
Total	3	1	3	1

Real estate in the process of sale in 2025 referred to real estate, which the Bank took over, and for which during 2025 met the conditions for reclassification from Other assets (Note 17) to Non-current assets held for sale.

(19) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Trading instruments:				
Negative fair value of OTC derivative instruments	5	6	2	3
Hedging instruments:				
Interest rate swap – hedge of the individual items	12	22	12	22
Interest rate swap – hedge accounting	5	4	5	4
Total	22	32	19	29

(19a) Derivative instruments and foreign currency trading

The Group and the Bank had the following derivative contracts accounted for as trading instruments open at year-end.

2025				
GROUP in EUR million	Notional amount		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Trading derivative instruments (Note 8):				
FX forward contracts – OTC	207	131	—	1
Interest rate swap contracts – OTC	60	217	2	4
Total trading derivative instruments	267	348	2	5
Unsettled trading with currencies – OTC	11	5	—	—
Hedging derivative instruments (Note 8a):				
Interest rate swap contracts – OTC:				
Micro hedge	273	696	11	12
Portfolio hedge	174	216	9	5
Total hedging derivative instruments	447	912	20	17
2024				
GROUP in EUR million	Notional amount		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Trading derivative instruments (Note 8):				
FX forward contracts – OTC	28	154	—	2
Cross currency swap	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swap contracts – OTC	34	166	1	4
Futures	—	—	—	—
Total trading derivative instruments	62	320	1	6
Unsettled trading with currencies – OTC	5	4	—	—
Hedging derivative instruments (Note 8a):				
Interest rate swap contracts – OTC:				
Micro hedge	500	356	14	22
Portfolio hedge	450	52	15	4
Total hedging derivative instruments	950	408	29	26

Derivative instruments for hedge accounting are used for management of the interest rate risk that results from the loans with fixed interest rates. Hedge of individual items relate to loans to corporate customers, investment securities measured at amortised cost and issued securities, while portfolio hedge relates to the loans and deposits to individuals.

2025				
BANK in EUR million	Notional amount		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Trading derivative instruments (Note 8):				
FX forward contracts – OTC	207	131	—	1
Interest rate swap contracts – OTC	95	104	2	1
Total trading derivative instruments	302	235	2	2
Unsettled trading with currencies – OTC	11	5	—	—
Hedging derivative instruments (Note 8a):				
Interest rate swap contracts – OTC:				
Micro hedge	273	696	11	12
Portfolio hedge	174	216	9	5
Total hedging derivative instruments	447	912	20	17

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2024

BANK in EUR million	Notional amount		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Trading derivative instruments (Note 8):				
FX forward contracts – OTC	28	154	—	2
Cross currency swap	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swap contracts – OTC	59	63	1	1
Total trading derivative instruments	87	217	1	3
Unsettled trading with currencies – OTC	5	4	—	—
Hedging derivative instruments (Note 8a):				
Interest rate swap contracts – OTC:				
Micro hedge	500	356	14	22
Portfolio hedge	450	52	15	4
Total hedging derivative instruments	950	408	29	26

Fair value hedge accounting – interest rate risk

Hedging instrument

2025

GROUP/BANK in EUR million	Nominal amount	Maturity			Fair value	
		up to 1 year	1-5 years	over 5 years	Assets	Liabilities
Micro hedge	969	200	385	384	11	12
Portfolio hedge	389	—	85	304	9	5
Total	1,358	200	470	688	20	17

Hedged instrument

2025

GROUP/BANK	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item			Net gain / loss from hedge accounting
	Line in the statement of financial position that include hedged item	Nominal amount	Assets Liabilities	
Micro hedge	969	(14)	—	(4)
Loans to customers	—	(1)	—	—
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	469	(13)	—	(4)
Debt securities issued	500		—	—
Portfolio hedge	389	(4)	3	4
Loans to customers	113	(4)	—	2
Deposits from individuals	276	—	3	2

Future cash flows in this part refer to hedging instruments. The bank uses interest rate swaps denominated in EUR, which are valued by the method of discounted future cash flows based on the 3M EUR swap interest rate curve. When determining the amounts of interest rate swaps for hedging loans at a fixed interest rate, the trade life cycle of these swaps is defined by maturity of the hedged loans, whereas their volume is defined by total amount of loans of a particular maturity adjusted for the estimated lifetime PD and prepayment rates of such loans.

Hedging instrument

2024

GROUP/BANK in EUR million	Nominal amount	Maturity			Fair value	
		up to 1 year	1-5 years	over 5 years	Assets	Liabilities
Micro hedge	856	200	300	356	14	22
Portfolio hedge	502	—	315	187	15	4
Total	1,358	200	615	543	29	26

Hedged instrument

2024

GROUP/BANK	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item			Net gain / loss from hedge accounting
	Nominal amount	Assets	Liabilities	
Line in the statement of financial position that include hedged item				
Micro hedge	856	(5)	6	—
Loans to customers	—	(3)		—
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	356	(2)		—
Debt securities issued	500	—	6	—
Portfolio hedge	502	1	9	—
Loans to customers	51	1		—
Deposits from individuals	451		9	0

(20) Deposits from banks

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current accounts and demand deposits:				
from parent bank	3	—	3	—
from RBI group banks other than parent bank	3	6	3	6
from other banks	6	8	6	8
Time deposits:				
from other banks	11	17	11	17
Total	23	31	23	31

(21) Deposits from companies and other similar entities

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current accounts and demand deposits	2,007	1,890	2,019	1,915
Time deposits	843	483	866	483
Total	2,850	2,373	2,885	2,398

(22) Deposits from individuals

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current accounts and demand deposits	2,208	2,031	2,208	2,031
Time deposits	884	790	884	790
Total	3,092	2,821	3,092	2,821

(23) Borrowings

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
From ultimate parent bank	85	38	—	9
From other banks	69	82	—	16
From HBOR	216	205	172	145
From other non-bank financial institutions	2	—	2	—
Total	372	325	174	170

Movements of outstanding borrowings

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
At 1 January	325	227	170	87
New borrowings	3,151	1,386	3,050	1,316
Repayment of borrowings	(3,104)	(1,288)	(3,046)	(1,233)
At 31 December	372	325	174	170

Borrowings from parent bank and HBOR in 2025 also contain repurchase agreements (Note 46). Other borrowings relate on long term loans from development and other banks with original maturity between 1 and 5 years and average interest rate of 3.55% in 2025 and 3.73% in 2024.

(24) Debt securities issued

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Debt securities issued	514	518	514	518
Total	514	518	514	518

In September 2022 the Bank issued MREL bond in the amount of EUR 200 million with the maturity in September 2026 (coupon 5.597%) and in November additional EUR 63 million with the maturity November 2024 (coupon 4.4%).

On June 5, 2023, through a public offering, the bank issued EUR 300 million (at 7.875% coupon) of unsubordinated and unsecured bonds qualifying as eligible liabilities, maturity date on June 5, 2027. The bonds are listed on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Furthermore, on November 29, 2023, the Bank repaid EUR 63 million of bonds issued as part of the established program for issuing debt financial instruments on November 29, 2022.

In May 2025 the Bank issued additional MREL bond in the amount of EUR 300 million with the maturity in May 2029 (coupon 3.625%). The bonds are listed on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. In parallel with the new issuance, a partial repayment in amount of EUR 99.9 million of existing bond maturing in 2027 was conducted. Additionally, in September the Bank repaid EUR 200 million of bonds issued as part of the established program for issuing debt financial instruments.

(25) Provisions for liabilities and charges

GROUP								
in EUR million	Off balance sheet exposure Stage 1	Off balance sheet exposure Stage 2	Off balance sheet exposure Stage 3	Provisions for pension insurance	Provisions for unused holiday	Provisions for court cases	Provisions for jubilee awards	Total
At 1 January 2024	6	2	5	—	2	77	1	93
Income from provisions released during the year	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
Expense from provisions created during the year	—	—	7	—	—	10	—	17
(Credit)/charge recognised in profit or loss	—	—	7	—	(1)	10	—	16
Usage of provisions previously created	—	—	—	—	—	(17)	—	(17)
At 31 December 2024	6	2	12	—	1	70	1	92
Income from provisions released during the year	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Expense from provisions created during the year	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	8
(Credit)/charge recognised in profit or loss	(1)	—	1	—	—	7	—	7
Usage of provisions previously created	—	—	—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Other changes	—	—	—	—	1	(1)	—	—
At 31 December 2025	5	2	13	—	2	60	1	83

Provisions for pension insurance and jubilee awards are calculated by an independent actuary in accordance with IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*.

BANK								
in EUR million	Off balance sheet exposure Stage 1	Off balance sheet exposure Stage 2	Off balance sheet exposure Stage 3	Provisions for pension insurance*	Provisions for unused holiday	Provisions for court cases	Provisions for jubilee awards	Total
At 1 January 2024	6	2	5	—	2	75	—	90
Income from provisions released during the year	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
Expense from provisions created during the year	—	—	7	—	—	10	—	17
(Credit)/charge recognised in profit or loss	—	—	7	—	(1)	10	—	16
Usage of provisions previously created	—	—	—	—	—	(17)	—	(17)
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
At 31 December 2024	6	2	12	—	1	68	1	90
Income from provisions released during the year	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Expense from provisions created during the year	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	9
(Credit)/charge recognised in profit or loss	(1)	—	1	—	—	8	—	8
Usage of provisions previously created	—	—	—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Other changes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
At 31 December 2025	5	2	13	—	2	60	1	83

At 31 December 2025 the Bank formed EUR 60 million of provisions for all court cases (2024: EUR 68 million). The Group formed provisions for litigations in the amount of EUR 60 million (2024: EUR 70 million). The Management Board considers the mentioned provisions to be sufficient. The stated amounts represent the Group's best estimate of litigation losses, although the actual losses arising from litigations against the Group may be significantly different. It is not practical for the Management Board to assess the financial impact of changes in the assumptions on the basis of which the need for provisions is estimated.

In respect of CHF related loans, individual lawsuits instituted by consumers against the Bank are based on the judgments of the High Commercial Court in Zagreb, in the collective proceedings of the Consumer Association against eight banks, including the Bank. In June 2014, the High Commercial Court ruled in favour of the plaintiffs against seven banks, including the Bank, for unilaterally changing interest rates, and in favour of banks for contracting a foreign-currency index in CHF in consumer loan contracts.

In the renewed collective action of the Association of consumers „Potrošač“ against eight banks, in June 2018, the High Commercial Court ruled in favour of the plaintiffs against seven banks for contracting a foreign currency index in CHF in consumer loans and against one bank for unilaterally changing interest rates (a bank against which the same procedure was not adjudicated in June 2014). In September 2019, the Supreme Court upheld the High Commercial Court decision of June 2018, declaring null and void the foreign currency index in CHF in consumer loan agreements and in February 2021 the Constitutional Court upheld the Supreme Court's decision, ending collective proceedings before Croatian courts.

Based on judgments in collective proceedings, consumers have initiated individual litigations against the Bank, requesting compensation for damages based on exchange rate differences until June 2023, and for damages based on changes in interest rates until June 2019. In the case of individual litigations for compensation due to a unilateral change in the interest rate and contracting a currency clause in CHF, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, the statute of limitations begins on the date of the final decision in the collective litigation, therefore, the deadline for initiating individual court cases was also determined.

For loans in CHF converted to EUR based on the prescribed conversion procedure in chapter IV.a. of the Consumer Lending Act dated September 2015, in February 2019 the Supreme Court ruled that consumers have a legal interest in establishing the invalidity of individual contractual provisions. Further, in March 2020, the Supreme Court announced a decision in a trial procedure that conversion agreements are legally valid. In October 2024, the Supreme Court published two decisions confirming two of the three legal opinions from December 2022, and in January 2025, the third legal opinion.

During 2025, the bank received 20 final judgments on consumer requests for additional compensation on converted loans with conflicting outcomes. A request for review of the judgment was submitted to the Supreme Court based on these judgments. By the end of 2025, the Supreme Court had not published a clear ruling in the review of a final court decision on converted loans, and therefore the case law for these disputes has not yet been established.

In February and May 2024, the Supreme Court issued decisions in the review of consumer disputes against banks in which it confirmed the nullity of the administrative fee for loan processing and the fee for early loan repayment. This established case law in which consumers as plaintiffs can obtain a compensation for loan fees paid to banks in the period up to 2017.

Provisions for actions against the Bank were formed individually for all litigations except for consumer litigations related to loans pegged to CHF with a claim of less than EUR 9,290 thousand, for which lump sum provisions were formed.

The basis for the calculation of flat-rate provisions for consumer litigation for CHF-related loans consists of the claim, default interest and costs of the procedure. The claim is included in the base in the amount of total claims in individual court disputes. Default interest is included in the basis for differences in claims until the estimated end date of a litigation, and the costs of the proceedings of the applicants are included until the estimated date of the final judgment.

For contested CHF loans that were repaid or converted before 30 September 2015, based on publicly available data and internal assessments, the Bank reassessed the amount of the claim, default interests and litigation costs and, in accordance with the estimated risk of losing the dispute, updated the provisions amount.

(26a) Other liabilities

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Liabilities in respect of credit and debit card business	21	20	21	20
Liabilities in respect of advances received for insurance premium	9	11	—	—
Liabilities to employees	10	9	9	8
Liabilities to suppliers	6	6	5	5
Liabilities for loan prepayments	5	5	5	5
Management fee liabilities	3	3	—	—
Liabilities for inactive clients' funds	5	4	5	4
Deferred fee and commission income prepayments	6	7	6	7
Liabilities for VAT, tax and surtax on interest	1	1	1	1
Liabilities related to purchase securities	—	11	—	11
Other liabilities	19	6	5	4
Total	85	83	57	65

Amounts reported under Other liabilities mainly refer to intervention reserves for pension insurance, clearing and transition accounts.

(26b) Insurance contract liabilities

in EUR million	GROUP	
	2025	2024
Insurance contract liabilities	261	250
Total	261	250

Insurance contract liabilities for pension insurance provisions have been computed by the licensed actuary, company Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo, in accordance with the method prescribed by the Law on Pension Insurance Companies and Payment of Pensions based on Individual Capitalised Savings.

The management believes that the current level of insurance contract liabilities is sufficient to meet all liabilities which may arise from the pension insurance contracts concluded by 31 December 2025.

Insurance contract liabilities outstanding movement

2025	Liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liabilities for incurred claims (LIC)	Total
	Excluding onerous contracts component	Onerous contract component		
in EUR million				
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Opening balance)	250	—	—	250
Insurance revenue	(6)	—	—	(6)
Insurance service expenses	—	—	5	5
Investment components	(21)	—	22	1
Insurance Service Result	(27)	—	27	—
Insurance Finance Expense	(9)	—	—	(9)
Total Changes	(36)	—	27	(9)
Cash flows	47	—	(27)	20
Premium	47	—	—	47
Claims	—	—	(27)	(27)
Acquisition cost	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Closing balance)	261	—	—	261

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2024	Liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC)			Total
	Excluding onerous contracts component	Onerous contract component	Liabilities for incurred claims (LIC)	
in EUR million				
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Opening balance)	225	—	—	225
Insurance revenue	(5)	—	—	(5)
Insurance service expenses	—	—	5	5
Investment components	(22)	—	22	—
Insurance Service Result	(27)	—	27	—
Insurance Finance Expense	6	—	—	6
Total Changes	(21)	—	27	6
Cash flows	46	—	(27)	19
Premium	46	—	—	46
Claims	—	—	(27)	(27)
Acquisition cost	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Closing balance)	250	—	—	250

2025	Liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC)			Total
	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash	Risk adjustment (RA)	Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	
in EUR million				
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Opening balance)	213	8	29	250
Changes that relate to current service	(3)	—	—	(3)
Changes that relate to future service	2	—	1	3
Changes that relate to past service	—	—	—	—
Insurance Service	(1)	—	1	—
Insurance Finance Expense	(9)	—	—	(9)
Total Changes	(10)	—	1	(9)
Cash flows	20	—	—	20
Premium	47	—	—	47
Claims	(27)	—	—	(27)
Acquisition cost	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Closing balance)	223	8	30	261

2024	Liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC)			Total
	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash	Risk adjustment (RA)	Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	
in EUR million				
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Opening balance)	191	7	27	225
Changes that relate to current service	(1)	—	—	(1)
Changes that relate to future service	(3)	1	2	—
Changes that relate to past service	—	—	—	—
Insurance Service	(4)	1	2	(1)
Insurance Finance Expense	6	—	—	6
Total Changes	2	1	2	5
Cash flows	20	—	—	20
Premium	46	—	—	46
Claims	(26)	—	—	(26)
Acquisition cost	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Closing balance)	213	8	29	250

Sensitivity analysis of changes in assumptions

The tables below show the sensitivity of surplus and CSM to changes in basic assumptions. The result is stable in all observed scenarios. Business profitability is most sensitive to changes in cost assumptions, while the biggest risk for surplus is the scenario of extending longevity by 20%.

2025		MPI		
in EUR million		OVPF	RA	Assets covering
				liabilities
				Surplus
BE		198	6	225
Mortality +15%		192	6	225
Longevity +20%		207	6	225
Discount rate -100bps		218	6	244
Discount rate +100bps		1,810	6	210
Expense 10% + 1%infl		198	6	225
2025		OVPF		
in EUR million		OVPF	RA	Assets covering
				liabilities
				Surplus
BE		18	—	21
Mortality +15%		17	—	21
Longevity +20%		18	—	21
Discount rate -100bps		18	—	22
Discount rate +100bps		17	—	20
Expense 10% + 1%infl		18	—	21
2025		CVPF		
in EUR million		CVPF	RA	Assets covering
				liabilities
				Surplus
BE		2	—	3
Mortality +15%		2	—	3
Longevity +20%		2	—	3
Discount rate -100bps		2	—	3
Discount rate +100bps		2	—	3
Expense 10% + 1%infl		2	—	3
2025		COST		
in EUR million		MPI	RA	Assets covering
				liabilities
				Surplus
BE		8	1	13
Mortality +15%		8	1	13
Longevity +20%		8	1	13
Discount rate -100bps		9	1	14
Discount rate +100bps		7	1	13
Expense 10% + 1%infl		10	1	13

CSM – Expected Profit Recognition

The table below shows the expected trend of future profit recognition – recognition of the CSM. The CSM from Mandatory Pension Insurance (MPI) and Voluntary Pension Insurance – Open-End Voluntary Pension Fund (OVPF) and Closed-End Voluntary Pension Fund (CVPF) represents a surplus of beneficiaries, still, it is not released but disposed of in accordance with statutory provisions.

2025	Contractual Service Margin (CSM)				
Years to profit recognition	MPI	VPI - OVPF +SCP	VPI – CVPFS	Company	Total
0-1				0.3	0.3
1-3				0.6	0.6
3-5				0.5	0.5
5-10				1.1	1.1
10-15				0.8	0.8
15-20				0.5	0.5
>20				0.5	0.5
Total	21.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	4.0

2024		Contractual Service Margin (CSM)				
Years to profit recognition		MPI	VPI - OVPF +SCP	VPI – CVPFS	Company	Total
0-1					0.3	0.3
1-3					0.5	0.5
3-5					0.4	0.4
5-10					0.7	0.7
10-15					0.5	0.5
15-20					0.3	0.3
>20					0.3	0.3
Total		21.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	3.0

(27) Subordinated liabilities

The Bank used the subordinated loan to increase its regulatory capital. At 31 December 2025 the Bank had two subordinated loans, both taken from the parent company Raiffeisenbank International AG: in the amount of EUR 20 million loan with final maturity on 31 May 2034 and interest at 3M EURIBOR + 4.75% and other in the amount of EUR 40 million with the maturity on 15 May 2033 and interest at 3M EURIBOR + 7%. The interest liability is paid by the Bank in accordance with the terms of the contract, while the principal will be repaid at maturity.

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Subordinated loan	61	61	61	61
Total	61	61	61	61

(28) Interest income

Analysis by product

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:				
Placements with CNB	32	52	32	52
Placements with banks	7	7	7	6
Loans and advances to companies and similar entities	67	73	57	65
Loans and advances to individuals*	107	98	106	97
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	1	1	1
Financial instruments at amortised cost	48	36	47	36
	262	267	250	257
Other interest income:				
Derivative financial instruments	1	7	1	7
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	7	2	2
Derivative financial instruments – hedge accounting	37	40	37	40
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—
	45	54	40	49
Total	307	321	290	306

* Interest income in the item "Loans to companies and similar entities" includes rental income under financial lease in the amount of EUR 11 million (2024: EUR 10 million).

