

Disclosure Report Q2 2025

 **pursuant to Part Eight of the
Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)**

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1 INTRODUCTION

AikGroup (CY) Ltd. (AikGroup or Group) consists of the following members:

- > AikGroup (CY) Ltd. as a parent company, and
- > NORD AGRI N.V., Netherland as subsidiary,
- > M&V INVESTMENTS a.d. Beograd, Serbia as subsidiary,
- > GORENJSKA BANKA d.d. Kranj, Slovenia as credit institution subsidiary,
- > GB Leasing d.o.o. Ljubljana, Slovenia, as a subsidiary,
- > AikBank a.d. Beograd, Serbia as credit institution subsidiary,
- > AikLeasing d.o.o. Beograd, Serbia, as a subsidiary,
- > Hipotekarna Bank a.d. Podgorica, Montenegro as credit institution subsidiary.

AikGroup has been enlarged by the inclusion of a new member, Hipotekarna banka a.d. Podgorica, Montenegro, compared to the previous disclosure report. In June 2025, AikGroup completed the acquisition of a 74.9% majority stake in Hipotekarna banka a.d. Podgorica, Montenegro's second-largest bank by assets and deposits, finalizing a transaction initiated in December 2024. Founded in 2002, Hipotekarna banka is a universal financial institution offering a full range of retail, corporate, and investment banking services. The Bank holds approximately a 15% market share and is a key player in Montenegro's banking sector, particularly as one of the leading mortgage lenders.

Disclosure Report of AikGroup (CY) Ltd. provides information in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation No.575/2013 of the European Parliament (Capital Requirements Regulation or CRR). AikGroup Disclosure Report meets disclosure requirements of Part Eight of CRR¹ and all following amendments.

AikGroup Disclosure Report compiles with requirements set in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172, laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to public disclosures by institutions of the information referred to in Part Eight, Titles II and III, of that Regulation, and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

In addition to the main, annual report, being large, listed institution, AikGroup discloses certain information more frequently, in accordance with EBA CRR Article 433a (1).

This is semi-annual report, with reference date as of **30th of June 2025**.

Pursuant to Article 434 (1) CRR, the Group publishes the Reports on the website <https://www.aik-group.com/> and <https://www.gbkr.si/>. AikGroup also makes available an archive of Disclosure Reports for previous dates on its website.

All disclosures are prepared on a consolidated basis and are presented in **EUR thousand**, unless otherwise mentioned.

Senior management attest that disclosures required by regulator are in accordance with Group policies and internal processes, systems and controls. Written attestation is integral part of this Report.

2 OWN FUNDS

(CRR regulation, point (a) of Article 437)

2.1 Own Funds composition, prudential filters and deduction items

Group's capital is comprised of elements of the total capital, additionally reduced by deductibles.

Among instruments of common equity capital, the Group includes common shares that meet the terms and conditions from Article 28 of the CRR regulation. Among the important terms and conditions of instruments of common equity capital are constancy, flexibility regarding payments and availability for covering loss.

In line with regulatory requirements, the Group must meet the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% and the total capital ratio of 8%.

The table below shows the composition of regulatory own funds with reference and additional explanations below the table regarding the source from balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation.

¹ Capital Requirements Regulation, [EUR-Lex - 02013R0575-20250629 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

Table 1_EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

In 000 EUR

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	40,001	E
	of which: Instrument type 1	40,001	
	of which: Instrument type 2	-	
	of which: Instrument type 3	-	
2	Retained earnings	889,889	G
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	231,123	F
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	-	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	13,127	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	1,174,140	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(750)	A, B
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(22,821)	C
9	Not applicable		
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(1,507)	D
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
20	Not applicable		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	-	
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	-	
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	-	
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38-(3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	-	
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	-	

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
24	Not applicable		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-	
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	-	
26	Not applicable		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	-	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(25,078)	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,149,062	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-	(i)
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	-	
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	-	
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	-	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	-	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
41	Not applicable		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	1,149,062	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	50,920	
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484(5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR	-	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	-	
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	-	
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	3,416	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
50	Credit risk adjustments	-	
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	54,336	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
54a	Not applicable		
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
56	Not applicable		
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	-	
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	54,336	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	1,203,398	
60	Total Risk exposure amount	6,868,049	
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	16.73%	
62	Tier 1 capital	16.73%	
63	Total capital	17.52%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	9.00%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.00%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.00%	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	0.00%	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.69%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	6.52%	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	Not applicable	n/a	
70	Not applicable	n/a	
71	Not applicable	n/a	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	43,100	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	2,604	
74	Not applicable	n/a	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	4,952	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	-	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

From total retained earnings as per regulatory consolidation in the amount of 980,186 thousand EUR (table EU CC2) in the calculation of regulatory Own funds in table EU CC1 is included 889,889 thousand EUR. The difference represent the rest of consolidated retained earnings for which the exact future usage is still not determined.

Additional value adjustments as of June 30, 2025, in the amount of 750 thousand EUR relate to 0.1% of:

- > Receivables under derivatives net amounting to 4,207 thousand EUR, and
- > Following types of Securities:
 - equity instruments held for trading amounting to 8,388 thousand EUR,
 - equity instruments non-trading mandatorily at FVtPL amounting to 51,720 thousand EUR,
 - equity instruments FVtOCI amounting to 51,413 thousand EUR,
 - debt instruments FVtOCI amounting to 621,471 thousand EUR,
- > Other assets at Fair value amounting to 12,446 thousand EUR.

Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences in the amount of 1,507 thousand EUR fully relate to deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards.

2.2 Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to the balance sheet according to IFRS

The table below highlights the difference in the basis of consolidation for accounting and prudential purposes as it compares the carrying values as reported under IFRS with the carrying values under the scope of the prudential consolidation. References in the last column of the table provide the mapping of regulatory balance sheet items used to calculate regulatory capital. The reference-columns presented below reconcile to the references-columns as presented in the template "EU CC1- Composition of regulatory own funds".

Table 2_EU CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

000 EUR

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		As at period end	As at period end	
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Cash and cash funds held with the central bank	1,534,009	1,533,881	
2	Pledged financial assets	5,783	5,783	
3	Receivables under derivatives	1,954	1,954	A
4	Securities	1,382,401	1,382,287	B
5	Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	846,886	847,039	
6	Loans and receivables due from customers	5,650,847	5,650,561	
7	Investments into subsidiaries	-	2,606	
8	Investments into associates	1	1	
9	Intangible assets	22,824	22,821	C
10	Property, plant and equipment	183,481	183,188	
11	Investment property	35,098	31,336	
12	Current tax assets	17,178	17,160	
13	Deferred tax assets	6,461	6,460	D
14	Non-current assets held for sale and assets from discontinued operations	7,295	7,294	
15	Other assets	103,152	103,114	
	Total assets	9,797,370	9,795,485	
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Liabilities under derivatives	2,253	2,253	A
2	Deposits and other liabilities due to banks, other financial institutions and the central bank	755,334	755,302	
3	Deposits and other liabilities due to customers	7,332,223	7,332,707	
4	Liabilities under securities	105,504	105,504	
5	Subordinated liabilities	79,773	79,773	
6	Provisions	17,569	17,567	
7	Current tax liabilities	291	291	
8	Deferred tax liabilities	4,579	4,579	
9	Other liabilities	163,345	163,204	
	Total liabilities	8,460,871	8,461,180	
Shareholders' Equity				
1	Share capital	40,001	40,001	E
2	Retained earnings	985,207	980,186	G
3	Current year profit	54,565	53,915	
4	Reserves	228,099	231,577	F
5	Non controlling interest	28,626	28,625	
6	Translation effects	1	0	
	Total shareholders' equity	1,336,499	1,334,304	

*References provide the mapping of regulatory balance sheet items used to calculate regulatory capital as reflected in the column "References" in "EU CC1- Composition of regulatory own funds". Where applicable, more detailed information are provided

3 OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS AND RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS

(CRR regulation, point (e), (d), (da) and (h) of Article 438)²

3.1 Risk weighted exposure amounts and minimum capital requirement

AikGroup calculates risk weighted exposure amount for Pillar 1 risks, i.e., credit risk (including counterparty credit risk), market risks (FX risk and position risk), operational risk and CVA risk in line with regulatory requirements (CRR).

For Credit risk, AikGroup uses Standardized approach. Credit risk weighted assets are the sum of relevant exposure of balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items (calculated by applying regulatory prescribed credit conversion factors (CCFs) to the different types of off-balance transact), multiplied by the appropriate credit risk weights, as defined in Article 113 of the CRR regulation. Credit risk weight for each individual position of the balance sheet assets and each off-balance sheet items is determined on the basis of exposure class to which the exposure is assigned to and the level of its credit quality. The capital requirement for credit risk is calculated by multiplying risk weighted exposure amount by 8%.

To calculate the capital requirement for Market risks, Group uses Standardized approach, prescribed by CRR regulation (more on that in point 9 of this Disclosure Report).

² Points (e), (da) and (h) of Article 438 of CRR regulation refers to RWEA results from the use of IRB approach and internal models under Pillar 1, which are not applicable on Aik Group. Details are in Appendix 2 of this Report

Capital requirement for Operational risks is calculated by applying Basic indicator approach, as prescribed by CRR.

Capital requirement for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk is calculated using Standardized approach, as defined under CRR.

In the template EU OV1, AikGroup represents overview of risk weighted assets and capital requirements calculated in accordance with Article 92 of the CRR as of disclosure reference date, and also on previous disclosure obligation date. As of 30.6.2025, capital requirements are broken down into different risk categories.

Table 3_EU OV1 Overview of total risk exposure amounts

000 EUR

		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		a	b	c
		30.06.2025	31.03.2025	30.06.2025
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	6,296,521	5,602,489	503,722
2	Of which the standardised approach	6,296,521	5,602,489	503,722
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Of which slotting approach	-	-	-
EU 4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	-	-	-
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	-	-	-
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	10,833	15,890	867
7	Of which the standardised approach	-	-	-
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	-	-	-
9	Of which other CCR	10,833	15,890	867
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	7,487	9,015	599
EU 10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)	-	-	-
EU 10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	-	-	-
EU 10c	Of which the simplified approach	7,487	9,015	599
11	Not applicable	-	-	-
12	Not applicable	-	-	-
13	Not applicable	-	-	-
14	Not applicable	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	-	-	-
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	-	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	-	-	-
EU 19a	Of which 1250% / deduction	-	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	18,286	61,649	1,463
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)	-	-	-
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	18,286	61,649	1,463
22	Of which Alternative Internal Model Approach (A-IMA)	-	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books	-	-	-
24	Operational risk	534,922	458,013	42,794
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets	-	-	-
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	18,895	18,585	1,512
26	Output floor applied (%)	-	-	-
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
29	Total	6,868,049	6,147,057	549,444

3.2 Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts

(CRR regulation, key metrics referred to in Article 447)

In the template EU KM1 the Group shows following items as of 30.6.2025, and as of previous disclosure obligation periods, 31.3.2025, 31.12.2024, 30.9.2024 and 30.6.2024:

- > own funds structure,
- > risk exposure amounts,
- > capital buffers,
- > important ratios related to capital,
- > leverage ratio,
- > liquidity coverage ratio and
- > net stable funding ratio.

Table 4_EU KMI Key metrics

000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e
		30.06.2025	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	30.09.2024	30.06.2024
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,149,062	1,146,200	1,062,275	1,058,418	1,053,719
2	Tier 1 capital	1,149,062	1,146,200	1,062,275	1,058,418	1,053,719
3	Total capital	1,203,398	1,200,497	1,119,829	1,119,381	1,117,928
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	6,868,049	6,147,057	6,108,542	5,986,047	5,924,352
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	6,868,049	6,147,057	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.73%	18.65%	17.39%	17.68%	17.79%
5a	Not applicable					
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	16.73%	18.65%	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.73%	18.65%	17.39%	17.68%	17.79%
6a	Not applicable					
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	16.73%	18.65%	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Total capital ratio (%)	17.52%	19.53%	18.33%	18.70%	18.87%
7a	Not applicable					
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	17.52%	19.53%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.31%	0.30%	0.18%	0.17%	0.17%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	2.81%	2.80%	2.68%	2.67%	2.67%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13.81%	13.80%	13.68%	13.67%	13.67%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	6.52%	8.53%	7.33%	7.70%	7.87%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	10,446,106	9,189,455	9,445,811	9,065,105	9,047,159
14	Leverage ratio (%)	11.00%	12.47%	11.25%	11.68%	11.65%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	1,431,939	1,367,042	1,342,824	1,309,550	1,241,461
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	1,347,409	1,337,908	1,361,297	1,354,212	1,284,656
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	902,365	957,787	1,063,360	1,122,297	1,120,927
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	446,042	409,273	384,586	365,382	321,164
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	328.1%	341.5%	356.6%	365.1%	390.0%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	7,643,430	6,800,623	6,921,303	6,745,984	6,701,230
19	Total required stable funding	4,754,396	4,334,299	4,497,302	4,430,203	4,505,963
20	NSFR ratio (%)	160.77%	156.9%	153.9%	152.3%	148.7%

4 EXPOSURE TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

(CRR regulation, points (e) to (l) of Article 439)³

Through its internal acts, the Group has established the basic principles, approaches, rules and procedures for counterparty credit risk management.

The counterparty credit risk is assessed as part of the RWA calculation in Pillar 1. AikGroup applies the Original Exposure Method (OEM) calculated in accordance with Article 282 CRR (Chapter 6 of Title II Part Three, Section 5) as alternative approach to the Standardised Approach for counterparty credit risk (SA CCR). Netting is not used for regulatory purposes in AikGroup. No further collateral is considered to mitigate counterparty credit risk for regulatory purposes under Pillar 1.

For derivative transactions, exposure values before and after the effect of credit risk mitigation and associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method are presented in the table below (CCR1).

Table 5_ EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	VaR for SFTs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Related to derivative and securities financing transactions, AikGroup has no relevant values to show since CCP exposures are excluded from the template, so all values in template “EU CCR 1_Analysis of CCR exposure by approach” are equal to zero.

4.1 Segregated and unsegregated collateral received and posted per type of collateral

Amount of segregated and unsegregated collateral received and posted per type of collateral, further broken down between collateral used for derivatives and securities financing transactions is given in the table below:

Table 6_EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

000 EUR

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
Collateral type	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1 Cash – domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Cash – other currencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	3,346	-	-
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Total	-	-	-	-	-	3,346	-	-

4.2 Exposure value to central counterparties and the associated risk exposures

Aik Group has no exposure value to central counterparties and associated risk exposures.

4.3 Notional amounts and fair value of credit derivative transaction

Aik Group does not have any single name CDS in the portfolio as of 30.6.2025.

³ Points (i), (j), (k) and (l) of Article 439 of CRR regulation are not applicable on Aik Group, there are no these kinds of exposures in Group's portfolio, the Group does not use own estimates of scaling factor and does not apply IRB approach. Details are in Appendix 2 of this Report

4.4 CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

Table 7_EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

000 EUR

	Exposure classes	Risk weight										
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others
1	Central governments or central banks	247,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,346	-	-
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	1,406	3,289	-	-	-	-	-
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,483	-	-
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total exposure value	247,626	-	-	-	1,406	3,289	-	-	9,830	-	-

5 COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFER

(CRR regulation, Article 440)

By introducing Basel III regulation, European legislation on capital introduced a system of capital buffers which are an additional requirement for determining the required amount of capital. Besides requirements that arise from the 1st and 2nd Basel pillar risks, the highest quality capital of banks (CET1) must also fulfil the capital buffer requirements. Failure to comply with the requirements regarding capital buffers results in restrictions in distributing the operating result with the purpose of strengthening the bank's capital base.

The table below contains the geographical distribution of the Group's credit exposure relevant for calculating the countercyclical capital buffer, as of 30th June 2025.

Table 8_EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer in 000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisation exposures	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
010	Breakdown by country:													
010	AE	581	-	-	-	-	581	22	-	-	22	3	0.01%	0.00%
011	AF	37	-	-	-	-	37	2	-	-	2	0	0.00%	0.00%
012	AL	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.25%
013	AR	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
014	AT	44,104	-	288	-	-	44,392	3,425	46	-	3,471	434	0.80%	0.00%
015	AU	19	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	1	0	0.00%	1.00%
016	AZ	11	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	1	0	0.00%	0.00%
017	BA	25,359	-	-	-	-	25,359	1,660	-	-	1,660	208	0.38%	0.00%
018	BD	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
019	BE	7,606	-	-	-	-	7,606	587	-	-	587	73	0.14%	1.00%
020	BG	612	-	-	-	-	612	47	-	-	47	6	0.01%	2.00%
021	BR	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
022	BY	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
023	CA	208	-	-	-	-	208	14	-	-	14	2	0.00%	0.00%
024	CH	53,627	-	1	-	-	53,628	3,671	-	-	3,671	459	0.85%	0.00%
025	CN	97	-	-	-	-	97	7	-	-	7	1	0.00%	0.00%
026	CU	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
027	CY	617	-	-	-	-	617	48	-	-	48	6	0.01%	1.00%
028	CZ	14,404	-	-	-	-	14,404	1,065	-	-	1,065	133	0.25%	1.25%
029	DE	37,568	-	1,458	-	-	39,026	2,768	233	-	3,001	375	0.69%	0.75%
030	DK	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	2.50%
031	EG	393	-	-	-	-	393	35	-	-	35	4	0.01%	0.00%
032	ES	4,897	-	-	-	-	4,897	344	-	-	344	43	0.08%	0.00%
033	FI	46	-	-	-	-	46	4	-	-	4	1	0.00%	0.00%
034	FR	5,180	-	304	-	-	5,484	337	49	-	386	48	0.09%	1.00%
035	GB	15,302	-	160	-	-	15,462	959	26	-	985	123	0.23%	2.00%
036	GI	105	-	-	-	-	105	2	-	-	2	0	0.00%	0.00%
037	GR	1,664	-	-	-	-	1,664	129	-	-	129	16	0.03%	0.00%
038	HK	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.50%
039	HR	64,792	-	-	-	-	64,792	4,602	-	-	4,602	575	1.06%	1.50%
040	HU	9,079	-	-	-	-	9,079	689	-	-	689	86	0.16%	0.50%
041	IE	1,554	-	-	-	-	1,554	121	-	-	121	15	0.03%	1.50%
042	IL	22	-	-	-	-	22	2	-	-	2	0	0.00%	0.00%
043	IN	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
044	IT	36,090	-	-	-	-	36,090	2,701	-	-	2,701	338	0.62%	0.00%
045	JE	10	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	0	0.00%	0.00%
046	JP	4,363	-	-	-	-	4,363	239	-	-	239	30	0.06%	0.00%
047	KE	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
048	KG	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
049	KR	8	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	0	0.00%	1.00%
050	KW	136	-	-	-	-	136	12	-	-	12	2	0.00%	0.00%
051	KY	6	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	0	0.00%	0.00%
052	LB	94	-	-	-	-	94	11	-	-	11	1	0.00%	0.00%
053	LT	554	-	-	-	-	554	35	-	-	35	4	0.01%	1.00%
054	LU	25,126	-	-	-	-	25,126	1,996	-	-	1,996	250	0.46%	0.50%
055	LY	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
056	ME	471,838	-	68	-	-	471,906	24,826	11	-	24,837	3,105	5.73%	0.50%
057	MK	785	-	-	-	-	785	48	-	-	48	6	0.01%	1.50%
058	MX	533	-	-	-	-	533	32	-	-	32	4	0.01%	0.00%
059	NL	9,430	-	20	-	-	9,450	566	3	-	569	71	0.13%	2.00%
060	NO	289	-	-	-	-	289	9	-	-	9	1	0.00%	2.50%
061	NP	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
062	NZ	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
063	OM	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
064	PA	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
065	PH	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
066	PL	10,184	-	-	-	-	10,184	696	-	-	696	87	0.16%	0.00%
067	PT	381	-	-	-	-	381	25	-	-	25	3	0.01%	0.00%
068	RO	7,782	-	-	-	-	7,782	612	-	-	612	77	0.14%	1.00%
069	RS	4,650,883	-	5,888	-	-	4,656,771	273,541	942	-	274,483	34,310	63.30%	0.00%
070	RU	1,643	-	-	-	-	1,643	126	-	-	126	16	0.03%	0.25%
071	SE	1,984	-	-	-	-	1,984	127	-	-	127	16	0.03%	2.00%
072	SG	104	-	-	-	-	104	9	-	-	9	1	0.00%	0.00%
073	SI	2,216,171	-	-	-	-	2,216,171	105,374	-	-	105,374	13,172	24.30%	1.00%
074	SK	2,596	-	-	-	-	2,596	198	-	-	198	25	0.05%	1.50%
075	TH	10	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	0	0.00%	0.00%
076	TM	13	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	1	0	0.00%	0.00%
077	TN	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
078	TR	2,102	-	-	-	-	2,102	163	-	-	163	20	0.04%	0.00%
079	UA	227	-	-	-	-	227	18	-	-	18	2	0.00%	0.00%
080	US	5,904	-	201	-	-	6,105	355	32	-	387	48	0.09%	0.00%
081	VG	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
082	ZA	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
020	Total	7,737,184	-	8,388	-	-	7,745,572	432,266	1,342	-	433,608	54,201	100%	

The level of the Group's own countercyclical capital buffer is a weighted average of the applicable levels of countercyclical buffers for countries where the Group has relevant credit exposures. The level of the Group's own countercyclical buffer as of 30th June 2025 amounts to 0.31%.

The table below presents the calculation of the amount of the Group's own countercyclical capital buffer at reference date, 30.6.2025:

Table 9_EU CCyB-2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

000 EUR

		a
1	Total risk exposure amount	6,868,048.58
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.31%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	21,290.95

6 EXPOSURES TO CREDIT RISK

(CRR regulation, points (c), (e), (f) and (g) of Article 442)

6.1 Information on the amount and quality of performing, non-performing and forborne exposures

Information on the amount and quality of performing, non-performing and forborne exposures for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet exposures, including their related accumulated impairment, provisions, and negative fair value changes due to credit risk and amounts of collateral and financial guarantees received are shown in the following tables:

Table 10_EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received		
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures	
	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3						
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	1,600,959	1,600,959	-	1,801	-	1,801	(346)	(346)	-	(1,801)	-	(1,801)	-	60,393	-	
010	Loans and advances	6,215,254	5,551,787	652,809	178,361	-	151,542	(89,492)	(51,728)	(37,315)	(82,740)	-	(68,798)	(810)	2,731,178	34,872	
020	Central banks	247,661	247,661	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
030	General governments	82,484	82,213	271	386	-	386	(341)	(338)	(3)	(381)	-	(381)	-	3,469	-	
040	Credit institutions	239,174	239,135	38	57	-	57	(247)	(247)	-	(31)	-	(31)	-	7,954	-	
050	Other financial corporations	75,860	75,616	243	464	-	458	(600)	(598)	(1)	(175)	-	(170)	-	21,535	86	
060	Non-financial corporations	3,407,978	2,881,378	526,373	100,940	-	92,694	(56,985)	(26,670)	(30,313)	(42,634)	-	(38,226)	(744)	1,721,393	21,741	
070	Of which SMEs	2,077,582	1,743,284	334,070	73,524	-	66,057	(40,896)	(20,263)	(20,630)	(35,565)	-	(31,213)	(744)	1,334,249	16,281	
080	Households	2,162,097	2,025,783	125,883	76,513	-	57,947	(31,319)	(23,875)	(6,997)	(39,518)	-	(29,990)	(66)	976,827	13,045	
090	Debt securities	1,328,638	1,319,490	9,148	906	-	906	(3,745)	(2,877)	(868)	(882)	-	(882)	-	7,496	-	
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
110	General governments	1,207,199	1,207,199	-	906	-	906	(1,922)	(1,922)	-	(882)	-	(882)	-	-	-	
120	Credit institutions	40,231	40,231	-	-	-	-	(96)	(96)	-	-	-	-	-	7,496	-	
130	Other financial corporations	26,442	26,442	-	-	-	-	(202)	(202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
140	Non-financial corporations	54,766	45,617	9,148	-	-	-	(1,525)	(657)	(868)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	2,290,944	2,153,426	136,946	6,590	-	6,480	5,123	4,121	1,001	2,142	-	2,119	-	395,498	742	
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
170	General governments	17,454	17,347	107	2	-	2	26	25	1	0	-	0	-	4	-	
180	Credit institutions	14,145	14,145	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	8,316	-	
190	Other financial corporations	9,938	9,938	-	1	-	1	43	43	-	0	-	0	-	18	-	
200	Non-financial corporations	2,035,453	1,932,074	103,379	5,975	-	5,895	4,750	3,881	869	2,036	-	2,021	-	374,514	698	
210	Households	213,954	179,923	33,460	612	-	582	276	144	131	105	-	97	-	12,646	44	
220	Total	11,435,794	10,625,662	798,903	187,658	-	160,729	(98,360)	(58,725)	(39,184)	(85,764)	-	(71,798)	(810)	3,194,565	35,614	

The portfolio growth and changes in its structure are mostly the result of the acquisition of Hipotekarna Bank. On the other hand, a decrease has been observed in non-performing loans.

Template EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances are not disclosed, since Group non-performing exposure ratio is below 5%.

Template EU CR2a: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries are not disclosed, since Group non-performing exposure ratio is below 5%.

Table 11_EU CQ1- Credit quality of forborne exposures

000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne		Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received
			Of which defaulted						
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	125,731	56,291	56,291	56,291	(6,548)	(25,566)	107,014	8,604
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	117,273	40,771	40,771	40,771	(5,965)	(17,290)	104,511	8,052
070	Households	8,458	15,520	15,520	15,520	(583)	(8,276)	2,503	552
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	8,649	301	0	0	333	0	-	-
100	Total	134,380	56,592	56,291	56,291	(6,214)	(25,566)	107,014	8,604

The primary change concerns the reduction of PFE in the Retail segment.

Template EU CQ2: Quality of forbearance is not disclosed, since Group non-performing exposure ratio is below 5%.

Table 12_EU CQ7: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

000 EUR

		a	b
		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	321	(115)
020	Other than PP&E	49,240	(9,892)
030	Residential immovable property	1,952	(78)
040	Commercial Immovable property	35,188	(6,261)
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	1,704	(106)
060	Equity and debt instruments	290	-
070	Other collateral	10,107	(3,447)
080	Total	49,561	(10,007)

Compared to the previous period, no material changes were observed.

Template EU CQ6: Collateral valuation - loans and advances is not disclosed, since Group non-performing exposure ratio is below 5%.

Template EU CQ8: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown is not disclosed, since Group non-performing exposure ratio is below 5%.

6.2 Quality of non-performing exposures by geographical area and industry type

Gross carrying amounts defaulted and non-defaulted exposures, accumulated specific and general credit risk adjustments, accumulated write-offs taken against those exposures and net carrying amounts and their distribution by geographical area and industry type and for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet exposures.

Table 13_ EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

000 EUR

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Gross carrying/nominal amount			Of which subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	Of which non-performing		Of which defaulted				
010 On-balance-sheet exposures	7,723,158	179,267	179,267	7,723,158	(176,858)	-	-
020 RS	4,480,198	129,944	129,944	4,480,198	(129,025)	-	-
030 SI	1,791,021	40,755	40,755	1,791,021	(25,611)	-	-
040 ME	503,308	5,567	5,567	503,308	(15,949)	-	-
050 IT	115,763	2	2	115,763	(239)	-	-
060 GR	112,752	0	0	112,752	(51)	-	-
070 BE	96,135	0	0	96,135	(59)	-	-
080 HR	79,307	1,043	1,043	79,307	(777)	-	-
090 FR	59,288	0	0	59,288	(49)	-	-
100 CH	53,440	65	65	53,440	(416)	-	-
110 ES	45,862	0	0	45,862	(36)	-	-
120 AT	43,914	1	1	43,914	(14)	-	-
130 LU	42,962	0	0	42,962	(306)	-	-
140 DE	38,900	2	2	38,900	(144)	-	-
150 RO	23,571	0	0	23,571	(208)	-	-
160 LT	21,702	2	2	21,702	(15)	-	-
170 BA	21,380	813	813	21,380	(1,168)	-	-
180 CZ	19,688	0	0	19,688	(30)	-	-
190 LV	19,304	0	0	19,304	(21)	-	-
200 PL	19,130	0	0	19,130	(13)	-	-
210 PT	18,479	0	0	18,479	(14)	-	-
220 GB	15,206	1	1	15,206	(18)	-	-
230 IE	14,219	0	0	14,219	(26)	-	-
240 HU	12,507	5	5	12,507	(175)	-	-
250 NL	10,579	0	0	10,579	(259)	-	-
260 MK	10,520	33	33	10,520	(71)	-	-
270 SK	10,203	9	9	10,203	(13)	-	-
280 US	8,803	3	3	8,803	(157)	-	-
290 BG	4,640	0	0	4,640	(3)	-	-
300 JP	4,375	0	0	4,375	(13)	-	-
310 RU	3,313	936	936	3,313	(1,683)	-	-
320 CL	3,010	0	0	3,010	(47)	-	-
330 EE	2,986	0	0	2,986	(1)	-	-
340 TR	2,363	16	16	2,363	(52)	-	-
350 AL	2,081	2	2	2,081	(4)	-	-
360 SE	2,059	0	0	2,059	(7)	-	-
370 KR	1,984	-	-	1,984	(1)	-	-
380 MX	1,532	0	0	1,532	(6)	-	-
390 PH	1,463	0	0	1,463	(1)	-	-
400 AD	1,027	-	-	1,027	(157)	-	-
410 DK	863	0	0	863	(0)	-	-
420 MA	607	0	0	607	(1)	-	-
430 AE	581	-	-	581	(0)	-	-
440 Other countries*	2,131	65	65	2,131	(14)	-	-
450 Off-balance-sheet exposures	2,297,534	6,590	6,590	-	-	7,266	-
460 RS	1,334,786	4,838	4,838	-	-	3,952	-
470 SI	616,968	964	964	-	-	2,007	-
480 ME	158,650	784	784	-	-	1,029	-
490 CH	51,889	-	-	-	-	63	-
500 IT	29,301	2	2	-	-	17	-
510 DE	23,969	2	2	-	-	14	-
520 BA	23,274	1	1	-	-	15	-
530 HR	10,803	-	-	-	-	124	-
540 CZ	10,446	-	-	-	-	8	-
550 PL	8,017	-	-	-	-	3	-
560 HU	6,684	-	-	-	-	3	-
570 ES	4,677	-	-	-	-	5	-
580 GB	3,976	-	-	-	-	2	-
590 AT	3,246	-	-	-	-	3	-
600 FR	2,677	-	-	-	-	4	-
610 SE	2,245	-	-	-	-	3	-
620 NL	1,636	-	-	-	-	9	-
630 RO	1,601	-	-	-	-	1	-
640 LU	1,273	-	-	-	-	2	-
650 Other countries*	1,415	1	1	-	-	1	-
660 Total	10,020,692	185,857	185,857	7,723,158	(176,858)	7,266	-

The largest participation comes from domestic countries: Serbia, Slovenia and the new member Montenegro.

Table 14_EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount			Of which loans and advances subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing		Of which defaulted			
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86,667	4,062	4,062	86,667	(2,836)	-
020	Mining and quarrying	129,507	141	141	129,507	(6,208)	-
030	Manufacturing	726,344	41,530	41,530	726,344	(28,877)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	202,245	2,961	2,961	202,245	(3,411)	-
050	Water supply	20,062	279	279	20,062	(382)	-
060	Construction	352,576	7,924	7,924	352,576	(13,086)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	692,842	16,264	16,264	692,842	(17,554)	-
080	Transport and storage	284,893	15,335	15,335	284,893	(8,001)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	168,005	5,974	5,974	168,005	(5,631)	-
100	Information and communication	165,933	176	176	165,933	(1,520)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	33,476	50	50	33,476	(390)	-
120	Real estate activities	404,810	313	313	404,810	(4,575)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	106,722	3,104	3,104	106,722	(2,674)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	68,267	487	487	68,267	(1,270)	-
150	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	129	0	0	129	(1)	-
160	Education	6,436	1,957	1,957	6,436	(790)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	15,086	63	63	15,086	(378)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	34,805	17	17	34,805	(1,707)	-
190	Other services	10,111	304	304	10,111	(327)	-
200	Total	3,508,918	100,940	100,940	3,508,918	(99,620)	-

The largest share in portfolio refers to Manufacturing and Wholesale & Retail trade.

6.3 Breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturity

Breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturity as of 30.6.2025 is presented in the table below:

Table 15_EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures

000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	92,062	2,738,347	3,373,991	2,307,251	-	8,511,651
2	Debt securities	-	502,460	549,981	272,477	-	1,324,918
3	Total	92,062	3,240,807	3,923,972	2,579,728	-	9,836,569

The maturity of exposures to legal entities is up to five years, whereas exposures to private individuals are mostly over five years.

7 USE OF STANDARDIZED APPROACH

(CRR regulation, point (e) of Article 444)

AikGroup applies Standardized approach for calculation of risk weighted exposure amount for credit risk in line with EBA CRR, Chapter 2, Title II, part Three. Exposures to a client, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available, are assigned a risk weight that is prescribed by EBA CRR, which corresponds to the credit assessment of ECAI (External Credit Assessment Institution) in accordance with Article 136 of CRR.

7.1 The Exposure Values and the Exposure Values after Credit Risk Mitigation

Exposure values and exposure values after credit risk mitigation associated with each credit quality step, as well as those deducted from Own funds are presented under this Chapter.

The Group maps the ratings made by external credit assessment institutions to credit quality steps from 1 to 6. It only takes into account the credit assessments of nominated external credit assessment institutions for claims in certain exposure class.

The table EU CR4 presented below illustrates effects of credit risk mitigation techniques that Aik Group uses, as of 30.6.2025:

Table 16_EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

000 EUR

	Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWEAs and RWEAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWEAs	RWEAs density (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	1,623,237	867	1,664,178	1,099	686,193	41.21%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	42,122	16,491	42,122	6,686	20,231	41.45%
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	32,669	11,351	32,669	4,540	11,167	30.01%
EU 2b	Public sector entities	9,454	5,140	9,454	2,146	9,065	78.15%
3	Multilateral development banks	5,262	-	5,262	-	5	0.09%
EU 3a	International organisations	89,683	-	89,683	-	-	0.00%
4	Institutions	578,181	13,915	572,490	2,157	164,050	28.55%
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	1,428,637	1,200,518	1,384,766	284,784	1,595,502	95.56%
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	25,558	876	24,574	191	24,149	97.51%
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	53,648	-	53,648	-	60,432	112.64%
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	5,751	-	5,751	-	8,626	150.00%
EU 7b	Equity	47,897	-	47,897	-	51,806	108.16%
8	Retail	1,963,774	553,623	1,951,306	172,809	1,503,798	70.80%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	2,257,954	483,864	2,238,849	132,759	1,882,167	79.36%
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	675,965	35,145	674,406	8,590	412,610	60.41%
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	18,972	-	18,219	-	13,312	73.06%
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	966,416	282,508	960,037	87,420	801,172	76.49%
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	417,420	8,047	407,006	453	377,473	92.64%
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	179,181	158,165	179,181	36,296	277,600	128.83%
10	Exposures in default	97,907	3,855	96,165	1,774	111,330	113.67%
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	55,050	-	55,050	-	14,493	26.33%
EU 10c	Other items	1,316,251	9,010	1,358,186	29,073	258,320	18.62%
11	not applicable						
12	TOTAL	9,511,705	2,282,144	9,511,705	631,140	6,296,521	62.08%

The table below contains the exposure values (total amount of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures under the regulatory scope of consolidation; in accordance with Article 111 in the CRR) after (i) the application of conversion factors and (ii) the application of credit risk mitigation techniques associated with each credit quality step, broken down by exposure classes.

Breakdown of exposures by asset class and risk weight as of 30.6.2025 is presented in the table EU CR5.

Table 17_EU CR5 – standardised approach

000 EUR

	Exposure classes	Risk weight																								Total	Of which unrated	
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%	75%	80%	90%	100%	105%	110%	130%	150%	250%	370%	400%	1250%			Others
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa
1	Central governments or central banks	961,407	-	-	-	14,543	-	-	-	-	26,874	-	-	-	-	-	657,523	-	-	-	-	4,930	-	-	-	-	1,665,277	986,399
2	Non-central government public sector entities	68	-	-	-	32,553	-	-	-	-	4,934	-	-	-	-	-	11,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,809	48,809
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	32,553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,209	37,209
EU 2b	Public sector entities	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,934	-	-	-	-	-	6,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,600	11,600
3	Multilateral development banks	5,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,262	5,262
EU 3a	International organisations	89,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,683	89,683
4	Institutions	-	-	-	-	280,054	236,890	-	37	-	41,830	-	-	-	-	-	15,423	-	-	-	-	413	-	-	-	-	574,647	440,694
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,551	-	-	23,826	-	-	1,634,386	-	-	4,289	499	-	-	-	-	-	1,669,550	1,619,859
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,476	-	-	4,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,764	23,508
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,292	-	-	-	5,751	2,606	-	-	-	-	53,648	53,648
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,751	-	-	-	-	-	5,751	5,751
EU 7b	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,292	-	-	-	-	2,606	-	-	-	-	47,897	47,897
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,114,889	-	-	9,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,124,115	2,119,827
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	-	-	-	-	368,902	407	9,482	-	469	-	379,183	-	296,759	-	118,185	772,927	3,332	72,692	2,532	235,249	-	-	-	-	111,490	2,371,608	2,359,267
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	368,902	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	247,881	-	-	66,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682,995	682,995
9.1.1	no loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	217,451	-	-	21,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239,383	239,383
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	368,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368,902	368,902
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,430	-	-	44,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,710	74,710
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	407	9,482	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,332	-	-	4,723	-	-	-	-	-	18,219	18,219
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,183	-	48,878	-	-	615,675	-	1,189	2,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,047,457	1,035,115
9.3.1	no loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,104	-	-	320,074	-	1,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355,366	353,788
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,183	375,185
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,774	-	-	295,601	-	-	2,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	312,907	306,142
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,185	-	-	71,503	-	106,282	-	-	-	-	111,490	407,459	407,459
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,233	-	-	-	124,244	-	-	-	-	-	215,478	215,478
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,159	-	-	-	26,781	-	-	-	-	-	97,940	94,600
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	3,571	-	958	-	-	-	-	50,508	55,050	55,050
EU 10c	Other items	1,121,725	-	-	-	8,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,387,259	1,387,259
11	not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 11c	TOTAL	2,178,135	-	-	-	704,934	237,297	9,482	37	469	80,199	379,183	-	2,435,474	-	118,185	3,473,852	3,332	76,263	6,820	269,651	7,535	-	-	-	161,997	10,142,845	9,260,355

Major concentration in 100%, 0% and 75% risk weights.

Counterparty credit risk exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights are presented in Table EU CCR3 – Standardised approach. – CCR exposures, under point 4.4 of this Report.

8 MARKET RISK

(Article 445 of the CRR Regulation)

The businesses of the Group are subject to market risk, which shall imply the possibility of occurrence of adverse effects on the bank's financial result and capital due to changes in the value of balance-sheet positions and off-balance sheet items arising from changes of prices in the market. The objective of market risk management is to maintain the level of exposure to market risk within acceptable frameworks, prescribed in risk appetite statement, with its defined strategy.

8.1 Market Risk Standardized Approach

Capital requirement for market risk under standardized approach is the sum of capital requirement for position risk in equities, capital requirement for position risk in traded debt instruments and capital requirement for fx risk.

Capital requirement for position risk in equities is the sum of general and specific risk, with risk weighted exposure of 16,776 thousand EUR as of June 30, 2025.

Capital requirement for position risk in traded debt instruments (interest rate swaps) is the sum of general and specific risk, with risk weighted exposure of 1,510 thousand EUR, as of June 30, 2025.

Risk weighted exposure amount for foreign currency exchange risk is calculated through calculating net open foreign currency position on AikGroup level. An open foreign currency position is the difference between foreign currency receivables and liabilities, as well as receivables and liabilities in a local currency indexed by a currency clause (including the absolute value of a net open position in gold). As of June 30, 2025, the sum of overall net FX position is below 2% of Group's own funds.

Group isn't exposed to commodity risk and has no correlation trading portfolio, namely positions in securitization and credit derivatives based on the n-th default.

As of June 30, 2025, risk weighted exposure for market risk under standardized approach is 18,286 thousand EUR.

Table 18_EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

		000 EUR
		a
		RWEAs
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	1,510
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	16,776
3	Foreign exchange risk	
4	Commodity risk	
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	
6	Delta-plus approach	
7	Scenario approach	
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	
9	Total	18,286

9 EXPOSURE TO INTEREST RATE RISK ON POSITIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TRADING BOOK

(CRR regulation, point (a) and (b) of Article 448(1))

Interest rate risk is the risk of occurrence of interest rate loss that affects changes in the value of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities. The loss arises due to a maturity of the assets and liabilities or a mismatch in the type of interest rate or the period in which the interest rate is re-determined. Interest rate changes have a significant impact on net interest income (NII). Interest rate changes also affect the balance sheet value and, consequently, the economic value of equity (EVE), the accounting and regulatory capital of the Group and members of the Group.

9.1 Changes in the economic value of equity and net interest income

Table 19_EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

000 EUR

Supervisory shock scenarios		a	b	c	d
		Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income	
		30.06.2025	31.12.2024	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
1	Parallel up	-71,897	-38,380	4,799	3,980
2	Parallel down	-29,729	-18,875	-9,667	-7,984
3	Steeper	-52,399	-27,725		
4	Flattener	27,374	27,036		
5	Short rates up	-63,063	-28,165		
6	Short rates down	16,149	16,114		

The table shows an impact on net interest income in the non-trading book, but also the change of the economic value of equity in the banking book under six scenarios, after applied embedded options.