Analysis by source

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:				
Companies	60	62	51	54
Individuals	107	98	106	97
State and the public sector	87	100	85	99
Banks and other financial institutions	8	7	8	7
	262	267	250	257
Other interest income:				
Companies	2	5	2	4
State and the public sector	5	3	—	—
Banks and other financial institutions	38	46	38	45
	45	54	40	49
Total	307	321	290	306

(29) Interest expense

Analysis by product

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Derivative financial instruments	1	7	1	7
Derivative financial instruments in fair value hedges	36	45	36	45
Deposits from banks	1	1	1	1
Debt securities issued	34	35	34	35
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	16	18	16	19
Deposits from individuals	11	14	11	14
Borrowings	10	8	4	2
Lease liabilities	—	—	—	—
Subordinated liabilities	5	6	5	6
Total	114	134	108	129

Analysis by recipient

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Companies	15	22	15	22
Individuals	11	14	11	14
State and the public sector	5	2	5	2
Banks and other financial institutions	83	96	77	91
Total	114	134	108	129

(30) Fee and commission income

Analysis by product

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Domestic payment transactions	24	23	24	23
Investment management, custody and consultancy fees	26	24	2	2
Credit cards	37	36	37	36
Foreign payment transactions	6	7	6	7
Partial recharge of credit insurance costs *	3	3	3	3
Guarantees and letter of credits	6	6	6	6
Loans and accounts administration fee	19	18	19	18
Arrangement services	1	1	1	1
Other fees and commission income	5	4	5	4
Total	127	122	103	100

* The fees that the Bank receives for the sale of insurance products based on the Service Level Agreement between the Bank and the insurance company are included as well.

Analysis by source

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Companies	69	65	45	43
Individuals	31	30	31	30
State and the public sector	1	1	1	1
Banks and other financial institutions	26	26	26	26
Total	127	122	103	100

(31) Fee and commission expense

Analysis by product

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Credit card related charges	30	28	30	28
Domestic payment transactions	4	4	4	3
Partially rechargeable credit insurance costs	3	3	3	3
Guarantee expenses- securitization	6	4	6	4
Other fees and commission expense	5	4	3	3
Total	48	43	46	41

Under a Business Cooperation Agreement between the Bank and the insurance company, the Bank pays insurance companies a premium, which is recharged to clients of the Bank.

Analysis by recipient

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Companies	35	33	34	31
Banks and other financial institutions	13	10	12	10
Total	48	43	46	41

(32) Net gain / (loss) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange differences from translation of monetary assets and liabilities

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Gains less losses from trading financial instruments:				
Derivative financial instruments	(7)	1	(5)	4
	(7)	1	(5)	4
Gains less losses from financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss:				
Unrealized gain/(loss) from:				
Equity securities	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	—	—	—	—
Share in investment funds	1	1	—	—
	1	1	—	—
Gains less losses from financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Realised gain/(loss) on:				
Debt securities	(1)	2	—	—
Share in investment funds	—	—	—	—
Unrealised gain/(loss) on:				
Debt securities	(1)	2	—	—
	(2)	4	—	—
Net gains / (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		—		—
Net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value	(8)	6	(5)	4
Gains less losses arising from trading in foreign currencies	6	7	6	7
Gains less losses arising from revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities, which are not trading with securities				
Net loss on foreign exchange translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currency	9	(4)	9	(4)
Net gain on foreign exchange translation of assets and liabilities with foreign currency clause	—	—	—	—
Total foreign exchange differences	9	(4)	9	(4)
Net gain on trading and foreign exchange differences from translation of monetary assets and liabilities	15	3	15	3
Net gain/ (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value	(4)	—	(4)	—
Total	3	9	6	7

Net (loss) / gain from derivative instruments include net trading losses from interest rate and currency swaps, futures, forwards and forward rate agreements.

(33) Other operating income

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Rental income from operating leases	5	4	—	—
Premium on pension insurance contracts	6	5	—	—
Dividend from subsidiaries	—	—	9	8
Profit from assets sale in operating lease	—	1	—	—
Investment in subsidiaries - reconciliation	—	—	6	—
Other income*	10	13	6	6
Total	21	23	21	14

*During 2025, a reclassification of comparative figures for 2024 within Notes 33. *Other operating income* and 34. *Operating expenses* was performed to ensure consistency and comparative presentation. The reclassification had no impact on the Group's total comprehensive income.

Other revenues refer mostly to deferred revenue recognition based on the sale of the business segment to the parent company, and the effects of the insurance contract.

(34) Operating expenses

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Personnel expenses	67	62	61	56
Insurance contract liabilities*	2	5	—	—
Repayment of pension contract*	5	4	—	—
IT expenses	18	17	17	16
Legal, advisory and audit expenses	10	10	10	9
REGOS, HANFA expenses	9	8	—	—
Office space expenses	6	6	6	6
Advertising, PR and promotional expenses	5	5	5	4
Communication expenses	5	5	5	4
Impairment of tangible and intangible assets	2	2	2	2
Deposit insurance expense	2	—	2	—
Other administrative expenses	15	14	9	10
Total	146	138	117	107

*During 2025, a reclassification of comparative figures for 2024 within Notes 33. *Other operating income* and 34. *Operating expenses* was performed to ensure consistency and comparative presentation. The reclassification had no impact on the Group's total comprehensive income.

Personnel expenses of the Group include EUR 11 million (2024: EUR 10 million) of defined pension contributions paid or payable into obligatory pension plans. Contributions are calculated as a percentage of employees' gross salaries. At 31 December 2025 the Group had 1,872 employees (2024: 1,869 employees).

Personnel expenses of the Bank include EUR 10 million (2024: EUR 9 million) of defined pension contributions paid or payable into obligatory pension plans. Contributions are calculated as a percentage of employees' gross salaries. At 31 December 2025 the Bank had 1,703 employees (2024: 1,710 employees).

Legal, advisory and audit expenses include fee for the statutory audit of the annual financial statements in the amount of EUR 548 thousand (2024: EUR 460 thousand) and other fees in the amount of EUR 179 thousand (2024: EUR 130 thousand).

Other administrative expenses refer to costs for promotional activities for clients, expenses accordance to write-offs of tangible and intangible assets and other material expenses.

(34a) Depreciation and amortisation

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 13a)	8	8	8	8
Depreciation of intangible assets (Note 15)	9	8	9	8
Depreciation of right of use assets (Note 14)	2	2	2	2
Depreciation of property and equipment under operating lease (Note 13c)	4	4	—	—
Total	23	22	19	18

(35) Impairment losses

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash and current accounts with banks (Note 7)	—	—	—	—
Placements with and loans to other banks (Note 9)	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to customers	(8)	(5)	(8)	(5)
Investment securities at amortised cost (Note 11a)	—	—	—	—
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 11b)	—	—	(1)	—
Other assets (Note 17)	(1)	(1)	—	(1)
Total	(9)	(6)	(9)	(6)
Hereof:				
Stage 1	10	4	11	5
Stage 2	(6)	2	(6)	2
Stage 3	(8)	(12)	(9)	(13)
POCI	(5)	—	(5)	—
Total	(9)	(6)	(9)	(6)

(36) Income tax expense

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Recognised in profit or loss:				
Current tax expense	(18)	(23)	(16)	(20)
Deferred taxes (Note 16)	(4)	2	(4)	1
Income tax expense	(22)	(21)	(20)	(19)
Profit before tax	111	116	113	110
Income tax at 18% (2023: 18%)	(20)	(21)	(20)	(20)
Non-deductible expenses	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Tax incentives and tax-exempt income	—	1	2	2
Income tax expense	(22)	(21)	(20)	(19)
Effective tax rate	19.51 %	18.10 %	17.70 %	17.27 %

In accordance with tax regulations, the Tax Administration may at any time review the books and records of the Bank and the Group for a period of three years after the end of the year in which the tax liability is stated.

In 2023 one of the subsidiaries had gross tax losses in the amount of EUR 7 million. Such tax losses may only be used by the company that incurred the loss to reduce taxable profits of the following five years. During 2025 EUR 1 million was used. The expiry dates for unused tax losses were as follows:

GROUP in EUR million	2025		2024	
	Gross tax losses	Tax benefit	Gross tax losses	Tax benefit
31 December 2025	—	—	—	—
31 December 2026	—	—	—	—
31 December 2027	5	—	6	—
31 December 2028	—	—	—	—
31 December 2029	—	—	—	—
31 December 2030	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	6	—

The Law on Minimum Global Profit Tax, which fully transposed the provisions of the Council Directive EU 2022/2523 (Pillar II), rules on profit shifting were introduced in the Republic of Croatia at the beginning of 2024. Pillar 2 provides for a global minimum tax rate of 15% for multinational corporate groups and large domestic groups whose aggregate revenues exceeded EUR 750 million in any two of the previous four years. This law had no effects on the Bank and the Group.

(37) Share capital

	2025	2024
Share capital (in EUR million)	481	481
Nominal value per share (in EUR)	—	—
Number of shares	3,621,432	3,621,432

The parent bank of the Group is Raiffeisen Bank International AG, a company founded in Austria.

(38) Additional Tier 1 capital

On 4 March 2019, the Bank issued a EUR 40 million bond which, according to the decision of the CNB, fulfils the conditions for allocation into Additional Tier 1 capital. The bond was issued without maturity date at a floating interest rate of 12M EURIBOR + 9.25%, contracted with zero floor, and is eligible for classification as equity instrument. The Bank presented this instrument in the financial statements within "other equity instruments" at the nominal kuna value (HRK 297 million), at the exchange rate on 8 March 2019, which is the date of recognition of the instrument as Additional Tier 1 capital of the Bank. The amount of EUR 39 million represents the recalculated amount of the nominal kuna value at the conversion rate. After the change of the functional currency additional Tier 1 capital is presented at historical cost of EUR 40 million. Payment of bond yields are presented through movements of equity and reserve.

(39) Other reserves

Share premium

The share premium in amount of EUR 2 million (2024: EUR 2 million) represents the accumulated positive difference between the nominal value and amount received upon issue of share capital.

Legal reserve

The legal reserve in amount of EUR 23 million for the Group (2024: EUR 23 million), and for the Bank EUR 22 million (2024: EUR 22 million) represents accumulated transfers from retained earnings in accordance with the Croatian Companies Act, which requires a minimum of 5% of the Bank's net profit to be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until the reserve (including share premium) reaches 5% of the Bank's registered share capital. The legal reserve may be used to cover prior period losses if the losses are not covered by current year profits or if other reserves are not available.

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve for the Group and the Bank in amount of EUR (2) million (2024: EUR (3) million) includes unrealised gains and losses on changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of deferred tax.

(40) Proposed dividend

Dividend payables are not accounted for until they have been ratified at the General Shareholders Meeting.

At the General Meeting held on 27 June 2025, a decision was adopted on dividend distribution from retained profit of previous financial years in the amount of EUR 60 million. The board also approved a payout related to the instrument of Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) in the amount of EUR 5.25 million and an increase in retained earnings in the amount of EUR 25.4 million. During 2025 the subsidiaries proposed and paid EUR 9.2 million in dividends from retained earnings (2024: EUR 8.1 million).

(41) Assets and liabilities from discontinued operations

In the year 2025, there were no transactions that meet the criteria for treatment under IFRS 5.

(42) Non-controlling interest

The Group owns and realises 100% control in all subsidiaries that form the Group, it has rights over entire profit and equity, and consequently there is no non-controlling interest.

(43) Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the parent

For the purpose of calculating earnings per share, earnings are calculated as the profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank. The number of ordinary shares is the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year after deducting the number of ordinary treasury shares. Given that there is no effect of options, convertible bonds or similar effect, the weighted average number of ordinary shares used for diluted earnings per share was the same as used to calculate basic earnings per share. Also, since there are no preferred shares and therefore neither dividends, available profit is equal to profit for the year after tax attributable to owners of the Bank.

in EUR	GROUP	
	2025	2024
Net profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	88,719,914	95,259,853
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	3,621,432	3,621,432
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent in EUR (basic and diluted)	24.50	26.30

(44) Cash and cash equivalents

in EUR million	Notes	GROUP		BANK	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash in hand	7	218	187	218	187
Giro account with the Croatian National Bank	7	344	128	344	128
Current accounts with other banks	7	10	13	10	10
Placements with and loans to other banks with original maturity up to three months		1,179	1,220	1,179	1,220
Total		1,751	1,548	1,751	1,545

(45) Concentration of assets and liabilities

The Group's and Bank's assets are significantly concentrated on amounts due from the Republic of Croatia, as follows:

in EUR million	Notes	GROUP		BANK	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Giro account with the Croatian National Bank	7	344	128	344	128
Deposits from the Croatian National Bank	9	1,080	1,200	1,080	1,200
Government bonds, direct exposure	8,11a,11b	1,102	958	1,022	874
Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Finance	8,11a,11b	110	17	95	3
Loans and advances to customers	10	140	231	118	206
Borrowings	23	(216)	(205)	(172)	(145)
Deposits from the Republic of Croatia		(19)	(41)	(19)	(41)
Total		2,541	2,288	2,468	2,225

In addition, the Bank had indirect exposure to the Republic of Croatia in respect of loans and advances to public funds and off-balance-sheet exposures as follows:

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Loans and advances to customers guaranteed by the State	54	48	54	48
Guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn lending facilities	21	20	21	20
Total	75	68	75	68

The total net direct and indirect on and off-balance-sheet exposure to Republic of Croatia represents 26% of the total assets and off-balance-sheet exposure of the Group (2024: 26%) and 27% of the total assets and off-balance-sheet exposure of the Bank (2024: 27%).

(46) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

The Group raises funds by selling financial instruments under agreements to repay the funds by repurchasing the instruments at future dates at the same price plus interest at a predetermined rate.

Repurchase agreements are commonly used as a tool for short-term financing of interest-bearing assets, depending on the prevailing interest rates. The financial instruments sold are not derecognised and the proceeds are accounted for as interest bearing borrowings. At the year-end assets sold under repurchase agreements were as follows.

GROUP / BANK				
in EUR million	Fair value of underlying assets	Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities	Repurchase date	Repurchase price
2025				
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	137	130	January/February 2026	130
2024				
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	113	107	January 2025	108

The Group also purchases financial instruments under agreements to resell them at future dates ("reverse repurchase agreements"). The seller commits to repurchase the same or similar instruments at an agreed future date. Reverse repurchases are entered into as a facility to provide funds to customers and are accounted for as loans and advances to customers; the underlying financial instruments are not recognised. At year end assets purchased subject to agreements to resell them were as follows:

GROUP / BANK				
in EUR million	Fair value of underlying assets	Carrying amount of corresponding assets	Repurchase date	Repurchase price
Loans and advances to customers				
2025	330	312	January 2026/ February 2027	316
2024	241	231	January 2025/ October 2026	238

(47) Commitments and contingent liabilities

The aggregate amounts of outstanding guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments at 31 December 2025 were:

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Guarantees	715	732	715	734
Letters of credit	7	15	7	15
Undrawn lending facilities	689	628	623	593
Other risk off-balance sheet items	536	424	536	424
Total	1,947	1,799	1,881	1,766

Other risk classic off-balance sheet items refer to unused credit limits and binding letters of intent.

At 31 December 2025 the Group and Bank recognised provisions for identified and unidentified losses arising from the issue of guarantees, letters of credits, undrawn lending commitments and other risk classic off balance sheet items, in the amount of EUR 20 million (2024: EUR 20 million), which are included in provisions for liabilities and charges (Note 25). Other risk classic off-balance sheet items include revolving loans and other credit limits.

The table below shows the market value security instruments for the Bank's off-balance exposure to credit risk minus senior rang mortgages of other lenders, up to the maximum amount of exposure.

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP	2025			2024		
in EUR million	Total exposure	Impairment allowance	Collateral	Total exposure	Impairment allowance	Collateral
Off balance sheet exposure						
Stage 1	1,265	1	276	1,265	1	276
Stage 2	108	1	22	108	1	22
Stage 3	20	10	5	20	10	5
Total	1,393	12	303	1,393	12	303

BANK	2025			2024		
in EUR million	Total exposure	Impairment allowance	Collateral	Total exposure	Impairment allowance	Collateral
Off balance sheet exposure						
Stage 1	1,265	1	276	1,265	1	276
Stage 2	108	1	22	108	1	22
Stage 3	20	10	5	20	10	5
Total	1,393	12	303	1,393	12	303

(48) Assets and liabilities managed on behalf of third parties

The Group provides trust and custody services to companies, banks, individuals, and investment and pension funds (all non-Group) whereby it holds and manages assets or invests funds received in various financial instruments at the direction of the customer. The Group receives fee income for providing these services. Trust assets are not assets of the Group and are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group is not exposed to any credit risk relating to such placements, as it does not guarantee these investments.

At 31 December 2025 the total assets under custody held by the Group on behalf of customers were EUR 1,824 million (2024: EUR 1,630 million). Further, at 31 December 2025, the total assets of investment and pension funds managed by the Group amounted to EUR 7,676 million (2024: EUR 7,037 million).

In 2025 the Group made income in the amount of EUR 26 million (2024: EUR 24 million) of fees on custody activities provided to companies, banks and individuals, and management of investment and pension funds. At 31 December 2025 the Group and the Bank managed loans on behalf of third parties as follows:

in EUR	GROUP / BANK	
	2025	2024
Assets:		
Loans to companies	28	41
Total assets	28	41
Liabilities:		
Financial institutions	28	41
Total liabilities	28	41

(49) Related party transactions

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. and its subsidiaries are directly owned by Raiffeisen Bank International AG ("the RBI"), a company incorporated in Austria, to which and to whose affiliates (collectively "the RBI Group") the Group provides banking services. The Bank considers that it has an immediate related party relationship with its subsidiaries and associates ("the Group"), with its key shareholders, the Supervisory and Management Board members and other executive management of the Bank (together "key management personnel"), close family members of key management personnel, their close family members and entities jointly controlled or significantly influenced by key management personnel and their close family members. Key management personnel include members of the Management and Supervisory Boards of Group members.

Key transactions with related parties:

Assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures and income and expenses as at and for the year ended 31 December, arising from transactions with related parties were as follows:

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest, fee and commission income (Notes 28,30, 33):				
- Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	—	—	2	1
- Raiffeisen društvo za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondovima d.d.	—	—	1	1
- Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.	—	—	—	—
- Raiffeisen Invest d.o.o.	1	1	1	1
- Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	41	47	41	47
- Raiffeisenbank a.s. Prague	3	3	3	3
Total	45	51	48	53

Interest income is generated from loans and advances to customers and derivative financial assets, and fee income primarily relates to the management of sales channels for products of Raiffeisen Invest and Raiffeisen pension company for the management of voluntary and mandatory pension funds, and payment service fees.

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest, fee and commission expense (Notes 29,31):				
- Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	(45)	(57)	(43)	(55)
- Regional Card Processing Center s.r.o.	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
- Centralised Raiffeisen International Service Payment S.R.L.	(1)	—	(1)	—
Total	(49)	(60)	(47)	(58)

Interest expense relates to interest on operating lease and subordinated instruments, and commission expenses relate to commission for card business payment services.

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Trading and other income (Note 32, 33)				
- Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	—	—	2	1
- Raiffeisen društvo za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondovima d.d.	—	—	8	8
- Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.	—	—	7	1
- Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	6	—	6	—
Total	6	—	23	10

The largest portion relates to the dividend from subsidiary, and trading income is related to derivative transactions.

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Operating expenses (Note 34)				
- Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	—	—	(1)	(1)
- Raiffeisen Consulting d.o.o.	—	—	—	—
- Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
- RBI Retail Innovation GmbH, Wien (AT)	—	—	—	—
Total	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)

Operating expenses include costs for lease of business premises, group projects and consulting services.

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets				
Current accounts and placements with banks (Notes 7 ; 9)				
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	107	105	107	105
Raiffeisenbank a.s. Prague	183	103	183	103
Raiffeisen Bank Zrt. Budapest	—	1	—	1
Raiffeisen banka a.d. Srbija	—	—	—	—
	290	209	290	209
Loans to customers (Note 10)				
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	—	—	46	49
	—	—	46	49
Derivative financial assets (Note 8)				
Raiffeisenbank mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.	—	—	1	1
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	21	29	21	29
	21	29	22	30
Accrued income and other assets (Note 17)				
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	—	—	1	1
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	—	1	—	1
	—	1	1	2

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Liabilities				
Deposits (Notes 21; 22)				
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	—	—	15	10
Raiffeisen društvo za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondovima d.d.	—	—	2	—
Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.	—	—	18	14
Raiffeisen Invest d.o.o.*	—	1	—	1
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	3	—	3	—
Raiffeisen a. s. Prague	2	5	2	5
Raiffeisen Bank d.d. Bosna i Hercegovina	—	—	—	—
Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H.*	1	—	1	—
	6	6	41	30
Borrowings and subordinated liabilities (Note 23; 27)				
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	146	99	61	70
	146	99	61	70
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 19)				
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	20	31	18	29
	20	31	18	29
Accrued and other liabilities (Note 26a)				
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	—	—	1	1
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	6	17	6	17
RBI Retail Innovation GmbH, Wien (AT)	—	—	—	—
Regional Card Processing Center s.r.o.	—	—	—	—
	6	17	7	18
Off-balance sheet exposure				
Derivative instruments				
Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.d.	—	—	40	30
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	1,817	1,663	1,747	1,593
	1,817	1,663	1,787	1,623
Contingent Liabilities (Note 47)				
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.	—	—	1	2
Raiffeisenbank International AG (RBI)	9	8	9	8
Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.	2	3	2	3
Raiffeisenbank a.s. Prague	4	3	4	3
Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo J.S.C.	1	1	1	1
	16	15	17	17

*As of October 31, 2025, Raiffeisen Invest d.o.o. became a subsidiary of Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., which operates in the Republic of Croatia through Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Branch Croatia. Following this change, until October 31, 2025, transactions with related parties referred to Raiffeisen Invest d.o.o., while after the change in legal status on that date, they refer to Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H.