As of June 30, 2025, the worst scenario is in Parallel up, where EVE impact amounts -71,897 thousand EUR. Net interest income loss as of June 2025, 2025 was 9,667 thousand EUR in parallel down scenario (+200bp for EUR and +300bp for RSD). Increase in EVE is driven by recently acquired portfolio of Hipotekarna Banka, which is highly exposed to IRRBB according to the standardized approach. Regarding business movements, the main risk drivers remain the same: government bonds held as liquidity buffer, especially in RSD currency, loans with fixed IR and deposits with fixed IR.

10 EXPOSURE TO SECURITISATION POSITIONS

(CRR regulation, points (j) to (l) of Article 449)

Securitization transactions are not in place in Aik Group, and no data are to be disclosed under this chapter.

11 ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) RISK

(Article 449a of the CRR Regulation)

ESG disclosure is included in accordance with Article 449a CRR.

As the global financial landscape increasingly prioritizes sustainability, the integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors has emerged as a critical component of responsible banking. Regulatory bodies worldwide are establishing frameworks that require financial institutions to disclose their ESG risk exposures and management strategies. In alignment with these evolving regulatory expectations, this report provides a detailed overview of our approach to identifying, assessing, and managing ESG risks within the framework of our Pillar III Disclosure.

11.1 Environmental risk

(Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk)

11.1.1 Business strategy and processes

	Business strategy and processes
(a)	Institution's business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks, taking into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning
(b)	Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address environmental risk in short-, medium-, and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes
(c)	Current investment activities and (future) investment targets towards environmental objectives and EU Taxonomy-aligned activities
(d)	Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks

In formulating and implementing its business strategy and overall objectives, the Group considers the climate and environmental (C&E) risks that influence its operating environment in the short, medium, and long term. The Group and its subsidiaries have enhanced awareness of climate change and environmental challenges, strengthened its management of these risks, and taken proactive measures to mitigate their impact.

Recognizing that C&E risks pose significant financial threats, the Group is committed to making its operations as resilient as possible, recognizing a range of C&E risks, including physical and transition risks, which drive various existing risks — primarily credit, operational, market, and liquidity risks — along with other risk types recognized in risk inventory of the Group, as well as full specter of social and governance risks.

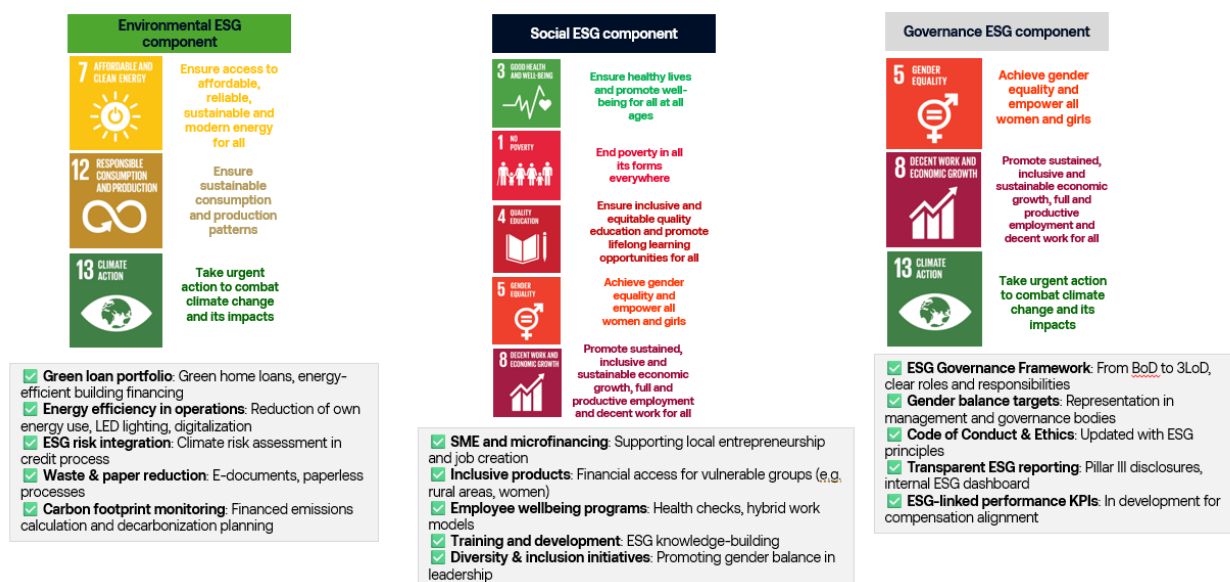
These ESG risks simultaneously affect multiple categories and sub-categories of existing risks. As a responsible banking group, the Group is dedicated to minimizing its negative environmental impact and contributing to the reduction of environmental degradation, along with protection of human rights and maintaining of responsible governance practices. In its capacity as a financial services provider to the public and the economy, the Group actively supports the transition to a sustainable economy and a low-carbon society by aligning financing needs with available funding sources, while respecting social aspects throughout whole value chain.

The Group is aware of the short-, medium-, and long-term implications of climate and environmental risks in its business landscape. Accordingly, its activities are strategically designed to facilitate the transition toward a carbon-neutral economy.

To reinforce this commitment, the Group has integrated its C&E drivers and risks into its **ESG Strategy 2025-2027** which outlines both overall and specific objectives, and which is being executed through action plans developed under the guidance of the Group's management committee and supported by the local Sustainability Management Committees of the credit institution entities of the Group. Becoming aware of the Group's role and impact on the further development of the ESG area, C&E and overall ESG goals are included in internal acts and processes, as well as in planned measures to adjust current investment and credit portfolio.

The Group's activities are strategically designed to achieve the goal of a carbon-neutral economy.

To strengthen its risk management processes, the Group is developing new methodologies for assessing ESG risks within its operations. By increasing disclosures, it aims to achieve greater transparency in its business activities and overall operations.



Targets & KPIs	
Environmental (E): ✓ 20% of corporate book as green inv. in 2027 ✓ 2027 15% of green mortgages in SI ✓ 2050 Net Zero Portfolio ✓ 2030 Net Zero Operations ✓ 2030 100% of electricity purchased from zero carbon energy sources in ✓ 2027 Green financing above 6% of credit port. ✓ 2027 <15% (SI) and 16% (RS) exposure towards sector with highest CO2 emissions ✓ 2027 <13% value of collaterals with	high exposure to physical risk (RS, SI) ✓ 2027 <3% exposure to electricity gas, steam and air con. Supply from non-renewable sources Social (S) ✓ Enlargement of regional program "Support of families"; >0.5m EUR p.a. ✓ Equal working conditions in all diversity groups ✓ Commitment to support family and affordable housing

In its Group Risk Appetite Statement, the Group and its subsidiaries introduced short and medium-term risk indicators related to C&E risks.

Based on the identified **physical risk drivers**, the Group identified **areas in Serbia, Slovenia** and Montenegro in which C&E risks are higher and defined target for portion of collaterals in the regions with an indication of high physical risk by 2025 and interim target by end of 2027.

In order to address the **transition risk**, based on the relevant public data (government statistical institutions, European Commission statistical institutions), the Group identified **industries with highest GHG emission for Serbia, Slovenia** and Montenegro and set targeted exposure towards those industries, adjusting the limit to country specifics, i.e different for Serbia and Slovenia (Montenegro is yet to be included in the RAS)

In addition to targets related to physical and transition risks, the Group also defined short term target for the portion of green financing in total loans by the end of 2025, as well as mid-term for 2026 and 2027. The Group green loan definition is aligned with Green Loan Principles (GLP) published by Loan Market Association (LMA).

After performed calculations of financed GHG emissions based on the standard of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), Group introduced indicators (YoY change in total financed emission per NACE code and YoY change in total financed emission per asset class) in the scope of PCAF with the main goal to monitor the trend of change in total financed GHG emission and also defined targets have goal to set the direction of constant decrease of total financed GHG emission.

Table 20_C&E risk key risk indicators set in Group Risk Appetite Statement

Risk Area	Key Risk Indicator	Description
Environmental and Climate related risk	Green financing	Total loans and advances exposure of all green loans issued in relation to Total loans and advances to customers
	Value of collaterals by regions, with an indication of highly exposed to physical risk	Value of collaterals by regions in relation to Loan Portfolio
	Exposures towards sectors with highest CO2 emission-Serbia	Exposure to NACE Letter C and D relation to Loans and Advances by end of 2025
	Exposures towards sectors with highest CO2 emission- Slovenia	Exposure to NACE Letter C, D and H relation to Loans and Advances by end of 2025
	Exposure to Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Decrease the exposure to NACE code 35 in relation to Loan portfolio
	YoY change in total financed emission per D, B and C NACE code - Serbia	KRIs are based on the yearly comparison of financed GHG emission at the different levels of aggregation: NACE code or client level - Serbia
	YoY change in total financed emission per C, I and D NACE code - Slovenia	KRIs are based on the yearly comparison of financed GHG emission at the different levels of aggregation: NACE code or client level - Slovenia

Risk Area	Key Risk Indicator	Description
	YoY change in total financed emission (per asset class in the scope of PCAF)	KRIs are based on the yearly comparison of financed GHG emission at different levels of aggregation: asset class (as per PCAF methodology)

Results of the materiality assessment are used to shape follow-up actions and future strategic responses to better manage and/or mitigate impact of ESG risks.

To further strengthen the process of inclusion of ESG risks, Group introduced new operational KPIs. While these indicators are not directly integrated into Group's existing Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), they have been identified as essential components of broader ESG strategy. By measuring and monitoring key metrics related to climate risks and environmental, social and governance impacts, Group aims to gain deeper insights into the exposure of the business and stakeholders to these critical factors. These indicators will help identify emerging risks, capture new opportunities in the sustainable finance space, and ensure meaningful contribution to global efforts to combat climate change and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Ultimately, these new indicators are part of Group's ongoing journey to ensure that business practices contribute positively to a sustainable, resilient, and low-carbon future, while continuing to deliver financial stability and value to all stakeholders. To maintain a proactive approach, the monitoring of these indicators will occur on a quarterly basis, ensuring timely insights and informed decision-making. Operational KPIs are divided in three categories:

- > KPIs defined for Business and Risk underwriting
- > KPIs defined for the whole group - all employees
- > Other ESG Dashboard KPIs - team/individual goals
- > investment portfolio towards a "green" portfolio with zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

The Group's long-term objectives are the following:

- > achieving carbon neutrality, which reflects the need for an ecological balance between activities that generate carbon emissions and processes that reduce these emissions to zero or close to zero;
- > Transforming the Group's lending and investment portfolio towards a "green" portfolio with zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

In mid-term, the Group is committed to developing a Decarbonization Strategy to align with the goal of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Several steps have been already taken to analyze current investments to identify high-emission sectors. After that, the Group will establish science-based targets in line with the Paris Agreement and Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA). This action will reaffirm Group's commitment to climate action and a sustainable future.

The Group's strategic commitment is to balance sustainable financial outcomes with the consideration of ESG dimensions, recognizing that these aspects also present new opportunities for competitiveness, development, and growth and in that sense the Group has initiated ESG project with goal to prepare for first CSRD reporting and setting of decarbonization strategy.

Recognizing the importance of investing in the green transition, the Gorenjska bank within the Group made its first investment in a sustainability bond in 2018 and participated in the primary issuance of SID banka d.d.'s green bond SID23 in December 2018. The Group has been increasing its investments in securities with a sustainable component and currently has EUR 20.3 million of sustainable bonds in its portfolio, representing 6.5% of the Gorenjska bank's debt securities portfolio. Aik Bank has purchased its first green bond in April 2025, amounting to 5.1 million EUR.

Considering the Group's sustainability goals set by ESG Strategy and long-term resilience, there is a strong intention on increasing green lending which could mitigate the risks associated with non-sustainable projects that might become stranded assets or face devaluation due to changing regulations or market conditions. Therefore, the Group developed an internal definition of sustainable investment, establishing criteria for transactions to qualify as sustainable. These criteria aim to label sustainable investments and are partially aligned with the EU taxonomy and refer to Loan Market Association (LMA) Principles. According to these principles, an investment is considered sustainable if it is dedicated to the intended purpose as interpreted by environmental objectives outlined in EU Regulation 2020/852—such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainability and protection of water and marine resources, transitioning to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Additionally, the proportion of financing attributed to the sustainable portion of the loan at the time of the transaction is guaranteed. Based on this framework, the Group has established a register of sustainable investments in lease financing, corporate, and personal financing.

In the realm of individual financing, the Gorenjska bank currently offers a Green housing loans with a variable interest rate and a repayment period of up to 30 years, reflecting its commitment to environmental objectives. The interest rate for eco-focused loans is set at a lower level than standard offerings. These loans are designated for the purchase or construction of low-energy or passive houses, the replacement of asbestos roofing, the purchase of heat pumps, investment in wastewater drainage and treatment, and other ecological initiatives.

To successfully implement its sustainability strategy, the Group progressively integrates ESG factors into its business strategy, business model, policies, methodologies, processes and other internal acts, and considers them in the following:

- > the risk management system,
- > compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements,
- > a code of business conduct and ethics and fraud prevention,
- > the AML/CFT system,
- > safety of people and property,
- > ensuring business continuity of processes,
- > privacy and data protection,
- > procurement and supplier selection
- > transparent reporting etc.

The Group is actively engaged in collaborative initiatives with leading international financial institutions that offer investment, advisory, and asset-management services. In partnership with them, the Group is focusing on the further development of environmental and social management system procedures. This effort includes enhancing existing performance requirements, particularly in relation to climate change projects, such as solar energy and wind farm developments.

Simultaneously, collaboration is directed toward aligning our business processes with higher sustainability standards. The Group is undertaking significant steps to address business requirements and is making necessary adjustments to existing processes to promote greater sustainability across its operations.

11.1.2 Governance

	Governance
(e)	Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels
(f)	Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organizational structure both within business lines and internal control functions
(g)	Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels
(h)	Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk
(i)	Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives

The Group has a comprehensive sustainability management structure in place that requires implementation on local subsidiaries' level to be in line with Group standards. In addition, subsidiaries have formed the Sustainability Committees at local levels.



Figure 1_ESG Governance model

Roles and responsibilities of Board of Directors and Group Management Committee, as well as roles and responsibilities of Risk Committee are defined in Group Policy on Internal Governance.

The Board of Directors with the Risk Committee approves Group business strategy including ESG Strategy and ESG framework and oversees the implementation, decision-making and actions related to the ESG risk management and provides effective oversight of the Group management function with this respect. It ensures adequate and timely monitoring of ESG risks and challenges strategic approaches taken using all available information gathered via regular & ad-hoc reports including those provided during regular Risk Committee and BoD meetings. Regularly, relevant reports are prepared on at least quarterly basis and presented to the Group Management Committee, Group Risk Committee and the BoD.

The **Risk Committee** primarily oversees all identified risks to which the Group is exposed. The Risk Committee will pay special attention to the existence of new types of risks (especially emerging risks), that can have a material impact on traditional types of risks through various transmission channels. Risk committee assists Board of Directors to oversee implementation of ESG-related strategic choices. Risk committee also provides recommendations related to ESG risk management.

The Group Management Committee defines sustainability strategy and is responsible for ESG framework, priorities and goals. It ensures implementation of sustainability strategy. GMC ensures that the Group adequately embeds ESG risks in the risk management framework and that adequate changes in the Risk Appetite are made (e.g. inclusion of C&E risks, specific ESG KPIs/KRIs, with clear definition of thresholds/limits that reflects Group's risk bearing capacity and appetite). It also approves results of the materiality assessment of ESG risks and implements strategic decisions approved by the Supervisory function, as a result of materiality assessment. GMC facilitates daily business operations ensuring ESG-related risks are adequately captured and managed when occurred. Related decisions should be based on a sound and well-informed basis i.e. relevant climate-related and environmental risk data provided by various business units in the Group.

In addition, Group Management function is obliged to comprehensively report, and inform regularly and where necessary without undue delay the Group Supervisory function on ESG risks and related developments affecting or that may affect the Group e.g. identification of new risk drivers, changes in the materiality of ESG risks the Group is exposed to and its impact on Group's business activities (primarily impact on net result, solvency measured through capital adequacy ratios and liquidity)

Risk management is primarily a task of **Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO)**. CRO is responsible for setting up comprehensive risk management framework on the Group level, oversees and manages Group Strategic Risk Management Function, Group Credit Risk Management Function and Group Modelling Function and coordinates the preparation of Group Strategy on Risk Management and Group Risk appetite statement. CRO plays a key role in further enhancements of risk awareness among its employees and strengthening the risk culture on the Group level. Incorporation of emerging risks that impact traditional types of risks via transmission channels and that are material to the Group (most significant emerging type of risks are ESG risks, more specifically climate & environmental risks) into risk management framework is the responsibility of GSRMF that coordinates the whole process.

The first line of defense represents the front office, business and underwriting units with the main role of performing duties in accordance with ESG risk framework, procedure and defined RAS limits. It identifies, assesses and monitors any ESG risks relevant to the creditworthiness of a client. First line roles are directly aligned with the delivery of products to clients and include the roles of leading actions to achieve objectives defined in the Group Business and ESG Strategy.

The second line of defense is executed by Group Strategic risk management, Credit risk management, Modelling and Compliance functions.

The main responsibility of **the risk management functions** is to ensure that all risks are identified, assessed, measured, monitored, managed and properly reported by the relevant units on the Group and subsidiary level. The risk management function provides relevant information, analyses and expert judgement on ESG risk exposures. Since those risks materialize through existing financial risks, the tasks and responsibilities are embedded in the framework of the existing management system. Risk management functions implement the strategic orientation of the Group and has the controlling function in respect of monitoring the implementation of the Group Strategy on Risk Management and Risk Appetite. Within the Strategic Risk management function, there is an ESG risk controlling specialist that monitors and implements activities related to ESG risks.

The compliance function is responsible for ensuring that compliance risks stemming from ESG risks are duly considered and effectively integrated into all relevant processes. The compliance function advises the management body (in its management and supervisory function) on measures to be taken to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards, and assess the possible impact of any changes in the legal or regulatory environment on the institution's activities and compliance framework.

The Modelling function has role in the model development, monitoring and validation. Model development and monitoring unit performs climate stress test exercise to assess the impact of climate-related risks posed to the financial stability of the bank. The primary objective of the climate stress test is to evaluate the impact of ESG risks on businesses across various sectors and geographical regions under stress scenarios.

The third line of defense is executed by the **internal audit** which considers in its reviews the extent to which the Group is equipped to manage ESG-related risks. The Group Internal Audit Function reviews the Group's internal control and risk management framework, by considering external developments, changes in the risk profile and in products and/or business lines, among other things. This is expected to include the appropriateness of the arrangements for managing ESG-related risks.

Local ESG coordinators and working groups are responsible for the implementation of ESG governance model and measures on local level in line with Group standards. As defined in the ESG Strategy, there are designated employees, Sustainability specialists, as a horizontal point of contact to ensure that ESG risks were appropriately integrated into Group risk management framework. Sustainability and ESG specialists monitor and implement activities in specific business areas (risk management, financial management and reporting, corporate, retail, product and process development, marketing and public relations, human resources, legal, compliance, occupational health and safety, real estate, group subsidiaries).

Group Remuneration Policy has been in place for the purpose of implementing sound remuneration practices which promote both the achievement of the Group goals as well as a prudent approach to risk management. On a Group level, the Board of Directors, Remuneration and Risk Committee, works closely together to ensure that the remuneration policy is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management, which includes also management of ESG risks. In addition to the fixed component of the remuneration, employees may also be entitled to variable components of the remuneration, which is determined based on the performance assessment of achieving of the business performance of the respective organization, as well as of the organizational unit and individual goals. The performance criteria and targets that impact on the variable remuneration of executive directors are determined by the Board of Directors at the beginning of the financial year who also evaluate the performance of the executive directors after the end of performance year. For 2025 performance criteria include ESG targets and are defined in detail in the scorecards of the organization and of the respective executive directors. Some examples of the ESG performance criteria for 2025 are: incorporation

of ESG in Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), implementation of full ESG disclosures, implementation of critical risk data projects, implementation of ESG elements in loan pricing tool, increase, increase Green Financing as per budget and Risk Appetite Statement), maintain Employee Engagement & Enablement score, etc. ESG related targets are cascaded through the organization and are also defined in the performance criteria of members of the management function of Subsidiaries.

The Group is also developing application support to ensure the correct classification of sustainable investments in compliance with legal requirements. Loans meeting sustainability criteria will be labeled as "sustainable investments." To incentivize these investments, the Group plans to offer lower interest rates, including reductions on standard rates and bonuses. It aims to extend these benefits for both consumer and residential financing options.

11.1.3 Risk Management

	Risk management
(j)	Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks in the risk framework
(k)	Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based
(l)	Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels
(m)	Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks
(n)	Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks
(o)	Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity risk profile
(p)	Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects
(q)	Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits
(r)	Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework

The Group has integrated ESG risks into its risk management framework in several ways.

The **Risk Inventory** in the Group Risk Management Strategy includes climate and environmental risks, where two main risk factors have been identified:

- > **Physical risk**, which refers to the financial impact of climate change, covering more frequent adverse weather events and gradual climate change and environmental degradation, such as air, water and soil pollution, water scarcity, floods, landslides, fires, biodiversity loss and deforestation, and
- > **Transition risk**, which refers to the financial losses incurred by an institution as a direct and indirect consequence of adapting to a low-carbon and more sustainable economy and can be triggered by factors such as the relatively sudden introduction of climate and environmental policies, technological advances, changes in market sentiment or changes in market preferences.

The **Group Risk Appetite Statement** has been complemented with metrics for measuring climate and environmental risks and their short and medium-term targets, as previously mentioned under the Business strategy and processes section.

The Group performed comprehensive **materiality assessment** considering the specificities of the respective business model, operating environment and risk profile of the Group, taking into account impact on Group's products and services, and operations (including types of operations and location of facilities) for each subsidiary/market where the Group operates.

Group recognizes C&E risks as risk drivers that materialize in existing risk categories and distinguish between the various drivers of transition and physical risks, as well as S and G specific risk types. Materiality assessment consists of S and G components, but these were found immaterial. The impact of ESG risk drivers is carried out following standard steps that ensure transparency of the process:

- > Identification of risk drivers and transmission channels,
- > Gathering of the expert assessments,

- > Preparation of the portfolio analysis,
- > Implementation of the qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis,
- > Interpretation of the results and conclusion on materiality assessment.

Identification of risk drivers and transmission channels

In the first step of materiality assessment the Group identifies risk drivers. Physical and transition risk drivers were considered in the materiality assessment.

Wide range of physical risk drivers were examined. We have used all available data sources to identify and examine relevant risk drivers. Physical risk drivers were separately examined considering geography where clients/collaterals are positioned. Mapping collaterals to high physical risk areas is performed following Thinkhazard maps. These maps are considered as the most conservative ones since they are provided at regional level, per country.

As per materiality assessment performed the following physical risk drivers were assessed as a higher potential hazard level for the Group and subsidiaries in the medium and long term:

- > River flood (Serbia),
- > Urban flood (Serbia),
- > Wildfire (Serbia),
- > River flood (Slovenia),
- > Urban flood (Slovenia),
- > Wildfire (Slovenia),
- > Coastal flood (Slovenia),
- > Landslide (Slovenia).
- > River flood (Montenegro)
- > Urban flood (Montenegro)
- > Landslide (Montenegro)
- > Wildfire (Montenegro)

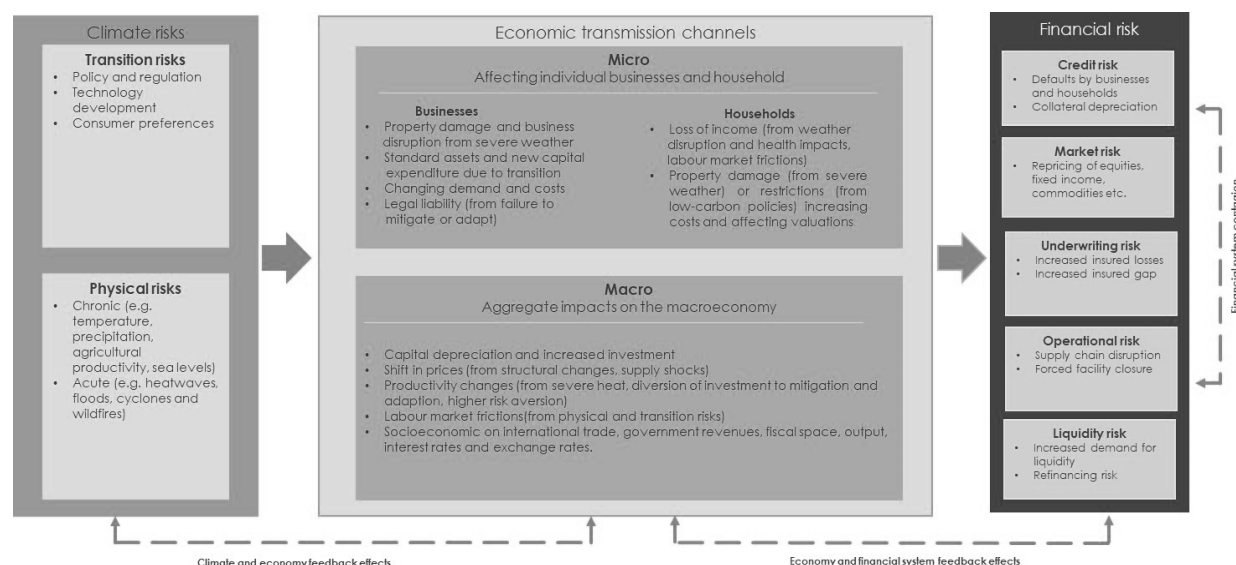
Different modalities of **transition risk drivers**, caused by changes in climate and environmental policies, technological progress or changes in market sentiment and preferences, are considered. Based on the performed analysis, expected changes in regulation and policies are considered as the most prominent transition risk drivers. Exposures to different industries are considered as a good indicator of the exposure to transition risks. Industries, with the highest share of CO2 emissions in the country, are considered as those highly exposed to transition risk. The following industries are those responsible for the highest share of CO2 emissions in the countries where the Group operates:

- > C – Manufacturing
- > H – Transportation and storage
- > D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

Identification of transmission channels

ESG risks could affect the prudential risks the Group is exposed to through different transmission channels. Transmission channels are examined and assessed for each type of risk, split by climate transition risk, climate physical risk and environmental risk. C&E risks (transition and physical) are affecting Micro and Macro environment and further their impacts are reflected on the standard financial risks that the Group is exposed to:

Table 21_ Schematic illustration of transmission from environmental risks to financial risks; Source: NGFS (2020b)



Gathering of the expert assessments

In order to obtain expert opinions on the impact of ESG risks on the Group's operations, specific ESG teams have been formed. Expert assessment is performed through a structured collaboration between the Group and banks, supported by their dedicated ESG teams and the committees established for this purpose. This partnership ensures a comprehensive and inclusive process for identifying and prioritizing key sustainability issues. By working together in this way, The Group and banks align their efforts, fostering a consistent and coordinated approach to ESG priorities.

Preparation of the portfolio analysis

Separate analysis is performed for each portfolio segment and country (where risk differentiators are recorded), entity and geographical distribution of the collaterals.

Analysis of the impact of ESG risk drivers on Credit risk is performed at the level of client segments and product types (for Retail portfolio).

Implementation of the qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis

For quantification of the impact of ESG risks on the Group's business and risk management framework, a bottom-up stress test methodological set-up was used, applied to E and S component.

The number of different risk types are analyzed, grouped in aggregated risk categories (credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, other stand-alone risks etc.). Analysis per risk type is considered as the main dimension of the analysis. Quantifications' results were incorporated in the process of calculations of KRIs/KPIs from RAS.

Scenarios used in the exercise cover different observation periods. Scenarios cover a full spectrum of observation periods, from short-term up to long-term.

Based on the available scenarios, the Group has selected the following scenarios for quantification of the impact:

Stress scenario mapping between sources	ECB Stress Testing	NGFS Phase IV
Scenario	Baseline	Baseline
	Hot house world	Current policies
	Orderly	Net Zero 2050
	Disorderly	Delayed transition

> Flood risk was also incorporated, as it is a relevant scenario for estimation of the impact on REs.

Calculations of the outcomes for different scenarios (impact on selected KPIs/KRIs that are part of the Group Risk Appetite Statement) are performed.

Interpretation of the results and conclusion on materiality assessment

The impact of the C&E risks is analyzed from a forward-looking perspective. Observation window for the analysis is divided into several periods:

- > Short-term period (period up to 1 year)
- > Mid-term period (period from 1 to 5 years)
- > Long-term period (period over 5 years).

Uniform score scale (for measuring the impact) is used in the process of materiality assessment. Materiality scoring calibration is presented in the figure below:

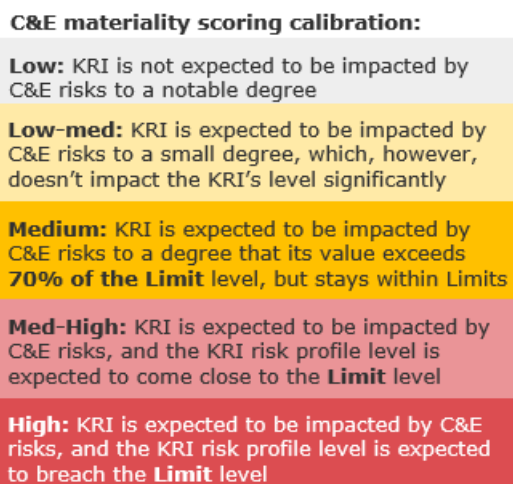


Figure 2_C&E materiality scoring calibration

If the final materiality score is marked as low or low-medium, regular monitoring activities are selected as follow up actions. For materiality scores marked as medium, close monitoring activities are initiated as follow up actions.

If final materiality score is marked as medium-high or high, impact of C&E risks on the Group operations and financial risks is considered to be material. For those areas where impact coming from C&E risks is assessed as material (regardless of the fact whether materiality is determined in short, mid or long-term observation period), follow-up actions are initiated.

Results and conclusion on materiality assessment

The table below shows the overview of the results per each risk type and KRIs.

Table 22_ Materiality assessment of C&E risks results

RAS indicators						KRI materiality scoring						Impacted by		
Risk type & Key Risk Indicators	Realized value - 31.12.2024	Orderly scenario	Hot House	Disorderly	Limit	Score ST	Score MT	Score LT	Level ST	Level MT	Level LT	Climate physical	Climate transition	Environmental
						<1 yrs	<5 yrs	>5 yrs						
Capital Risk						4	2	2	med-high	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1)	17.39%	16.26%	16.61%	16.71%	>11.84%	4	2	2	med-high	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Tier 1 ratio (T1)	17.39%	16.26%	16.61%	16.71%	>13.91%	4	2	2	med-high	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Total Capital ratio (TCR)	18.33%	17.21%	17.56%	17.66%	>16.66%	4	2	2	med-high	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Leverage ratio	11.25%	10.45%	10.69%	10.75%	>4%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Risk bearing capacity (RBC) utilization	74.29%	n/a	n/a	n/a	< 90%	3	2	2	med	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Liquidity Risk						3	3	3	med	med	med	Y	Y	Y
Liquidity Coverage ratio (LCR)	358.60%	207.94%	211.53%	213.81%	> 130%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	153.90%	138.21%	138.21%	138.21%	> 115%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Loan-to-deposit ratio (LTD gross)	79.21%	90.71%	90.71%	90.71%	< 100%	3	3	3	med	med	med	Y	Y	Y
Survival Horizon (days)	139	139	139	139	> 45 days	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Interest Rate Risk						1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	N	Y	Y
Sensitivity of EVE (6 scenarios)/ Tier 1 in stress scenario	-3.51%	-3.14%	-3.22%	-3.36%	<14%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	N	Y	Y
ΔNII/Own Funds	1.64%	1.64%	1.64%	1.64%	<5%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	N	Y	Y
CSRB						1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	N	Y	Y
Credit spread risk in BB (Sensitivity of EVE/ Own funds)	2.76%	0.96%	1.51%	2.37%	<7%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	N	Y	Y
Credit Risk						4	3	3	med-high	med	med	Y	Y	Y
NPL ratio	2.52%	2.52%	2.52%	2.52%	< 5%	1	3	3	low	med	med	Y	Y	Y
NPL coverage ratio	47.82%	47.82%	47.82%	47.82%	>35%	1	1	1	low	low	low	Y	Y	Y
Stage 2 share in Total gross exposure	10.93%	15.33%	15.27%	15.27%	<15%	4	2	2	med-high	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Cost of Risk ratio	0.80%	1.16%	0.93%	0.93%	< 1.5%	4	2	2	med-high	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Specialized Lending (IPRE & PF)	853.7	853.7	853.7	853.7	<920 mEUR	1	1	2	low	low	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Leveraged transactions	352.3	352.3	352.3	352.3	<525 mEUR	1	1	2	low	low	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Top 10 borrowers' concentrations (GCC)	13.55%	13.55%	13.55%	13.55%	< 30%	1	1	1	low	low	low	Y	Y	Y
Single Name Concentration ratio	18.83%	20.25%	19.79%	19.68%	< 24.5%	3	3	3	med	med	med	Y	Y	Y
Single Name Conc. ratio excluding Gov., FI and Public	9.95%	10.71%	10.46%	10.40%	< 15%	3	3	3	med	med	med	Y	Y	Y
Exposure to Group related parties	1.17%	1.25%	1.22%	1.22%	< 5%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Industry concentration ratio	22.73%	22.73%	22.73%	22.73%	<25% (30%)	3	3	3	med	med	med	Y	Y	Y
Credit Risk - Legal entities						4	3	3	med-high	med	med	Y	Y	Y
NPL ratio	2.64%	2.64%	2.64%	2.64%	< 3.5%	1	3	3	low	med	med	Y	Y	Y
NPL coverage ratio	44.98%	44.98%	44.98%	44.98%	> 30%	1	1	1	low	low	low	Y	Y	Y
Stage 2 share	11.66%	12.06%	12.00%	12.00%	< 15%	4	2	2	med-high	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Credit Risk - Retail						4	3	3	med-high	med	med	Y	Y	Y
NPL ratio	3.48%	3.48%	3.48%	3.48%	< 7%	1	3	3	low	med	med	Y	Y	Y
NPL coverage ratio	52.03%	52.03%	52.03%	52.03%	> 35%	1	1	1	low	low	low	Y	Y	Y
Stage 2 share	13.33%	14.00%	13.98%	13.98%	< 15%	4	2	2	med-high	med	med	Y	Y	Y
Sovereign Risk						1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Exposure towards Government bonds issued by RS/SI	60.44%	73.56%	71.88%	71.47%	< Tier1	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	Y
Market Risk						1	1	1	low	low	low	Y	N	N
FX Risk indicator	2.22%	2.27%	2.31%	2.31%	<15%	1	1	1	low	low	low	Y	N	N
Sum of all exposures in Trading book	13.59	7.68	7.43	7.30	< mEUR 50	1	1	1	low	low	low	Y	N	N
Operational Risk						1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	N
Number of internal fraud cases	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	N
Operational risk losses ratio - net	6.26%	n/a	n/a	n/a	<15%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	N
ICT Risk						1	3	3	low	med	med	Y	Y	N
ICT availability and continuity	99.95%	n/a	n/a	n/a	> 99.8%	1	3	3	low	med	med	Y	Y	N
ICT change-related incidents ratio	0.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	< 90%	1	3	3	low	low-med	low-med	Y	Y	N
System back-up success	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	> 99.9%	1	3	3	low	med	med	Y	Y	N
Compliance/AML						1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	N	Y	N
No. of High risk clients	2.27%	n/a	n/a	n/a	< 5%	1	1	2	low	low	low-med	N	Y	N
No. of clients from the countries on Restricted list	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	1	1	2	low	low	low-med	N	Y	N
No. of anon. accounts, passbooks or safe-deposit boxes	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	1	1	2	low	low	low-med	N	Y	N
Overdue mitigation actions	1.52%	n/a	n/a	n/a	< 10%	1	2	2	low	low-med	low-med	N	Y	N
KYC backlog for High-risk clients	7.75%	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	1	1	2	low	low	low-med	N	Y	N

Different risk types have been analyzed, grouped in aggregated risk categories (credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, other stand-alone risks etc.). Analysis per risk type is considered as the main dimension of the analysis. Impact is separately analyzed for each KPI/KRI of each risk type. Impact of C&E risks are considered as material in cases of Credit risk and Capital risk (for specific KRIs).

Considering that the Group is significantly involved in legal entities finance business (covering corporate portfolio, Public, Project finance, SME and Micro segment), the biggest contributors to negative effects on additional impairments that influence negatively on Cost of risk and Capital ratios are the following:

- > Corporate and Public Clients
- > Coming from Serbia
- > Belonging to NACE codes: D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and B - Mining and quarrying

Material impact is recorded due to the drop in capital ratios. The biggest drop in capital ratios is recorded in orderly scenario.

Material impact on Credit risk is recorded due to changes in CoR (Cost of Risk) and Share of Stage 2 loans in total gross exposure. Cost of risk in orderly scenario recorded significant change.

There are no other material impacts of C&E risk that are discovered during the materiality assessment.

The results of the materiality assessment are being used by the Group to formulate further actions and future strategic challenges with the aim of better managing and mitigating the impact of climate and environmental risks.

The Group has taken necessary steps to **incorporate C&E dimension into the credit analysis, risk assessment and decision phases** by implementing several components into different phases of the credit lifecycle:

- > The Group has introduced climate-related and environmental due diligence process of analysis for loans and borrowers associated with a higher C&E risk.
- > ESG questionnaires are defined for Serbian and Slovenian market. The Group uses this tool in the collection of ESG data.
- > Sustainability flags are used to identify assets/investments that have been marketed as green, therefore sustainable, based on several criteria (EU Taxonomy flagging, green loans in line with LMA and ICMA, and in line with IFC).
- > Identification of industries highly exposed to transition risks and non-compliance with minimum safeguards criteria became part of the exclusion list criteria
- > C&E risks are introduced in collateral evaluation process, so that each subsidiary should consider all available ESG factors affecting the value of collateral.

Incorporation of the ESG risks in the credit risk monitoring was done through defined ESG risk early warning signals (EWI) that are set at the level of portfolio and client level.

ESG risks are identified as material risk, and risk quantification for ICAAP purposes was done based on the results of performed stress testing for materiality assessment purposes.

The regulatory framework requires banks to take ESG factors into account in their risk assessment, with due diligence required for larger transactions/clients with elevated ESG risk scores. The Group started **ESG due diligence** as part of the regular credit / investment approval process in 2024.

The due diligence process consists of the following steps:

- > Credit process (new investment/annual review);
- > Verification whether an annual review is necessary (taking into account the amount of the proposed investment and the activity of the client according to the NACE classification),
- > ESG questionnaire for customers,
- > Due diligence,
- > ESG risk assessment.

The Group is in the process of developing own methodologies for stress testing ESG scenarios which are in line with scientific climate change pathways, such as Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scenarios like **Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario**, which will be included in the ICAAP and ILAAP frameworks.

In 2024, the Group continued to build its ESG data model and digitize ESG data collection. In the area of ESG questionnaire, the Group's subsidiaries are actively involved in the establishment of a single/unified ESG questionnaire platform that would enable and ensure higher quality of data for all banks.

11.2 Social risk

(Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social risk)

11.2.1 Business strategy and processes

	Business strategy and processes
(a)	Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning
(b)	Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes
(c)	Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities

Social risks as we consider them refer to various factors that can impact on the rights, well-being, and interests of individuals and communities. These risks encompass a broad range of issues, such as human resource management, where fair treatment, career development, and employee satisfaction are key considerations.

They also include equality and diversity, focusing on ensuring that people of all backgrounds have equal opportunities and representation. Inclusiveness is another critical aspect, highlighting the need for environments where everyone feels valued and respected. In addition, labor relations play an important role in social risk management, ensuring positive relationships between employers and employees to prevent disputes and promote fairness. Workplace health and safety are equally essential, as it involves protecting employees from harm and maintaining a safe and healthy work environment. Addressing these social risks is vital for fostering a positive, sustainable, and ethical environment for both people and communities.

The abovementioned topics are part of our **Group HR Strategy and Group Marketing, Communications and CSR Strategy**. They are also covered by specific Group policies (e.g. Diversity Policy, Group Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy, etc.) Through its Group HR Strategy and various Group HR policies, the organization is committed to fostering a safe, positive, and inclusive work environment for all employees. These initiatives are designed to promote a culture where every individual feels valued and supported, ensuring their well-being and professional growth. The Group encourages continuous learning, helping employees enhance their skills and advance in their careers. Additionally, the Group places emphasis on promoting a work-life balance, recognizing that employee satisfaction is closely tied to the ability to maintain equilibrium between work commitments and personal life. Flexible working arrangements, organizing or sponsoring sporting events for employees are some of the measures taken to ensure employees can manage their professional and personal responsibilities effectively.

Furthermore, maintaining open and transparent communication is central to the Group's approach. By encouraging dialogue at all levels, the Group nurtures trust and collaboration, allowing employees to voice concerns and share ideas, which is ensured by an anonymous group wide **Employee Engagement & Enablement Survey performed biannually**. This helps create sustainable and harmonious employee relations, reinforcing the Group's commitment to building a workplace that thrives on mutual respect, inclusiveness, and long-term commitment. With our CSR initiatives we generate meaningful value by addressing real societal challenges and proactively responding to these through well-structured initiatives within our Group (e.g. donations). These efforts encompass areas such as families, education, as well as support for youth, and various philanthropic endeavors.

Our commitment to social inclusion is supported by Group Marketing, Communications and CSR Strategy which creates a strong and reliable basis for a well-functioning socio-economic environment that will bring prosperity to many. **The three main pillars of our CSR are family, environment and community. We are pursuing effective initiatives throughout the Group, specific to each local community.** The Group is committed to balancing financial performance with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles, aiming for long-term positive impacts on individuals, the economy, society, and nature. Clients are supported through transparent communication, responsible long-term relationships, and initiatives to improve financial literacy. Through educational events and informative content on digital platforms clients are educated on safe usage of payment means, safeguarding their data online, as well as timely reactions to malicious attempts. We contribute to the community through donations, sponsorships, and projects focused on environmental protection, social inclusion, support for vulnerable groups, and the promotion of sports and active lifestyles.