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP in EUR million	2025			
	Exposure	Liabilities	Income	Expense
Key management personnel				
Short-term benefits (salaries and fees)*	—	3	—	5
Long-term benefits	—	—	—	1
Loans and advances	3	—	—	—
Deposits	—	2	—	—
Total	3	5	—	6

*In 2025, out of a total of EUR 5 million in short-term benefits for key management personnel (expenses), EUR 154 thousand relate to payments to members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

GROUP in EUR million	2024			
	Exposure	Liabilities	Income	Expense
Key management personnel				
Short-term benefits (salaries and fees)*	—	3	—	4
Long-term benefits	—	—	—	1
Loans and advances	2	—	—	—
Deposits	—	2	—	—
Total	2	5	—	5

*In 2024, out of a total of EUR 4 million in short-term benefits for key management personnel (expenses), EUR 137 thousand relate to payments to members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

BANK in EUR million	2025			
	Exposure	Liabilities	Income	Expense
Key management personnel				
Short-term benefits (salaries and fees)	—	2	—	2
Long-term benefits	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances	—	—	—	—
Deposits	—	1	—	—
Total	—	3	—	2

BANK in EUR million	2024			
	Exposure	Liabilities	Income	Expense
Key management personnel				
Short-term benefits (salaries and fees)	—	2	—	4
Long-term benefits	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances	2	—	—	—
Deposits	—	2	—	—
Total	2	4	—	4

Long-term benefits include variable benefits for identified staff. In 2025 the Bank paid out to RBI a coupon on AT1 instrument in the amount of EUR 5 million (2024: EUR 5 million).

(50) Risk management

This note provides details of the Group's exposure to risk and describes the methods used by management to control risk. The most important types of financial risk to which the Group is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. An integrated system of risk management is established at the Group level by introducing a set of policies and procedures, determining the limits of risk levels acceptable to the Group. The limits are set according to the amount of regulatory capital and apply to all types of risk. The Group developed methodologies for operational risk management.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of default, or the possibility that the invested funds may not be repaid on time or in full and in accordance with the planned schedule. Once a year, the Bank establishes credit policies defining the level of credit risk it is willing to take. The credit policy is approved by the Credit Committee, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, usually for a period of one year or more frequently as may be necessary due to changes in market conditions. The credit policy of the Bank is also aligned with the Group's credit policy guidelines. Credit risk policies are developed on the basis of business strategy and budget for all business segments.

Credit risk is determined for the limit of each client or group of related clients, analysing and assessing all aspects that have a significant impact on the credit risk limit, and especially it is necessary to emphasize critical risk issues regarding each limit and consider them, where possible, through different possible scenarios for the development of the situation. The documentation on which the assessment is based should be reviewed independently by bank experts in certain fields (lawyers, credit analysts, collateral appraisers, etc.).

The credit risk assessment process starts with the establishment of the Client Rating, which represents a credit risk assessment arising from business cooperation and / or is contained in the bank's exposure to an individual debtor or group of related parties. Afterwards, a credit proposal is formed which is sent to the teams in charge of approving placements ("Underwriting"), who issue independent written opinions (CRM statement) for all applications before forwarding them for approval to the competent decision-making body. The opinion on the market value of collateral related to the client limit is issued by the competent teams for the management of collateral.

Limits are approved in accordance with the Bank's applicable credit policy. It is possible to exceptionally approve limits that deviate from credit policy if there is a valid justification for such a decision (it is also a mandatory part of the credit application). Upon approval of limit, customer risk monitoring is established on an individual basis through the Early Warning System (EWS) applications. The role of EWS tasks is related to support for timely (so-called early) identification of changes in the risk of individual client and timely assignment of Client Risk Status (CRS) based on EWS signal processing by analysing the severity and cause arising during their activation.

According to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 Sub-Section 2, Article 178 Default of an obligor, a default shall be considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either or both of the following have taken place:

- a) the institution considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries in full, without recourse by the institution to actions such as realising collateral
- b) the obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries.

Regulations of the European Union apply directly in the Member States, including in the Republic of Croatia. According to EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and EBA Regulatory Technical Standards on the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 the materiality threshold is defined in such a way that the absolute component is set at EUR 500 for Non - Retail segment and EUR 100 for Retail segment and the relative component is set at 1% (applicable for all segments). In Retail segment default is determined on product level, and in Non-retail segment (including MICRO segment) on customer level.

The calculation of the expected credit loss in Stage 1 relates to the 12-month expected credit loss, whereas Stage 2 expected credit loss relates to the lifetime expected credit loss. The calculation is based on statistical parameters of the probability default and LGD and parameters estimated on historical regional time series data. In addition, PD parameter is adjusted for the anticipated macroeconomic effect of the region as well as for industry-specific risk. If one of the above criteria is met, the financial asset which is subject to the provisioning transfers to Stage 2 and, accordingly, assumes a lifetime calculation of the expected credit loss instead of the previous 12-month expected credit loss. The assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk is based on an increase in probability of default (PD) since initial recognition (quantitative criterion). The forward-looking component is embedded through macro-economic models adjusting the PD parameter according to weighted anticipated macroeconomic scenarios.

Three types of scenarios are applied to the PD parameter: basic (50%), optimistic (25%) and pessimistic (25%). The values of the relevant macroeconomic variables of each scenario are based on Raiffeisen Research forecasts. In addition, in 2023, due to the present market disruptions and unstable geo-political movements in certain industries, the Bank applied the Special Risk Factor (SRF), where the identified specific risks could not have been adequately embedded in the client's rating. The quantitative SRF assessment is determined on the basis of the weighted value of the realization of historical provisioning of clients in the relevant industry. On December 31, 2025, the SRF effect amounted to 3,7 million euros, while on December 31, 2024, it amounted to 7 million euros. At the end of 2025, there was a change in methodology where specific risks were incorporated within the risk parameters of the provisioning model (the so-called "in-model adjustment") due to market disruptions caused by tariff increases, amounting to a total of 3.5 million euros.

After the implementation of new application and behavioral scorecards in 2024, their use continued during 2025, as well as for the LTPD model, which is based on ratings obtained from these scorecards (all for cash loan exposures and exposures secured by residential real estate in the household sector). In 2025, re-estimated simplified models were also implemented for the credit card portfolio, overdrafts on current accounts, and the Micro segment, as well as so-called simplified LGD for the credit card portfolio and overdrafts on current accounts.

During 2025, the Bank revised assumptions from previous years regarding increased credit risk and the potentially higher repayment burden of individual clients initially identified due to elevated inflation rates and rising interest rates. It concluded that, due to the changed macroeconomic trend, there was no longer a need to migrate the portfolio identified in this way to Phase 2 or to apply the so-called post-model adjustment. At the same time, based on information published by the Croatian National Bank during the introduction of macroprudential measures indicating increased credit risk and potential repayment difficulties for part of the household loans with a high debt-to-income ratio, the Bank migrated part of that approved portfolio to Phase 2 and applied the post-model adjustment, i.e., increased coverage percentages for individual loans by applying higher PD parameters to the identified exposures. Similarly, the Bank identified potentially riskier exposures within the Micro portfolio, approved with higher levels of indebtedness, and migrated them to Phase 2. The overall result of these activities during 2025 was a net migration of EUR 32 million of exposures to Phase 2 and the allocation of an additional EUR 1.5 million in risk costs. Regarding environmental, social, and governance risks (ESG risks), the Bank continued in 2025 to apply a multiplier to LGD values for residential loans (the so-called LGD overlay) implemented in 2024 to adequately address this risk. Additionally, for the cash loan portfolio, the Bank continues to apply an adjustment within the LGD/ELBE model (the so-called in-model adjustment) implemented in 2024.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position:

in EUR million	Notes	GROUP		BANK	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash and accounts with banks (excluding cash in hand)	7	354	141	354	138
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	241	217	30	21
Fair value hedge	8a	20	29	20	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	1,423	1,454	1,423	1,454
Loans and advances to customers	10	3,849	3,587	3,671	3,430
Debt securities					
at amortized cost	11a	1,654	1,303	1,599	1,248
at fair value through other comprehensive	11b	59	116	59	116
Other financial assets	17	11	22	7	17
Total		7,611	6,869	7,163	6,453

Quality analysis of credit portfolio

2025					
GROUP					
in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Balance sheet exposure					
Low risk	4,738	50	—	—	4,788
Medium risk	1,672	263	—	4	1,939
High risk	169	192	—	4	365
Default	—	—	82	24	106
Without rating	488	16	21	2	527
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(17)	(22)	(61)	(14)	(114)
Carrying amount	7,050	499	42	20	7,611
2024					
GROUP					
in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Balance sheet exposure					
Low risk	4,430	69	—	—	4,499
Medium risk	1,368	194	—	4	1,566
High risk	170	132	—	3	305
Default	—	—	85	21	106
Without rating	465	26	18	2	511
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(20)	(23)	(65)	(10)	(118)
Carrying amount	6,413	398	38	20	6,869

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2025

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Balance sheet exposure					
Low risk	4,493	50	—	—	4,543
Medium risk	1,553	255	—	4	1,812
High risk	157	182	—	4	343
Default	—	—	80	24	104
Without rating	435	16	20	2	473
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(16)	(22)	(60)	(14)	(112)
Carrying amount	6,622	481	40	20	7,163

2024

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Balance sheet exposure					
Low risk	4,182	69	—	—	4,251
Medium risk	1,278	185	—	4	1,467
High risk	158	127	—	3	288
Default	—	—	83	21	104
Without rating	414	26	17	2	459
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(20)	(23)	(63)	(10)	(116)
Carrying amount	6,012	384	37	20	6,453

2025

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Off - balance sheet exposure					
Low risk	768	41	—	—	809
Medium risk	522	205	—	—	727
High risk	14	38	—	—	52
Default	—	—	21	—	21
Without rating	336	—	2	—	338
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(5)	(2)	(13)	—	(20)
Carrying amount	1,635	282	10	—	1,927

2024

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Off - balance sheet exposure					
Low risk	784	3	—	—	787
Medium risk	539	83	—	—	622
High risk	11	23	—	—	34
Default	—	—	20	—	20
Without rating	322	13	1	—	336
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(6)	(2)	(12)	—	(20)
Carrying amount	1,650	120	9	—	1,779

2025

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Off - balance sheet exposure					
Low risk	725	41	—	—	766
Medium risk	501	204	—	—	705
High risk	14	38	—	—	52
Default	—	—	21	—	21
Without rating	335	—	2	—	337
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(5)	(2)	(13)	—	(20)
Carrying amount	1,570	281	10	—	1,861

2024

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Off - balance sheet exposure					
Low risk	753	3	—	—	756
Medium risk	538	82	—	—	620
High risk	11	23	—	—	34
Default	—	—	20	—	20
Without rating	322	13	1	—	336
Balance sheet impairment allowance	(6)	(2)	(12)	—	(20)
Carrying amount	1,618	119	9	—	1,746

Collateral valuation

The Bank accepts real estate, movable property, deposits and guarantees as collateral. Real estate and movable property must be appraised by a certified court appraiser in accordance with the Valuation Act and other mandatory regulations. Value appraisal for the Bank is made by Raiffeisen Consulting, which was merged with the bank in the last quarter, and since then the mentioned operations have been carried out by Real Estate Management and Business Support.

The collaterals undergo a valuation process within the bank, performed by specially trained staff of the Credit Control and Collateral Management. In addition to the collateral valuation process, eligibility is determined for each security instrument in accordance with local and group regulations. All collaterals are subject to revaluation.

The frequency of collateral valuation depends on the type of collateral:

Collateral evaluation period	Type of collateral
at least every six months	Financial collateral
yearly	Commercial property
yearly	Residential property
monthly	Claims
yearly	Other

The revaluation method depends on the type of collateral and the exposure. For real estate which secures exposures of natural persons, statistical revaluation is performed, and for real estate which secures exposures of legal entities an internal desk top check is performed.

Movable property is revalued on a straight line basis according to the remaining lifecycle of the movable property.

The table below show the market value of collateral at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 for the collateral which is used to secure all Group's and Bank's assets and off-balance exposures to credit risk. The market value is presented without any impairment. The market value is calculated in accordance with the directives applicable in the bank for value appraisal, revaluation etc.

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Type of collateral:				
Commercial property	821	765	814	757
Cash deposits	30	32	30	32
Securities	—	—	—	—
Guarantees and similar instruments	336	270	336	270
Movable property	208	197	30	29
Other type of collateral	52	168	51	167
Residential property	2,208	1,965	2,208	1,965
Total	3,655	3,397	3,469	3,220

The table shows the exposure of the Bank and the Group at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 that were rated by external rating agencies:

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
External rating – balance and off-balance sheet exposure:				
A	140	111	86	78
A-	1,435	1,338	1,347	1,215
A+	204	123	191	116
AA	93	29	89	9
AA-	9	85	1	68
AA+	135	105	118	98
AAA	101	52	45	42
B	—	—	—	—
B+	—	—	—	—
BB	—	3	—	3
BB+	—	—	—	—
BBB	81	38	69	38
BBB-	23	33	14	13
BBB+	3	14	—	—
Unrated	7,314	6,717	7,064	6,519
Total	9,538	8,648	9,024	8,199

Source: Standard&Poor's

First class collaterals

The Bank holds the first-class collaterals against individual exposures. The following table set outs principal types of collateral per different types of exposures.

	% of loan exposure	
	which is subject to collateral	Type of collateral
Loans to individuals		
Housing loans	100 %	Residential property
Non purpose loans	—	—
Credit cards	—	—
Current account overdrafts	—	—
Loans to micro clients	—	—
Collateralised loans to micro clients	100 %	Commercial property
Uncollateralised loans to micro clients	—	—
Loans to corporates	33 %	Commercial property

Housing loans to private individuals

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
LTV:				
0		11		11
<40%	210	162	210	162
40%-60%	235	215	235	215
60%-80%	389	355	389	355
80%-90%	214	185	214	185
>90%	66	66	66	66
n/a	2	3	2	3
Total	1,116	997	1,116	997

The value of received collaterals for housing loans is based on the estimated value of the real estate on the loan approval date. The collateral value is updated once a year in a revaluation process. For defaulted customers, the collateral value is based on an assessment made when the facility is transferred within the scope of competence of the Collections and Workout.

When presenting DPD delay, in the tables below, the net exposure of financial assets is classified as a certain DPD bracket depending on the duration of the delay of the due amount of the financial asset and the impairment stage to which that financial asset belongs on the reporting date.

2025

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Balance sheet exposure					
Without delay	6,819	411	19	14	7,263
Delay <30 days	231	78	10	5	324
Delay >30 days	—	10	13	1	24
Carrying amount	7,050	499	42	20	7,611

2024

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Balance sheet exposure					
Without delay	6,174	318	15	16	6,523
Delay <30 days	239	72	10	3	324
Delay >30 days	—	8	13	1	22
Carrying amount	6,413	398	38	20	6,869

2025

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Balance sheet exposure					
Without delay	6,395	394	19	14	6,822
Delay <30 days	227	77	9	5	318
Delay >30 days	—	10	12	1	23
Carrying amount	6,622	481	40	20	7,163

2024

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Balance sheet exposure					
Without delay	5,778	304	15	16	6,113
Delay <30 days	234	72	10	3	319
Delay >30 days	—	8	12	1	21
Carrying amount	6,012	384	37	20	6,453

The development of the Group's and the Bank's balance sheet exposure to credit risk and allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

2025

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
On balance sheet exposure					
Gross book value at 1 January	6,433	421	103	30	6,987
New Approvals	3,438	168	11	13	3,630
Derecognition (does not include write-off)	(2,167)	(87)	(23)	(3)	(2,280)
Transfer to Stage 1	176	(172)	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(301)	305	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(28)	(26)	54	—	—
POCI	—	—	(1)	1	—
Amounts recovered during the year	(483)	(87)	(17)	(6)	(593)
Write-off	(1)	(1)	(16)	(1)	(19)
Effects of exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—
Gross book value at 31 December	7,067	521	103	34	7,725

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2024

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
On balance sheet exposure					
Gross book value at 1 January	5,891	655	91	33	6,670
New Approvals	2,981	107	19	3	3,110
Derecognition (does not include write-off)	(2,109)	(82)	(9)	(1)	(2,201)
Transfer to Stage 1	286	(283)	(3)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(104)	108	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(24)	(24)	48	—	—
POCI	—	—	(1)	1	—
Amounts recovered during the year	(488)	(60)	(20)	(5)	(573)
Write-off	—	—	(18)	(1)	(19)
Effects of exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—
Gross book value at 31 December	6,433	421	103	30	6,987

2025

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
On balance sheet exposure					
Gross book value at 1 January	6,032	407	100	30	6,569
New Approvals	3,335	165	12	13	3,525
Derecognition (does not include write-off)	(2,166)	(87)	(23)	(3)	(2,279)
Transfer to Stage 1	172	(168)	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(290)	295	(5)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(28)	(25)	53	—	—
POCI	—	—	(1)	1	—
Amounts recovered during the year	(416)	(83)	(16)	(6)	(521)
Write-off	(1)	(1)	(16)	(1)	(19)
Effects of exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—
Gross book value at 31 December	6,638	503	100	34	7,275

2024

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
On balance sheet exposure					
Gross book value at 1 January	5,529	651	88	33	6,301
New Approvals	2,881	103	19	3	3,006
Derecognition (does not include write-off)	(2,110)	(82)	(9)	(1)	(2,202)
Transfer to Stage 1	286	(283)	(3)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(96)	100	(4)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(23)	(24)	47	—	—
POCI	—	—	(1)	1	—
Amounts recovered during the year	(435)	(58)	(19)	(5)	(517)
Write-off	—	—	(18)	(1)	(19)
Effects of exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—
Gross book value at 31 December	6,032	407	100	30	6,569

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

2025

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Expected credit losses					
At 1 January	20	23	65	10	118
Derecognition (does not include write-off)	(3)	(5)	(14)	(1)	(23)
Transfer to Stage 1	10	(8)	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(2)	4	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(1)	(2)	3	—	—
POCI	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/(decrease) of impairment allowance	(7)	11	29	6	39
Write-off	—	(1)	(18)	(1)	(20)
Effects of exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December	17	22	61	14	114

2024

GROUP

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Expected credit losses					
At 1 January	17	33	59	11	120
Derecognition (does not include write-off)	(4)	(9)	(6)	—	(19)
Transfer to Stage 1	10	(9)	(1)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(2)	4	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(1)	(3)	4	—	—
POCI	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/(decrease) of impairment allowance	—	7	29	—	36
Write-off	—	—	(18)	(1)	(19)
Effects of exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December	20	23	65	10	118

2025

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Expected credit losses					
At 1 January	20	23	63	10	116
Derecognition (does not include write-off)	(4)	(5)	(14)	(1)	(24)
Transfer to Stage 1	10	(8)	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(2)	4	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	(1)	(2)	3	—	—
POCI	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/(decrease) of impairment allowance	(7)	11	30	6	40
Write-off	—	(1)	(18)	(1)	(20)
Effects of exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December	16	22	60	14	112

2024

BANK

in EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Expected credit losses					
At 1 January	17	33	57	11	118
Derecognition (does not include write-off)	(4)	(9)	(6)	—	(19)
Transfer to Stage 1	10	(9)	(1)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 2	(2)	4	(2)	—	—
Transfer to Stage 3	—	(3)	3	—	—
POCI	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/(decrease) of impairment allowance	(1)	7	30	—	36
Write-off	—	—	(18)	(1)	(19)
Effects of exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December	20	23	63	10	116

The above table is in connection to Note 35 *Impairment losses*, as follows: in the table, total release of impairment loss of the Group of EUR (9) million (Bank: EUR (9) million) (Note 35) is the sum of rows charge (release) of provisions of EUR 39 million (Bank: EUR 40 million) and derecognition – not including write-offs (Group: EUR (23) million and Bank: EUR (24) million). Additionally, also the amount of EUR 6 million for the Group (Bank: EUR 6 million) must be included in connection to portfolio sales profit and and the collection of written-off placements from previous years amounting to EUR 1 million.