The employees of our Group are a cornerstone of our corporate culture. A key aspect of our sustainable human resources strategy is the implementation of robust diversity and inclusion practices. Ensuring the attraction, retention, and engagement of talent is vital to the continued success of the Group. To foster a collaborative environment, we actively involve employees either through representative bodies or surveys, particularly on issues that directly impact them. Additionally, the health and well-being of our employees are paramount, with a strong emphasis placed on supporting a healthy work-life balance to promote overall wellness and productivity. Therefore, a wide range of employee benefits are focused on health and well-being (annual check-ups and insurance), work flexibility (hybrid work, flexible hours, paid leaves), and family support (leave for children's milestones, gifts, financial aid for new parents). Employees are also enrolled in a collective pension savings plan and can benefit from different recognition and reward programs. Sports, team spirit, and celebrations are encouraged via sponsored activities, events, and team buildings. Continuous learning and development are supported through organized training, e-learning platforms and workshops. One of the subsidiaries also holds the Socially Responsible Employer certificate, aligned with ISO 26000, ensuring a standardized and socially responsible approach to employee care.

In addition to employees, the Group includes in its Lending policy information on activities related to the clients and other counterparties. For example, the Group does not finance activities related to illegal activities, such as drug trafficking, terrorism, prostitution and other human exploitation, economic activities that promote or act in non-compliance with fundamental conventions identified in the International Labor Organization (ILO). Minimum social safeguards focus on human rights, labor rights, and combating bribery, solicitation and extortion.

As elaborated under Environmental risk part related to Risk Management, client's questionnaires are defined for Serbian and Slovenian market that Group uses in the collection of ESG data, which includes both social and governance component.

11.2.2 Governance

Governance	
(d)	Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to:
(i)	Activities towards the community and society
(ii)	Employee relationships and labour standards
(iii)	Customer protection and product responsibility
(iv)	Human rights
(e)	Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, includes the role of Executive board committees, better allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body and employees.
(f)	Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk
(g)	Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's social risk-related objectives

As the highest governance body, the Board of Directors of AikGroup (CY) Ltd. plays a crucial role in overseeing and guiding the Group's approach to social factors and risks within its operational model. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the Group's values, policies, and strategies align with broader social expectations and that these elements are integrated into the Group's business model in a way that supports long-term sustainability and stakeholder interests.

One of the key areas under the Board of Directors' supervision is the Group HR Strategy, which has been thoroughly discussed and formally adopted by the Board of Directors. This strategy serves as a comprehensive framework that underpins and guides all other HR-related policies across the Group. It provides strategic direction in crucial areas such as employee remuneration, diversity, equality, inclusion, open communication with employees and others, setting clear expectations for how these matters should be managed within the Group. By addressing key issues, the Board of Directors ensures that social risks – such as those related to workplace inequality or employee well-being – are effectively managed.

Employee Engagement and Enablement remain an important priority for the Group. To improve track progress, a mid-year survey was introduced in 2025. Employee Engagement and Enablement has remained a performance criterion, with a specific target set at the entity level and cascaded through the scorecards of key individuals.

T. As a Group, we are not only complying with labor-related regulations; we are dedicated to investing in employee development, fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace, and continually enhancing the employee experience.

In order to promote its orientation towards customer protection, the Group **Code of Conduct** contains the main rules imposed to protect Group customers and their interests. All Group employees and third parties (when acting on behalf of the Group) must act with reasonable care and exercise prudent judgment towards Group customers. They must act for the benefit of customers and put their interests first, respecting the applicable law, regulations and internal rules. Marketing materials, sales information, and advisory activities to the customers should always be based on the principles of fairness, objectivity, transparency, and sound financial judgment. Employees must not perform deliberate or negligent sales of products or services in circumstances where the contract is either misrepresented, or the product or service is unsuitable for the customer's needs and risk inclination. In addition to this, special focus is put on the safeguard of consumer rights. Consumer rights are one of the legal concepts enshrined in one of the highest legal acts of the European Union – Treaty on Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 169 of the TFEU seeks to promote consumers' health, safety and economic interests, as well as their right to information, to education and to organize themselves in order to protect their interests. In order to harmonize the manner in which consumers are treated; the Group has adopted the **Group Policy on Consumer Protection and Unfair Commercial Practices** in order to manage consumer protection matters and related risks. This policy is to be applied in every interaction with customers

who are falling within the meaning of consumer. Thus, this policy established and defined Group standards regarding consumer protection and stressed unfair commercial practices that need to be avoided in the Group.

Regarding the remuneration policy and whether social risk is included, please refer to the Environmental risk chapter.

11.2.3 Risk Management

	Risk management
(h)	Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based
(i)	Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to social risk, covering relevant transmission channels
(j)	Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate social risk
(k)	Implementation of tools for identification and management of social risk
(l)	Description of setting limits to social risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits
(m)	Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework

As previously mentioned under Environmental risk part, the Group has adopted the **ESG Strategy 2025-2027** which is included in the overall **Group Banking Strategy 2025-2027** with main targets to be recognized as ESG banking group in Adriatic region, to create sustainable value for clients, communities & society and employees and clear ESG positioning towards the different internal and external stakeholders. Becoming aware of the Group's role and impact on the further development of the "S" area, social goals are included in internal acts and processes, as well as in planned measures to adjust current investment and credit portfolio.

The goals of the UN and the ESG approach offer a strategic framework that directs the ik Group in the development and growth towards the sustainability of the organization, products and services. Selected Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) through the lens of "S" component of ESG are the following:



During the last 2 years, the Group has significantly increased the awareness of its employees related to ESG by implementing ESG training according to the ESG Training agenda which presents the list of topics to be covered on dedicated training tailored to the business needs of different organizational units in the Group.

We recognize that promoting financial literacy and ensuring access to banking services for financially underserved communities are powerful ways to create positive societal impact and reduce social vulnerabilities. By empowering these groups, we can help build a more inclusive financial ecosystem while mitigating associated risks. Given the diverse needs and local context across our Group's markets, our initiatives are tailored and managed at a local level to ensure relevance and effectiveness. Through these initiatives, we provide fair access to financial products and financial literacy, fostering sustainable economic growth and social empowerment across the regions we serve.

11.3 Governance risk

(Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governance risk)

11.3.1 Governance

	Governance
(a)	Institution's integration in their governance arrangements governance performance of the counterparty, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics
(b)	Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body's role in non-financial reporting
(c)	Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including:
(i)	Ethical considerations
(ii)	Strategy and risk management
(iii)	Inclusiveness
(iv)	Transparency
(v)	Management of conflict of interest
(vi)	Internal communication on critical concerns

As one of the highly prioritized matters, the **Group considers governance and risks deriving from non-adequate governance arrangements in terms of both its own governance and clients' practices.**

As elaborated under Environmental risk part related to Risk Management, client's questionnaires are defined for Serbian and Slovenian market that Group uses in the collection of ESG data, which includes environmental, social and governance component. The Governance segment for clients encompasses a comprehensive framework designed to ensure effective management and oversight of business operations. It includes the establishment of clear strategies aligned with organizational goals, as well as robust risk management practices that identify and mitigate potential threats to the business. Compliance with relevant laws and regulations is a cornerstone of this governance approach, minimizing legal risks while promoting ethical conduct across all levels. Additionally, the implementation of monitoring and reporting systems enables continuous evaluation of performance against key indicators. Training programs are also integral, empowering employees with the knowledge needed to uphold governance standards. Furthermore, fostering positive relationships with stakeholders is prioritized, ensuring transparent communication and engagement. Overall, the Group recognizes that Governance framework not only enhances organizational resilience but also builds trust and accountability, creating a solid foundation for sustainable growth.

Apart from other aspects of proper governance, the Group put special focus on several areas including, but not limited to management of conflict of interest, anti-bribery and anti-corruption, anti-fraud, whistleblowing, promotion of strong compliance culture and ethics in business. There is a robust Group framework composed of well-designed processes and procedures that ensure that behaviors not in line with the Group standards are detected, reported, managed and sanctioned in a proper and timely manner. These standards are implemented Group-wide with proper monitoring in place and an adequate level of automation in terms of reporting channels, case management and records keeping.

With an aim to ensure that compliance and ethical standards, as an integral part of Group's corporate culture, are implemented throughout the organization, the main values and desirable behaviors are incorporated into the **Group Code of Conduct**, including Group's environmental and social responsibility. Having these principles high on the agenda, within the document implemented in all Group subsidiaries, the Group ensures that the right way of doing business, as well as environmental and social responsibility, is of utmost importance to the top management in all Group members and to all employees belonging to the Group.

As the highest management and governance bodies on a group level, the Board of Directors and Group Management Committee are responsible for supervising and managing the implementation of governance framework. The GMC is responsible for managing the Group as required for the benefit of the company, considering our shareholders, employees, clients and stakeholders' interests. It specifies the company's values and goals in concrete terms and lays down the corporate strategy with due regard to sustainability aspects and the associated opportunities and risks in respect to the environment, social concerns and corporate governance. It defines the ESG strategy and is responsible for the ESG framework, goals and priorities.

In addition, the GMC ensures implementation of the ESG strategy by allocating adequate resources and controls and is periodically informed on the status and milestones achieved. The Board of Directors and GMC were presented with Report on Environmental and Climate-related risks on quarterly level.

Gorenjska Bank's first CSRD-compliant Sustainability Statement has been prepared and published for the year 2024, in line with the European sustainability reporting standards (ESRS), whereby the full set of sustainability topics has been prudently evaluated based on dual importance. GB is currently undergoing preparations for 2025 CSRD reporting cycle.

11.3.2 Risk Management

	Risk management
(d)	Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties considering:
(i)	Ethical considerations
(ii)	Strategy and risk management
(iii)	Inclusiveness
(iv)	Transparency
(v)	Management of conflict of interest
(vi)	Internal communication on critical concerns

As described above under Governance part.

Template 1 - Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

Financed emissions are defined as indirect emissions attributed to financing activities – such as lending and investments – of financial institutions. These activities all contribute to providing capital or financing to a company that emits GHG emissions.

Therefore, the Group calculates its **financed GHG emissions** based on the standard of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) performing sector level analysis for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emission intensities and client/company level for GHG financed emissions.

Estimation of CO2 financed emissions is performed on quarterly level, including implementing the process to collect emission data from counterparties, and attribution of the counterparty's GHG emissions in the proportion corresponding to the financing provided.

The largest contributors to financed CO2 emissions relates to the Asset class **Business loans and unlisted equities** where dominant segments are Corporate (incl. SME) and Public sector entities coming from Serbian market.

Table 23_Template 1: Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column I): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with Article 12(1) points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1818	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions									
Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change*	3,124,958	167,001	0	475,682	95,777	-92,793	-27,959	-41,095	2,236,179	1,548,943	14.1%	2,347,799	531,187	233,553	12,420	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86,667	0	0	9,738	4,062	-2,836	-629	-1,382	95,065	86,442	0.0%	70,611	16,042	0	14	3
B - Mining and quarrying	136,158	118,377	0	121,727	141	-6,490	-6,311	-3	424,380	372,356	91.2%	132,002	2,081	0	2,076	3
B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0	2
B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	121,936	118,377	0	118,377	0	-5,978	-5,978	0	351,952	304,125	97.1%	119,870	0	0	2,066	3
B.07 - Mining of metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	2
B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	13,694	0	0	2,823	141	-329	-150	-3	68,338	64,414	42.1%	11,604	2,081	0	10	3
B.09 - Mining support service activities	527	0	0	527	0	-182	-182	0	4,090	3,817	0.0%	527	0	0	0	1
C - Manufacturing	736,251	2,470	0	74,715	41,511	-29,685	-5,630	-17,140	737,692	532,474	11.6%	646,389	76,273	12,053	1,536	3
C.10 - Manufacture of food products	228,776	0	0	13,279	7,439	-7,135	-1,522	-3,438	272,314	200,636	5.4%	204,190	24,568	0	17	3
C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	25,738	0	0	8,562	97	-390	-253	-56	15,677	12,493	28.0%	20,304	5,367	0	67	3
C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	1
C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	3,745	0	0	115	15	-39	-3	-5	4,518	3,238	0.0%	3,585	159	0	1	3
C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	10,378	0	0	127	62	-419	-2	-43	3,603	2,587	0.0%	10,378	0	0	0	2
C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	1,505	0	0	16	73	-65	0	-50	1,193	864	0.0%	1,255	249	0	1	4
C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	15,091	0	0	2,014	2,168	-1,114	-63	-939	8,147	5,603	0.0%	11,933	2,216	938	5	4
C.17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	40,859	0	0	8,092	224	-1,821	-1,412	-187	28,850	20,599	1.8%	40,837	16	0	6	2
C.18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	16,545	0	0	1,027	424	-425	-19	-336	7,170	5,450	0.0%	11,491	5,050	0	5	3
C.19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1,382	24	0	536	0	-351	-350	0	2,007	1,763	0.0%	1,357	24	0	0	2
C.20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	21,127	2,446	0	24	479	-416	0	-255	25,887	18,692	0.0%	18,615	2,477	0	35	3
C.21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	9,211	0	0	1,153	5,282	-3,814	-1	-3,806	4,341	3,436	0.0%	3,290	5,921	0	0	5
C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	32,993	0	0	4,037	225	-487	-73	-167	17,494	13,037	14.7%	26,508	6,460	0	24	3
C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	14,575	0	0	1,982	205	-543	-436	-40	25,810	6,724	27.0%	7,895	6,672	0	8	4
C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	69,627	0	0	5,302	13,915	-5,260	-38	-4,063	78,485	44,425	48.6%	69,621	0	0	6	2
C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	68,170	0	0	12,261	1,892	-1,706	-798	-438	60,602	46,613	9.5%	61,531	5,509	0	1,131	3
C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	48,935	0	0	579	131	-990	-32	-93	75,818	55,324	14.2%	45,418	3,461	0	56	3
C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	33,042	0	0	659	6,892	-2,530	-56	-2,146	28,651	26,228	18.0%	25,634	33	7,361	13	4
C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	31,535	0	0	848	989	-777	-38	-545	31,269	28,062	0.0%	30,831	681	0	23	2
C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	20,372	0	0	1,330	121	-275	-11	-110	14,223	11,738	15.8%	19,874	457	0	41	1
C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	8,739	0	0	320	7	-70	-9	-7	9,881	7,286	0.0%	4,655	320	3,753	10	8
C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	9,059	0	0	1,555	342	-525	-253	-197	3,602	2,506	0.0%	8,095	889	0	76	3
C.32 - Other manufacturing	17,895	0	0	8,286	256	-123	-7	-98	5,177	3,748	0.0%	12,747	5,142	0	7	3
C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	6,952	0	0	2,612	275	-410	-256	-120	12,974	11,422	0.0%	6,345	603	0	4	2
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	219,165	45,580	0	4,469	2,961	-3,426	-402	-243	592,939	283,690	46.0%	160,990	21,685	35,238	1,252	5
D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	190,189	45,580	0	3,714	2,960	-3,283	-389	-242	450,729	213,722	50.1%	132,338	21,362	35,238	1,251	5
D35.11 - Production of electricity	108,237	45,577	0	2,577	2,950	-2,342	-221	-242	243,645	109,563	39.4%	53,772	18,162	35,238	1,065	8
D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	21,348	0	0	0	0	-90	0	0	124,491	62,342	0.0%	21,348	0	0	0	3
D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	7,628	0	0	755	1	-53	-13	-1	17,719	7,627	70.8%	7,304	323	0	1	2
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	20,062	0	0	2,369	279	-382	-85	-221	26,283	20,383	0.2%	12,761	7,288	0	12	4
F - Construction	353,523	0	0	70,643	7,924	-13,086	-4,786	-5,490	96,437	87,647	0.5%	306,067	38,159	9,027	270	3
F.41 - Construction of buildings	234,933	0	0	53,003	2,586	-7,549	-3,904	-1,712	46,712	42,988	0.8%	201,690	24,205	9,027	11	3
F.42 - Civil engineering	59,142	0	0	6,088	1,844	-2,613	-423	-1,767	24,151	22,245	0.0%	55,990	3,046	0	106	2
F.43 - Specialised construction activities	59,448	0	0	11,553	3,494	-2,925	-460	-2,011	25,574	22,414	0.0%	48,387	10,908	0	153	3
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	699,777	574	0	60,954	16,215	-17,611	-4,125	-8,415	183,761	121,169	11.2%	629,680	67,409	2,381	308	3
H - Transportation and storage	289,917	0	0	16,935	15,334	-8,007	-1,234	-5,210	37,516	9,805	2.0%	168,935	120,956	0	27	5
H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	176,839	0	0	14,541	2,407	-3,433	-1,187	-1,322	27,709	5,062	0.0%	97,867	78,955	0	18	5
H.50 - Water transport	2,212	0	0	397	22	-22	0	-22	105	47	0.0%	444	1,769	0	0	6
H.51 - Air transport	21,100	0	0	22	12,467	-3,634	0	-3,619	1,672	1,478	0.0%	21,087	13	0	1	3
H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	84,739	0	0	1,882	385	-864	-45	-215	7,670	3,122	7.0%	44,562	40,168	0	8	5
H.53 - Postal and courier activities	5,027	0	0	93	53	-54	-2	-32	359	96	0.0%	4,976	51	0	0	3
I - Accommodation and food service activities	174,339	0	0	38,271	7,037	-6,695	-2,468	-2,846	31,859	26,711	4.8%	50,414	78,686	40,866	4,373	7
L - Real estate activities	409,099	0	0	75,859	313	-4,575	-2,289	-145	10,247	8,266	8.7%	169,951	102,608	133,987	2,552	7
Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	605,340	0	0	60,310	6,657	-10,332	-3,226	-2,720	0	0		450,469	122,665	23,456	8,750	3
K - Financial and insurance activities	171,982	0	0	1,758	514	-1,075	-12	-212	0	0		124,285	32,661	7,305	7,730	3
Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	433,358	0	0	58,552	6,143	-9,257	-3,214	-2,507	0	0		326,184	90,004	16,150	1,020	4
TOTAL	3,730,298	167,001	0	535,992	102,434	-103,125	-31,185	-43,814	2,236,179	1,548,943	11.8%	2,798,268	653,852	257,008	21,170	

Template 2 - Banking book – Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Loans collateralized by immovable property – Energy efficiency of the collateral

The table shows energy efficiency measured in terms of energy consumption (kWh/m²) and Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) labels.

Table 24_ Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralized by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral:

Counterparty sector	Total gross carrying amount amount															
	Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral)							Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
	0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated
Total EU area	667,431	47,537	118,813	93,326	6,400	10,255	45,142	35,027	37,239	34,811	21,233	9,650	1,809	1,598	526,064	34.2%
Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	326,136	14,546	46,878	69,296	333	0	22,102	17,133	7,209	14,025	4,645	3,997	0	0	279,127	38.0%
Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	319,556	32,991	64,060	24,030	3,397	974	21,554	17,894	30,030	20,786	16,588	5,653	1,809	1,598	225,198	23.4%
Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	21,739	0	7,875	0	2,670	9,281	1,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,739	98.0%
Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	158,795	1,741	79,215	76,913	926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158,795	100%
Total non-EU area	1,508,134	750,845	88,307	277,337	98,667	0	187,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,508,134	93.0%
Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,028,950	467,852	15,444	220,097	78,811	0	187,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,028,950	94.2%
Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	468,631	282,993	72,863	57,240	19,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468,631	92.4%
Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	10,552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,552	0%
Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	1,402,227	750,845	88,307	277,337	98,667	0	187,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,402,227	100%

Currently data on EPCs (or Energy passports in Serbia) are very limited. In AIK's portfolio no data on Energy passports is available.

The data in the table above are populated on the best effort basis, using mostly estimated EPCs based on collateral and external local data base.

Gorenjska bank made significant progress in terms of obtaining EPC data. Gorenjska bank also made an effort to develop internal model for estimation of the EPC grade/rating. Following the methodology for internal Arvio EE model, the proxy has been prepared by external provider with certification of model.


Template 3 - Banking book – Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

Table 25_ Template 3: Banking book – Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Sector	NACE Sectors (a minima)	Portfolio gross carrying amount	Alignment metric**	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ***	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
1 Power	Please refer to the list below*	233,758	kg CO ₂ / MWh	n/a	n/a	n/a
2 Fossil fuel combustion		182,478	kg CO ₂ e/GJ	n/a	n/a	n/a
3 Automotive		25,606	g CO ₂ /km	n/a	n/a	n/a
4 Aviation		20,133	g CO ₂ / km	n/a	n/a	n/a
5 Maritime transport		54,570	g CO ₂ /tkm	n/a	n/a	n/a
6 Cement, clinker and lime production		9,641	t CO ₂ / t	n/a	n/a	n/a
7 Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production		148,820	t CO ₂ / t	n/a	n/a	n/a
8 Chemicals		0	t CO ₂ / t	n/a	n/a	n/a
9 ... potential additions relevant to the business model of the institution				n/a	n/a	n/a

The table shows the total balance sheet gross exposure for each sector. The Group is on its way to setting up a decarbonization strategy, as explained in the Environmental Risk section.

* List of NACE sectors to be considered

IEA sector	Column b - NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		**Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
<i>Sector in the template</i>	<i>sector</i>	<i>code</i>	
Maritime transport	shipping	301	Average tonnes of CO ₂ per passenger-km Average gCO ₂ /MJ and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Maritime transport	shipping	3011	
Maritime transport	shipping	3012	
Maritime transport	shipping	3315	
Maritime transport	shipping	50	
Maritime transport	shipping	501	
Maritime transport	shipping	5010	
Maritime transport	shipping	502	
Maritime transport	shipping	5020	
Maritime transport	shipping	5222	
Maritime transport	shipping	5224	Average tonnes of CO ₂ per MWh and Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal).
Maritime transport	shipping	5229	
Power	power	27	
Power	power	2712	
Power	power	3314	
Power	power	35	
Power	power	351	
Power	power	3511	
Power	power	3512	
Power	power	3513	
Power	power	3514	

IEA sector	Column b - NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		**Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
Sector in the template	sector	code	
Power	power	4321	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	91	Average tons pf CO2 per GJ. and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	910	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	192	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	1920	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	2014	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	352	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	3521	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	3522	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	3523	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	4612	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	4671	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	6	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	61	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	610	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	62	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	620	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	24	Average tonnes of CO2 per tonne of output and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	241	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2410	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	242	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2420	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2434	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	244	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2442	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2444	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2445	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	245	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2451	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2452	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	25	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	251	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2511	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	4672	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	5	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	51	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	510	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	52	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	520	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	7	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	72	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	729	

IEA sector	Column b - NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		**Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
Sector in the template	sector	code	
Fossil fuel combustion	coal	8	Average tons of CO2 per GJ. and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Fossil fuel combustion	coal	9	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	235	Average tonnes of CO2 per tonne of output and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2351	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2352	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	236	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2361	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2363	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2364	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	811	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	89	Average share of sustainable aviation fuels and Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km
aviation	aviation	3030	
aviation	aviation	3316	
aviation	aviation	511	
aviation	aviation	5110	
aviation	aviation	512	
aviation	aviation	5121	
aviation	aviation	5223	Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
automotive	automotive	2815	
automotive	automotive	29	
automotive	automotive	291	
automotive	automotive	2910	
automotive	automotive	292	
automotive	automotive	2920	
automotive	automotive	293	
automotive	automotive	2932	

Template 4 - Banking book – Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

The Group used publicly available information in Carbon Majors Database Launch Report published in April 2024. Carbon Majors is a database of historic production data from 122 of the world's largest oil, gas, coal, and cement producers. The Group identified 1 client in the scope.

Table 26_ Template 4: Banking book – Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

	a	b	c	d	e
	Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)*	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
1	126	1.45%	0	0.36	1

Template 5 - Banking book – Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.

The Group includes in this template information on exposures in the banking book, including loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held-for-trading and not held-for-sale, towards non-financial corporates, on loans collateralized with immovable property and on repossessed real estate collaterals. The exposure towards chronic and acute climate-related hazards, with a breakdown by sector of economic activity (NACE classification) and by geography of location of the activity of the counterparty or of the collateral (mainly relate to Serbia and Slovenia), for those sectors and geographical areas subject to climate change acute and chronic events is presented as well.

For the identification of geographies prone to specific climate-related hazards, the Group used information gathered during the materiality assessment analysis of the estimated physical risk drivers. For that purpose, the Group consulted available physical risk databases that provide forward-looking view, per geographical region. The list of data sources consulted in the process of estimation of risk drivers consists of the following):

- > **Thinkhazard** - Main source of estimations of physical risks, with forward looking perspective at the level of county in Serbia, region in Slovenia and county in Croatia (Thinkhazard.com);
- > **Serbian Geodetic institute** - It is a local disaster risk register managed by Serbian geodetic institute (supported by EU and UNDP). It does not provide forward looking estimations, but only historical data (<https://drr.geosrbija.rs/drr/home>);
- > **Ministry of defense and Ministry for environment, climate and energy** - Apart from Thinkhazard projections, for Slovenia were consulted also data provided by Ministry of defense and Ministry of environment, climate and energy. A significant drawback of these data is the fact that maps are prepared back in 2015 and 2016. Data might be perceived as obsolete (<https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-defence/>, <https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-the-environment-climate-and-energy/>).
- > **EU Copernicus Climate Change Service, Hrvatske šume and Hrvatske vode** - based on the existing satellite tracking methodology utilized in the EU Copernicus Climate Change program and existing maps provided by relevant government entities (<https://climate.copernicus.eu/>, <https://www.hrsume.hr/>, <https://voda.hr/hr>)
- > **Direction of the Republic of Slovenia for water (Hydrological and hydraulic studies/models)** - The hazard level of the risk area is shown by the map of flood and erosion hazard classes. These maps are prepared based on hydrological-hydraulic studies and carried out with accurate hydrological and hydraulic models. Also, they determine the conditions and limitations for the implementation of interventions in space and for the implementation of activities in areas at risk of floods and associated erosion.

(<https://geohub.gov.si/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f89cc3835fcd48b5a980343570e0b64e>). User manual can be found following the link:

Spletna_aplikacija_Geohazard_Navodila_za_uporabnike.pdf (geo-zs.si)

- > Slovenian institute for forest and Geohazard provides details about the exposure to the wild forest fires and landslides. (<http://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/> and Pregledovalnik GeoHazard (geo-zs.si).

Eligibility criteria for exposures sensitive to chronic and acute climate change events, or both, are established through the combination of the aforementioned information. Based on the score for each geography and risk driver—where 1 represents very low risk, 2 low risk, 3 medium risk, and 4 high risks—the Group has mapped the sensitivities of its exposures to chronic, acute, or both types of climate change events.

Table 27_Template 5: Banking book – Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
SERBIA		Gross carrying amount												
		of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
		Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	83,331	12,632	4,775	0	0	2.9	0	0	17,407	7,335	2,025	-2,223	-613	-1,569
2 B - Mining and quarrying	122,833	539	63	0	0	3.1	0	0	603	231	0	-77	-51	0
3 C - Manufacturing	447,267	129,835	24,042	12,040	0	3.7	0	0	165,917	19,084	11,025	-14,523	-2,266	-9,868
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	184,127	8,709	18,148	33,478	0	9.7	0	2,435	57,900	2,435	0	-1,822	-217	0
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10,470	1,906	0	0	0	4.0	0	0	1,906	238	0	-11	-1	0
6 F - Construction	241,688	119,304	9,545	10,392	0	2.8	0	0	139,241	21,571	1,652	-5,105	-2,268	-1,374
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	516,806	129,475	19,429	2,361	0	3.1	0	114	151,151	1,972	5,244	-2,678	-27	-1,969
8 H - Transportation and storage	231,687	6,216	30,148	0	0	7.7	0	0	36,364	3,020	52	-666	-402	-35
9 L - Real estate activities	259,858	49,304	62,615	127,452	0	8.6	0	0	239,371	50,722	29	-3,790	-2,573	0
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	413,275	51,098	60,092	167,456	134,628	16.0	0	1,441	411,835	9,734	12,745	-10,807	-383	-8,000
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	881,133	478,737	195,301	205,491	1,605	5.7	0	2,681	878,452	112,380	21,929	-30,764	-8,744	-14,078
12 Repossessed collaterals	10,293	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	414,086	54,694	43,326	16,603	0	5.6	0	133	114,490	9,904	3,961	-3,181	-566	-1,470

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
SLOVENIA		Gross carrying amount												
		of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
		Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,687	291	94	0	0	5.1	0	385	0	70	0	0	0	0
2 B - Mining and quarrying	6,725	1,190	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	1,190	0	0	-16	0	0
3 C - Manufacturing	265,956	64,567	25,918	0	0	3.8	0	44,648	45,837	20,533	8,294	-3,473	-716	-2,580
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15,211	2,574	1,254	0	0	3.0	0	1,582	2,246	587	1,931	0	0	0
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8,935	227	4,275	0	0	7.5	0	843	3,658	627	0	-17	-10	0
6 F - Construction	78,763	30,755	3,541	304	0	2.0	0	8,351	26,248	11,474	374	-99	-7	-38
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	125,175	20,670	10,640	0	0	4.2	0	12,815	17,394	8,181	383	-238	-9	-73
8 H - Transportation and storage	48,281	8,945	7,952	0	0	5.6	0	2,846	14,051	542	0	-127	-3	0
9 L - Real estate activities	117,634	297	3,978	2,453	0	9.2	0	4,024	0	407	0	-129	0	0
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	319,556	93,155	29,141	176,654	20,606	11.8	0	238,131	81,425	20,191	1,845	-1,282	-186	-596
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	325,138	154,671	124,894	45,399	174	5.7	0	147,819	173,514	62,631	11,551	-5,158	-1,017	-3,016
12 Repossessed collaterals	21,739	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	277,416	110,608	78,558	45,263	0	5.7	0	139,338	95,091	34,066	720	-1,653	-391	-346

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
MONTENEGRO		Gross carrying amount												
		of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
		Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative		
		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,649	1,103	0	0	0	2.3	0	1,103	0	394	710	-3	-3	0
2 B - Mining and quarrying	6,601	1,266	1,985	0	0	6.1	0	3,250	0	0	0	-48	0	0
3 C - Manufacturing	23,028	6,747	2,268	0	0	2.6	0	9,015	0	1,436	0	-996	-401	0
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19,827	766	274	0	0	4.8	0	1,040	0	1,040	0	-168	-168	0
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	656	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 F - Construction	33,072	20,527	3,937	0	0	2.2	0	24,464	0	17,655	48	-2,144	-2,114	0
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	57,797	21,203	8,978	0	0	4.3	0	30,182	0	17,904	0	-2,374	-2,098	0
8 H - Transportation and storage	9,949	522	4,296	0	0	9.2	0	4,818	0	4,296	0	-351	-346	0
9 L - Real estate activities	31,606	30,815	0	0	0	2.1	0	30,815	0	5,874	0	-755	-249	0
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	55,356	14,461	5,707	1,014	0	4.6	0	21,183	0	8,005	214	-835	-733	0
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	148,814	93,155	36,555	402	0	3.7	0	130,111	0	62,048	3,990	-9,281	-7,054	-692
12 Repossessed collaterals	259	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	88,178	14,468	13,400	0	0	4.3	0	27,867	0	15,137	2,012	-1,922	-1,801	0

12 LEVERAGE RATIO

(CRR regulation, points (a) and (b) of Article 451(1))

The purpose of the leverage ratio is to limit the size of the Group balance sheet with a special emphasis on exposures not weighted as part of the existing calculations of capital requirements. The calculation of the leverage thus uses Tier 1 capital in the numerator, while in the denominator it uses the leverage exposure, including on balance sheet and off balance sheet items after performed adjustments, as part of which exposures from derivatives, exposures from securities financing transactions and other off-balance-sheet items are especially emphasized.

In accordance with Article 499(2) of the CRR, the Group decided to disclose the leverage ratio where the capital measure is Tier 1 capital.

The Group regularly assesses the adequacy of the level of the leverage ratio indicator, simultaneously with the assessment of the level of the capital adequacy indicator and other indicators of adequate level of capital, at least on quarterly level.

Table EU_LR1 provides reconciliation of Aik Group financial statements to the leverage ratio exposure as of 30.6.2025:

Table 28_EU –R1 – LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

000 EUR

		a
		Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	9,796,947
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(1,462)
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	-
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	-
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	-
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	692,850
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
12	Other adjustments	(42,228)
13	Total exposure measure	10,446,106

Leverage Ratio amounts 11.00% on 30.6.2025, well above regulatory minimum of 3%.

Table EU LR2 shows breakdown of total leverage exposure measure into its main parts, as of 30.6.2025 and 31.12.2024, as previous disclosure obligation period:

Table 29_EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

000 EUR

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		30.06.2025	31.12.2024
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	9,516,184	8,456,832
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(25,078)	(25,614)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	9,491,106	8,431,218
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	-	-
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	-	-
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	10,518	15,629
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original Exposure Method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	Total derivatives exposures	10,518	15,629
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	251,632	430,137
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	-	-
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures	251,632	430,137
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	2,289,393	2,200,596
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(1,596,543)	(1,644,399)

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		30.06.2025	31.12.2024
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	692,850	556,198
Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	-	-
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	-	-
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	-	-
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	-	-
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-	-
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
EU-22k	(Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)	-	-
EU-22l	(Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22m	(Total exempted exposures)	-	-
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital	1,149,062	1,027,314
24	Total exposure measure	10,446,106	9,290,200
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	11.00%	11.06%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	11.00%	11.06%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	11.00%	11.06%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%	0.00%
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	0.00%	0.00%
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	n/a	n/a
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	236,572	784,136
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	251,632	615,224

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		30.06.2025	31.12.2024
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	10,431,045	9,459,113
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	10,431,045	9,459,113
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	11.02%	10.86%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	11.02%	10.86%

Table EU LR 3 provides breakdown of on-balance sheet exposures, excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures, by exposure class as of 30.6.2025:

Table 30_EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

000 EUR

		a
		CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	9,516,184
EU-2	Trading book exposures	-
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	9,516,184
EU-4	Covered bonds	-
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	1,680,856
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	106,198
EU-7	Institutions	572,505
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	2,238,849
EU-9	Retail exposures	1,963,602
EU-10	Corporates	1,428,133
EU-11	Exposures in default	96,615
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	1,429,426

13 LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS

(CRR regulation, Article 451a (2) and (3))

Liquidity risk is organized in a way that responsibilities and roles are divided among different business and organizational units. The Group Board of Directors, encompassing both Supervisory and Management functions, is ultimately responsible for overseeing liquidity risk management. This includes making critical decisions on liquidity risk, setting guidelines, and defining criteria related to structure and income to ensure an adequate level of liquid assets. The Board also establishes key principles for the composition of liquidity and funding sources, approves and updates liquidity risk documents for both the Group and individual entities, and endorses the Liquidity Contingency Plan. Liquidity management activities are organized in line with the three lines of defense model. The first line of defense are business units, ALM and Treasury, responsible for compliance with risk appetite limits, monitoring market developments, counterbalancing capacity management, future cash flow projections and liquidity contingency plan. The second line of defense is Risk management and Compliance Unit. The risk management unit is in charge of the development of risk management framework, setting limits and strategies, and validation of activities conducted by business units. Compliance is in charge for reviewing and monitoring regulatory changes with which the Group is required to comply and checking the compliance with the regulatory expectations. Internal Audit presents third line of defense in liquidity risk management

process. The responsibilities of Internal Audit are to monitor effectiveness of the Group's internal quality control and risk management system, general risk assessment of all aspects and creating of internal audit work plan, including open issues and areas with high risk identified in previous risk assessments/addressing shortcomings.

13.1 Qualitative information on LCR

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was introduced by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision set standards. It entered into force with the Directive CRD IV and the CRR Regulation, in 2015. LCR is designed to ensure that banks have an adequate level of freely available high-quality liquid assets, which can be converted into cash very quickly and without significant costs, to fulfil its liabilities for the following 30-day period under stringent, stressed situation on financial markets.

LCR as of June 30, 2025, calculated according to Article 451a(2) CRR, was 328.1%, which is significantly higher than regulatory prescribed minimum of 100%. Movements in LCR during 2024 and H1 2025 were mostly triggered by movements in the level of HQLA and amount of reverse repo transactions with central bank at credit institution subsidiaries on Serbian market. These factors significantly influenced the overall LCR fluctuations. The pattern carried over Q1 and Q2 2025. Additionally, Hipotekarna Banka was acquired during June 2025, which affected HQLA, as well as net liquidity outflows.

Since tolerance for liquidity risk is low, it results in the long-term goal of providing a sufficient, stable and diverse funding base and compliance with relevant regulatory frameworks. According to the business model, most of the funds are in form of non-banking sector deposits. Non-banking sector deposits provide a stable source of funding and limit reliance on the wholesale funding markets. The majority of those deposits are in form of sight deposits that have no remaining maturity. Funding is monitored on monthly basis through "Concentration of funding by counterparty" indicator. It allows the identification of those sources of wholesale and retail funding of such significance that their withdrawal could trigger liquidity problems (share of top 10 largest deponents in total NBS deposits). Concentration of funding by counterparty is part of additional liquidity monitoring metrics under the CRR. This way regulator can obtain a comprehensive view of bank's liquidity risk profile, proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of its activities.

Liquidity buffer is composed of cash, central bank balance (excluding obligatory reserve) and internally defined unencumbered high quality liquid assets which can be liquidated via repo or sale without significant value loss. Other unencumbered high liquid assets are other unencumbered securities and unencumbered ECB eligible credit claims maturing beyond 1 month. There must be no legal, regulatory or operational impediments to using these assets. On Group level, high quality liquid asset (HQLA) as of June 30, 2025, in amount of 1,431,939 thousand EUR was held in Level 1 cash and central bank reserves, level 1 bonds, level 2A bonds and level 2B bonds.

There were no such exposures towards derivatives transactions with significant impact on LCR and there weren't any collateral calls on this matter.

On Group level, LCR is calculated for EUR and RSD, recognized as significant currencies, 5% of total group liabilities excluding regulatory capital and off-balance sheet liabilities. According to risk appetite statement there is prescribed limit for LCR for all currencies (sum of all currencies). Table presented below presents the values and figures for each of the four calendar quarters: July-September and October-December in 2024 and January-March, April-June in 2025. Those values and figures as the simple averages of month-end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter.

13.2 Quantitative information on LCR

Table 31_EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

in 000 EUR		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					1,431,939	1,367,042	1,342,824	1,309,550
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	4,475,414	4,408,772	4,387,734	4,230,724	347,697	341,724	340,565	327,282
3	Stable deposits	3,026,467	2,993,238	2,975,662	2,875,497	151,323	149,662	148,783	143,775
4	Less stable deposits	1,427,107	1,392,934	1,388,735	1,332,194	196,373	192,062	191,781	183,507
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	1,752,110	1,726,892	1,779,568	1,808,289	731,585	718,945	741,717	759,861

in 000 EUR		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,750,593	1,724,142	1,776,818	1,808,289	730,067	716,195	738,967	759,861
8	Unsecured debt	1,518	2,750	2,750	-	1,518	2,750	2,750	-
9	Secured wholesale funding								
10	Additional requirements	1,257,153	1,189,906	1,103,711	968,318	125,084	117,341	106,623	93,290
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	7,697	7,594	4,944	4,320	7,697	7,594	4,944	4,320
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	181	-	-	-	181	-	-	-
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	1,249,275	1,182,312	1,098,768	963,998	117,206	109,747	101,679	88,970
14	Other contractual funding obligations	84,841	102,698	115,752	118,028	73,322	92,002	104,904	107,286
15	Other contingent funding obligations	880,416	860,520	855,331	815,544	71,196	70,452	70,068	66,550
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					1,347,409	1,337,908	1,361,297	1,354,212
CASH - INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	319,871	374,925	435,533	520,545	319,871	374,925	435,533	520,545
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	667,639	668,463	710,840	678,102	557,304	552,310	592,614	564,164
19	Other cash inflows	25,222	30,694	35,346	37,746	25,222	30,694	35,346	37,746
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialized credit institution)					-	-	-	-
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	1,012,732	1,074,082	1,181,719	1,236,393	902,365	957,787	1,063,360	1,122,297
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	1,012,700	1,073,940	1,181,585	1,236,236	902,365	957,787	1,063,360	1,122,297
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
EU-21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					1,431,939	1,367,042	1,342,824	1,309,550
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					446,042	409,273	384,586	365,382
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					328.1%	341.5%	356.6%	365.1%

13.3 Quantitative information on NSFR

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) calculated in accordance with the CRR was 160.77% as of June 30, 2025, within regulatory and internally prescribed limits. Overview of NSFR for the last fourth quarters is given in the tables below:

Table 32_EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio as of 30.06.2025

in 000 EUR		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,174,140	0	0	54,336	1,228,476
2	Own funds	1,174,140	0	0	54,336	1,228,476
3	Other capital instruments		0	0	0	0
4	Retail deposits		4,402,549	481,002	148,896	4,707,358
5	Stable deposits		2,972,467	292,851	75,220	3,177,272
6	Less stable deposits		1,430,082	188,152	73,676	1,530,087
7	Wholesale funding:		2,384,387	222,644	477,670	1,668,864

in 000 EUR

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
8	Operational deposits		0	0	0	0
9	Other wholesale funding		2,384,387	222,644	477,670	1,668,864
10	Interdependent liabilities		0	0	0	0
11	Other liabilities:	298	299,456	4,919	36,272	38,732
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	298				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		299,456	4,919	36,272	38,732
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					7,643,430
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					33,672
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		5,343			2,672
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,598,675	827,461	3,919,881	4,236,156
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		4,001			
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		554,924	24,397	17,005	84,696
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		971,371	750,325	3,365,428	4,003,388
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		23,866	12,147	65,070	326,843
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		15,383	13,526	421,425	0
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		14,721	13,142	388,630	0
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		52,996	39,213	116,023	148,073
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		1,313,572	9,842	642,017	383,513
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs					
29	NSFR derivative assets					
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted					
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,313,572	9,842	258,504	383,513
32	Off-balance sheet items		831,164	445,079	539,438	98,383
33	Total RSF					4,754,396
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					160.77%