The above table for the year 2024 is in connection to Note 35 *Impairment losses*, as follows: in the table, total impairment loss of the Group of EUR 6 million (Bank: EUR 6 million) (Note 35) is the sum of rows charge (release) of provisions of EUR 36 million (Bank: EUR 36 million) and derecognition – not including write-offs (Group: EUR (19) million and Bank: EUR (19) million). Additionally, also the amount of EUR 6 million for the Group (Bank: EUR 6 million) must be included in connection to portfolio sales profit and and the collection of written-off placements from previous years amounting to EUR 5 million.

The tables present gross exposures and allowance for expected loan losses at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 by stages of financial assets, whereby items Transition to stage 1, 2 or 3 present gross exposures and allowance for expected losses which were migrated to different asset stage in keeping with applicable the accounting policies.

An overview of restructured balance sheet exposures by portfolio segment and by restructuring at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is given below:

GROUP in EUR million	2025			2024		
	Performing exposures with forbearance measures	Non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	Total	Performing exposures with forbearance measures	Non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	Total
Amount of balance sheet exposures with forbearance measures:						
Individuals	11	3	14	28	4	32
Companies and similar entities	11	9	20	1	13	14
Total	22	12	34	29	17	46

BANK in EUR million	2025			2024		
	Performing exposures with forbearance measures	Non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	Total	Performing exposures with forbearance measures	Non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	Total
Amount of balance sheet exposures with forbearance measures:						
Individuals	11	3	14	28	4	32
Companies and similar entities	10	9	19	1	13	14
Total	21	12	33	29	17	46

At 31 December 2025, the Bank's total non-performing on-balance exposures amounted to EUR 134 million (2024: EUR 130 million) out of a total on-balance exposure of EUR 7,275 million (2024: EUR 6,569 million). Loan loss provisions were formed in the amount of EUR 74 million (2024: EUR 73 million) covering 55 percent (2024: 56 percent) of non-performing on-balance exposures.

At the Group level, non-performing on-balance exposures totalled EUR 137 million (2024: EUR 133 million) out of a total on-balance exposure of EUR 7,725 million (2024: EUR 6,987 million) of total placements. Loan loss provisions were formed in the amount of EUR 75 million (2024: EUR 75 million), covering 55 percent (2024: 56 percent) of non-performing on-balance exposures.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk by geographic region and industry

The Group and Bank have a diversified portfolio within Croatia covering all sectors of the economy. The majority of commercial lending is to companies and individuals domiciled in the Republic of Croatia. The Group and Bank have the following gross credit risk concentration by geographic region and industry:

in EUR million	GROUP				BANK			
	2025 Balance sheet exposure	2025 Off-balance sheet exposure	2024 Balance sheet exposure	2024 Off-balance sheet exposure	2025 Balance sheet exposure	2025 Off-balance sheet exposure	2024 Balance sheet exposure	2024 Off-balance sheet exposure
Geographic region:								
Croatia	6,677	1,900	6,061	1,755	6,393	1,834	5,791	1,722
Other EU	939	23	798	24	773	23	650	25
Non EU	109	24	128	20	109	24	128	19
	7,725	1,947	6,987	1,799	7,275	1,881	6,569	1,766
Impairment allowance	(114)	(20)	(118)	(20)	(112)	(20)	(116)	(20)
Total	7,611	1,927	6,869	1,779	7,163	1,861	6,453	1,746

%	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Industry:				
Individuals	27	27	29	29
Financial services	20	20	22	21
Trade	8	8	8	8
Central and local government	21	20	18	17
Construction	6	6	6	6
Food and drink industry	2	2	2	2
Non-metal industry	4	4	3	4
Electronics	2	2	2	2
Wood and paper industry	0	1	—	1
Craft and services	7	7	7	7
Other business activities	3	3	3	3
Total credit risk	100	100	100	100

Concentration of risk assets related to risk rating, including balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure:

GROUP	2025				2024	
in EUR million	Total exposure	Impairment allowances	Net exposure	Total exposure	Impairment allowances	Net exposure
Stage 1	8,707	22	8,685	8,089	26	8,063
Stage 2	805	24	781	543	25	518
Stage 3	126	74	52	124	77	47
POCI	34	14	20	30	10	20
Total	9,672	134	9,538	8,786	138	8,648

BANK	2025				2024	
	Total exposure	Impairment allowances	Net exposure	Total exposure	Impairment allowances	Net exposure
in EUR million						
Stage 1	8,213	21	8,192	7,656	26	7,630
Stage 2	786	24	762	528	25	503
Stage 3	123	73	50	121	75	46
POCI	34	14	20	30	10	20
Total	9,156	132	9,024	8,335	136	8,199

Liquidity risk

One of the more important functions that banks have in the financial market is maturity transformation. The need for maturity transformation arises as a consequence of the fact that depositors want quick and short-term access to their deposited funds, while, on the other hand, the Bank's clients want access to financing through long-term loans. This results in a continuing reporting mismatch between inflows and outflows that the Bank generates over certain time bands (liquidity gap). In order to manage these mismatches, or gaps, the Bank enters into transactions with other members of the financial market, taking into account not only the contractual maturity of assets and liabilities but also their experiential mismatches. Liquidity gaps result in the Bank being exposed to liquidity risk, which arises in the form of a risk that the Bank will not be able to finance (refinance) its positions on acceptable terms at appropriate maturities and in the form of a risk that the Bank will not be able to effectively liquidate its assets within the appropriate timeframe.

The Group continuously assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in maturity gaps between inflows and outflows and changes in available funding required to achieve defined business targets and strategic objectives. In addition, the Group maintains a portfolio of liquid assets which can be used as a source of new funding if required. Liquidity risk is managed by aligning assets and liabilities, setting up market and credit limits, achieving appropriate liquidity ratios, maintaining sufficient liquidity buffer, conducting stress tests based on different scenarios, contingency plan and liquidity recovery plan. These measures, estimates and analyses are regularly discussed at Asset and Liability Committee meetings.

The Group has aligned its business operations with the legal provisions governing liquidity risk and with group and internal regulations governing liquidity reserve maintenance.

Special consideration is given to Basel III liquidity risk measures:

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) - a liquidity coverage ratio over a 30-day stress period, which is monitored on a daily basis and reported to the regulator on a monthly basis,
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) - a structural indicator of liquidity risk exposure, which is calculated on monthly basis and reported to the regulator quarterly

LCR and NSFR were maintained above regulatory and internal limits (defined internal limits are: LCR 110%; NSFR 110%).

	31 December 2025	31 December
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	254 %	260 %
Liquidity buffer	3,311	2,799
Net cash outflows	1,305	1,075

LCR on a consolidated basis at 31 December 2025 was 256%.

	31 December 2025	31 December
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	182 %	172 %
Requested funding sources	3,263	3,158
Available funding sources	5,939	5,442

NSFR on consolidated level amounts 180% as of 31 December 2025.

In addition, the Bank reports its liquidity risk exposure profile in supplementary liquidity report (ALMM) in detail on a monthly basis.

For internal purposes, the Group additionally measures and monitors liquidity risk through a system of measures aimed at assessing the Bank's liquidity position and its ability to meet future obligations, both in normal day-to-day activities (going concern scenario) and in crises and times of stress (time-to-wall). Stress test assessment is performed on a daily basis at the Group level to determine the required level of liquidity reserves.

The Bank / Group managed to maintain an extremely high level of liquidity during the whole 2025 without experiencing any significant deposit outflows and negative impact on both regulatory and internal liquidity ratios. During the year, the liquidity level constantly increased and at the end of the year the Bank's surplus liquidity amounted over EUR 1.57 billion at 31 December.

Short-term liquidity gap is analysed through excess liquidity and the survival horizon under stress. The analysis covers all balance sheet and off-balance sheet items.

The cumulative liquidity gap between assets and liabilities across time bands is managed by a system of limits set on an individual and consolidated basis.

in EUR million	2025			2024		
	7 days	30 days	1 year	7 days	30 days	1 year
Liquidity gap (GC)	2,911	2,649	3,311	2,452	2,333	2,964

Additional control and restriction of liquidity risk exposure is achieved by monitoring the target loan-to-deposit ratios for certain members of the Group, taking into account Basel III requirements. Special consideration is given to defining the Group's funding plans that include a wide variety of funding structures to mitigate funding liquidity risks. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including deposits, borrowings, and share capital. Different funding sources are coordinated and optimized. The Bank issued two MREL eligible bonds in total nominal amount of EUR 500 million which helps the Bank to maintain a strong liquidity position

The Bank monitors the concentration of funding sources through regular reporting to the ALCO on the share of the top 10 depositors from each segment in the total deposit amount. The Bank has established limits on deposit concentration with restrictions on deposits of Top 1 and Top 10 corporate depositors and Top 1, Top 10 and Top 100 retail deposits.

Through regulatory liquidity reporting with additional liquidity metrics, the Bank monitors and reports on each individual client with the total deposit/funding amount of more than 1% of the Bank's total liabilities as its share of the Bank's total liabilities. The share of those sources of financing in the Bank's total liabilities was 7.86% at 31 December 2025.

Regards to internal reporting and liquidity risk monitoring, the Bank defined an internal limit for the concentration of funding sources and all depositors with amounts greater than the set limit are considered a higher risk and they are assigned a higher probability of outflows in relation to a comparable customer segment through internal liquidity measures.

Maturity analysis

The residual maturity of the Group's assets and liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented in the tables below.

The items with an undefined maturity date are included in the category over 5 years. Demand deposits from retail and corporate customers are shown in the category up to one month although the Bank's experience is that a large part of these deposits has a much longer maturity and that maturity mismatches in the category up to one year would have been eliminated if their maturity was presented in accordance with expected rather than contractual maturity, and liquid financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for which there is an active secondary market in the category up to one month.

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP	2025					
in EUR million	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with banks	572	—	—	—	—	572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14	9	36	39	168	266
Fair value hedge derivatives	1	1	11	1	6	20
Placements with and loans to other banks	1,123	60	100	140	—	1,423
Loans and advances to customers	262	166	674	1,655	1,092	3,849
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	(9)	16	204	490	953	1,654
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive	—	—	5	53	2	60
Property and equipment	—	—	—	—	96	96
Investment property	—	—	—	—	15	15
Property and equipment within operating lease	—	—	—	—	29	29
Right of use assets	—	—	1	4	1	6
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	61	61
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	9	1	10
Other assets	19	2	13	4	—	38
Non-current assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total assets	1,982	254	1,044	2,395	2,427	8,102
Liabilities and equity						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4	4	2	2	10	22
Deposits from banks	23	—	—	—	—	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	2,837	—	4	5	4	2,850
Deposits from individuals	3,075	—	2	11	4	3,092
Borrowings	133	14	53	161	11	372
Debt securities issued	—	—	15	499	—	514
Provisions for liabilities and charges	—	—	15	68	—	83
Tax liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	—	—	1	4	1	6
Other liabilities	77	—	6	2	—	85
Insurance contract liabilities	1	3	13	40	204	261
Subordinated liabilities	—	1	—	—	60	61
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	—	—	—	—	733	733
Total liabilities and equity	6,150	22	111	792	1,027	8,102
Maturity gap	(4,168)	232	933	1,603	1,400	—

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP	2024					
in EUR million	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with banks	328	—	—	—	—	328
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	30	14	29	39	128	240
Fair value hedge derivatives	1	2	12	9	5	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	1,222	2	—	230	—	1,454
Loans and advances to customers	159	222	591	1,662	953	3,587
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	2	89	44	397	771	1,303
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive	—	53	6	23	35	117
Property and equipment	—	—	—	—	96	96
Investment property	—	—	—	—	14	14
Property and equipment within operating lease	—	—	—	—	24	24
Right of use assets	—	1	1	3	1	6
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	56	56
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	13	1	14
Other assets	29	1	1	1	2	34
Non-current assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total assets	1,771	384	684	2,377	2,087	7,303
Liabilities and equity						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6	3	2	1	20	32
Deposits from banks	31	—	—	—	—	31
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	2,359	—	5	3	6	2,373
Deposits from individuals	2,800	—	4	12	5	2,821
Borrowings	126	12	46	130	11	325
Debt securities issued	—	—	13	505	—	518
Provisions for liabilities and charges	—	—	13	79	—	92
Tax liabilities	—	—	2	—	—	2
Lease liabilities	—	1	1	3	1	6
Other liabilities	76	—	4	3	—	83
Insurance contract liabilities	1	2	13	53	181	250
Subordinated liabilities	—	1	—	—	60	61
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	—	—	—	—	709	709
Total liabilities and equity	5,399	19	103	789	993	7,303
Maturity gap	(3,628)	365	581	1,588	1,094	—

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

BANK	2025					
in EUR million	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with banks	572	—	—	—	—	572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13	3	6	8	1	31
Fair value hedge derivatives	1	1	11	1	6	20
Placements with and loans to other banks	1,123	60	100	140	—	1,423
Loans and advances to customers	262	146	625	1,551	1,087	3,671
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	(9)	16	204	490	898	1,599
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive	—	—	5	53	2	60
Investments in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	34	34
Property and equipment	—	—	—	—	95	95
Right of use assets	—	—	1	4	1	6
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	57	57
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	9	—	9
Other assets	16	—	—	3	—	19
Non-current assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total assets	1,978	226	952	2,259	2,184	7,599
Liabilities and equity						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4	4	2	1	8	19
Deposits from banks	23	—	—	—	—	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	2,872	—	4	5	4	2,885
Deposits from individuals	3,075	—	2	11	4	3,092
Borrowings	128	3	6	26	11	174
Debt securities issued	—	—	15	499	—	514
Provisions for liabilities and charges	—	—	15	68	—	83
Tax liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	—	—	1	4	1	6
Other liabilities	52	—	3	2	—	57
Subordinated liabilities	—	1	—	—	60	61
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	—	—	—	—	685	685
Total liabilities and equity	6,154	8	48	616	773	7,599
Maturity gap	(4,176)	218	904	1,643	1,411	—

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

BANK	2024					
in EUR million	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with banks	325	—	—	—	—	325
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	—	4	13	—	24
Fair value hedge derivatives	1	2	12	9	5	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	1,222	2	—	230	—	1,454
Loans and advances to customers	169	206	563	1,542	950	3,430
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	2	89	44	397	716	1,248
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive	—	53	6	23	35	117
Investments in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	28	28
Property and equipment	—	—	—	—	94	94
Right of use assets	—	1	1	4	1	7
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	52	52
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	13	—	13
Other assets	25	—	—	—	2	27
Non-current assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total assets	1,751	353	630	2,231	1,884	6,849
Liabilities and equity						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5	3	2	—	19	29
Deposits from banks	31	—	—	—	—	31
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	2,384	—	5	3	6	2,398
Deposits from individuals	2,800	—	4	12	5	2,821
Borrowings	124	2	6	27	11	170
Debt securities issued	—	—	13	505	—	518
Provisions for liabilities and charges	—	—	13	77	—	90
Tax liabilities	—	—	2	—	—	2
Lease liabilities	—	1	1	4	1	7
Other liabilities	62	—	1	2	—	65
Subordinated liabilities	—	1	—	—	60	61
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	—	—	—	—	657	657
Total liabilities and equity	5,406	7	47	630	759	6,849
Maturity gap	(3,655)	346	583	1,601	1,125	—

The table below provides an analysis of the expected outflows of financial liabilities at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

GROUP in EUR million	2025					Total
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	9	24	87	76	203
Deposits from banks	23	—	—	—	—	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	2,837	1	9	5	4	2,856
Deposits from individuals	3,075	2	11	11	4	3,103
Borrowings	133	15	58	170	11	387
Debt securities issued	—	—	33	547	—	580
Lease liabilities	—	—	1	4	1	6
Other financial liabilities	41	—	—	—	—	41
Subordinated liabilities	—	2	4	20	74	100
Total financial liabilities	6,116	29	140	844	170	7,299

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP in EUR million	2024					Total
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10	10	32	88	92	232
Deposits from banks	31	—	—	—	—	31
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	2,360	1	8	3	6	2,378
Deposits from individuals	2,801	3	11	12	5	2,832
Borrowings	126	13	51	138	11	339
Debt securities issued	—	3	32	561	—	596
Lease liabilities	—	1	1	3	1	6
Other financial liabilities	41	—	—	—	—	41
Subordinated liabilities	—	2	4	22	81	109
Total financial liabilities	5,369	33	139	827	196	6,564

BANK	2025					Total
in EUR million	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	9	24	86	74	200
Deposits from banks	23	—	—	—	—	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	2,873	1	9	5	4	2,892
Deposits from individuals	3,075	2	11	11	4	3,103
Borrowings	128	3	6	26	11	174
Debt securities issued	—	—	33	547	—	580
Lease liabilities	—	—	1	4	1	6
Other financial liabilities	41	—	—	—	—	41
Subordinated liabilities	—	2	4	20	74	100
Total financial liabilities	6,147	17	88	699	168	7,119

BANK	2024					
in EUR million	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	9	10	32	87	91	229
Deposits from banks	31	—	—	—	—	31
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	2,385	1	8	3	6	2,403
Deposits from individuals	2,801	3	11	12	5	2,832
Borrowings	124	2	6	27	11	170
Debt securities issued	—	3	32	561	—	596
Lease liabilities	—	1	1	4	1	7
Other financial liabilities	41	—	—	—	—	41
Subordinated liabilities	—	2	4	22	81	109
Total financial liabilities	5,391	22	94	716	195	6,418

Financial assets available for future financing

Assets are considered encumbered if they have been pledged or if they are subject to any form of arrangement to secure, collateralise or enhance any on-balance or off-balance sheet transaction from which the Group cannot freely withdraw (for instance, assets pledged for funding purposes). Assets pledged that are subject to any restrictions in withdrawal, such as assets that require preapproval before withdrawal, or replacement by other assets, are considered as encumbered.

The Group's unencumbered assets are balance sheet assets which have not been:

- pledged or
- transferred without being derecognised or
- otherwise encumbered.

The Group's total encumbered and unencumbered assets recognised in the statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are presented in the following table.

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP		2025	
in EUR million	Carrying amount of encumbered asset	Carrying amount of non- encumbered asset	Total
Assets			
Cash and current accounts with banks	56	516	572
Placements with and loans to other banks	1	1,422	1,423
Investment securities	139	1,575	1,714
Loans and advances to customers	1	3,848	3,849
Other assets	—	544	544
Total	197	7,905	8,102

GROUP		2024	
in EUR million	Carrying amount of encumbered asset	Carrying amount of non- encumbered asset	Total
Assets			
Cash and current accounts with banks	50	278	328
Placements with and loans to other banks	3	1,451	1,454
Investment securities	111	1,309	1,420
Loans and advances to customers	1	3,586	3,587
Other assets	2	512	514
Total	167	7,136	7,303

BANK		2025	
in EUR million	Carrying amount of encumbered asset	Carrying amount of non- encumbered asset	Total
Assets			
Cash and current accounts with banks	56	516	572
Placements with and loans to other banks	1	1,422	1,423
Investment securities	139	1,520	1,659
Loans and advances to customers	1	3,670	3,671
Other assets	—	274	274
Total	197	7,402	7,599

BANK		2024	
in EUR million	Carrying amount of encumbered asset	Carrying amount of non- encumbered asset	Total
Assets			
Cash and current accounts with banks	50	275	325
Placements with and loans to other banks	3	1,451	1,454
Investment securities	111	1,254	1,365
Loans and advances to customers	1	3,429	3,430
Other assets	2	273	275
Total	167	6,682	6,849

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of experiencing losses due to adverse changes in market prices, i.e. risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and others could affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk estimates are based on changes in exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, equity and commodity prices, and other market parameters. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Market risk management of the Group and the Bank is conducted in accordance with the laws, decisions and directives of domestic and foreign regulators and with prescribed internal policies and procedures which are regularly reviewed by risk management units.

RBA Group, being part of RBI Group, uses a comprehensive and consistent risk management approach for both the trading book and non-trading book. The following values are measured and limited on a daily basis within the market risk management system:

- Value-at-Risk (confidence level 99%, one-day holding period)

Value-at-risk (VaR) is the most important instrument for measuring market risks in normal situation. It expresses the maximum expected loss that the bank is willing to accept at a certain point of time. The VaR risk measure is a statistically defined estimate of the maximum amount of potential loss on the existing portfolio, to a predefined level of confidence level and for a certain holding period until positions could be closed. The Group uses a combination of a hybrid Monte Carlo and historical methods for VaR calculation. This methodology has been developed internally in the RBI Group to monitor the interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, price risk, and the credit spread risk on the basis of a one-day holding period and a confidence level of 99%. This confidence level is used for internal monitoring. The quality of the VaR model is continuously monitored by back-testing and by distributional test which is performed once a year.