Table 33_EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio as of 31.03.2025

in 000 EUR		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,162,120			54,297	1,216,416
2	Own funds	1,162,120			54,297	1,216,416
3	Other capital instruments					
4	Retail deposits		3.346.321	917,159	120,709	4,100,665
5	Stable deposits		2.271.860	584.599	77,413	2,791,048
6	Less stable deposits		1,074,461	332,561	43,297	1,309,616
7	Wholesale funding:		1,855,507	139,840	529,985	1,418,073
8	Operational deposits					
9	Other wholesale funding		1,855,507	139,840	529,985	1,418,073
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:	801	261,790	9,881	60,528	65,469
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	801				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		261,709	9,881	60,528	65,469
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					6,800,623
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					12,261
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		5,698			2,849
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,379,062	703,118	3,529,328	3,930,427
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut					
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		499,441	23,834	17,297	78,758
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		840,529	649,518	3,112,975	3,418,170
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		26,489	20,680	55,745	102,914
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		7,518	6,566	342,157	356,241
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		7,518	6,566	309,962	324,047
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		31,572	23,200	56,898	77,257
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		324,169	9,007	44,102	101,897
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs					
29	NSFR derivative assets		21			21
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted					

in 000 EUR		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		324,148	9,007	44,102	101,876
32	Off-balance sheet items		784,606	524,859	323,397	86,537
33	Total RSF					4,334,299
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					156.9%

Table 34_EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio as of 31.12.2024

in 000 EUR		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,087,889	-	-	57,554	1,145,443
2	Own funds	1,087,889	-	-	57,554	1,145,443
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		3,399,641	919,230	165,317	4,201,261
5	Stable deposits		2,451,548	527,649	104,091	2,934,328
6	Less stable deposits		948,093	391,581	61,226	1,266,933
7	Wholesale funding:		2,248,047	206,311	343,639	1,433,433
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		2,248,047	206,311	343,639	1,433,433
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	391	196,453	15,291	133,521	141,167
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	391				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		196,453	15,291	133,521	141,167
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					6,921,303
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					12,230
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		19,818	-	-	9,909
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,507,258	668,360	3,666,291	4,065,725
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		-	-	-	-
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		577,957	29,461	46,655	118,627
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		881,526	599,380	3,151,994	3,425,718
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		23,201	21,582	63,624	108,407
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		14,276	20,244	409,860	444,380
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		4,535	4,738	321,586	330,859
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		33,499	19,275	57,782	77,000
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-

in 000 EUR		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
26	Other assets:		1,390,417	18,503	180,629	306,003
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	-
29	NSFR derivative assets		2,229			2,229
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		2,151			108
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,386,036	18,503	180,629	303,666
32	Off-balance sheet items		809,323	522,619	484,462	103,435
33	Total RSF					4,497,302
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					153.90%

Table 35_EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio as of 30.09.2024

in 000 EUR						Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,082,616	-	-	60,962	1,143,578
2	Own funds	1,082,616	-	-	60,962	1,143,578
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		3,665,300	544,641	214,972	4,147,056
5	Stable deposits		2,546,470	316,282	137,354	2,856,969
6	Less stable deposits		1,118,830	228,359	77,617	1,290,087
7	Wholesale funding:		2,028,383	176,461	375,835	1,381,408
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		2,028,383	176,461	375,835	1,381,408
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	34	143,684	10,023	68,929	73,941
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	34				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		143,684	10,023	68,929	73,941
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					6,745,984
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					12,177
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		20,179	-	-	10,090
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,336,591	687,363	3,593,878	3,988,253
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		-	-	-	-
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		382,445	8,960	244	42,403
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		897,251	656,617	3,112,550	3,417,990

in 000 EUR						Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		20,425	18,643	55,381	94,450
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		11,098	21,786	411,540	444,424
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		3,046	3,656	282,460	289,162
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		45,798	-	69,545	83,437
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		1,372,678	15,131	193,440	314,113
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	-
29	NSFR derivative assets		2,578			2,578
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		2,123			106
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,367,977	15,131	193,440	311,429
32	Off-balance sheet items		833,486	505,280	502,889	105,570
33	Total RSF					4,430,203
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					152.27%

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) shall be equal to the ratio of the institution's available stable funding to the required stable funding according to CRR. The objective of this ratio is to provide greater control over (mis)matched maturities, covering on and off-balance sheet items over medium and long-term period.

14 USE OF THE IRB APPROACH TO CREDIT RISK

(CRR regulation, point (g) of Article 452)

The Group does not use IRB approach for Pillar 1 risks, so the Article is not applicable for disclosure reporting.

15 USE OF CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

(CRR Regulation, points (f) to (j) of Article 453)

Credit risk mitigation involves the establishment of measures and rules for the application of these measures, relating to the acquisition, reduction, diversification, transfer and avoidance of risks. Collateral management is covered by internal act Group Policy on Collateral Management which sets out the overall principles of collateral management for the credit institution subsidiaries, defines the credit risk mitigation instruments acceptable on the Group level, as well as the process of valuation, monitoring and reporting.

In order to form individual impairments, Group considers the liquidation values of real estate collaterals, which include both the assessed sale timeline as well as additional discounts for the process of a forced sale and incurred costs. Because the assessed liquidation values stem from market values, a significant reduction of the market value would see Group form additional impairments.

As eligible collateral for calculating the capital requirement for credit risk, Group uses the following financial collaterals:

- > bank deposits at the a member bank or cash-like instruments the member bank holds (it takes into account deposits maturity of which equals or exceeds the maturity of the credit exposure);
- > debt securities issued by central government or central banks (that have a credit assessment from a suitable ECAI with a credit quality step of at least 4),

- > debt securities issued by institutions (that have a credit assessment from a suitable ECAI with a credit quality step of at least 3),
- > debt securities issued by other entities (that have a credit assessment from a suitable ECAI with a credit quality step of at least 3),
- > debt securities issued with a short-term credit assessment from a suitable ECAI (with a credit quality step of at least 3),
- > equities or main index convertible bonds,
- > gold.

Overview of usage of credit risk mitigation technique, i.e. total exposure value not covered by any eligible credit protection and the total exposure value covered by eligible credit protection after applying volatility adjustments, for loans and debt securities and including a breakdown of defaulted exposures is given in the table EU_CR3, presented below:

Table 36_EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

000 EUR

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by	Of which secured by	Of which secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	5,055,945	2,766,050	2,554,272	211,778	35,416
2	Debt securities	1,317,422	7,496	-	7,496	-
3	Total	6,373,367	2,773,546	2,554,272	219,273	35,416
4	Of which non-performing exposures	60,774	34,872	32,685	2,187	-
EU-5	Of which defaulted	60,774	34,872			

Overview of on- and off-balance sheet exposure value by exposure class before and after the application of conversion factors, corresponding conversion factor and any associated credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure, risk-weighted exposure amount and the ratio between that risk-weighted exposure amount and the exposure value after applying the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure is presented in the table EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects, under point 7.1 of this Disclosure Report.

16 USE OF INTERNAL MARKET RISK MODELS

(CRR Regulation, points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 455)

The Group does not use internal models for Pillar 1 market risks, so the Article is not applicable for disclosure reporting.

APPENDIX 1: DISCLOSURE OF NON- PERFORMING AND FORBORNE EXPOSURES

In line with EBA Guideline on disclosure on non-performing and forborne exposures (EBA/GL/2018/10), AEC Group disclosure tables showing volumes and levels of NPEs, FBEs and foreclosed assets in its balance sheet, with the aim of fostering transparency, providing meaningful information to market participants on the quality of assets. Templates applicable to AikGroup are Templates 1, 3, 4 and 9, since its NPL ratio is below 5%, and no additional information is required.

Table 37_Template 1: Credit quality of forborne exposures

000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
				Of which defaulted	Of which impaired				
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	125,731	56,291	56,291	56,291	(6,548)	(25,566)	107,014	8,604
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	117,273	40,771	40,771	40,771	(5,965)	(17,290)	104,511	8,052
070	Households	8,458	15,520	15,520	15,520	(583)	(8,276)	2,503	552
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	8,649	301	0	0	333	0	-	-
100	Total	134,380	56,592	56,291	56,291	(6,214)	(25,566)	107,014	8,604

Table 38_Template 3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

000 EUR

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
		Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
005 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	1,600,959	1,600,948	11	1,801	1,801	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,801
010 Loans and advances	6,215,254	6,157,013	58,241	178,361	100,327	22,131	21,397	22,013	10,531	578	1,383	178,361
02 Central banks	247,661	247,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03 General governments	82,484	82,244	241	386	1	4	1	1	6	2	370	386
04 Credit institutions	239,174	239,165	9	57	5	42	10	0	0	0	0	57
05 Other financial corporations	75,860	75,836	23	464	42	408	6	2	6	0	0	464
06 Non-financial corporations	3,407,978	3,382,602	25,375	100,940	56,307	7,871	11,093	16,504	8,640	39	486	100,940
07 Of which SMEs	2,077,582	2,052,329	25,253	73,524	31,972	7,818	10,965	13,778	8,484	37	470	73,524
08 Households	2,162,097	2,129,504	32,593	76,513	43,971	13,807	10,287	5,506	1,878	537	526	76,513
090 Debt securities	698,185	698,185	0	906	0	0	0	0	906	0	0	906
10 Central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 General governments	593,429	593,429	0	906	0	0	0	0	906	0	0	906
12 Credit institutions	40,231	40,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Other financial corporations	23,908	23,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Non-financial corporations	40,616	40,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	2,290,944			6,590								6,590
16 Central banks	0			0								0
17 General governments	17,454			2								2
18 Credit institutions	14,145			0								0
19 Other financial corporations	9,938			1								1
20 Non-financial corporations	2,035,453			5,975								5,975
21 Households	213,954			612								612
220 Total	9,204,382	6,855,198	58,241	185,857	100,327	22,131	21,397	22,013	11,437	578	1,383	185,857

Table 39_Template 4: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

000 EUR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3				
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	1,600,959	1,600,959	-	1,801	-	1,801	(346)	(346)	-	(1,801)	-	(1,801)	-	60,393	-
010	Loans and advances	6,215,254	5,551,787	652,809	178,361	-	151,542	(89,492)	(51,728)	(37,315)	(82,740)	-	(68,798)	(810)	2,731,178	34,872
020	Central banks	247,661	247,661	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	82,484	82,213	271	386	-	386	(341)	(338)	(3)	(381)	-	(381)	-	3,469	-
040	Credit institutions	239,174	239,135	38	57	-	57	(247)	(247)	-	(31)	-	(31)	-	7,954	-
050	Other financial corporations	75,860	75,616	243	464	-	458	(600)	(598)	(1)	(175)	-	(170)	-	21,535	86
060	Non-financial corporations	3,407,978	2,881,378	526,373	100,940	-	92,694	(56,985)	(26,670)	(30,313)	(42,634)	-	(38,226)	(744)	1,721,393	21,741
070	Of which SMEs	2,077,582	1,743,284	334,070	73,524	-	66,057	(40,896)	(20,263)	(20,630)	(35,565)	-	(31,213)	(744)	1,334,249	16,281
080	Households	2,162,097	2,025,783	125,883	76,513	-	57,947	(31,319)	(23,875)	(6,997)	(39,518)	-	(29,990)	(66)	976,827	13,045
090	Debt securities	1,328,638	1,319,490	9,148	906	-	906	(3,745)	(2,877)	(868)	(882)	-	(882)	-	7,496	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	1,207,199	1,207,199	-	906	-	906	(1,922)	(1,922)	-	(882)	-	(882)	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	40,231	40,231	-	-	-	-	(96)	(96)	-	-	-	-	-	7,496	-
130	Other financial corporations	26,442	26,442	-	-	-	-	(202)	(202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	54,766	45,617	9,148	-	-	-	(1,525)	(657)	(868)	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	2,290,944	2,153,426	136,946	6,590	-	6,480	5,123	4,121	1,001	2,142	-	2,119	-	395,498	742
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	17,454	17,347	107	2	-	2	26	25	1	0	-	0	-	4	-
180	Credit institutions	14,145	14,145	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	8,316	-
190	Other financial corporations	9,938	9,938	-	1	-	1	43	43	-	0	-	0	-	18	-
200	Non-financial corporations	2,035,453	1,932,074	103,379	5,975	-	5,895	4,750	3,881	869	2,036	-	2,021	-	374,514	698
210	Households	213,954	179,923	33,460	612	-	582	276	144	131	105	-	97	-	12,646	44
220	Total	11,435,794	10,625,662	798,903	187,658	-	160,729	(98,360)	(58,725)	(39,184)	(85,764)	-	(71,798)	(810)	3,194,565	35,614

Table 40_Template 9: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

000 EUR

		a	b
		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	321	(115)
020	Other than PP&E	49,240	(9,892)
030	<i>Residential immovable property</i>	1,952	(78)
040	<i>Commercial Immovable property</i>	35,188	(6,261)
050	<i>Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)</i>	1,704	(106)
060	<i>Equity and debt instruments</i>	290	-
070	<i>Other collateral</i>	10,107	(3,447)
080	Total	49,561	(10,007)

APPENDIX 2: OVERVIEW OF REQUIRED INFORMATION, FREQUENCY AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR DATA DISCLOSURE

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
431-434	Introduction: Regulations regarding Pillar 3, obligation of the Group to disclose information, general info
435.1	Risk Management Objectives and Policies:
EU_OVA EU_CRA EU_MRA EU_LIQA EU_ORA	For each separate category of risk:
	a) strategies and processes to manage those risks EU_OVA, EU_LIQA, EU_CRA, EU_MRA, EU_ORA
	b) structure and organisation of the relevant risk management function, including information on its hierarchy and status, or other suitable arrangements EU_OVA, EU_LIQA, EU_CRA, EU_MRA, EU_ORA
	c) the scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems EU_OVA, EU_LIQA, EU_MRA, EU_ORA
	d) the policies for hedging and mitigating risk, and the strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants EU_OVA, EU_LIQA, EU_CRA, EU_MRA, EU_ORA
	e) a declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of risk management arrangements EU_OVA, EU_LIQA, EU_ORA
	f) a concise risk statement approved by the management body succinctly describing the relevant institution's overall risk profile: (i) key ratios and figures providing external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the institution's management of risk (ii) information on intragroup transactions and transactions with related parties that may have a material impact on the risk profile of the consolidated group EU_OVA, EU_LIQA EU_CRA, EU_ORA
435.2	Governance Arrangement:
EU_OVB	a) the number of directorships held by members of the management body EU_OVB
	b) the recruitment policy for the selection of members of the management body and their actual knowledge, skills and expertise

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	EU_OVB c) the policy on diversity with regard to selection of members of the management body, its objectives and any relevant targets set out in that policy, and the extent to which these objectives and targets have been achieved EU_OVB d) setting up a separate risk committee and the number of times the risk committee has met EU_OVB e) the description of the information flow on risk to the management body EU_OVB
436	Scope of Application:
EU_LI1 EU_LI2 EU_LI3 EU_LIA EU_LIB EU_PV1	a) the name of the bank to which the requirements of the regulation apply b) a reconciliation between the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting framework and the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirements on regulatory consolidation pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One of CRR EU_LI1, EU_LIA, c) breakdown of assets and liabilities of the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirements on regulatory consolidation pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One, broken down by type of risks EU_LI3 d) reconciliation identifying the main sources of differences between the carrying value amounts in the financial statements under the regulatory scope of consolidation as defined in Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One, and the exposure amount used for regulatory purposes EU_LI2, EU_LIA e) or exposures from the trading book and the non-trading book that are adjusted in accordance with Article 34 and Article 105, a breakdown of the amounts of the constituent elements of an institution's prudent valuation adjustment, by type of risks, and the total of constituent elements separately for the trading book and non-trading book positions EU_PV1 Not applicable, AikGroup does not apply core approach for determination of additional valuation adjustment. f) any current or foreseen material practical or legal impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or repayment of liabilities among the parent undertaking and its subsidiaries EU_LIB g) the aggregate amount by which the actual own funds are less than required in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation, and the name or names of such subsidiaries EU_LIB h) the circumstances under which use is made of the derogation referred to in Article 7 or the individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9, where applicable EU_LIB
437	Own Funds:
EU_CC1 EU_CC2 EU_CCA	a) a full reconciliation of own funds items and filters and deductions applied to own funds and the balance sheet EU_CC1, EU_CC2 b) a description of the main features of the instruments of individual categories of own funds issued by the bank EU_CCA c) the full terms and conditions of all instruments of individual categories of own funds EU_CCA d) separate disclosure of the nature and amounts of prudential filters and deductions from own funds EU_CC1

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
	e) a description of all restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with the regulation and the instruments, prudential filters, and deductions to which those restrictions apply EU_CC1 f) basis on which capital ratios are calculated (if made on a basis other than that laid down in the CRR) EU_CC1 Not applicable, AikGroup calculates capital ratios based on CRR
437a	Own funds and eligible liabilities
	1. Subject to Articles 92a or 92b and to the exceptions set out in paragraph 2 of this Article, institutions identified as resolution entities and that are a G-SII or part of a G-SII shall at all times satisfy requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities set in this point Not applicable, AikGroup is not G-SII or part of G-SII
438	Own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts:
EU_OV1 EU_KM1 EU_INS1 EU_INS2 EU_OVC EU_CR8 EU_CR10 EU_CCR7 EU_MR2-B EU CMS1 EU CMS2 EU CVA4	a) a summary of the approach to assessing the adequacy of its internal capital to support current and future activities EU_OVC
	b) the amount of the additional own funds requirements based on the supervisory review process EU_KM1
	c) upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process EU OVC Not included, there is no demand from competent authority
	d) the total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) and the corresponding own funds requirements as determined in accordance with Article 92(2), to be broken down by the different risk categories or risk exposure classes, as applicable, set out in Part Three of CRR. EU_OV1 EU_CMS1 - Not applicable, AikGroup does not use IRB approach for calculating Credit risk RWA, EU_CVA4 - Not applicable, AikGroup does not use Standardized approach for CVA
	da) where required to calculate the un-floored total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(4), and the standardised total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(5), to be broken down by the different risk categories or risk exposure classes, as applicable, set out in Part Three of CRR EU CMS2 Not applicable, AikGroup does not use IRB approach for calculating Credit risk RWA
	e) the on- and off-balance-sheet exposures, the risk-weighted exposure amounts and associated expected losses for each category of specialised lending referred to Table 1 of Article 153(5) and the on- and off-balance-sheet exposures and risk-weighted exposure amounts for the categories of equity exposures set out in Article 133(3) to (6), and Article 495a(3). EU_CR10 Not applicable, AikGroup does not use simple risk weighted approach
	f) exposure value and the risk-weighted exposure amount of own funds instruments held in any insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company that the institutions do not deduct from their own funds in accordance with Article 49 EU_INS1 Not applicable, AikGroup does not hold insurance or re-insurance undertakings or insurance holding company.
	g) supplementary own funds requirement and the capital adequacy ratio of the financial conglomerate calculated in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2002/87/EC and Annex I to that Directive where method 1 or 2 set out in that Annex is applied EU INS 2

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
	Not applicable, AikGroup is not part of financial conglomerate h) variations in the risk-weighted exposure amounts of the current disclosure period compared to the immediately preceding disclosure period that result from the use of internal models, including an outline of the key drivers explaining those variations EU_CCR7, EU_MR2-B, EU_CR8, EU_CVA4 Not applicable, AikGroup does not apply IRB approach, IMM or IMA
439	Exposure to Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)
EU_CCRA EU_CCR1 EU_CCR3 EU_CCR4 EU_CCR5 EU_CCR6 EU_CCR8	a) description of the methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures, including the methods to assign those limits to exposures to central counterparties EU_CCRA
	b) description of policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants, such as the policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves EU_CCRA
	c) description of policies with respect to General Wrong-Way risk and Specific Wrong-Way risk as defined in Article 291 EU_CCRA Not applicable, AikGroup does not define/use General Wrong-Way risk and Specific Wrong-Way risk
	d) amount of collateral the institution would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded EU_CCRA
	e) amount of segregated and unsegregated collateral received and posted per type of collateral, further broken down between collateral used for derivatives and securities financing transactions EU_CCR5
	f) for derivative transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the methods set out in Sections 3 to 6 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, whichever method is applicable, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method EU_CCR1
	g) for securities financing transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the methods set out in Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three, whichever method is used, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method EU_CCR1
	h) exposure values after credit risk mitigation effects and the associated risk exposures for credit valuation adjustment capital charge, separately for each method as set out in Title VI of Part Three EU_CCR1
	i) exposure value to central counterparties and the associated risk exposures within the scope of Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, separately for qualifying and non-qualifying central counterparties, and broken down by types of exposures EU_CCR8 Not applicable, AikGroup does not have any exposure value to central counterparties at reference date
	j) notional amounts and fair value of credit derivative transactions, credit derivative transactions shall be broken down by product type, within each product type, credit derivative transactions shall be broken down further by credit protection bought and credit protection sold EU_CCR6 Not applicable, AikGroup does not have any CDS in its portfolio at reference date
	k) estimate of alpha where the institution has received the permission of the competent authorities to use its own estimate of alpha in accordance with Article 284(9) EU_CCR1