- Value-at-Risk Hist (confidence level 99%, holding period 20 days)

Value-at-Risk Hist (VaRHist) is a variation of VaR, with an adjustment in the use of the historical series of data on risk factors measured and the period of holding the position. Through this measure, equally probable previous years' historical data are included, and 20-day overlapping returns on positions are observed. This simulation is suitable for measuring market risks in the non-trading book where assumptions are for longer periods of holding positions and a significant impact of market changes over a longer period of time as compared to trading book positions with a limited holding period.

- Stress tests

Value-at-risk number expresses the maximum loss that will not be exceeded at a predefined confidence level under normal market conditions but does not provide additional information on potential impact that extraordinary market conditions may have on the portfolio of the Bank/Group. So, in order to take these events into account as well, the Group carries out stress tests. In this way potential crisis situations and their impact on the current positions are simulated. Stress testing is used to assess the effect of market risk on the Group's portfolio, total positions and limits in extraordinary conditions (market shocks).

Stress test results are part of regular market risk reports.

- Position limits and limit to measures of sensitivity (to changes in exchange rates, interest rates, etc.)

The use of position limits eliminates concentration in normal business conditions. Position limits are the main tool to manage risk in extreme and illiquid market conditions.

In addition to the limit system defined by asset position, type and class, currency and issuer which ensures portfolio diversification, the concentration of positions is further penalized through prudential valuation adjustment, where the amount of additional valuation adjustment for concentrated positions is deducted from the total amount of capital.

The additional adjustment was necessary as there are frequent situations where the size of the position to which the quoted price on the market applies is unknown and market participants assume that the size of their position will not cause a difference between the current price and the quoted price. This view is formalised in Article 14 of Commission Delegated Regulation regarding prudential valuation, which defines the steps an institution must take when determining a position that is large enough to cause a spread between the transaction price and the quoted price. Once the concentrated position is identified, the Bank determines the number of working days required to exit the concentrated position. Where the prudent exit period exceeds 10 working days, the Bank estimates the CP AVA taking into account the difference between the quoted price and the position price, and treats it as an additional capital requirement based on the VaR methodology.

- Stop-loss limits

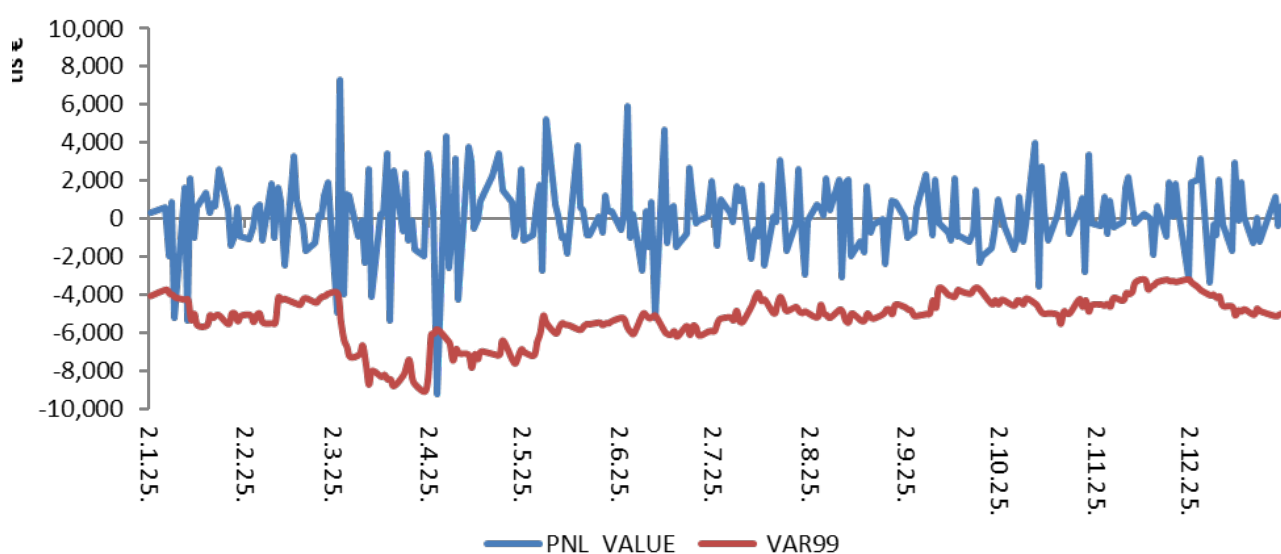
These limits ensure traders' discipline in measuring proprietary trading positions and substantially limit losses rather than allowing them to accumulate.

High-water mark year-to-date stop loss limits are applied to the cumulative profit and losses on a year-to date basis. S/L limits have to be defined and applied for all positions classified under IFRS 9 as Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

The limit resets to zero at the beginning of each calendar year, as the loss has to be calculated versus the maximum profit in the year-to-date period.

The following table presents the Value-at-Risk for 2025 and 2024:

	December 2025	December 2024	Average	min	max
Interest rate risk					
- trading book	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.09
- banking book	3.61	1.13	3.60	2.88	5.59
Currency risk	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.11
Credit Spread Risk	0.27	0.41	0.33	0.26	0.65
Price risk	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Total VaR	3.65	3.52	3.65	2.98	5.62



The efficiency of VaR model is periodically tested with backtesting procedures. Backtesting methods comprise comparison of 1-day VaR figures with appropriate (hypothetical) statement of comprehensive income figures as seen on the next working day (i.e. over the horizon for which the VaR figure was calculated). Backtesting breach is recorded on date on which (hypothetical) statement of comprehensive income is negative and its absolute value is higher than the VaR calculated for that date (i.e. when the hypothetical loss is greater than the VaR). The high number of backtesting breaches detected during a certain period, in an amount that is higher than the one expected considering the confidence level chosen during the calculation of VaR figures, can indicate that there are certain deficiencies in the VaR model.

As the figure shows, during 2025 the Bank was faced with backtesting violations which shows that the model is still stable and that it responds well to market movements.

The Bank, in trading book during 2025 still had the positions in smaller non material volumes.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is reflected as negative impact of interest rates on the present value of future cash flows, and hence the net interest income and other cash flows are sensitive to interest rate changes. The primary sources of interest rate risk are as follows:

- repricing risk is a result of a timing differences in the maturity (for fix-rate) and repricing mismatch (for floating-rate) of assets and liabilities as well as off-balance-sheet positions;
- yield curve risk arises when unanticipated shifts of the yield curve have adverse effect on a bank's income or underlying economic value;
- basis risk arises from imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar repricing characteristics (except the type of interest rate);
- Optionality risk.

Risk management activities are aimed at optimizing net interest income, given market interest rate levels, consistent with the Group's business strategies. To achieve its risk management objectives, the Group also uses interest rate derivatives.

Interest rate risk in trading book

The following two tables show the largest present value changes for the trading book (BPV per currencies for which this change is material) for 2025 and 2024:

BPV / Currency in EUR	EUR	USD
31 December 2025	(2.69)	—
Average	(2.06)	—
Minimum	(3.49)	0.63
Maximum	(0.40)	0.06

BPV / Currency in EUR	EUR	USD
31 December 2024	(1.54)	0.06
Average	(0.17)	(0.04)
Minimum	(1.54)	(0.45)
Maximum	0.29	0.07

Total BPV for trading book at 31 December 2025 was EUR 2.80 thousand as compared to 31 December 2024 when it was EUR 1.85 thousand. A slight increase compared to the previous year is a result of taking positions in domestic corporate bonds.

For credit operations, fallback clauses for the benchmark rate are embedded in accordance with legal regulations (for legal entities they are directly embedded in contracts that are due after 2022, and for natural persons the fallback is referenced in general terms and conditions). The LIBOR related portfolio maturing after 2023 is not material (<EUR 1mn) and is mostly indexed to CHF and, only to a small extent, to USD. The European Commission resolved the CHF loans adopting a regulation declaring replacement rates for loans. In addition, CHF loans are currently at a fixed interest rate based on the provisions of the Consumer Credit Act. Floating rate USD denominated loans are, according to the Consumer Credit Act, fixed during 2025. Since USD LIBOR ceased to exist from mid of 2023, new reference rate for related loans is TERM SOFR. As for the derivatives transactions, the master agreement with the parent company is referred to €STR. As the ISDA fallback protocol has been published, the Bank acceded to it to resolve other relevant master agreements. For counterparties that have not accessed the protocol, the replacement rate is agreed directly.

System application support has already been implemented in the Wall Street system in Treasury FO for new overnight rates, which are also loaded into the Lotus notes base. No significant IT engagement is expected so far to support new rates, only a system parametrization may be required. The Bank actively monitors market developments and relevant regulatory decisions concerning the changes and usage of reference rates.

Interest rate risk in non-trading book

Asset-liability risk management activities are conducted in the context of the Group's sensitivity to interest rate changes. Decisions are based on various interest income analyses and simulations that ensure proper interest rate sensitivity in line with expected changes in market rates and overall risk appetite.

The following two tables show the largest present value changes for the non-trading book (BPV per currencies for which this change is material) for 2025 and 2024:

BPV / Currency in EUR thousand	EUR	USD
31 December 2025	(212.57)	4.75
Average	(212.90)	4.88
Minimum	(329.46)	7.67
Maximum	(157.38)	2.37

BPV / Currency in EUR thousand	EUR	USD
31 December 2024	(225.52)	(3.96)
Average	(185.66)	(7.93)
Minimum	(267.52)	(13.03)
Maximum	(79.81)	(3.96)

Total BPV for non-trading book at 31 December 2025 was EUR 218.19 thousand as compared to 31 December 2024 when it was EUR 230.29 thousand.

Interest rate risk in the banking book is measured not only by using the Value-at-Risk method but also by traditional tools such as interest rate gap analysis. The Group also measures exposure to interest rate risk by considering the effect on net interest income, in accordance with EBA guidelines on management of the interest rate risk.

The measurement of the impact on net interest income and the valuation of the Bank's interest rate book instrument is carried out in predefined scenarios in accordance with the EBA guidelines, and additional scenarios defined by the Group's chief macroeconomists. Interest sensitivity analysis (ISI) is performed for the Bank and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. to measure the total result against a stable scenario in a 24-month period.

The impact on net interest income is limited by the amount of regulatory capital. In calculating the effect of changes in interest rates, the Bank also includes effects based on models developed for positions without contractual maturity, and the effects of modelled impact of embedded options of asset and liability positions, such as loan prepayments and early withdrawals of fixed term deposits. The impact of the 200 basis points shift on net interest income at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented in the following table.

ISI result as at 31 December 2025 in EUR million	(+) 200 BP		(-) 200 BP	
	EUR	FCY	EUR	FCY
Effect on NII	18.50	0.95	49.24	4.16
Effect on financial assets value	10.08	—	6.34	—
Effect on result	9.36		47.06	

ISI result as at 31 December 2024 in EUR million	(+) 200 BP		(-) 200 BP	
	EUR	FCY	EUR	FCY
Effect on NII	(9.62)	(3.14)	(53.03)	(2.68)
Effect on financial assets value	16.44	—	(14.75)	—
Effect on result	(3.67)		(40.97)	

A regular regulatory report on the Bank's and the Group's exposure to interest rate risk in the banking book from the perspective of changes in economic value and changes in net interest income (IR and IC templates) is established on a quarterly basis, while for internal purposes these two measures are calculated monthly. Limit on changes in economic value in 6 predefined scenarios in relation to Tier1 capital (<15% of Tier 1 capital) and limit on change in net interest income in scenarios of parallel positive and negative shocks in relation to Tier 1 capital (<5% of Tier 1 capital) have been defined.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Change in EVE/Tier 1 capital	7.49%	9.93%
Change in NII/Tier 1 capital	3.13%	3.67%

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the possibility that equity prices will fluctuate, affecting the fair value of equity investments and other instruments that derive their value from a particular equity investment. The primary exposure to equity prices arises from equity securities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity Delta is the indicator of the Bank's exposure to equity price risk arising from positions in equity securities held for trading. The Bank has established equity delta limits per position in a single instrument and a total equity delta limit as well as VaR limit for equity positions in trading book portfolio.

For the monitoring of its equity portfolio the Bank analyses the equity portfolio's sensitivity through Equity delta limits and VaR limits. Total VaR for the positions in equity instruments at 31 December 2025 amounted EUR 30.59 thousand.

Exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk/exchange rate risk which denotes the risk that one suffers losses due to open foreign exchange position. Foreign currency exposure arises from foreign-currency denominated credit, deposit-taking, investment and trading activities. It is monitored daily in accordance to legislation and internally set limits, for each currency and in total amount of maximum allowed open foreign exchange position.

The Group manages its currency risk by setting principles and limits for foreign currency exposures and by monitoring these limits, including stop-loss limits. The Group directs its business activities towards trying to minimize the gap between assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and maintaining daily business activities within daily allowed open limits per currency. In order to protect itself against currency risk, Group uses derivative financial instruments.

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP	2025					
	in EUR million	USD	CHF	Other foreign currencies	Total foreign currencies	Total currencies
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with banks		4	2	3	9	563
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1	—	—	1	265
Fair value hedge derivatives		—	—	—	—	20
Placements with and loans to other banks		—	—	—	—	1,423
Loans and advances to customers		—	1	—	1	3,848
Investment securities measured at amortized cost		117	—	—	117	1,537
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	60
Property and equipment		—	—	—	—	96
Investment property		—	—	—	—	15
Property and equipment within operating lease		—	—	—	—	29
Right of use assets		—	—	—	—	6
Intangible assets		—	—	—	—	61
Other assets		—	—	—	—	38
Deferred tax assets		—	—	—	—	3
Non-current assets held for sale		—	—	—	—	10
Total assets		122	3	3	128	7,974
Liabilities and equity						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	22
Deposits from banks		14	—	2	16	7
Deposits from companies and other similar entities		75	3	37	115	2,735
Deposits from individuals		125	56	29	210	2,882
Borrowings		—	—	—	—	372
Debt securities issued		—	—	—	—	514
Provisions for liabilities and charges		—	—	—	—	83
Tax liabilities		—	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities		—	—	—	—	6
Other liabilities		—	—	—	—	85
Insurance contract liabilities		—	—	—	—	261
Subordinated liabilities		—	—	—	—	61
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		—	—	—	—	733
Total liabilities and equity		214	59	68	341	7,761
Currency gap		(92)	(56)	(65)	(213)	213

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP	2024					
	in EUR million	USD	CHF	Other foreign currencies	Total foreign currencies	Total currencies
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with banks		5	3	7	15	313
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		2	—	—	2	238
Fair value hedge derivatives		—	—	—	—	29
Placements with and loans to other banks		—	—	—	—	1,454
Loans and advances to customers		58	—	—	58	3,529
Investment securities measured at amortized cost		127	—	—	127	1,176
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	117
Property and equipment		—	—	—	—	96
Investment property		—	—	—	—	14
Property and equipment within operating lease		—	—	—	—	24
Right of use assets		—	—	—	—	6
Intangible assets		—	—	—	—	56
Other assets		—	—	—	—	34
Deferred tax assets		—	—	—	—	14
Non-current assets held for sale		—	—	—	—	1
Total assets		192	3	7	202	7,101
Liabilities and equity						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	32
Deposits from banks		9	7	2	18	13
Deposits from companies and other similar entities		63	4	13	80	2,293
Deposits from individuals		155	58	32	245	2,576
Borrowings		—	—	—	—	325
Debt securities issued		—	—	—	—	518
Provisions for liabilities and charges		—	—	—	—	92
Tax liabilities		—	—	—	—	2
Lease liabilities		—	—	—	—	6
Other liabilities		—	—	—	—	83
Insurance contract liabilities		—	—	—	—	250
Subordinated liabilities		—	—	—	—	61
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		—	—	—	—	709
Total liabilities and equity		227	69	47	343	6,960
Currency gap		(35)	(66)	(40)	(141)	—

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

BANK	2025					
	in EUR million	USD	CHF	Other foreign currencies	Total foreign currencies	Total currencies
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with banks		4	2	3	9	572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1	—	—	1	31
Fair value hedge derivatives		—	—	—	—	20
Placements with and loans to other banks		—	—	—	—	1,423
Loans and advances to customers		—	1	—	1	3,671
Investment securities measured at amortized cost		117	—	—	117	1,599
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	60
Investments in subsidiaries		—	—	—	—	34
Property and equipment		—	—	—	—	95
Right of use assets		—	—	—	—	6
Intangible assets		—	—	—	—	57
Other assets		—	—	—	—	19
Deferred tax assets		—	—	—	—	3
Non-current assets held for sale		—	—	—	—	9
Total assets		122	3	3	128	7,599
Liabilities and equity						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	19
Deposits from banks		14	—	2	16	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities		75	3	37	115	2,885
Deposits from individuals		125	56	29	210	3,092
Borrowings		—	—	—	—	174
Debt securities issued		—	—	—	—	514
Provisions for liabilities and charges		—	—	—	—	83
Tax liabilities		—	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities		—	—	—	—	6
Other liabilities		—	—	—	—	57
Subordinated liabilities		—	—	—	—	61
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		—	—	—	—	685
Total liabilities and equity		214	59	68	341	7,258
Currency gap		(92)	(56)	(65)	(213)	—

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

BANK	2024					
in EUR million	EUR	EUR linked	CHF	CHF linked	Other foreign currencies	Total foreign currencies
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with banks	5	3	7	15	310	325
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2	—	—	2	22	24
Fair value hedge derivatives	—	—	—	—	29	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	—	—	—	—	1,454	1,454
Loans and advances to customers	58	—	—	58	3,372	3,430
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	127	—	—	127	1,121	1,248
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	117	117
Investments in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	28	28
Property and equipment	—	—	—	—	94	94
Right of use assets	—	—	—	—	7	7
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	52	52
Other assets	—	—	—	—	27	27
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	—	13	13
Non-current assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total assets	192	3	7	202	6,647	6,849
Liabilities and equity						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	29	29
Deposits from banks	9	7	2	18	13	31
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	63	4	13	80	2,318	2,398
Deposits from individuals	155	58	32	245	2,576	2,821
Borrowings	—	—	—	—	170	170
Debt securities issued	—	—	—	—	518	518
Provisions for liabilities and charges	—	—	—	—	90	90
Tax liabilities	—	—	—	—	2	2
Lease liabilities	—	—	—	—	7	7
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	65	65
Subordinated liabilities	—	—	—	—	61	61
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	—	—	—	—	657	657
Total liabilities and equity	227	69	47	343	6,506	6,849
Currency gap	(35)	(66)	(40)	(141)	141	—

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of financial losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

With the aim of efficient operational risk management, the Group built system based on standards and principles defined in EU Directives and Regulations, the Credit Institutions Act and the CNB Decisions, Basel Committee documents and RBI Group Directives.

The Group's Operational Risk Management Framework consists of processes for managing, monitoring, risk control and mitigation of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It is structured to increase transparency of operational risks across the Group, strengthen management of operational risk exposures and ensure full compliance with regulatory requirements.

Roles and responsibilities

The Group fosters an open environment and culture, while all employees of the Group, through their individual roles and responsibilities, contribute to maintaining an effective Operational Risk Management Framework. Awareness of the culture of risk management is continuously executed through education of all participants of the process and improvement of the reporting system. System of responsibilities for managing operational risk is based on three lines of defence which contribute in maintaining an effective Operational Risk Management framework.

- The first line of defence is the risk originating units whose business activities give rise to risk and consequently these are the risk originating units and they actively manage with own operational risk.

- The second line of defence provides an independent assessment of operational risk, oversight and challenges the first line of defence and is comprised of the Management Board member responsible for risks, the Committee for management of the operational risk and controls and Operational Risk Control and Resolution Planning. The Committee oversees the activities in relation to operating risks, aligns suggestions for overcoming of the risks and provides recommendations for management of the operating risk,
- The third line of defence is Internal Audit, it reviews effectiveness and suitability of the general risk management processes.

Risk identification, measurement, management and reporting

Operational Risk is managed within the Risk Management cycle, which encompasses the identification, measurement, management and reporting of risk. Operational risks in the Group are identified on a proactive and regular basis within: products, processes, systems and external factors.

Operational Risk measurement can be both quantitative and qualitative in nature and include the following instruments:

- Risk assessments serve to increase operational risk awareness, identify operational risks and mitigate identified operational risks.
- Early Warning Indicators provide an early warning signal for potential issues or changes in Operational Risk Profile that may warrant management action.
- Event Data Collection and analysis of internal operational risk events provides meaningful information for measuring the impact of operational risk events and the effectiveness of the internal control environment.
- Scenario Analysis is a process by which the Group considers the impact of extreme, but plausible events on its operations and enables starting of measures to overcome risk that result from tail events.

Operational risk management strategies are defined through management framework, risk appetite and operational risk management measures to prevent operational risk events and reduce operational risk losses.

Risk mitigation represents managing the risk exposure, by taking the one of the following actions: risk avoidance, risk reduction, risk transfer and risk acceptance by informed decision. The Group defined triggers within risk identification tools which result in mandatory mitigation actions, however the development of mitigation actions is conducted as part of everyday business activities whenever they are identified.

Reporting supports the Operational Risk Management cycle by ensuring constant and timely information flow to the relevant decision making bodies. In this way, operational risk reporting supports risk transparency and the integration of Operational Risk Management activities into day-to-day business operations. The calculation of own funds requirement for operational risk for the Group is based on the business indicator component calculated in accordance with Article 313 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

(50a) Securitization

In the years 2022, 2023 and 2024 the Bank executed synthetic securitisations transactions, where the defined credit portfolio was divided into senior, mezzanine and junior tranches. Credit risk of the mezzanine tranches was protected by guarantees of investors, whereas credit risk of the junior and senior tranches was retained by the Bank.

31 December 2025 (EUR million)	Date of contract	Maturity of contract	Maximum volume of securitized portfolio	Securitized portfolio	Out-standing portfolio	Portfolio	Secured tranche	Amount of secured tranche
ROOF CROATIA 2022	December 2022	June 2034	365	202	371	Loans and advances to customers	Mezzanine	14
ROOF CROATIA 2023	December 2023	November 2035	660	597	629	Loans to individuals	Mezzanine	55
ROOF CROATIA 2024	December 2024	December 2036	554	554	583	Loans to individuals	Mezzanine	55

31 December 2024 (EUR million)	Date of contract	Maturity of contract	Maximum volume of securitized portfolio	Securitized portfolio	Out-standing portfolio	Portfolio	Secured tranche	Amount of secured tranche
ROOF CROATIA 2022	December 2022	June 2034	365	365	628	Loans and advances to customers	Mezzanine	26
ROOF CROATIA 2023	December 2023	November 2035	660	660	694	Loans to individuals	Mezzanine	61
ROOF CROATIA 2024	December 2024	December 2036	554	554	583	Loans to individuals	Mezzanine	55

(51) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market condition (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Financial assets at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost less impairment.

The carrying amount of cash and current accounts with banks, placements with banks, deposits from banks and deposits from companies and similar entities, reflect their fair value due to the short-term maturity. The following summarises the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments.

Loans and advances

The valuation method that applies to simple, plain-vanilla transactions are executed through discounted cash flow, which means that the generated future cash flows will be discounted with the appropriate discount rate that will reflect the current market situation and an additional add-on corresponding to the specifics of the individual sub-portfolios.

Bank and customer deposits

For demand deposits and deposits with no defined maturities, fair value is taken to be the amount payable on demand at date of reporting. The estimated fair value of fixed-maturity deposits is based on discounted cash flows using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The value of long-term relationships with depositors is not taken into account in estimating fair values.

Borrowings

Most of the Group's long-term debt has no quoted market price and fair value is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at interest rates available at date of reporting to the Group for new debt of similar type and remaining maturity.

The following table analyses financial instruments that have been measured at fair value after initial recognition, classified into three levels, depending on the availability of fair value indicators (the table below excludes accrued interest):

- Level 1 of available observable indicators - fair value indicators are derived from (non-adjusted) prices quoted on active markets for similar assets and similar liabilities
- Level 2 of available observable indicators - fair value indicators are derived from other data, other than quoted prices from Level 1, related to direct observation of assets or liabilities, i.e. their prices, or are obtained indirectly, i.e. derived from price; and
- Level 3 Indicator - Indicators derived using valuation methods in which asset data or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (inexhaustible input data) are used as input data).

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP	2025					
	Notes	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
in EUR million						
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	572	—	572	—	572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	
Financial assets held for trading		—	—	—	—	
Debt securities	8	17	17	—	—	17
Equity securities	8	1	1	—	—	1
Derivative financial assets	8	2	—	2	—	2
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	
Debt securities	8	1	—	1	—	1
Equity securities	8	—	—	—	—	—
Investment in investment funds	8	24	4	—	20	24
Financial assets at option fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	
Debt securities	8	221	213	8	—	221
Fair value hedge derivatives	8a	20	—	20	—	20
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	1,423	—	—	1,423	1,423
Loans and advances to customers	10	3,849	—	—	3,998	3,998
Investment securities measured at amortized cost		—	—	—	—	
Debt securities	11a	1,654	1,627	46	—	1,673
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	
Debt securities	11b	59	48	11	—	59
Equity securities	11b	1	1	—	—	1
Other financial assets		11	—	—	11	11
Total		7,855	1,911	660	5,452	8,023
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	22	—	22	—	22
Deposits from banks	20	23	—	—	23	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	2,850	—	—	2,848	2,848
Deposits from individuals	22	3,092	—	—	3,089	3,089
Borrowings	23	372	—	—	373	373
Debt securities issued	24	514	526	—	—	526
Lease liabilities	14a	6	—	—	6	6
Other financial liabilities		29	—	—	29	29
Subordinated liabilities	27	61	—	—	61	61
Total		6,969	526	22	6,429	6,977

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

GROUP	2024					
	Notes	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
in EUR million						
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	328	—	328	—	328
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Financial assets held for trading						
Debt securities	8	7	6	1	—	7
Equity securities	8	1	1	—	—	1
Derivative financial assets	8	1	—	1	—	1
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss						
Debt securities	8	—	—	—	—	—
Equity securities	8	2	—	2	—	2
Investment in investment funds	8	20	8	—	12	20
Financial assets at option fair value through profit or loss						
Debt securities	8	209	191	18	—	209
Fair value hedge derivatives	8a	29	—	29	—	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	1,454	—	—	1,456	1,456
Loans and advances to customers	10	3,587	—	—	3,672	3,672
Investment securities measured at amortized cost						
Debt securities	11a	1,303	1,266	47	—	1,313
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Debt securities	11b	116	106	10	—	116
Equity securities	11b	1	—	—	1	1
Other financial assets		22	—	—	22	22
Total		7,080	1,578	436	5,163	7,177
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Deposits from banks	20	31	—	—	33	33
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	2,373	—	—	2,370	2,370
Deposits from individuals	22	2,821	—	—	2,809	2,809
Borrowings	23	325	—	—	330	330
Debt securities issued	24	518	532	—	—	532
Lease liabilities	14a	6	—	—	6	6
Other financial liabilities		41	—	—	41	41
Subordinated liabilities	27	61	—	—	60	60
Total		6,208	532	32	5,649	6,213

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

BANK	2025					
	Notes	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
in EUR million						
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	572	—	572	—	572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets held for trading		—	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	8	17	17	—	—	17
Equity securities	8	1	1	—	—	1
Derivative financial assets	8	2	—	2	—	2
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	8	1	1	—	—	1
Equity securities	8	—	—	—	—	—
Investment in investment funds		—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at option fair value through profit or loss		—	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	8	10	5	5	—	10
Fair value hedge derivatives	8a	20	—	20	—	20
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	1,423	—	—	1,423	1,423
Loans and advances to customers	10	3,671	—	—	3,815	3,815
Investment securities measured at amortized cost		—	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	11a	1,599	1,627	2	—	1,629
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	11b	59	48	11	—	59
Equity securities	11b	1	1	—	—	1
Investments in subsidiaries	12	34	—	—	34	34
Other financial assets		7	—	—	7	7
Total		7,417	1,700	612	5,279	7,591
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	19	—	19	—	19
Deposits from banks	20	23	—	—	23	23
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	2,885	—	—	2,883	2,883
Deposits from individuals	22	3,092	—	—	3,089	3,089
Borrowings	23	174	—	—	176	176
Debt securities issued	24	514	526	—	—	526
Lease liabilities	14a	6	—	—	6	6
Other financial liabilities		29	—	—	29	29
Subordinated liabilities	27	61	—	—	61	61
Total		6,803	526	19	6,267	6,812

Notes to the financial statements
As at 31 December 2025
(all amounts are shown in EUR millions)

BANK	2024					
	Notes	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
in EUR million						
Cash and current accounts with banks	7	325	—	325	—	325
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Financial assets held for trading						
Debt securities	8	7	6	1	—	7
Equity securities	8	1	1	—	—	1
Derivative financial assets	8	1	—	1	—	1
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss						
Debt securities	8	—	—	—	—	—
Equity securities	8	2	—	2	—	2
Financial assets at option fair value through profit or loss						
Debt securities	8	13	5	8	—	13
Fair value hedge derivatives	8a	29	—	29	—	29
Placements with and loans to other banks	9	1,454	—	—	1,456	1,456
Loans and advances to customers	10	3,430	—	—	3,511	3,511
Investment securities measured at amortized cost						
Debt securities	11a	1,248	1,266	2	—	1,268
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Debt securities	11b	116	106	10	—	116
Equity securities	11b	1	—	—	1	1
Investments in subsidiaries	12	28	—	—	28	28
Other financial assets		17	—	—	17	17
Total		6,672	1,384	378	5,013	6,775
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19	29	—	29	—	29
Deposits from banks	20	31	—	—	33	33
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	21	2,398	—	—	2,395	2,395
Deposits from individuals	22	2,821	—	—	2,809	2,809
Borrowings	23	170	—	—	171	171
Debt securities issued	24	518	532	—	—	532
Lease liabilities	14a	7	—	—	7	7
Other financial liabilities		41	—	—	41	41
Subordinated liabilities	27	61	—	—	60	60
Total		6,076	532	29	5,516	6,077

The following table shows adjustment between initial and final balance for measurement of fair value in Level 3 within the hierarchy of fair values:

GROUP	Trading instruments	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
		Equity securities	Debt securities	Equity securities	Equity securities
in EUR million					
At 1/1/2024		—	13	1	1
Changes in financial year		—	(4)	(1)	—
Reclassification to level 1		—	3	—	—
Gains and losses in other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—
Gains and losses in profit in loss		—	—	—	—
At 31/12/2024		—	12	—	1
Changes in financial year		—	8	—	(1)
Reclassification to level 1		—	—	—	—
Gains and losses in other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—
Gains and losses in profit in loss		—	—	—	—
At 31/12/2025		—	20	—	—

BANK	Trading instruments	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
in EUR million	Equity securities	Debt securities	Equity securities	Equity securities
At 1/1/2024	—	4	1	1
Changes in financial year	—	(4)	(1)	—
Gains and losses in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Gains and losses in profit in loss	—	—	—	—
At 31/12/2024	—	—	—	1
Changes in financial year	—	—	—	(1)
Gains and losses in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Gains and losses in profit in loss	—	—	—	—
At 31/12/2025	—	—	—	—

With the entry of the Republic of Croatia into the euro area from 1 January 2023, in the internal systems and reports, financial assets have been adjusted in accordance with the new market environment and legal and regulatory framework. Changes in the value of financial assets are caused by movements in the money and capital markets, changes in interest yields and associated volatilities, and the activities of the central government.

BANK	Depository company	ISIN	Fair value	Currency	Valuation method	Significant valuation parameters not publicly available
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive						
Equity instruments	SKDD D.D.	HRSDA0RA0007	15,227	EUR	Valuation is based on discounted CF based on median value for P/S, P/E and EV/EBITDA in comparison to fundamentals for SKK for last year with additional haircut for liquidity	P/E, P/S, EV/EBITDA, liquidity haircut 21%, private company haircut 10%
Equity instruments	HROK D.O.O.	HRUDIO000007	255,155	EUR	Valuation is based on discounted CF based on median value for P/S, P/E and EV/EBITDA in comparison to fundamentals for HROK for last year with additional haircut for liquidity	P/E, P/S, EV/EBITDA, liquidity haircut 21%, private company haircut 10%

During the year 2025 there was no reclassifications from Level 1 to Level 2 or Level 3. During 2025, the number of securities classified as Level 2 was kept at the same level although Atlantic Group bond matured but Bank took position in JGL bond which is also illiquid on capital markets.

Transfers between levels of the Group are reclassified due to compliance with the Bank's policy.

For securities classified in Level 3 assets, changes in valuation inputs that are not directly available would mean:

- Securities valued on the basis of discounted amounts:
 - Increase in valuation inputs that are not directly available would mean a decrease in the fair value of the specific instrument
 - Decrease in valuation inputs that are not directly available would mean an increase in the fair value of the specific instrument

(52) Capital management

From 1 January 2014 credit institutions in Croatia are obliged to calculate and report prudential requirements according to Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 ("CRR"), Directive 2013/36/EU, implementing technical standards and other relevant regulations prescribed by European Banking Authority ("EBA") and local regulator, the Croatian National Bank ("CNB").

The Group's and the Bank's regulatory capital requirements are based on Basel III methodology. The Group, in accordance with the regulatory requirements of CNB and EBA regulations, comprises Raiffeisenbank Austria and its subsidiaries that form a group of credit institutions. For the purpose of regulatory capital calculation the Group consists of: Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d, and Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o., (2024: Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.).

The regulatory capital of the Bank and the Group consists of Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1"), Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 ("T2") capital. CET1 includes ordinary shares and related share premium, retained earnings, reserves, deductions for intangible assets, fair value change of financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, value adjustment for prudent valuations, securitization positions, insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures and goodwill from acquisition of 100% of stake in Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. Additional Tier 1 capital is related to the issued bond without maturity.

Prescribed minimal capital ratios (in accordance with Article 92 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013) are:

- Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5% of the total risk exposure amount
- Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% of the total risk exposure amount
- Total capital ratio of 8% of the total risk exposure amount.

Additionally, in accordance with Article 129 and 133 of Directive 2013/36/EU and Articles 117 and 130 of Credit Institutions Act, the Group and the Bank are also obliged to maintain the following capital buffers:

- capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of the total risk exposure amount
- systemic risk buffer in the amount of 1.5% of the total risk exposure amount
- other systemically important institution buffer in the amount of 1.5% of the total risk exposure amount
- countercyclical buffer in the amount of 1.5% of the total risk exposure amount

The primary objective of the capital management strategy is to ensure that capital adequacy requirements are met at all times and that sufficient capital is available to support the bank's business strategy. The basis of the capital management strategy are the business plans of the Bank and the Group and risk appetite. Other important factors taken into account when managing the capital position are the expectations and requirements of external stakeholders (such as regulators, investors, shareholders, rating agencies).

The capital ratios of the Bank and the Group are continuously kept above the prescribed and defined rates. In addition to the minimum prescribed capital requirements under Pillar I (P1R) and Pillar II (P2R), the Bank and the Group also maintain the capital requirements all prescribed capital buffers.

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Regulatory capital:				
<i>Tier 1 capital</i>				
<i>Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital</i>				
Issued share capital	481	481	481	481
Share premium	2	2	2	2
Retained earnings (excluding profit for the period)	101	71	49	24
Recognised profit	—	—	—	—
Legal, statutory and other reserves	23	23	22	22
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Deductions, in accordance with the CNB regulations:				
Intangible assets	(31)	(28)	(31)	(28)
Value adjustment due to prudent valuations	—	(1)	—	(1)
Goodwill	(4)	(4)	—	—
Shortfall of value adjustments for credit risk in relation to expected losses under the IRB approach	(6)	—	(6)	—
Securitized positions	(9)	(12)	(9)	(12)
Deductions for investments in banks and financial institutions	(7)	(1)	(7)	(1)
Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures	(5)	(7)	(5)	(7)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	543	521	494	477
Additional TIER 1 capital	40	40	40	40
Tier 2 capital	64	60	64	60
Total Own Funds	647	621	598	577
Total risk-weighted assets	3,271	2,950	3,106	2,812
Hereof:				
<i>Credit risk, counterparty and dilution risks and free deliveries</i>	2,797	2,507	2,637	2,387
<i>Position, foreign exchange and commodities risk</i>	24	15	24	15
<i>Operational risk</i>	434	419	429	401
<i>Credit valuation adjustment</i>	16	9	16	9
Capital adequacy ratio	19.78 %	21.06 %	19.26 %	20.52 %

In 2025, the capital adequacy ratio of the Group and the Bank was above the prescribed minimum.

(53) Key business indicators

Key business indicators are given in table below:

in EUR million / %	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost/income ratio	57.09 %	53.69 %	51.13 %	48.64 %
Cost/income ratio*	55.86 %	51.54 %	— %	— %
Effective tax rate (ETR)	19.82 %	18.10 %	17.70 %	17.27 %
Loan/deposits ratio	64.78 %	69.06 %	61.42 %	65.72 %
Net interest margin	2.59 %	2.71 %	2.60 %	2.72 %
Non-performing exposure (NPE)	137	133	134	130
Non-performing loans (NPL)	137	133	134	130
Non-performing exposure ratio	1.78 %	1.91 %	1.85 %	1.99 %
Non-performing loans ratio	2.38 %	2.50 %	2.41 %	2.52 %
Non-performing exposure coverage ratio	54.74 %	56.39 %	55.22 %	56.15 %
Non-performing loans coverage ratio	54.74 %	56.39 %	55.22 %	56.15 %
Operating result	89	95	93	91
Operating income	296	298	266	257
Provisioning ratio**	0.13 %	0.09 %	0.13 %	0.09 %
Provisioning ratio (loans to customers)	0.21 %	0.14 %	0.22 %	0.14 %
Return on assets (ROA before tax)	1.44 %	1.62 %	1.56 %	1.64 %
Return on assets (ROA after tax)	1.16 %	1.33 %	1.29 %	1.35 %
Return on equity (ROE before tax)	17.65 %	19.41 %	19.52 %	19.84 %
Return on equity (ROE after tax)	14.15 %	15.90 %	16.06 %	16.41 %
Return on risk-adjusted capital (RORAC)	25.50 %	30.25 %	— %	— %
Common equity tier 1 ratio	16.59 %	17.67 %	15.90 %	16.96 %
Leverage ratio	7.15 %	7.69 %	6.73 %	7.26 %
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	3,271	2,950	3,106	2,812
Tier 1 ratio	17.81 %	19.02 %	17.19 %	18.38 %
Total capital ratio	19.78 %	21.06 %	19.26 %	20.52 %

*Excluding expenses for insurance contract liabilities and repayment of pension contracts and income from premium on pension insurance contracts

**Includes financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Cost/income ratio - is an economic metric and shows the company's costs in relation to its income. The ratio gives a clear view of operational efficiency. Banks use the cost/income ratio as an efficiency measure for steering the bank and for easily comparing its efficiency with other financial institutions. General administrative expenses in relation to operating income are calculated for the cost/income ratio. General administrative expenses comprise staff expenses, other administrative expenses and depreciation/amortization of intangible and tangible fixed assets. Operating income comprises net interest income, dividend income, current income from investments in associates, net fee and commission income, net trading income and fair value result, net gains/losses from hedge accounting and other net operating income.

Effective tax rate (ETR) - relation of income tax expense to profit before tax. The effective tax rate differs from the company's jurisdictional tax rate due to many accounting factors and enables a better comparison among companies. The effective tax rate of a company is the average rate at which its pre-tax profits are taxed. It is calculated by dividing total tax expense (income taxes) by profit before tax.

Loan/deposits ratio - indicates a bank's ability to refinance its loans by deposits rather than wholesale funding. It is calculated with loans to non-financial corporations and households in relation to deposits from non-financial corporations and households.

Net interest margin - is used for external comparison with other banks as well as an internal profitability measurement of products and segments. It is calculated with net interest income set in relation to average interest-bearing assets (total assets less investments in subsidiaries and associates, tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets, tax assets and other assets).

Non-performing exposure (NPE) - contains all non-performing loans and debt securities according to the applicable definition of the EBA document Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on Supervisory Reporting (Forbearance and non-performing exposures).

Non-performing loans (NPL) - contains all non-performing loans according to the applicable definition of the EBA document Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on Supervisory Reporting (Forbearance and non-performing exposures).

NPE ratio - is an economic ratio to demonstrate the proportion of non-performing loans and debt securities in relation to the entire loan portfolio of customers and banks, and debt securities. The ratio reflects the quality of the loan portfolio of the bank and provides an indicator for the performance of the bank's credit risk management.

NPL ratio - is an economic ratio to demonstrate the proportion of non-performing loans in relation to the entire loan portfolio to customers and banks. The ratio reflects the quality of the loan portfolio of the bank and provides an indicator for the performance of the bank's credit risk management.

NPE coverage ratio - describes to which extent, non-performing loans and debt securities have been covered by impairments (Stage 3) thus expressing also the ability of a bank to absorb losses from its NPE. It is calculated with impairment losses on loans to customers and banks and on debt securities set in relation to non-performing loans to customers and banks and debt securities.

NPL coverage ratio - describes to which extent non-performing loans have been covered by impairments (Stage 3) thus expressing also the ability of a bank to absorb losses from its NPL. It is calculated with impairment losses on loans to customers and banks set in relation to non-performing loans to customers and banks.

Operating result - is used to describe the operative performance of a bank for the reporting period. It consists of operating income less general administrative expenses.

Operating income - is primarily income components of the ongoing business operations (before impairment). It comprises net interest income, dividend income, current income from investments in associates, net fee and commission income, net trading income and fair value result, net gains/losses from hedge accounting and other net operating income.

Provisioning ratio - is an indicator for development of risk costs and provisioning policy of an enterprise. It is computed by dividing impairment or reversal of impairment on financial assets by average amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Provisioning ratio (loans to customers) - is an indicator for development of risk costs and provisioning policy of an enterprise. It is computed by dividing impairment or reversal of impairment on financial assets (loans to customers) by average amount of customer loans (category: loans and advances to customers).

Return on assets (ROA before / after tax) - is a profitability ratio and measures how efficiently a company can manage its assets to produce profits during a period. It is computed by dividing profit before tax/after tax by average assets.

Return on equity (ROE before / after tax) - provides a profitability measure for both management and investors by expressing the profit for the period as presented in the income statement as a percentage of the respective underlying (either equity or total asset). Return on equity demonstrates the profitability of the bank on the capital invested by its shareholders and thus the success of their investment. Return on equity is a useful measure to easily compare the profitability of a bank with other financial institutions. Return on the total equity including non-controlling interests, i.e. profit before tax respectively after tax in relation to average equity on the statement of financial position. Average equity is calculated on month-end figures including non-controlling interests and does not include current year profit.

Return on risk-adjusted capital (RORAC) - ratio of a risk-adjusted performance management and shows the yield on the risk adjusted capital (economic capital). The return on risk-adjusted capital is computed by dividing consolidated profit by the risk adjusted capital (i.e. average economic capital). This capital requirement is calculated within the economic capital model for credit, market and operational risk.

Common equity tier 1 ratio - Common equity tier 1 as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets (RWA) according to CRR/CRD IV regulation.

Leverage ratio - The ratio of tier 1 capital to all exposures on and off the statement of financial position insofar as they are not deducted when determining the capital measurand. The calculation is in accordance with the methodology set out in CRD IV.

Total risk-weighted assets (RWA) - Risk-weighted assets (credit risk, CVA risk) including market risk and operational risk.

Tier 1 ratio - Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets (RWA).

Total capital ratio - Total capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets (RWA).

(54) Events after reporting period

The conflict in the Middle East has increased uncertainty regarding the availability and price of energy resources on global markets. Volatility in financial markets has risen, and uncertainty related to economic activities—and thus the overall banking operations—has increased. The Bank is monitoring the situation and will take measures as needed, having anticipated the consequences for the Bank's operations. At the end of February 2026, the Bank's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) stood at 268.70%, compared to the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%.

The Bank's management cannot assess future developments in the war-affected area, nor the depth and duration of restrictions on the trade of goods, services, and capital with direct and indirect participants in the war, nor can it estimate the impact on demand for financial products and services. Under conditions of increased uncertainty, the Bank is carefully monitoring changes in financial market liquidity and movements in the Bank's portfolios. Measures will be implemented as necessary to maintain business stability.

The Bank has no direct business activities, credit exposures, or operational dependencies in the affected countries; therefore, no significant direct financial effects are expected.

(55) Approval of the financial statements

Annual Report of the Bank and the Group are approved by the Management Board of the Bank on March 31, 2026.

Signed on behalf of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.

Liana Keserić,
President of the Management Board

Ante Odak,
Member of the Management Board

Višnja Božinović,
Member of the Management Board

Thomas Matejka,
Member of the Management Board



➤ Appendix I - Supplementary reports for the Croatian National Bank (unaudited)

Pursuant to the Croatian Accounting Law (Official Gazette 85/24 and 145/24) the Croatian National Bank issued the Decision on the structure and content of annual financial statements of credit institutions (Official Gazette 80/25). The following tables present financial statements (schedules) prepared in accordance with the above mentioned Decisions.

Statement of financial position (Balance sheet) - unaudited

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets				
1 Cash and balances with central banks	1,542	1,515	1,542	1,515
2 Treasury bills and other short-term securities eligible for refinancing with central banks (2.1 + 2.2)	222	173	222	173
2.1 (a) Treasury bills and similar securities	95	3	95	3
2.2 (b) Other short-term securities	127	170	127	170
3 Loans and advances to credit institutions (3.1 + 3.2)	453	266	453	265
3.1 (a) On demand	11	13	11	13
3.2 (b) Other loans and advances	442	253	442	252
4 Loans and advances to customers	3,861	3,602	3,681	3,445
5 Debt securities, including fixed-income securities (5.1 + 5.2)	1,465	1,211	1,465	1,211
5.1 (a) Issued by government bodies	1,403	1,146	1,403	1,146
5.2 (b) Other debt securities	62	65	62	65
6 Equity instruments and other variable-yield securities	2	3	2	3
7 Participating interests	—	—	—	—
8 Investments in subsidiaries	42	40	34	27
9 Intangible assets	60	55	57	52
10 Tangible assets (10.1 + 10.2)	130	125	102	102
10.1 (a) Property, plant and equipment	130	125	102	102
10.2 (b) Investment property	—	—	—	—
11 Tax assets (11.1 + 11.2)	13	14	12	13
11.1 (a) Current tax assets	3	—	3	—
11.2 (b) Deferred tax assets	10	14	9	13
12 Other assets	38	41	23	39
13 Prepayments and accrued income	3	3	3	3
14 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	3	1	3	1
15 TOTAL ASSETS (1 to 14)	7,834	7,049	7,599	6,849

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Liabilities				
16 Liabilities to credit institutions (16.1 + 16.2)	181	137	27	58
16.1 (a) On demand	12	23	12	23
16.2 (b) With agreed maturity date or notice period	169	114	15	35
17 Liabilities to customers (17.1 + 17.2)	6,175	5,419	6,146	5,354
17.1 (a) Secured deposits (17.1.1 + 17.1.2)	5,654	5,002	5,654	5,002
17.1.1 (aa) On demand	4,193	3,879	4,193	3,879
17.1.2 (ab) With agreed maturity date or notice period	1,461	1,123	1,461	1,123
17.2 (b) Other liabilities to customers (17.2.1 + 17.2.2)	521	417	492	352
17.2.1 (ba) On demand	105	95	120	106
17.2.2 (bb) With agreed maturity date or notice period	416	322	372	246
18 Debt securities issued	514	518	514	518
19 Other liabilities	76	99	72	97
20 Accruals and deferred income	6	7	6	7
21 Provisions (21.1 + 21.2)	88	97	88	95
21.1 (a) Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	—	—	—	—
21.2 (b) Other provisions	88	97	88	95
22 Tax liabilities (22.1 + 22.2)	—	2	—	2
22.1 (a) Current tax liabilities	—	2	—	2
22.2 (b) Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	—
23 Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	—	—	—	—
24 Subordinated liabilities	61	61	61	61
Equity				
25 Capital (25.1 + 25.2)	481	481	481	481
25.1 (a) Paid-in capital	481	481	481	481
25.2 (b) Called-up unpaid capital	—	—	—	—
26 Share premium	2	2	2	2
27 Other equity items	40	40	40	40
28 (-) Treasury shares	—	—	—	—
29 Reserves (29.1 + 29.2 + 29.3 + 29.4)	23	23	22	22
29.1 (a) Legal reserves	24	24	23	23
29.2 (b) Statutory reserves	—	—	—	—
29.3 (c) Reserves for treasury shares	—	—	—	—
29.4 (d) Other reserves	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
30 Revaluation reserves	—	—	—	—
31 Accumulated other comprehensive income	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
32 Retained earnings	100	71	49	24
33 Profit or loss for the current year	89	95	93	91
34 Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—
35 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (16 to 34)	7,834	7,049	7,599	6,849
Off-balance sheet items				
36 Loan commitments	1,189	1,051	1,122	1,016
37 Financial guarantees given	206	235	206	235
38 Other commitments	552	513	553	515
39 TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS (36 to 38)	1,947	1,799	1,881	1,766

Income Statement - unaudited

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
1 Interest income and similar income	301	315	291	306
1.1 of which: income from fixed-income securities	50	39	50	39
2 Interest expense and similar expenses	(115)	(134)	(109)	(129)
3 Income from securities (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)	2	9	9	8
3.1 (a) income from shares and other variable-yield securities	—	—	—	—
3.2 (b) income from participating interests	—	—	—	—
3.3 (c) income from shares in affiliated undertakings	2	9	9	8
4 Fee and commission income	103	100	103	100
5 Fee and commission expenses	(47)	(42)	(47)	(42)
6 Net profit or loss from financial activities	1	11	1	11
7 Other operating income	19	13	12	3
7.1 of which: gains and losses arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	—	—	—	—
8 General administrative expenses (8.1 + 8.2)	(135)	(129)	(128)	(119)
8.1 (a) staff costs	(64)	(59)	(61)	(56)
8.2 (b) other administrative expenses	(71)	(70)	(67)	(63)
9 Impairment or reversal of impairment of intangible and tangible assets	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
10 Other operating expenses	(8)	(4)	(6)	(3)
11 Provisions or reversal of provisions (11.1 + 11.2)	(7)	(16)	(8)	(16)
11.1 (a) provisions for liabilities and charges	(1)	(6)	(1)	(6)
11.2 (b) other provisions	(6)	(10)	(7)	(10)
12 Impairment or reversal of impairment of loans and advances	(9)	(5)	(9)	(6)
13 Impairment or reversal of impairment of securities and participating interests and shares in affiliated undertakings	6	—	6	—
14 Profit or loss before tax from continuing operations (1. - 2. + 3. + 4. - 5. + 6. + 7. - 8. - 9. - 10. - 11. - 12. - 13.)	109	115	113	110
15 Income tax expense or income relating to continuing operations	(20)	(20)	(20)	(19)
16 Profit or loss after tax from continuing operations (14. - 15.)	89	95	93	91
17 Profit or loss before tax from discontinued operations	—	(20)	—	—
18 Income tax expense or income relating to discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
19 Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations (17. - 18.)	—	—	—	—
20 Profit or loss for the year (16. + 19.)	89	95	93	91
21 Attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—
22 Attributable to owners of the parent company	89	95	93	91

Statement of comprehensive income - unaudited

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
1 Profit or (-) loss for the year	89	95	93	91
2 Other comprehensive income (3. + 15.)	1	3	1	3
3 Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (from 4. to 10. + 13 + 14)	—	—	—	—
4 Tangible assets	—	—	—	—
5 Intangible assets	—	—	—	—
6 Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans	—	—	—	—
7 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	—	—	—	—
8 Share of other recognised income and expense of entities accounted for using the equity method	—	—	—	—
9 Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
10 Gains or (-) losses from hedge accounting of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	—	—	—	—
11 Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedged item)	—	—	—	—
12 Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedging instrument)	—	—	—	—
13 Fair value changes of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in their credit risk	—	—	—	—
14 Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	—	—	—	—
15 Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (from 16. to 23.)	1	3	1	3
16 Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)	—	—	—	—
17 Foreign currency exchange	—	—	—	—
18 Reserve for Cash flow hedges effective (portion)	—	—	—	—
19 Hedging instruments (not designated elements)	—	—	—	—
20 Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive Income	2	4	2	4
21 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	—	—	—	—
22 Share of other recognised income and expense of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	—	—	—	—
23 Income tax relating to items that may be reclassifies to profit or (-) loss	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
24 Total comprehensive income for the year (1. + 2.)	90	98	94	94
25 Attributable to minority interest (non-controlling interest)	—	—	—	—
26 Attributable to owners of the parent	90	98	94	94

Statement of cash flows - indirect method (unaudited)

in EUR million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Operating activities under indirect method				
9 Profit/(loss) before tax	109	115	112	110
Adjustments:				
10 Impairment losses	16	21	17	22
11 Depreciation and amortization	22	21	19	18
12 Unrealised (gains)/losses on securities at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	(11)	(1)	(11)
13 (Gains)/losses from sale of tangible assets	—	—	—	—
14 Other non cash items	(202)	(184)	(204)	(179)
Changes in assets and liabilities due to operating activities				
15 Deposits with the Croatian National Bank	—	—	—	—
16 Deposits with banking institutions and loans to financial institutions	(8)	(248)	(8)	(250)
17 Loans and advances to other clients	(261)	(64)	(236)	(52)
18 Securities and other financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
19 Securities and other financial instruments held for trading	(64)	(40)	(64)	(40)
20 Securities and other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss which are not actively traded	48	32	48	32
21 Securities and other financial instruments mandatorily at FVTPL	1	5	1	5
22 Securities and other financial instruments at amortized cost	—	—	—	—
23 Other assets from operating activities	(12)	5	(1)	4
24 Deposits from financial institutions	(7)	1	(7)	1
25 Transaction accounts of other clients	977	(81)	223	(82)
26 Savings deposits of other clients	84	16	99	16
27 Time deposits of other clients	463	207	463	202
28 Derivative financial liabilities and other traded liabilities	(11)	14	(11)	14
29 Other liabilities	(23)	(18)	(26)	(16)
30 Interest received	265	274	254	275
31 Dividend received	—	—	—	—
32 Interest paid	(108)	(137)	(108)	(131)
33 (Income tax paid)	(22)	(34)	(21)	(33)
34 Net inflow/(outflow) of cash from operating activities (from 1. to 33.)	1,266	(106)	549	(95)
Investing activities				
35 Cash receipts from/(payments to acquire) tangible and intangible assets	(34)	(26)	(25)	(25)
36 Cash receipts from the disposal of/(payments for the investment in) subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	—	—	—	—
37 Cash receipts from sales of/(cash payments to acquire) securities and other investment securities	(298)	(108)	(298)	(106)
38 Dividends received	8	8	9	8
39 Other receipts/(payments) from investing activities	40	30	39	30
40 Net cash flow from investing activities (from 35. to 39.)	(284)	(96)	(275)	(93)
Financing activities				
41 Net increase/(decrease) in loans received from financing activities	(703)	98	5	84
42 Net increase/(decrease) of debt securities issued	(7)	—	(7)	—
43 Net increase/(decrease) of Tier 2 capital instruments	—	—	—	—
44 Increase of share capital	—	—	—	—
45 (Dividends paid)	(60)	(71)	(60)	(71)
46 Other receipts/(payments) from financing activities	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
47 Net cash flow from financing activities (from 41. to 46.)	(775)	22	(67)	8
48 Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (34. + 40. + 47.)	207	(180)	207	(180)
49 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,545	1,725	1,545	1,725
50 Effect of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(1)	—	(1)	—
51 Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (48. + 49. + 50.)	1,751	1,545	1,751	1,545

Statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

GROUP														
2025														
in EUR million	Share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than share capital	Other items of equity	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent	Interim dividends	Non-controlling interest		Total
												Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	
Opening balance [before restatement]	481	2	40	—	(3)	71	—	23	—	95	—	—	—	709
1 Correction of errors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Changes of accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opening balance [current period] (1 + 2 + 3)	481	2	40	—	(3)	71	—	23	—	95	—	—	—	709
5 Issuance of ordinary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Issuance of preference shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Issuance of other equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Exercise of expiration of other equity instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Conversion of debt to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Capital reduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(60)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(60)
12 Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Transfer between equity components	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	(95)	—	—	—	(6)
17 Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Share based payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Other increase or (-) decrease of equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	90
Closing balance [current period] (from 4 to 20)	481	2	40	—	(2)	100	—	23	—	89	—	—	—	733

Appendix I - Supplementary reports for the Croatian National Bank

GROUP															
2024															
in EUR million	Share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than share capital	Other items of equity	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent	Interim dividends	Non-controlling interest		Total	
												lated other comprehensive	Other items		
1	Opening balance [before restatement]	481	2	40	—	(6)	41	—	23	—	105	—	—	—	686
2	Correction of errors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Changes of accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Opening balance [current period] (1 + 2 + 3)	481	2	40	—	(6)	41	—	23	—	105	—	—	—	686
5	Issuance of ordinary shares											—	—	—	—
6	Issuance of preference shares											—	—	—	—
7	Issuance of other equity instruments											—	—	—	—
8	Exercise of expiration of other equity instruments issued											—	—	—	—
9	Conversion of debt to equity											—	—	—	—
10	Capital reduction											—	—	—	—
11	Dividends						(70)					—	—	—	(70)
12	Purchase of treasury shares											—	—	—	—
13	Sale or cancelation of treasury shares											—	—	—	—
14	Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability											—	—	—	—
15	Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity											—	—	—	—
16	Transfer between equity components						100				(105)	—	—	—	(5)
17	Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combination											—	—	—	—
18	Share based payments											—	—	—	—
19	Other increase or (-) decrease of equity											—	—	—	—
20	Total comprehensive income for the year					3					95	—	—	—	98
21	Closing balance [current period] (from 4 to 20)	481	2	40	—	(3)	71	—	23	—	95	—	—	—	709

Appendix I - Supplementary reports for the Croatian National Bank

BANK														
2025														
in EUR million	Share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than share capital	Other items of equity	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent	Interim dividends	Non-controlling interest		Total
												lated other comprehensive	Other items	
1	Opening balance [before restatement]													
2	481	2	40	—	(3)	24	—	22	—	91	—	—	—	657
3	Correction of errors													
3	Changes of accounting policies													
4	Opening balance [current period] (1 + 2 + 3)													
5	481	2	40	—	(3)	24	—	22	—	91	—	—	—	657
5	Issuance of ordinary shares													
6	Issuance of preference shares													
7	Issuance of other equity instruments													
8	Exercise of expiration of other equity instruments issued													
9	Conversion of debt to equity													
10	Capital reduction													
11	Dividends													
12	Purchase of treasury shares													
13	Sale or cancelation of treasury shares													
14	Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability													
15	Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity													
16	Transfer between equity components													
17	Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combination													
18	Share based payments													
19	Other increase or (-) decrease of equity													
20	Total comprehensive income for the year													
21	Closing balance [current period] (from 4 to 20)													
21	481	2	40	—	(2)	49	—	22	—	93	—	—	—	685

Appendix I - Supplementary reports for the Croatian National Bank

BANK															
2024															
in EUR million	Share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than share capital	Other items of equity	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent	Interim dividends	Non-controlling interest		Total	
												lated other comprehensive	Other items		
1	Opening balance [before restatement]	481	2	40	—	(6)	4	—	22	—	96	—	—	—	639
2	Correction of errors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Changes of accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Opening balance [current period] (1 + 2 + 3)	481	2	40	—	(6)	4	—	22	—	96	—	—	—	639
5	Issuance of ordinary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Issuance of preference shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Issuance of other equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Exercise of expiration of other equity instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Conversion of debt to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Capital reduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(71)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(71)
12	Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Sale or cancelation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Transfer between equity components	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	(96)	—	—	—	(5)
17	Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Share based payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Other increase or (-) decrease of equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	94
21	Closing balance [current period] (from 4 to 20)	481	2	40	—	(3)	24	—	22	—	91	—	—	—	657

➤ Appendix II – Reconciliation of the statutory financial statements with the supplementary reports for the Croatian National Bank (unaudited)

Statement of financial position

- The difference in total assets and total liabilities at the consolidated level relates to other consolidating companies, which, according to the CNB Decision, are consolidated using the equity method.
- In statements under the CNB Decision, the item "Cash and balances with central banks" includes the overnight deposit with the central bank, while in report according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) they are presented within position "Loans and advances to banks".
- The positions "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", "Investment securities measured at amortised cost", and "Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income" are presented as separate items in IFRS reports, while in reports under the CNB Decision they are shown within separate categories, including "Treasury bills and other short-term securities eligible for refinancing with central banks", "Debt securities, including fixed-income securities", "Equity instruments and other variable-yield securities", and "Other assets".
- The item "Derivatives - hedge accounting" is presented separately in IFRS reports, while in reports under the CNB Decision it is included under "Other assets".
- The position "Loans and advances to customers" differs between IFRS report and report prepared in accordance with the CNB Decision. Under the CNB Decision, this position includes fees and other receivables measured at amortised cost, whereas under IFRS these are presented under "Other assets". Furthermore, changes in the fair value of hedging instruments in interest rate risk hedging are included in IFRS under "Loans and advances to customers", while under the CNB Decision they are presented under "Other assets".
- The positions "Right-of-use assets", "Property and equipment", "Investment property", and "Property and equipment under operating leases" are presented separately in IFRS reports, while in reports under the CNB Decision they are included under "Tangible assets".
- The item "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" is presented separately in IFRS reports, while in reports under the CNB Decision it is included under "Other liabilities".
- The items "Deposits from companies and other similar entities", "Deposits from individuals", and "Borrowings" are presented separately in IFRS reports, while in reports under the CNB Decision they are included under "Liabilities to customers". Additionally, changes in the fair value of hedging instruments in interest rate risk hedging are included in IFRS under "Deposits from individuals", while under the CNB Decision they are presented under "Other liabilities".
- In the schedules according to the CNB Decision, other long-term benefits for employees are stated in the item "Provisions", while in the IFRS report they are reported within item "Other liabilities".

Income statement

- In the IFRS statement changes in contractual cash flows are disclosed in Interest income, while according to the CNB Decision they are presented in "Other operating income".
- Dividend income stated in the schedules prepared in accordance with the CNB Decision was generated from the company which is not fully consolidated under the CNB Decision, whereas in IFRS report it must be consolidated and consequently eliminated.
- The items "Net (loss) from financial instruments at fair value", "Net gain on trading and foreign exchange differences from translation of monetary assets and liabilities" and "Net (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss" are presented separately in IFRS reports, while under the CNB Decision they are included under "Net profit or loss from financial activities" and "Other operating income".

- The items "General administrative expenses", "Impairment or reversal of impairment of intangible and tangible assets", and "Other operating expenses" are presented separately under the CNB Decision, while in IFRS reports they are included within "Operating expenses" and "Depreciation and amortisation".
- In the schedules prepared in accordance with the CNB Decision, income from previous period interest written down is reported in „Impairment or reversal of impairment of loans and advances“, whereas in the IFRS statements they increase the item „Interest income“.

Statement of changes in equity

- Item Other reserves in the statement prepared according to the CNB Decision consists of the capital and legal reserves, and in the IFRS, these items are disclosed separately.

Statement of cash flows

- The difference between the positions of Statement of cash flows on a consolidated basis relates to companies that are not part of prudential consolidation, which are consolidated using the equity method.

>Supplementary financial statement expressed in USD (unaudited)

Supplementary financial statements of the Group and Bank are given only for illustration and not represent part of the audited financial statements. Statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income reported in the audited financial statements, are translated into USD using the following exchange rates at each year end:

31 December 2025 **31 December 2024**
1 USD = EUR 1.1757 1 USD = EUR 1.0444

Statement of financial position (unaudited)

in USD million	GROUP		BANK	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets				
Cash and current accounts with banks	672	342	672	340
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	313	251	36	25
Derivatives - hedge accounting	23	30	23	30
Placements with and loans to other banks	1,673	1,518	1,673	1,519
Loans and advances to customers	4,525	3,746	4,316	3,582
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	1,945	1,361	1,880	1,303
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	71	122	71	122
Investments in subsidiaries	—	—	40	29
Property and equipment	113	100	112	98
Investment property	18	15	—	—
Property and equipment within operating lease	34	25	—	—
Right of use assets	7	6	7	7
Intangible assets	72	58	67	54
Other assets	45	36	22	28
Non-current assets held for sale	3	1	4	1
Deferred tax assets	12	15	11	14
Total assets	9,526	7,626	8,934	7,152
Liabilities from continuing operations				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	26	33	22	30
Deposits from banks	27	32	27	32
Deposits from companies and other similar entities	3,351	2,478	3,392	2,504
Deposits from individuals	3,635	2,946	3,635	2,946
Borrowings	437	340	204	178
Debt securities issued	604	541	604	541
Provisions for liabilities and charges	98	96	98	94
Tax liabilities	—	2	—	2
Lease liabilities	7	6	7	7
Other liabilities	100	87	67	68
Insurance contract liabilities	307	261	—	—
Subordinated liabilities	72	64	72	64
Total liabilities	8,664	6,886	8,128	6,466
Equity				
Share capital	566	502	566	502
Share premium	2	2	2	2
Additional TIER 1 capital	47	42	47	42
Capital reserve	—	—	—	—
Legal reserve	27	24	26	23
Fair value reserve	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Retained earnings	222	173	167	120
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	862	740	806	686
Total liabilities and equity	9,526	7,626	8,934	7,152

Supplementary financial statement expressed in USD
(all amounts are shown in USD millions)

Statement of comprehensive income (unaudited)

in USD million	GROUP		BANK	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	308	279	294	268
Other interest income	53	56	47	51
Interest expense	(134)	(140)	(127)	(135)
Net interest income	227	195	214	184
Fee and commission income	149	127	121	104
Fee and commission expense	(56)	(45)	(54)	(44)
Net fee and commission income	93	82	67	60
Net (loss) / gain from financial instruments at fair value	(9)	6	(6)	4
Net gain on trading and foreign exchange differences from translation of monetary assets and liabilities	18	3	18	3
Net losses from hedge accounting	(5)	—	—	—
Other operating income	25	40	25	15
Net trading and other income	29	49	37	22
Net operating income	349	326	318	266
Operating expenses	(172)	(160)	(138)	(112)
Depreciation	(27)	(23)	(22)	(19)
Impairment losses	(11)	(6)	(11)	(6)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(8)	(17)	(9)	(17)
Profit before tax	131	120	138	112
Income tax expense	(26)	(22)	(24)	(20)
Profit for the year	105	98	114	92
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Change in fair value of equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax and realised amounts	—	—	—	—
Items that are or maybe reclassified to profit or loss				
Change in fair value of debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax and realised amounts	1	3	1	3
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	1	3	1	3
Total comprehensive income for the year	106	101	115	95
Profit for the year				
Attributable to:				
- Owners of the parent	104	98		
Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the parent	29	27		
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the parent	29	27		

> Adresses

Branch network in Croatia

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. Head office
Radnička cesta 43
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 981

Magazinska cesta 69
HR/10000 Zagreb
Tel: 01/4566 466
Tax: 01/4811 624
S.W.I.F.T.: RZBH HR2X
info@rba.hr
http://www.rba.hr
Osoba za kontakt: Iva Bakija,
Direktor ureda Uprave
Slavonska avenija 11d
(City Center one East)
Tel: 072 62 62 62

BRANCH NETWORK

Zagreb
Dankovečka 1
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 935

Trg Ivana Kukuljevića 9
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 886

Froudeova 11
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 856

Trg Petra Preradovića 3
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 850

Ulica grada Vukovara 37b
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/6324 051

Ilica 253
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 993

Ulica SR Njemačke 8
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 937

Jurišićeva 9
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 960

Vlaška 120
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 931

Lanište 26
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 833

Bjelovar
Trg Eugena Kvaternika 9,
43000 Bjelovar
Tel: 043/343 500
Fax: 043/343 535

Magazinska 69
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 838

Čakovec
Trg Eugena Kvaternika 1,
40000 Čakovec
Tel: 040/640 600
Fax: 040/640 644

Pakoštanska 3a
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 980

Petrinjska 59
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4566 481

Dubrovnik
Vukovarska 17,
20000 Dubrovnik
Tel: 020/320 500
Fax: 020/320 546

Ivanić Grad
Savska 39,
10310 Ivanić Grad
Tel: 01/6174 925
Fax: 01/4604 879

Jastrebarsko
Ulica Franje Tuđmana 43,
10450 Jastrebarsko
Tel: 01/6174 780
Fax: 01/4604 855

Karlovac
Trg Milana Sufflaya 1,
47000 Karlovac
Tel: 047/547 500
Fax: 047/547 540

Koprivnica
Trg mladosti 16a,
48000 Koprivnica
Tel: 048/248 500
Fax: 048/248 530

Ludbreg
Ulica kardinala Franje
Kuharića 14,
42230 Ludbreg
Tel: 042/242 700
Fax: 042/242 710

Makarska
Trg Hrpina 5,
21300 Makarska
Tel: 021/521 200
Fax: 021/521 220

Metković
Splitska 2,
20350 Metković
Tel: 020/320 600
Fax: 020/320 615

Osijek
Trg Ante Starčevića 1,
31000 Osijek
Tel: 031/531 550
Fax: 031/531 570

Ulica hrvatske republike 14,
31000 Osijek
Tel: 031/531 500
Fax: 031/531 535

Poreč
Karla Huguesa 4,
52440 Poreč
Tel: 052/652 740
Fax: 052/652 755

Požega
Ulica Kamenita vrata 1,
34000 Požega
Tel: 034/434 500
Fax: 01/434 520

Prelog
Glavna ulica 26,
40323 Prelog
Tel: 040/640 500
Fax: 040/640 525

Pula
Ciscuttijeva 1,
52100 Pula
Tel: 052/652 660
Fax: 052/652 690

43. istarske divizije 2,
52100 Pula
Tel: 052/652 600
Fax: 052/652 651

Rijeka

Đure Šporera 2,
51000 Rijeka
Tel: 051/851 500

Riva 16,
51000 Rijeka
Tel: 051/851 601

Rovinj

Trg brodogradilišta 1,
52210 Rovinj T
Tel: 052/652 700
Fax: 052/652 715

Samobor

Perkovčeva 36,
10430 Samobor
Tel: 01/5575 550
Fax: 01/4604 972

Sesvete

Zagrebačka cesta 6,
10360 Sesvete
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 939

Sisak

Stjepana i Antuna Radića 32,
44000 Sisak
Tel: 044/844 556
Fax: 044/844 587

Slavonski brod

Trg pobjede 7,
35000 Slavonski Brod
Tel: 035/235 050
Fax: 035/235 080

Andrije Štampara 29,
35000 Slavonski Brod

Split

Kvaternikova 32,
21000 Split
Tel: 021/521 000
Fax: 01/521 030

Ul. Domovinskog rata 29b,
21000 Split
Tel: 021/521 100
Fax: 021/521 163

Ulica Ruđera Boškovića 13,
21000 Split
Tel: 021/521 060
Fax: 021/521 090

Solin

Kralja Zvonimira 87 A
21210 Solin
Tel: 091/521 040

Sveti Ivan Zelina

Bocakova 2D,
10380 Sveti Ivan Zelina
Tel: 01/5575 030
Fax: 01/4604 956

Šibenik

Trg Dražena Petrovića 9,
22000 Šibenik
Tel: 022/222 000
Fax: 022/222 025

Trogir

Ulica kneza Trpimira 9,
21220 Trogir
Tel: 021/521 170
Fax: 021/521 180

Umag

Ulica 1. svibnja 4,
2470 Umag
Tel: 052/652 720
Fax: 052/652 735

Varaždin

Petra Preradovića 17,
42000 Varaždin
Tel: 042/242 600
Fax: 042/242 650

Zagrebačka 13,
42000 Varaždin
Tel: 042/242 520
Fax: 042/242 545

Velika Gorica

Zagrebačka 44,
10410 Velika Gorica
Tel: 072 62 62 62
Fax: 01/4604 953

Vinkovci

Trg dr. Franje Tuđmana 2,
32100 Vinkovci
Tel: 032/432 500
Fax: 032/432 535

Virovitica

Ljudevita Gaja 2,
33000 Virovitica
Tel: 033/833 500
Fax: 033/833 530

Vukovar

Ulica dr. Franje
Tuđmana 12,
32000 Vukovar
Tel: 032/432 400
Fax: 032/432 425

Zabok

Matije Gupca 90,
49210 Zadok
Tel: 049/449 500
Fax: 049/449 520

Zadar

Ante Starčevića 5a,
23000 Zadar
Tel: 023/723 000
Fax: 023/723 030

Ulica bana Josipa
Jelačića 1,
23000 Zadar
Tel: 023/723 100
Fax: 023/723 155

Zaprešić

Ante Starčevića 11a,
10290 Zaprešić
Tel: 01/5575 450
Fax: 01/4604 930

RAIFFEISEN GROUP IN CROATIA

Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.

Magazinska cesta 69
HR/10000 Zagreb
Tel: 01/6595 000
Fax: 01/6595 050
<https://www.raiffeisen-leasing.hr/>

Raiffeisen društvo za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondovima d.d.

Petrinjska 59
HR/10000 Zagreb
Tel: 0800 0900
Fax: 01/6003 927
www.rmfm.hr

Raiffeisen mirovinsko osiguravajuće društvo d.o.o.

Magazinska cesta 69/2
HR/10000 Zagreb
Tel: 01/5581 720
Fax: 01/3091 127
www.rmod.hr

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE RAIFFEISEN GROUP

UNIQA osiguranje d.d.

Planinska 13a
HR/10000 Zagreb
Tel: 01/6324 200
www.uniqa.hr info@uniqa.hr

Addresses and contacts of Raiffeisen Bank International Group members

Raiffeisen Bank International AG

Austria

Am Stadtpark 9
1030 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-71 707-0
SWIFT/BIC: RZBATWW
www.rbinternational.com

CEE banking network

Albania

Raiffeisen Bank Sh.a.
Rruga "Tish Daija"
Kompleksi Kika 2
1000 Tirana
Tel: +355-4-23 81 381
SWIFT/BIC: SGSBALTX
www.raiffeisen.al

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Raiffeisen Bank d.d. BiH
Zmaja od Bosne bb
71000 Sarajevo
Tel: +387-33-75 50 10
SWIFT/BIC: RZBABA2S
www.raiffeisenbank.ba

Croatia

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.
Magazinska cesta 69
10000 Zagreb
Tel: +385-72-626 262
SWIFT/BIC: RZBHHR2X
www.rba.hr

Czech Republic

Raiffeisenbank a.s.
Hvězdova 1716/2b
14078 Prague 4
Tel: +420-412 440 000
SWIFT/BIC: RZBCCZPP
www.rb.cz

Hungary

Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.
Váci út 116-118
1133 Budapest
Tel: +36-80 488 588
SWIFT/BIC: UBRTHUHB
www.raiffeisen.hu

Kosovo

Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo J.S.C.
Robert Doll St. 99
10000 Pristina
Tel: +383-38-222 222
SWIFT/BIC: RBKOKPR
www.raiffeisen-kosovo.com

Romania

Raiffeisen Bank S.A.
FCC Building
Calea Floreasca 246D
014476 Bucharest
Tel: +40-21-30 610 00
SWIFT/BIC: RZBRROBU
www.raiffeisen.ro

Russia

AO Raiffeisenbank
Smolenskaya-Sennaya Sq. 28
119002 Moscow
Tel: +7-495-721 99 00
SWIFT/BIC: RZBMRUMM
www.raiffeisen.ru

Serbia

Raiffeisen banka a.d.
Beograd
Djordja Stanojevic 16
11070 Novi Beograd
Tel: +381-11-32 021 00
SWIFT/BIC: RZBSRSBG
www.raiffeisenbank.rs

Slovakia

Tatra banka, a.s.
Hodžovo námestie 3
81106 Bratislava 1
Tel: +421-2-59 19-1000
SWIFT/BIC: TATRSKBX
www.tatrabanka.sk

Ukraine

Raiffeisen Bank JSC
Generala Almazova Str., 4A
01011 Kiev
Tel: +38-044-490 8888
SWIFT: AVALUAUK
www.raiffeisen.ua

Leasing companies

Austria

Raiffeisen-Leasing
Gesellschaft m.b.H.
Mooslackengasse 12
1190 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-716 01-0
www.raiffeisen-leasing.at

Albania

Raiffeisen Leasing Sh.a.
"Komuna Parasit" street,
Building no. 1, Shk2. Ap.1-3,
1000 Tirana
Tel: +355-4-22 749 20
www.raiffeisen-leasing.al

Belarus

"Raiffeisen-Leasing" JLLC
V. Khoruzhey St. 31A
220002 Minsk
Tel: +375-17-28 9-9394
www.rl.by

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.
Sarajevo
Zmaja od Bosne bb.
71000 Sarajevo
Tel: +387-33-254 340
www.rlhb.ba

Croatia

Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.
Magazinska cesta 69
10000 Zagreb
Tel: +385-1-65 9-5000
www.raiffeisen-leasing.hr

Czech Republic

Raiffeisen-Leasing s.r.o.
Hvězdova 1716/2b
14000 Prague 4
Tel: +420-2-215 116 11
www.rl.cz

Hungary

Raiffeisen Corporate Lizing
Zrt.
Váci út 116-118
1133 Budapest
Tel: +36-1-486 5177
www.raiffeisenlizing.hu

Kosovo

Raiffeisen Leasing
Kosovo LLC
St. UÇK no. 222
10000 Pristina
Tel: +383-38-222 222-340
www.raiffeisenleasing-kosovo.com

Romania

Raiffeisen Leasing IFN S.A.
Calea Floreasca 246 C
014476 Bucharest
Tel: +40-21-30 644 44
www.raiffeisen-leasing.ro

Russia

OOO Raiffeisen-Leasing
Smolenskaya-Sennaya Sq. 28
119121 Moscow
Tel: +7-495-72 1-9980
www.raiffeisen-leasing.ru

Serbia

Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.
Djordja Stanojevic 16
11070 Novi Beograd
Tel: +381-11-220 7400
www.raiffeisen-leasing.rs

Slovakia

Tatra-Leasing s.r.o.
Hodžovo námestie 3
81106 Bratislava
Tel: +421-2-5919-5919
www.tatraleasing.sk

Slovenia

Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o.
Letališka cesta 29a
1000 Ljubljana
Tel: +386-8-281-6200
www.raiffeisen-leasing.si

Ukraine

LLC Raiffeisen Leasing
Pyrohov Str. 7-7b
Office 503, 01601 Kiev
Tel: +38-044-590 24 90
www.raiffeisen-leasing.com.ua

Branches and representative offices - Europe

Belgium

RBI Liaison Office Brussels
Rue de l'Industrie 26-38
1040 Brussels
Tel: +32 2 28968-56

France

RBI Representative
Office Paris
9 - 11 avenue Franklin D.
Roosevelt
75008 Paris
Tel: +33 (0) 1 45 61 27 00

Germany

RBI Frankfurt Branch
Wiesenhüttenplatz 26
60329 Frankfurt
Tel: +49-69-29 921 924

Poland

Raiffeisen Bank International
AG
(Spółka Akcyjna) Oddział w
Polsce
Plac Konesera 8
03-736 Warsaw
Tel: +48-22-5785602

Slovakia

RBI AG Slovak Branch
pobočka zahraničnej banky
Karadžičova 14
821 08 Bratislava
Tel: +421 2 57203040
<https://sk.rbinternational.com>

Sweden

RBI Representative Office
Nordic Countries
Drottninggatan 89, 14th
Floor
113 60 Stockholm
Tel: +46 73 091 05 89

Turkey

Raiffeisen Investment
Financial Advisory Services
Ltd. Co.
Bahtiyarlar Sok. No. 8 Etiler
34337 Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 287 10 80

United Kingdom

RBI London Branch
Tower 42, Leaf C 9th Floor
25 Old Broad Street
London EC2N 1HQ
Tel: +44-207-933-8000

Branches and representative offices - Asia

China

RBI Beijing Branch
Unit 700 (7th Floor),
Building No. 6
Jianguomenwai Dajie 21
100020 Beijing
Tel: +86-10-65 32-3388

India

RBI Representative Office
Mumbai
501, Kamla Hub,
Gulmohar Rd, Juhu
Mumbai 400049
Tel: +91-22-26 230 657

Korea

RBI Representative Office
Korea
#1809 (Jongno 1 ga,
Le Meilleur Jongno Town)
19, Jong-ro, Jongno-gu
Seoul 03157
Tel: +82-2-725-7951

Singapore

RBI Singapore Branch
50 Raffles Place
#31-03 Singapore Land
Tower
Singapore 048623
Tel: +65-63 05-6000

Vietnam

RBI Representative Office
Ho-Chi-Minh-City
35 Nguyen Hue Str.,
Harbour View Tower
Room 601A, 6th Floor, Dist. 1
Ho-Chi-Minh-City
Tel: +842-8-38 214 718,
+842-8-38 214 719

Selected subsidiaries Austria

Elevator Ventures Beteiligungs GmbH

Mooslackengasse 12
1190 Vienna
www.elevator-ventures.com

Kathrein Privatbank AG

Wipplingerstraße 25
1010 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-53 451-0
www.kathrein.at

Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H.

Mooslackengasse 12
1190 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-54 646-0
www.bausparen.at

Raiffeisen Continuum GmbH

Am Stadtpark 9
1030 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-71 707 8510
www.raiffeisen-continuum.at

Raiffeisen Digital Bank AG

Am Stadtpark 9
1030 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-71 707 5560
www.raiffeisendigital.com

Raiffeisen Factor Bank AG

Mooslackengasse 12
1190 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-219 74 57
www.raiffeisen-factorbank.at

Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage- Gesellschaft m.b.H.

Mooslackengasse 12
1190 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-71 170-0
www.rcm.at

Raiffeisen Wohnbaubank Aktiengesellschaft

Mooslackengasse 12
1190 Vienna
mailbox@rwbb.at
<https://raiffeisen-wohnbaubank.at>

Valida Holding AG

Mooslackengasse 12
1190 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-31 648-0
www.valida.at

USA

RB International Markets
(USA) LLC
1177 Avenue of the Americas,
5th Floor
New York, NY 10036