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
	Not applicable, AikGroup does not apply own estimates of scaling factor l) the disclosures included in point (e) of Article 444 and point (g) of Article 452 EU CCR3, EU_CCR4 (n/a) - template not applicable, AikGroup does not apply IRB approach m) for institutions using the methods set out in Sections 4 to 5 of Chapter 6 of Title II Part Three, the size of their on- and off-balance-sheet derivative business as calculated in accordance with Article 273a(1) or (2), as applicable EU_CCR1
440	Countercyclical Capital Buffers
EU_CCyB1 EU_CCyB2	a) geographical distribution of the exposure amounts, and risk-weighted exposure amounts of bank's credit exposures used as a basis for the calculation of its countercyclical capital buffer EU_CCyB1 b) amount of bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer EU_CCyB2
441	Indicators of Global Systemic Importance
	Institutions identified as G-SIIs in accordance with Article 131 of Directive 2013/36/EU shall disclose, on an annual basis, the values of the indicators used for determining the score of the institutions in accordance with the identification methodology referred to in that Article. Not applicable, AikGroup is not G-SII
442	Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk:
EU_CRB EU_CQ1 EU_CQ2 EU_CQ3 EU_CQ4 EU_CQ5 EU_CQ6 EU_CQ7 EU_CQ8 EU_CR1 EU_CR1-A EU_CR2 EU_CR2a	a) scope and definitions used for accounting purposes of 'past due' and 'impaired' and the differences, if any, between the definitions of 'past due' and 'default' for accounting and regulatory purposes EU_CRB b) a description of the approaches and methods adopted for determining specific and general credit risk adjustments EU_CRB c) information on the amount and quality of performing, non-performing and forborne exposures for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet exposures, including their related accumulated impairment, provisions, and negative fair value changes due to credit risk and amounts of collateral and financial guarantees received EU_CR1, EU_CR2a, EU_CQ1, EU_CQ2, EU_CQ4, EU_CQ5, EU_CQ6, EU_CQ7, EU_CQ8 EU_CR2a, EU_CQ2, EU_CQ6, EU_CQ8 - Not applicable :if F24.00 (NPL<5%) d) ageing analysis of accounting past due exposures EU_CQ3 e) gross carrying amounts of both defaulted and non-defaulted exposures, the accumulated specific and general credit risk adjustments, the accumulated write-offs taken against those exposures and the net carrying amounts and their distribution by geographical area and industry type and for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet EU_CQ4, EU_CQ5 f) any changes in the gross amount of defaulted on- and off-balance-sheet exposures, including, as a minimum, information on the opening and closing balances of those exposures, the gross amount of any of those exposures reverted to non-defaulted status or subject to a write-off EU CR1, EU CR2, EU CR2a EU_CR2, EU_CR2a- Not applicable if F24.00 (NPL<5%) g) breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturity EU_CR1-A
443	Encumbered and Unencumbered Assets
EU_AE1	- disclose information concerning their encumbered and unencumbered assets

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
EU_AE2 EU_AE3 EU_AE4	- use the carrying amount per exposure class broken down by asset quality and the total amount of the carrying amount that is encumbered and unencumbered (shall not reveal emergency liquidity assistance provided by central banks) - related liabilities, conditional liabilities or lent securities and assets, collateral held and issued own debt securities, except for covered bonds and collateralised securities that are encumbered - information on the meaning of encumbrance:
444	The Use of the Standardised Approach:
EU_CRD EU_CR4 EU_CR5 EU_CC1	a) the names of the nominated external credit assessment institution (ECAIS) or Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) and the reasons for any changes EU_CRD b) the exposure classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used EU_CRD c) a description of the process used to transfer the issuer and issue credit assessments onto items not included in the trading book EU_CRD d) the association of the external rating of each nominated ECAI or ECA with the credit quality steps prescribed in the CRR regulation (Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2), if the association does not comply with the standard association scheme published by EBA (also the Bank of Slovenia) EU_CRD e) the exposure values and the exposure values after credit risk mitigation (credit protection) associated with each credit quality step prescribed in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 of the CRR regulation as well as those deducted from own funds EU_CR4, EU_CR5, EU_CC1
445	Exposure to Market Risk under standardised approach
EU_MR1 EU_MR3	1. Institutions that have not been granted permission by competent authorities to use the alternative internal model approach as set out in Article 325az, and that use the simplified standardised approach in accordance with Article 325a or the alternative standardised approach in accordance with Part Three, Title IV, Chapter 1a, shall disclose an overview of their trading book positions. EU_MR3 2. Institutions calculating their own funds requirements in accordance with Part Three, Title IV, Chapter 1a, shall disclose their total own funds requirements, own funds requirements for the sensitivities-based method, default risk charge and own funds requirements for residual risks. The disclosure of own funds requirements for the measures of the sensitivities-based method and for default risk shall be broken down into the following instruments: EU_MR1 a) financial instruments other than securitisation instruments held in the trading book, with a breakdown by risk class, and a separate identification of the own funds requirements for default risk, b) securitisation instruments not held in the ACTP, with a separate identification of the own funds requirements for credit spread risk and of the own funds requirements for default risk, c) securitisation instruments held in the ACTP, with a separate identification of the own funds requirements for credit spread risk and of the own funds requirements for default risk.
445a	Disclosure of credit valuation adjustment risk
EU CVAA EU CVA1 EU CVAB EU CVA2 EU CVA3	1. Institutions subject to the own funds requirements for CVA risk shall disclose the following information: a) an overview of their processes to identify, measure, hedge and monitor their CVA risk EU CVAA b) whether institutions meet all of the conditions set out in Article 273a(2), where those conditions are met, whether institutions have chosen to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA risk using the simplified approach set out in Article 385, where institutions have chosen to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA risk using the simplified approach, the own funds requirements for CVA risk in accordance with that approach

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
	EU CVAA c) the total number of counterparties for which the standardised approach is used, with a breakdown by counterparty types. EU CVA3 Not applicable as AikGroup applies Simplified approach. 2. Institutions using the standardised approach set out in Article 383 for calculating the own funds requirements for a)CVA risk shall disclose, in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the following information EU CVAB Not applicable as AikGroup applies Simplified approach. b)the structure and the organisation of their internal CVA risk management function and governance their total own funds requirements for CVA risk under the standardised approach with a breakdown by risk class EU CVA3 Not applicable as AikGroup applies Simplified approach. c)an overview of the eligible hedges used in that calculation, with a breakdown by type of instruments set out in Article 386(2). EU CVA3 Not applicable as AikGroup applies Simplified approach. 3. Institutions using the basic approach set out in Article 384 for calculating the own funds requirements for CVA risk shall disclose, in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the following information: a)their total own funds requirements for CVA risk under the basic approach, and the components $BACVA^{total}$ and $BACVA_{csr-hedged}$, EU CVA1, EU CVA2 Not applicable as AikGroup applies Simplified approach. b)an overview of the eligible hedges used in that calculation, with a breakdown by type of instruments set out in Article 386(3). EU CVA2 Not applicable as AikGroup applies Simplified approach.
446	Operational Risk Management
EU_ORA EU_OR1 EU_OR2 EU_OR3	1. Group shall disclose the following information: a) the main characteristics and elements of their operational risk management framework, EU_ORA b)their own funds requirement for operational risk equal to the business indicator component calculated in accordance with Article 313, EU_OR3 c)the business indicator, calculated in accordance with Article 314(1), and the amounts of each of the business indicator components and their sub-components for each of the three years relevant for the calculation of the business indicator, EU_OR2 d) the amount of the reduction of the business indicator for each exclusion from the business indicator in accordance with Article 315(2), as well as the corresponding justifications for such exclusions. EU_OR2 2. Institutions that calculate their annual operational risk losses in accordance with Article 316(1) shall disclose the following information in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article: EU_OR1 a)annual operational risk losses for each of the last 10 financial years, calculated in accordance with Article 316(1), if applicable

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
	b) the number of exceptional operational risk events and the amounts of the corresponding aggregated net operational risk losses that were excluded from the calculation of the annual operational risk loss in accordance with Article 320(1), for each of the last 10 financial years, and the corresponding justifications for those exclusions, if applicable
447	Disclosure of key metrics
EU_KM1	a) the composition of their own funds and their risk-based capital ratios as calculated in accordance with Article 92(2) EU_KM1
	aa) where applicable, the risk-based capital ratios as calculated in accordance with Article 92(2), by using the un-floored total risk exposure amount instead of the total risk exposure amount, EU_KM1
	b) the total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) and, where applicable, the un-floored total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(4) EU_KM1
	c) the amount and composition of additional own funds which the institutions are required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU, if applicable EU_KM1
	d) the combined buffer requirement which the institutions are required to hold in accordance with Chapter 4 of Title VII of Directive 2013/36/EU EU_KM1
	e) leverage ratio and the total exposure measure as calculated in accordance with Article 429 EU_KM1
	f) information in relation to their liquidity coverage ratio as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1): i) the average or averages, as applicable, of their liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, (ii) the average or averages, as applicable, of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, (iii) the averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows as calculated pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period EU_KM1
	g) the following information in relation to net stable funding requirement as calculated in accordance with Title IV of Part Six: (i) the net stable funding ratio at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, (ii) the available stable funding at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, (iii) the required stable funding at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period EU_KM1
	h) own funds and eligible liabilities ratios and their components, numerator, and denominator, as calculated in accordance with Articles 92a and 92b and broken down at the level of each resolution group, where applicable Not applicable, AikGroup is not G-SII
448	Exposure to Interest Rate Risk on Positions Not held in the Trading Book
EU_IRRBBA EU_IRRBB1	a) changes in the economic value of equity calculated under the six supervisory shock scenarios referred to in Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the current and previous disclosure periods EU_IRRBB1

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
	b) changes in the net interest income calculated under the two supervisory shock scenarios referred to in Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the current and previous disclosure periods EU_IRRBB1 c) description of key modelling and parametric assumptions, other than those referred to in points (b) and (c) of Article 98(5a) of Directive 2013/36/EU used to calculate changes in the economic value of equity and in the net interest income required under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph EU_IRRBBA d) explanation of the significance of the risk measures disclosed under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph and of any significant variations of those risk measures since the previous disclosure reference date EU_IRRBBA e) description of how institutions define, measure, mitigate and control the interest rate risk of their non-trading book activities for the purposes of the competent authorities' review in accordance with Article 84 of Directive 2013/36/EU, including: (i)a description of the specific risk measures that the institutions use to evaluate changes in their economic value of equity and in their net interest income, (ii)a description of the key modelling and parametric assumptions used in the institutions' internal measurement systems that would differ from the common modelling and parametric assumptions referred to in Article 98(5a) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the purpose of calculating changes to the economic value of equity and to the net interest income, including the rationale for those differences, (iii)a description of the interest rate shock scenarios that institutions use to estimate the interest rate risk, (iv)the recognition of the effect of hedges against those interest rate risks, including internal hedges that meet the requirements laid down in Article 106(3), (v)an outline of how often the evaluation of the interest rate risk occurs EU_IRRBBA f) description of the overall risk management and mitigation strategies for those risks EU_IRRBBA g) average and longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits EU_IRRBBA
449	Exposure to Securitisation Positions
EU-SECA EU-SEC1 EU-SEC2 EU-SEC3 EU-SEC4 EU-SEC5	Institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three or own funds requirements in accordance with Articles 337 or 338 shall disclose the information separately for their trading book and non-trading book activities where relevant Not applicable, securitization transactions are not in place in AikGroup
449a	Environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)
Annex 39: Template 1-3: qualitative data on ESG Template 1-10: quantitative data	From 28 June 2022, large institutions which have issued securities that are admitted to trading on a regulated market of any Member State, as defined in point (21) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, shall disclose information on ESG risks, including physical risks and transition risks, as defined in the report referred to in Article 98(8) of Directive 2013/36/EU. The Group discloses information on ESG risks, including: a) the total amount of exposures to fossil fuel sector entities, b) how Group integrate the identified ESG risks in their business strategy and processes, and governance and risk management. The information referred to in the first paragraph shall be disclosed on an annual basis for the first year and semi-annually thereafter. GAR and Taxonomy Regulation (templates 6 - 10): Disclosure obligations and ad-hoc collection* are suspended until end-2026
449b	Aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
EU SB1	The Group discloses the information concerning their aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities, as referred to in Article 394(2), second subparagraph. EU SB1 Institutions subject to Article 433a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 which have issued securities that are admitted to trading on a regulated market of any Member State, as defined in point (21) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, shall apply Regulation amending the implementing technical standards laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 as regards the disclosure of the information on the aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities starting with the reference date as of 31 December 2026. Until then, such institutions, shall continue preparing their disclosure requirements in accordance with the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 as applicable on 1 January 2025.⁴
450	Remuneration Policy:
EU_REMA EU_REM1 EU_REM2 EU_REM3 EU_REM4 EU_REM5	a) information concerning the decision-making process used for determining the remuneration policy as well as the number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year, including, where applicable, information about the composition and the mandate of a remuneration committee, the external consultant whose services have been used for the determination of the remuneration policy and the role of the relevant stakeholders EU_REMA
	b) information on link between pay and performance EU_REMA
	c) the most important design characteristics of the remuneration system, including information on the criteria used for performance measurement and risk adjustment, deferral policy and vesting criteria EU_REMA
	d) the ratios between fixed and variable remuneration EU_REMA
	e) information on the performance criteria on which the entitlement to shares, options or variable components of remuneration is based EU_REMA
	f) main parameters and rationale for any variable component scheme and any other non-cash benefits EU_REMA
	g) aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by business area EU_REM5
	h) aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by senior management and members of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the institutions, indicating the following: (i) the amounts of remuneration awarded for the financial year, split into fixed remuneration including a description of the fixed components, and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries, EU_REM1 (ii) the amounts and forms of awarded variable remuneration, split into cash, shares, share-linked instruments and other types separately for the part paid upfront and the deferred part, EU_REM1 (iii) the amounts of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods, split into the amount due to vest in the financial year and the amount due to vest in subsequent years, EU_REM3 (iv) the amount of deferred remuneration due to vest in the financial year that is paid out during the financial year, and that is reduced through performance adjustments, EU_REM3 (v) the guaranteed variable remuneration awards during the financial year, and the number of beneficiaries of those awards, EU_REM2

⁴ [EBA/CP/2025/07](#) Consultation Paper, Draft ITS amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172, as regards the disclosures on ESG risks, equity exposures and the aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
	(vi) the severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year, EU_REM2 (vii) the amounts of severance payments awarded during the financial year, split into paid upfront and deferred, the number of beneficiaries of those payments and highest payment that has been awarded to a single person aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by senior management and members of staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the bank EU_REM2 i) the number of individuals being remunerated 1 million Euros or more per financial year, with remuneration between 1 million and 5 million Euros broken down into pay bands of 500,000 Euros and with remuneration of 5 million Euros and above broken down into pay bands of 1 million Euros EU_REM4 j) upon demand from the relevant Member State or competent authority, the total remuneration for each member of the management body or senior management EU_REMA k) information on whether the bank benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 94(3) of Directive 2013/36/EU EU_REMA 2. For large institutions, the quantitative information on the remuneration of institutions' collective management body referred to in this Article shall also be made available to the public, differentiating between executive and non-executive members EU_REMA
451	Leverage ratio
EU_LR1 EU_LR2 EU_LR3 EU_LRA	a) leverage ratio and how the institutions apply Article 499(2) EU_LR1 b) breakdown of the total exposure measure referred to in Article 429(4), as well as a reconciliation of the total exposure measure with the relevant information disclosed in published financial statements EU_LR1 c) where applicable, the amount of exposures calculated in accordance with Articles 429(8) and 429a(1) and the adjusted leverage ratio calculated in accordance with Article 429a(7) EU_LR1 d) description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage EU_LRA e) description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers EU_LRA f) the amount of the additional own funds requirements based on the supervisory review process as referred to in Article 104(1), point (a), of Directive 2013/36/EU to address the risk of excessive leverage and its composition 2. Credit Institutions as defined in Article 429a(2), shall disclose the leverage ratio without the adjustment to the total exposure measure determined in accordance with point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 429a(1). EU_LR2 3. In addition to points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article, large institutions shall disclose the leverage ratio and the breakdown of the total exposure measure referred to in Article 429(4) based on averages calculated in accordance with the implementing act referred to in Article 430(7) EU_LR3
451a	Liquidity Requirements
EU_LIQA EU_LIQ1 EU_LIQB	Institutions that are subject to Part Six shall disclose information on their liquidity coverage ratio, net stable funding ratio and liquidity risk management in accordance with this Article 2. Information in relation to their liquidity coverage ratio as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1)

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
EU_LIQ2	EU_LIQ1, EU_LIQB a) average or averages, as applicable, of their liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, b) average or averages, as applicable, of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, and a description of the composition of that liquidity buffer, c) averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period and the description of their composition 3. Information in relation to their net stable funding ratio as calculated in accordance with Title IV of Part Six EU_LIQ2 a) quarter-end figures of their net stable funding ratio calculated in accordance with Chapter 2 of Title IV of Part Six for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, b) an overview of the amount of available stable funding calculated in accordance with Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Six, c) an overview of the amount of required stable funding calculated in accordance with Chapter 4 of Title IV of Part Six 4. Disclosure of arrangements, systems, processes, and strategies put in place to identify, measure, manage and monitor their liquidity risk in accordance with Article 86 of Directive 2013/36/EU EU_LIQA
452	Use of the IRB Approach to Credit Risk
EU_CR6 EU_CR6-A EU_CR9 EU_CR9.1 EU_CRE	Institutions calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts under the IRB Approach shall disclose selected information. Not applicable, AikGroup does not apply IRB approach
453	Use of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques
EU_CRC EU_CR3 EU_CR4 EU_CR7 EU_CR7-A	a) core features of policies and processes for on- and off-balance-sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which institutions make use of balance sheet netting EU_CRC b) core features of policies and processes for collateral evaluation and management EU_CRC c) a description of the main types of collateral taken by the bank EU_CRC d) for guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection, the main types of guarantors and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness (credit quality) EU_CRC e) information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit mitigation taken EU_CRC f) total exposure value not covered by any eligible credit protection and the total exposure value covered by eligible credit protection after applying volatility adjustments, separately for loans and debt securities and including a breakdown of defaulted exposures EU_CR3 g) corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure and the incidence of credit risk mitigation techniques with and without substitution effect. EU_CR4 EU_CR7-A (n/a) – template not applicable, AikGroup does not apply IRB approach

Point in CRR 575/2013 / Name of the table	Required information
	h) on- and off-balance-sheet exposure value by exposure class before and after the application of conversion factors and any associated credit risk mitigation EU_CR4 i) risk-weighted exposure amount and the ratio between that risk-weighted exposure amount and the exposure value after applying the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure, the disclosure set out in this point shall be made separately for each exposure class EU_CR4 j) the risk-weighted exposure amount before and after recognition of the credit risk mitigation impact of credit derivatives, where institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk-weighted exposure amounts, they shall make the disclosure set out in this point separately for the exposure classes subject to that permission EU_CR7 Not applicable, AikGroup does not apply IRB approach
454	Use of the Advanced Measurement Approaches to Operational Risk The institutions using the Advanced Measurement Approaches set out in Articles 321 to 324 for the calculation of their own funds requirements for operational risk shall disclose a description of their use of insurance and other risk-transfer mechanisms for the purpose of mitigating that risk. Not applicable, AikGroup does not apply advanced measurement approach to operational risk.
455	Use of Internal Market Risk Models EU_MRB EU_MR2 Institutions, using the internal models referred to in Article 325az for the calculation of the own funds requirements for market risk, shall disclose selected information related to model used. Not applicable, AikGroup does not use internal models for capital requirements calculation
473a/ 468-FL	IFRS 9 transitional arrangements IFRS 9/ Article 468-FL Data related to transitional capital rules applied by institution for introduction of new accounting standard for financial instrument measurement and classification (IFRS 9). Rule is published by EBA as of December 2017 and amended in June 2020: Temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (CRR, Article 468). Template: IFRS 9/Article 468-FL Not applicable on AikGroup level
501d(2)	Disclosure of crypto assets EU CAE1 By 30 June 2025, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to introduce a dedicated prudential treatment for crypto-asset exposures, taking into account the international standards and Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Until the date of application of the legislative act referred to in paragraph 1, institutions shall calculate and disclose their own funds requirements for crypto-asset exposure in accordance with this Article. EU CAE1 Not applicable, AikGroup does not have crypto assets.
EBA/GL/2018/10	Appendix 1 Disclosure of non-performing and forborne exposures

APPENDIX 3: ATTEST OF DISCLOSURE REPORT 30.6.2025 COMPLIANCE WITH GROUP POLICIES AND SYSTEMS AND CONTROLS

Senior management i.e., Head of Group Strategic Risk Management Function involved in Disclosure Report 30.6.2025 preparation hereby attest that disclosures required by EBA CRR are made in accordance with the Group policies and internal processes, systems, and controls.

Head of Group Strategic Risk Management Function:

