

TATRA BANKA

Interim consolidated financial statements for 9 months ended 30 September 2026 prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union

This is an English language translation of the original Slovak language document.

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TATRA BANKA

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 9 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34
as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	*30.9.2026*	*30.9.2025*
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate		624 381	564 204
Other interest income		2 694	2 104
Interest expense		(186 802)	(168 323)
Net interest income	**(1)**	**440 273**	**397 985**
Dividend income	(1)	38	30
Net interest income and dividend income	**(1)**	**440 311**	**398 015**
Fee and commission income		224 118	205 511
Fee and commission expense		(75 138)	(70 002)
Net fee and commission income	**(2)**	**148 980**	**135 509**
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	(3)	32 362	31 452
Other operating profit/(loss)	(4)	4 541	4 531
General administrative expenses	(5)	(266 917)	(249 094)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(6)	(2 355)	(1 463)
Net modification profit/(loss)	(7)	222	-
(Creation)/release of provisions	(8)	439	10 281
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(9)	(33 850)	(25 920)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	(10)	11	81
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax		**323 744**	**303 392**
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(11)	(39 430)	(40 326)
Profit before income tax		**284 314**	**263 066**
Income tax	(12)	(65 888)	(55 382)
Profit after tax		**218 426**	**207 684**
Other comprehensive income after income tax:			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss			
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(154)	1 281
Income tax related to items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		41	(309)
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		**(113)**	**972**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		16	20
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(4)	(5)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**12**	**15**
Other comprehensive income after income tax		**(101)**	**987**
Comprehensive income after tax		**218 325**	**208 671**
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 800) in EUR	**(13)**	**2 718**	**2 599**
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 4 000) in EUR	**(13)**	**13 590**	**12 995**
Basic and diluted earnings per preference share (face value EUR 4) in EUR	**(13)**	**13.6**	**13.0**

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Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 3 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34
as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	*3rd quarter 2026*	*3rd quarter 2025*
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate		220 474	187 959
Other interest income		1 124	921
Interest expense		(69 949)	(50 867)
Net interest income	**(1)**	**151 649**	**138 013**
Dividend income	(1)	-	-
Net interest income and dividend income	**(1)**	**151 649**	**138 013**
Fee and commission income		73 277	71 616
Fee and commission expense		(26 375)	(24 727)
Net fee and commission income	**(2)**	**46 902**	**46 889**
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	(3)	10 492	9 050
Other operating profit/(loss)	(4)	1 747	958
General administrative expenses	(5)	(88 220)	(82 024)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(6)	-	-
Net modification profit/(loss)	(7)	107	-
(Creation)/release of provisions	(8)	(36)	10 296
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(9)	(2 287)	(14 284)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	(10)	9	76
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax		**120 363**	**108 974**
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(11)	(13 354)	(14 010)
Profit before income tax		**107 009**	**94 964**
Income tax	(12)	(23 026)	(18 154)
Profit after tax		**83 983**	**76 810**
Other comprehensive income after income tax:			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss			
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(333)	352
Income tax related to items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		78	(87)
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		**(255)**	**265**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income after income tax		**(255)**	**265**
Comprehensive income after tax		**83 728**	**77 075**

TATRA BANKA

Consolidated statement of financial position for 9 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34
as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	*30.9.2026*	*31.12.2025*
Assets			
Cash and other demand deposits	(14)	183 817	224 783
Cash balances at central banks	(14)	638 039	1 343 892
Financial assets held for trading	(15)	14 613	6 924
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(16)	62 100	55 411
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	48 108	48 535
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(18)	23 094 248	21 116 999
Receivables from hedging derivatives	(19)	103 173	50 503
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	(20)	100 282	104 926
Non-current intangible assets	(20)	74 170	74 450
Current tax asset	(21)	-	-
Deferred tax asset	(22)	55 092	54 925
Other assets	(23)	75 358	42 129
Total assets		**24 449 000**	**23 123 477**
Equity and liabilities			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(24)	14 484	6 448
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(25)	22 278 661	21 041 801
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	(26)	202 998	141 630
Provisions	(27)	59 768	63 775
Current tax liability	(28)	28 942	5 782
Other liabilities	(29)	81 412	92 323
Total liabilities		**22 666 265**	**21 351 759**
Equity (excluding current year profit)	(30)	1 564 309	1 505 812
Profit after tax		218 426	265 906
Total equity		**1 782 735**	**1 771 718**
Total equity and liabilities		**24 449 000**	**23 123 477**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for 9 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	*Share capital – treasury shares*	*Share premium*	*Share premium – treasury shares*	*Reserve and other funds*	*Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income*	*Retained earnings*	*AT1 capital**	*Profit after tax*	*Total*
Equity as at 1 January 2026	**64 326**	**(96)**	**298 866**	**(1 862)**	**15 343**	**(975)**	**1 030 210**	**100 000**	**265 906**	**1 771 718**
Total profit after tax										
Profit after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**218 426**	**218 426**
Other comprehensive income										
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(113)	-	-	-	(113)
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(101)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(101)**
Total profit after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(101)**	**-**	**-**	**218 426**	**218 325**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity										
Contributions and distributions										
Distribution of profit, of which:	-	-	-	-	**4**	**-**	**57 424**	-	**(265 906)**	**(208 478)**
transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	*4*	-	*257 194*	-	*(257 198)*	**-**
dividend paid – ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(176 875)*	-	-	***(176 875)***
dividend paid – preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(22 895)*	-	-	***(22 895)***
*AT1 revenue payment***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(8 708)*	***(8 708)***
Sale of treasury shares	-	282	-	5 564	-	-	-	-	-	**5 846**
Profit from the sale of ordinary and preference shares	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	**50**
Repurchase of preference shares	-	(226)	-	(4 500)	-	-	-	-	-	**(4 726)**
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**56**	**50**	**1 064**	**4**	**-**	**57 424**	**-**	**(265 906)**	**(207 308)**
Equity as at 30 September 2026	**64 326**	**(40)**	**298 916**	**(798)**	**15 347**	**(1 076)**	**1 087 634**	**100 000**	**218 426**	**1 782 735**

** For more information on AT1 capital, see Note "Equity".*
*** Payment of proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate (Distribution of the Parent Company's profit for 2025 and payment of dividends).*

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025
prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	*Share capital – treasury shares*	*Share premium*	*Share premium – treasury shares*	*Reserve and other funds*	*Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income*	*Retained earnings*	*AT1 capital**	*Profit after tax*	*Total*
Equity as at 1 January 2025	**64 326**	**(111)**	**298 810**	**(2 106)**	**15 676**	**(2 203)**	**982 464**	**100 000**	**241 763**	**1 698 619**
Total profit after tax										
Profit after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**265 906**	**265 906**
Other comprehensive income										
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1 213	-	-	-	**1 213**
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	**15**
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 228**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 228**
Total profit after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 228**	**-**	**-**	**265 906**	**267 134**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity										
Contributions and distributions										
Distribution of profit, of which:	-	-	-	-	**(333)**	**-**	**47 746**	**-**	**(241 763)**	**(194 350)**
transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	*(333)*	-	*231 861*	-	*(231 528)*	**-**
dividend paid – ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(162 724)*	-	-	**(162 724)**
dividend paid – preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(21 391)*	-	-	**(21 391)**
AT1 revenue payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(10 235)*	**(10 235)**
Sale of treasury shares	-	242	-	4 629	-	-	-	-	-	**4 871**
Profit from the sale of ordinary and preference shares	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	**56**
Repurchase of preference shares	-	(227)	-	(4 385)	-	-	-	-	-	**(4 612)**
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**15**	**56**	**244**	**(333)**	**-**	**47 746**	**-**	**(241 763)**	**(194 035)**
Equity as at 31 December 2025	**64 326**	**(96)**	**298 866**	**(1 862)**	**15 343**	**(975)**	**1 030 210**	**100 000**	**265 906**	**1 771 718**

** For more information on AT1 capital, see Note "Equity".*

TATRA BANKA

Consolidated cash flow statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34
as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	30.9.2026	30.9.2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**323 744**	**303 392**
Adjustments for non-cash transactions:		***(389 859)***	***(364 995)***
Interest expense	(1)	186 802	168 323
Interest income	(1)	(627 045)	(566 308)
Dividend income	(1)	(38)	(30)
Impairment allowances, provisions for losses and other provisions, net	(8-9)	25 131	1 352
(Profit)/loss from the sale and other disposal of non-current assets	(4)	(42)	(104)
Unrealised (profit)/loss from financial derivatives and securities held for trading	(3)	37	137
Unrealised (profit)/loss from non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3)	(4 709)	2 822
Net profit/(loss) from financial instruments held for trading – fair value remeasurement – for fair value hedging	(3)	(370)	116
Net (profit)/loss from the sale of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4)	-	2
Net (profit)/loss from the sale of securities at amortised cost	(4)	-	224
Depreciation and amortisation	(5)	33 344	31 599
Transfers to tangible assets		(482)	(225)
(Profit)/loss from foreign exchange and other transactions with cash and cash equivalents	(3)	(2 487)	(2 903)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital, interest received and paid, and income tax paid		***(66 115)***	***(61 603)***
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Obligatory reserve with the National Bank of Slovakia	(14)	696 522	981 734
Loans and advances to banks and customers	(18)	(1 200 283)	(1 156 557)
Financial assets held for trading	(15)	(8 452)	5 366
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(16)	(1 835)	(20 788)
Other assets	(23)	(33 136)	29 310
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits from customers and current bank accounts	(25)	720 869	272 063
Financial liabilities held for trading	(24)	8 035	(3 003)
Other liabilities	(29)	(10 911)	6 155
Cash (used in)/earned from operating activities before interest paid and received and income tax paid		***104 694***	***52 677***
Interest paid	(1)	(163 582)	(175 228)
Interest received (except for debt securities at amortised cost)	(1)	510 592	482 787
Income tax paid	(12)	(82 287)	(108 977)
Cash flows from operating activities, net		**369 417**	**251 259**
Cash flows from investment activities			
Purchase of debt securities at amortised cost	(18)	(2 053 364)	(2 104 505)
Increase in cash flows from debt securities at amortised cost	(18)	1 116 627	1 108 116
Purchase of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	(10 166)	-
Increase in cash flows from debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	-	47 905
Interest received from debt securities at amortised cost	(18)	111 560	75 556
Proceeds from the sale or disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(20)	297	128
Purchase of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(20)	(28 275)	(41 667)
Dividends received	(1)	38	30
Cash flows from investment activities, net		**(853 283)**	**(914 437)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Repurchase) of preference shares	(30)	(4 726)	(3 845)
Sale of preference shares	(30)	5 896	4 927
Loans received	(25)	54 800	189 952
Loans paid	(25)	(83 411)	(16 739)
Subordinated debt	(25)	104	(224)
Received debt security liabilities	(25)	1 393 297	996 937
Repayment of debt security liabilities	(25)	(706 749)	(380 000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(25)	(8 268)	(9 427)
Dividends paid	(30)	(208 478)	(194 349)
Cash flows from financing activities, net		**442 465**	**587 232**
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents and other effects	(14)	434	109
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**(40 966)**	**(75 839)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	(14)	224 783	253 495
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	(14)	**183 817**	**177 655**

** Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts payable on demand (nostro accounts)*

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Scope of activities

The Tatra banka consolidated group (hereinafter the "Group") consists of the parent company, Tatra banka, a.s., Bratislava (hereinafter the "Bank" or the "Parent Company") in the legal form of a joint-stock company with its registered office at Hodžovo námestie 3, Bratislava, Slovak Republic, and 6 subsidiaries. The Bank was established on 17 September 1990 in the Slovak Republic and incorporated with the Business Register on 1 November 1990. The identification number of the Parent Company is 00 686 930; the tax identification number is 202 040 8522.

The Group offers a wide range of banking and financial services. Its core activities include receipt of deposits, provision of loans, domestic and cross-border money transfers, provision of investment services and investment activities. The valid list of all of the Group's activities is stated in the Business Register of the Parent Company, its subsidiaries and associates.

The Parent Company's shareholders as a percentage of voting rights:

	30 September 2026	*31 December 2025*
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	89.11%	89.11%
Other	10.89%	10.89%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

The Parent Company's shareholders as a percentage of subscribed share capital:

	30 September 2026	*31 December 2025*
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	78.78%	78.78%
Other	21.22%	21.22%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

The Parent Company's shareholders as absolute shares of subscribed share capital:

	30 September 2026	*31 December 2025*
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	50 678	50 678
Other	13 648	13 648
Total	**64 326**	**64 326**

The Parent Company performs its activities in the Slovak Republic through its 75 branches, corporate centres and corporate centre sub-agencies and 53 branches of the Organisational Unit of Raiffeisen Bank. In addition, the Group has 7 Tatra Leasing branches.

The Parent Company's ordinary shares are publicly traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

The members of the statutory and supervisory bodies of the Parent Company (Group) as at 30 September 2026:

Supervisory Board	
Chairman:	Andrii STEPANENKO
Vice-chairman:	Marie Valerie BRUNNER
Members:	Peter GOLHA
	Tomáš BOREC
	Iveta MEDVEĎOVÁ
	Iveta UHRINOVÁ
	Hannes MÖSENBACHER
	Michael HÖLLERER
Board of Directors	
Chairman:	Michal LIDAY
Members:	Zuzana KOŠTIALOVÁ
	Peter MATÚŠ
	Natália MAJOR
	Bernhard HENHAPPEL
	Oliver PICHLER
	Martin KUBÍK

Changes in the Supervisory Board of the Parent Company (Group) in 2026:

Marie Valerie Brunner appointed to office as a Vice-chairman of the Board of Supervisory as at 1.1.2026.
Michael Höllerer – appointed to office as a member of the Board of Supervisory as at 14.8.2026.
Sabine Abfalter – terminated to office as a member of the Board of Supervisory as at 13.08.2026.
Andreas Gschwenter – terminated to office as a member of the Board of Supervisory as at 28.09.2026.

Changes in the Board of Directors of the Parent Company (Group) in 2026:

There were no changes to the structure of the Parent Company's Board of Directors during 2026.

Business name of the ultimate parent company:
Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, Austria

Business name of the ultimate parent company preparing the consolidated financial statements:
Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, Austria

Business name of the immediate parent company:
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna

The Raiffeisen Bank International AG Group (the "RBI Group") represents the parent company, Raiffeisen Bank International, and its subsidiaries and associates owned directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries.

Raiffeisen Bank International AG prepares consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of the RBI Group are deposited with the register court, Handelsgericht Wien, at Marxergasse 1a, 1030 Vienna, Austria. The shares of Raiffeisen Bank International AG are listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

Definition of the consolidated group:

As at 1.1 September 2026, the Group consisted of the Parent Company and the following companies (hereinafter the "consolidated companies"):

Company	*Direct share in %*	*Group's share in %*	*Indirect share through a company*	*Company ID*	*Core business activity*	*Consolidation method*	*Registered office*
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.	100 %%	100 %%	n/a	35 742 968	Asset management	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s.	100 %	100 %	n/a	36 291 111	Supplementary pension scheme	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	100 %	100 %	n/a	31 326 552	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Rent PO, s.r.o.	-	100 %	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	35 823 267	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	11.3 %	100 %	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	44 426 682	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra Asset Management SICAV a.s.	-	100 %	Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.	60 192 445	Asset management	Full consolidation method	Prague

As at 31 December 2025, the Group consisted of the Parent Company and the following companies (hereinafter the "consolidated companies"):

Company	*Direct share in %*	*Group's share in %*	*Indirect share through a company*	*Company ID*	*Core business activity*	*Consolidation method*	*Registered office*
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.	100%	100%	n/a	35 742 968	Asset management	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s.	100%	100%	n/a	36 291 111	Supplementary pension scheme	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	100%	100%	n/a	31 326 552	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Rent PO, s.r.o.	-	100%	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	35 823 267	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	11.3%	100%	Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	44 426 682	Lease	Full consolidation method	Bratislava
Tatra Asset Management SICAV a.s.	-	100%	Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.	60 192 445	Asset management	Full consolidation method	Prague

Changes in the Group during 2026

There were no changes to the structure of the Parent Company's consolidated group during 2026.

Distribution of the Parent Company's profit for 2025 and payment of dividends

Dividends – ordinary shares	176 874
Dividends – preference shares	23 199
Payment of proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate *	8 708
Contribution to retained earnings of previous years	31 288
Total	**240 069**

**Proceeds from AT1 Investment Certificate will be paid in accordance with the issue conditions of the instrument.*

A dividend per ordinary share with a face value of EUR 800 amounted to EUR 2 488.
A dividend per ordinary share with a face value of EUR 4 000 amounted to EUR 12 440.
A dividend per preference share with a face value of EUR 4 amounted to EUR 12.45.

The separate and consolidated financial statements for 2025, the Annual Report for 2025, the distribution of profit, retained earnings and the determination of royalties to the members of the Supervisory Board for 2025 were approved by the Parent Company's General Meeting held on 30 September 2026. Dividends for which no entitlement arose as at the date of the General Meeting were recognised in amount of EUR 304 thousand in retained earnings of previous years.

Regulatory requirements

The Group is subject to the regulatory requirements of the National Bank of Slovakia, which include limits and other restrictions pertaining to minimum capital adequacy requirements, provisioning to cover credit risk, liquidity, interest rates and foreign exchange position of the Group.

Impact of the current geopolitical situation

The geopolitical environment remains fragile: although the risk of a tariff/market war is subdued for now, transatlantic tensions and a possible escalation in the Middle East (including the risk of a US strike on Iran) could bring shocks to energy markets and increased volatility. The EU's shift towards strategic autonomy increases costs for companies (changes to supply chains, new regulatory requirements) and the risk of regulatory fragmentation. For Slovakia, there is also a risk of weaker involvement in the next phase of integration around the "coalition of the willing", with a potential impact on access to European instruments for arms production financing.

The armed conflict in Ukraine is entering its fourth year and, despite intensive diplomatic efforts for a ceasefire, the end of the conflict remains uncertain. The ongoing war continues to shape Europe's macroeconomic environment, notably through higher volatility in energy prices and a weakened willingness of businesses to pursue long-term investment projects. At the same time, we are seeing a significant redirection of capital to the defence industry across EU Member States. This trend is reinforced by new financial mechanisms, including the SAFE programme at the EU level, as well as large-scale national initiatives, for example in Germany. For the German economy, which has been struggling with stagnation for a long time, increased defence investment activity may represent a significant pro-growth stimulus with a positive spillover for the wider economy of the European Union.

Given the minimum amount of exposure to entities from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine (gross carrying amount of exposures to entities from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine as at 30 September 2026 was EUR 151 thousand; as at 31 December 2025: EUR 127 thousand), the Group does not expect a materially negative impact on its economic results.

The Group continuously monitors all geopolitical risks through a set of indicators and scenarios, regularly reports them to management and, if necessary, adjusts risk appetite, limits and stress tests.

ESG – information on sustainability

The Group considers ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) principles to be important with respect to the long-term positive effects of responsible financing. Therefore, the Group takes into consideration the impacts of its business on the economy, environment and society. It takes into account environmental and social impacts related to products and services. It is up to banks to decide whether they support sustainable or unsustainable projects. There are challenges and risks on the road to sustainability. The Group sees an important role in helping its clients achieve their sustainable goals, either by financing their sustainable investments, or by providing relevant and timely information required to set their ESG strategy. Sustainable assets are crucial for the Group also with respect to its carbon footprint, as the overall carbon footprint of financial institutions also comprises indirect emissions, primarily emissions from investments, including loans.

To help its clients reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to their transformation to sustainable business, the Group must be able to assess transactions and projects based on clear ESG criteria. RBI, the parent company, proposed and implemented a harmonised definition of sustainability for loan products as binding rules for the parent company Group. These rules are defined for retail and corporate clients. They set uniform attributes and conditions for environmental and social financing. This ESG strategy includes sectoral policies related to sectors with the greatest environmental or social impact. Their aim is to help clients from these sectors to transform their operations towards sustainability and thus contribute to optimisation of the Group's financed emissions. Such policies are in place for coal, oil and gas extraction and trading, steel production and trading, and the real estate and construction sectors. With respect to social impacts, the sectoral policies have been implemented for tobacco and tobacco product production and trading, and financing of gambling. Restrictions on the financing of sensitive areas from the perspective of group values, such as the financing of nuclear power, are also an important part of the Bank's business policy. The implementation of individual sector policies will continue also for other sectors, in line with the Group's decarbonisation objectives.

The Group has implemented an accounting policy for ESG-linked financial instruments in accordance with the opinions published by IFRS working groups.

ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) stands for sustainability and social responsibility.

With all ESG-linked instruments, it is also necessary to examine whether they meet the SPPI test and, based on the result, to include the instrument in the relevant portfolio. The SPPI test is met if:

- The conditions change the cash flow only minimally ("de minimis" condition); or
- The contractual terms are set in such a way that the instrument meets the definition of a basic loan agreement and the following applies:
- Contractual cash flows before and after the event/change (reset point) represent repayments of a principal and interest, and therefore meet the SPPI test.
- The contingent event is specific to the borrower and specified in the contract.
- The contractual terms do not represent an investment or exposure to a separate asset or cash flows that are not exclusively interest and principal payments, and therefore do not meet the SPPI test.

If the contingent event is not specific to the borrower or does not meet the de minimis condition, the financial asset does not need to meet the SPPI test. The Group provides ESG loans which meet the terms of the basic lending arrangement as stated above, meet the SPPI test and are measured at amortised cost.

Implementation of IFRS 18

The Group is prepared for the implementation of IFRS 18 and is proceeding in accordance with the methodological guidelines and implementation rules of the parent company RBI. The implementation is coordinated at the Group level and ensures a consistent approach to the new statement of profit or loss structure (operating/investing/financing categories and taxes) and the related disclosures. At this stage, the Group does not expect any significant impact on the amount of the reported profit; the expected effects are primarily of a presentational and disclosure nature (classification/structure/ disclosure of Management-Defined Performance Measures and note descriptions). The Group will apply the standard from the mandatory effective date in line.

II. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

a) Statement of compliance

Interim consolidated financial statements of the Group (the "financial statements") for the 3 months ended 30 September 2026 and the comparative figures for 2025 and the 3 months ended 30 September 2025, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the Authorities of the European Union ("EU").

The financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Commission Regulation No 1126/2008 of 3 November 2008 was issued in order to incorporate all standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and all interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that have been fully adopted within the Community as of 15 October 2008, with the exception of IAS 39 (relating to the recognition and measurement of financial instruments) into a single entity. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 of 3 November 2008 replaces Commission Regulation No 1725/2003 of 29 September 2003.

IFRSs adopted for use within the EU do not differ from IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, except for some of the requirements for portfolio hedge accounting under IAS 39, which the EU has not endorsed. Possible endorsement of portfolio hedge accounting under IAS 39 by the European Union at the date of the financial statements is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Purpose of preparation

Interim consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union for the 9 months ended 30 September 2026. The interim consolidated financial statements were prepared on 4 November 2026 and published on the Parent company's website. For the purposes of these interim consolidated financial statements, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025 and the Separate Profit and Loss Statement and other parts of the comprehensive income for the 9 months ended 30 September 2025 are presented as comparable figures for the previous period.

These interim consolidated financial statements are not audited.

The preparation of regular consolidated financial statements in the Slovak Republic is in accordance with Act No. 431/2002 Coll., as amended. The Parent company prepares its separate and consolidated financial statements and annual report under special regulations - Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Separate and consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as at 31 December 2025, dated 20 February 2026 available in the register of financial statements in accordance with Act no. 431/2002 Coll. on accounting, as amended.

The Group prepares its financial statements for general use. The information provided can only be used for specific purposes or to assess individual transactions. Readers of financial statements should not rely on those financial statements as the sole source of information in making their decisions.

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements were prepared under the assumption that the Group would continue as a going concern and on the accrual basis of accounting whereby the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur. Transactions and other events are reported in profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is the euro ("EUR") with accuracy to EUR thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting estimates and uncertainty

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the preparation of estimates and assumptions that affect the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and their recognised amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates and future changes in the economic conditions, business strategies, regulatory requirements, accounting rules, or other factors could subsequently result in a change in estimates which could have a material impact on the reported financial position and results of operations.

The effect of a change in accounting estimates shall be recognised by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. Significant areas of judgement include the following:

- The creation of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and identified future contingent liabilities involves many uncertainties concerning the outcomes of the risks mentioned above and requires the Group's management to make many subjective assessments when estimating the amount of losses. Measurement of impairment allowances for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, from commitments and guarantees is an area which requires application of complex models and significant judgements regarding such future economic conditions and credit behaviour. Considering the current economic conditions, the result of estimates may differ from the impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as at 30 September 2026. The item is reported in Note *"Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided"*.

- Rules and regulations on income tax and a special levy on business in regulated industries have recently experienced significant changes; there is a limited historical precedent and/or interpretation judgement with respect to the extensive and complex issues affecting the banking sector. The item is recognised in Notes *"Income tax"* and *"Special levy on business in regulated industries"*. Since many areas of the Slovak tax law have not been sufficiently validated yet in practice, there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied by the tax authorities. The extent of this uncertainty cannot be quantified and disappears only when legal precedents or official interpretations of the competent authorities become available.

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which tax losses, tax credits, or deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The assessment of this probability requires significant professional judgement and involves taking into account historical profitability, tax capacity, and approved business plans. An overview of deferred tax assets is reported in Note *"Income tax"*.

- Provisions for litigation take into account a significant degree of judgment in the expected future development of the respective litigation based on the facts available at the time of their creation. However, the actual outcome of the respective litigation may ultimately differ significantly from the expected state as a result of the development of the litigation itself. The item *"(Creation)/release of provisions for litigation"* is recognised in Note *"(Creation)/release of provisions"*.

b) Consolidation principles

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (see Note I. GENERAL INFORMATION) prepared for the year ended 31 December 2025.

IFRS 12 requires disclosures about significant judgments and assumptions made in determining the nature of interests in an entity or arrangement, interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, and in unconsolidated structured entities. Based on the prepared analysis, the Group does not have an investment in consolidated or unconsolidated structured entities.

Associates are those entities in which the Bank has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Bank has joint control, whereby the Bank has a right to the net assets of the arrangement rather than a right to the assets and liability for the obligations concerning the arrangement.

I. Business combinations
The acquisition method is applied to business combinations where the Group acquires control. The consideration provided on acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the net assets acquired. Recognised goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. The related acquisition costs (transaction costs) are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt and equity securities.

The consideration provided does not include amounts related to the settlement of any relationships existing before business combination. Such amounts are recognised in profit or loss.
Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, the contingent consideration is not remeasured and its settlement is recognised in equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

II. Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its participation in the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is obtained until the date on which control ceases.

III. Non-controlling interests
Non-controlling interests are measured at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recognised in equity.

IV. Loss of control
When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any related non-controlling interests and other equity items. Any gain or loss arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. Any non-controlling interest retained in a former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date when control is lost.

V. Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains on transactions with entities recognised using the equity method are eliminated against the investments in such entities, up to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent of no evidence of impairment of the investment.

VI. Method of consolidation
The Bank assessed its shares in and control over its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates with respect to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. Subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

c) Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro and recognised in the financial statements at the exchange rate declared by the European Central Bank (ECB) valid as at the reporting date. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in euro in the underlying accounting system of the Group and

are recognised in the financial statements at the actual exchange rate of the European Central Bank valid as at the date of the transaction. The Group has an insignificant open currency position in RUB. To remeasure this position, it uses the midpoint rate from the quotes on Bloomberg at the time of fixing the Bank's exchange rate list due to the fact that the European Central Bank does not publish this rate.

Exchange rate gains/(losses) from foreign exchange transactions, including unrealised gains and losses from financial assets revaluations to fair value, are included in the statement of comprehensive income item *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"*.

Exchange rate gains/(losses) from equity financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in *"Other comprehensive income"*.

The unrealised gain or loss from fixed term transactions is recognised only in EUR where fair value is calculated by the standard mathematical formula based on the anticipated forward exchange rate, which takes into account the European Central Bank spot rate and interest rates effective as at the reporting date and is recognised in the statement of financial position item *"Receivables from hedging derivatives"* for a receivable, or in *"Liabilities from hedging derivatives"* for a liability, and in the statement of comprehensive income item *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"*.

Off-balance sheet transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into euro in the Group's off-balance sheet using the ECB exchange rate valid as at the reporting date.

d) Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits consist of cash and balances on current accounts in the National Bank of Slovakia, including the compulsory minimum reserves in the National Bank of Slovakia. Other demand deposits (cash equivalents) include current deposits due to banks payable on demand.

The compulsory minimum reserve in the National Bank of Slovakia is a required deposit with restricted drawing to be held by all commercial banks licensed in the Slovak Republic. The interest rate is determined by the European Central Bank on a regular basis after the end of each period determined by the European Central Bank. The amount of the reserve depends on the amount of deposits received by the Bank. The Bank's ability to draw the reserve is limited in accordance with the applicable legislation. Therefore, it is not included in *"Cash and cash equivalents"* for the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows (see the *"Consolidated statement of cash flows"*).

e) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

On initial recognition financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value including costs attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument. An exception from this rule is the measurement of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where related costs are not included in the cost.

The acquisition price is the best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument upon acquisition. However, if the acquisition price differs from the fair value and:

- The fair value of the financial instrument is derived from a quoted price in an active market, or the financial instrument is measured at fair value and a profit or loss incurred on the first day is recognised;
- In all other cases, the financial instrument is measured at fair value, and the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is retained and only recognised through profit or loss if it results from a change in a factor, such as the time that market participants take into consideration when determining the price of a financial instrument.

The Group has applied an approach to the classification and measurement of financial assets that takes into account the business model in which the assets are managed as well as the characteristics of their cash flows.

The Group classifies financial instruments into four categories of financial assets and two categories of financial liabilities:

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC),
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI),
3. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
4. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
5. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC), and
6. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Occasional or insignificant sales, pre-maturity sales or sales which do not constitute a change in the business model are not contrary to the intention to hold the financial assets to maturity to collect contractual cash flows.

A debt financial asset acquired under a business model whose objective is both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This decision is made on an investment–by–investment basis for each investment and takes into account strategic interests. Profits and losses from revaluation are not recognised in profit or loss. After derecognition of the investment, the final profit or loss is recognised in retained earnings.

All other financial assets, i.e. financial assets that do not meet the criteria for classification as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or FVOCI, are classified as subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised through the statement of comprehensive income.

In addition to the above accounting principles, the Group has the option at initial recognition to irrevocably designate a financial asset as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, i.e. an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. Based on the business model and cash flow circumstances, a financial asset is classified into one of these categories upon initial recognition.

Financial assets held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is measured based on fair value will be measured at FVTPL.

Analysis of contractual cash flow characteristics

Once the Group determines that the business model of a specific portfolio is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows (or by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets), it must assess whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely the payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. For this purpose, interest is defined as a consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. This assessment will be carried out on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition of the financial asset.

When assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely the payments of principal and interest, the Group will consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This will include assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

The Group will consider:
- Prepayment, extension terms;
- Leverage features;
- If a claim is limited to specified assets or cash flows;
- Contractually-linked instruments; and
- Interest rate.

Modification of time value of money and the benchmark test

The time value of money is the element of interest that provides consideration for the passage of time. It does not take into account other risks (credit, liquidity, etc.) or costs (administrative, etc.) associated with holding a financial asset.

In some cases, the time value of money element may be modified (imperfect). This is the case, for example, if a financial asset's interest rate is periodically reset but the frequency of that reset does not match the tenor of the interest rate. In this case, the entity must assess the modification to determine whether the contractual cash flows still represent solely the payments of principal and interest, i.e. the modification term does not significantly alter the cash flows from a "perfect" benchmark instrument.

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC)

The main components of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost are:
- Loans and advances in "*hold-to-collect*" business model; and
- Debt securities in "*hold-to-collect*" business model.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment allowances. The effective interest rate is described in detail in *"Recognition of income and expenses":* Interest, fees and commissions of an interest-rate nature section.

Loans are recognised by the Group in the statement of financial position when providing funds to the debtor. During this exercise, the Group creates potential liabilities that are associated with credit risk. The Group recognises potential off-balance sheet liabilities and creates provisions for such liabilities that represent the level of risk of issued guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn credit limits as at the reporting date.

Debt securities

Financial assets held in this portfolio are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the lifetime of the instrument. When determining whether cash flows will be realised by collecting the financial assets' contractual cash flows, the Group considered the frequency, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales, and expectations regarding future sales. The business model was not only determined based on sales, as information about past sales and expectations regarding future sales was also taken into consideration so as to provide sufficient evidence that the

Group manages financial assets with the objective of realising cash flows in accordance with the defined "hold-to-collect" business model. The portfolio primarily includes securities issued by the government and other highly-rated securities.

Debt securities at amortised cost are measured using the effective interest rate less impairment. Interest income, discounts and premiums on debt securities at amortised cost are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate"*.

2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Group has two portfolios of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. These portfolios are:

- Equity instruments not held for trading; and
- Debt securities meeting the SPPI test in the *"hold to collect and sell"* business model.

Equity instruments

On initial recognition, the Group used an irrevocable option and included shares and ownership interests meeting the definition of equity instruments in line with IFRS in the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. These are primarily shares in privately-owned companies for which there is no active market, or in companies where participation is mandatory (S.W.I.F.T. s. c., D. Trust Certifikačná Autorita, a. s., Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s.r.o., Monilogi s.r.o).

Dividends on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Net interest income and dividend income"*. Fair value gains or losses on equity securities measured at FVOCI are never reclassified to profit or loss. They are not subject to impairment and as a result, no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Debt securities

Debt securities included in the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in "*Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*" within the Group's equity until the moment of disposal or impairment of the given debt security. In the event of the disposal of a debt security, the cumulative gains and losses recognised in "*Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*" are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income in Note *"Other operating profit/(loss)"* under "*Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss*".

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, credit receivables and financial guarantees

The calculation of expected credit losses (ECL) requires the use of accounting estimates which may differ from the actual results. The calculation also takes into account the Group's accounting policies.

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECLs associated with its debt instruments – assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and with the exposure arising from loan commitments, lease receivables and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognises an impairment allowance for such losses as at each reporting date.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The measurement of ECLs reflects a probability-weighted amount of loss that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort as at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of the impairment allowance for ECL for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is the area that requires the use of models and assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour. Significant judgements are:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and their assumptions;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes requires the use of models. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails the following estimations:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Exposure at default (EAD); and
- Loss given default (LGD).

IFRS 9 prescribes a three-stage model for impairment of financial assets based on the changes in credit quality since the initial recognition. This model requires that a financial instrument which is not impaired on initial recognition is classified as Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored. If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2, but is not deemed to be impaired. If the financial instrument is impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to Stage 3.

Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the partial ECLs in the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 and 3 have their ECLs measured over their full lifetime. When measuring ECLs, it is necessary to consider forward-looking information. Purchased or originated impaired financial assets are financial assets that are impaired on initial recognition. Such loans are initially recognised at fair value and their ECL is measured as a cumulative change over the full lifetime of a loan (Stage 3). When determining the fair value of an impaired financial asset, the Group takes into account all expected losses, including estimated losses based on information about the customer/issuer gained from the market, macroeconomic indicators and scenarios estimating future developments.

A financial instrument is considered impaired if one or more of the events representing a default of the customer have occurred. If the fair value of the impaired asset was recognised at a lower amount than the cash flows from the impaired asset, the Group recognises a profit.

ECLs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided"*. If the reason for the recognition of an impairment allowance/provision no longer applies, or the amount of the impairment allowance/provision is unreasonable, surplus impairment allowances/provisions will be released through the same line of the statement of comprehensive income.

Significant increase in credit risk

A financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in credit risk if one or more of the following quantitative and qualitative criteria have been met:

Quantitative criterion

The quantitative criterion is the primary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios (corporate portfolios – sovereign, bank, corporate, project finance; retail portfolios – mortgages and home equity loans, non-purpose consumer loans, credit cards for private individuals, and private individual overdrafts).

Based on the lifetime PD models, the Group compares the lifetime PD curve at the measurement date with the PD curve at the initial recognition date. Determining whether a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) has occurred is assessed for each portfolio separately based on a comparison of statistical breakdowns of both curves for the worsening portion of the portfolio.

Qualitative criteria

The Group uses qualitative criteria as a secondary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios. The transfer to Stage 2 takes place when the criteria below are met.

For non-retail portfolios, most of the qualitative criteria (as set out non-exhaustively in IFRS 9 B.5.5.17) are reflected in the internal assessment of client credit quality. As this information is reflected in the internal rating, the quantitative method for determining the stage of the loan receivable is sufficient to accurately assess a significant increase in credit risk. Among the indicators listed in IFRS 9, there are also some that are not currently a direct part of RBI rating models. Therefore, these qualitative factors are taken into account as a complement to the quantitative assessment of increased credit risk in cases where there are only qualitative factors or quantitative factors that are not statistically processed. The transfer to Stage 2 takes place when the criteria below are met.

For sovereign, bank, corporate and project finance portfolios, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- External market indicators: Significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument or similar financial instruments with the same expected life. Changes in market indicators of credit risk include, but are not limited to the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the borrower, the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost, and other market information related to the borrower (such as changes in the price of a borrower's debt and equity instruments);
- Changes in contract terms: Expected changes in the contractual terms including an expected breach of contract that may lead to covenant waivers or amendments, interest payment holidays, interest rate step-ups, requiring additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes to the contractual framework of the instrument;
- Changes to management approach;
- Expert judgement.

For retail portfolios, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Forbearance
- Overdue by more than 30 days
- Default on another product
- Expert judgement (holistic indicator)

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk incorporates forward-looking information and is performed at a deal level for non-retail portfolios generally on a quarterly basis and for retail portfolios on a monthly basis. The Group uses the low credit risk exemption selectively, eg for debt securities due to their low credit risk.

Definition of default and impaired assets

The Group defines a financial instrument as in default when the borrower is in serious financial difficulty and meets one or more of the following criteria.

The Group uses the following indicators to determine default of the client and the financial asset, depending also on the client segment: permanent default on the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, declaration of bankruptcy, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. In the retail portfolio, the Group applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality

threshold of 1% of the carrying amount of all client credit exposures that the receivable must exceed. In the corporate portfolio, the Group applies a limit that depends on the default type. In the event of a permanent default on the repayment of a receivable of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1% of the carrying amount. In the event of restructuring, the limit of a change to the net present value is set at 1%, and for other types the receivables are assessed with no limit application.

Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is determined on a 12-month basis or a lifetime basis depending on the stage of the instrument. Forward-looking economic information is also included in PD and LGD estimates. These inputs vary by product type. The resulting ECLs are the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

Probability of default

The PD is the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation over the next 12 months or during the remaining lifetime of the obligation. For the non-retail portfolio, the PD is estimated by the Parent Company for each rating model and the respective rating grades. For the retail portfolio, the PD is calculated individually for each product type based on the longest data series available for the relevant product in the Group's internal database. Subsequently, a statistical method of the survival analysis is used to estimate how the default will develop from initial recognition over the lifetime of the loan. The relevant early repayment/refinance assumptions are also considered in the calculation.

If the lifetime PD model for a portfolio is not available, the 12-month PD extrapolation until the end of the lifetime of the loan is used as a basis. For small-scale portfolios, benchmark 12-month PD values recommended by the Group methodology are used instead of own estimates.

Loss given default

The LGD represents the Group's expectation of the amount of future potential loss from a financial asset (loan) at the time of default. The expected loss for a defaulted corporate portfolio is calculated as the result of the weighted average of estimated probabilities of 2-3 scenarios of the repayment of each loan separately. Such scenarios define the potential development of a client's situation, their ability to repay the loan and/or the estimated proceeds from the sale of collateral. This expected loss is quantified as an impairment allowance or provision for the respective loan. The expected loss is regularly reassessed on a monthly basis and takes into consideration the developments in a client's situation, the respective financial asset, the value of collateral and other factors which may have an impact on the Group's future loss from the respective financial asset. As regards a retail portfolio, the loss is calculated as the sum of the recovered amounts collected over the collection cycle from the moment of the loan default for the given loan. Under the simplified methodology for portfolios without advanced models, the Group does not use the loan-level proceeds, but rather proceeds are calculated based on the date on which the default occurred.

Exposure at default

The EAD is the estimation model of amounts the Group expects to be due at the time of default and over the next 12 months or during the remaining lifetime. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments.

For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by adding a credit conversion factor to the current drawn balance, which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.

Discount factor

For balance sheet exposure which is not leasing or purchased or originated credit-impaired asset (POCI), the discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The ECL is the product of PD, LGD and EAD. The calculated values of ECLs are then weighted by a forward-looking scenario.

Different models have been used to estimate the Stage 3 provisions of outstanding lending amounts and these can be split into the following categories:

- Sovereign, corporate customers, project finance, financial institutions, local and regional governments, insurance companies and collective investment undertakings – Stage 3 provisions are calculated by workout managers who discount expected cash flows by the appropriate effective interest rate.
- Retail mortgages – Stage 3 provisions are generated by calculating the statistically derived best estimate of expected loss net of indirect costs.

Forward-looking information

Both the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk and the calculation of ECLs incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECLs for each portfolio.

Forecasts of economic variables (base economic scenario) are provided by Raiffeisen Research on a quarterly basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next three years. After three years, to project the economic variables for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach is used. The impact of economic variables on the PD and LGD is determined using statistical regression to understand the impact that changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of loss given default.

In addition to the baseline economic scenario, Raiffeisen Research also provides an upside and downside scenario. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking into account the range of possible outcomes that each chosen scenario is representative of. The following fixed weights are used in retail: 25% (upside and downside) and 50% (baseline).

Economic scenarios used as at 30 September 2026 include the following key indicators for the Slovak Republic for the years ended 31 December 2027 to 2029:

	(%)	*2027*	*2028*	*2029*
Unemployment rates	Baseline	6.00	5.97	5.90
	Downside	7.38	6.74	6.44
	Upside	5.55	5.71	5.72
Interest rates	Baseline	2.20	2.06	2.09
	Downside	3.37	2.72	2.55
	Upside	1.93	1.91	1.98
GDP growth	Baseline	1.43	1.43	1.70
	Downside	-0.49	0.34	0.95
	Upside	2.32	1.94	2.05
Real estate price index	Baseline	3.45	3.59	3.74
	Downside	3.07	3.07	3.11
	Upside	3.59	3.78	3.97

Economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2025 include the following key indicators for the Slovak Republic for the years ended 31 December 2026 to 2028:

	(%)	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*
Unemployment rates	Baseline	5.40	5.37	5.30
	Downside	7.35	7.12	7.05
	Upside	4.55	4.60	4.53
Interest rates	Baseline	2.05	2.07	2.10
	Downside	2.78	2.72	2.76
	Upside	1.68	1.73	1.76
GDP growth	Baseline	1.76	1.61	2.01
	Downside	0.00	0.16	0.56
	Upside	2.60	2.50	2.90
Real estate price index	Baseline	3.32	3.45	3.59
	Downside	3.22	3.28	3.35
	Upside	3.55	3.86	4.18

Non-standard conditions may give rise to a situation where a specific risk factor occurs (or a number of risk factors or a combination thereof) with a potential impact on a certain portion of the Group's credit portfolio, eg certain economic industries. If such a risk factor occurs suddenly, over a short period of time, or the factor is of a temporary nature, such a factor may not be (partially or fully) reflected in the credit quality rating of the counterparty. In such a case, the Group may apply corrections to potentially incomplete information on the portfolio's credit quality (forward-looking information principle) in the form of management overlays (adjustment of modelled expected credit losses) in line with the Group's methodology for reflecting forward-looking information using the method of in-model adjustments of IFRS parameters. This approach supplements macroeconomic scenarios (which focus on overall development at the country level) to take into consideration potential specifics at the lower level, eg the specific phase of a credit cycle of individual industries.

For non-retail exposures, as at 30 September 2026, the Group defined the in-model approach at the level of economic sectors, in line with the Group methodology, to capture the impact of specific risk factors on the most sensitive industries. The in-model approach replaced the previous post-model adjustment (PMA) approach, which resulted in the quantification of additional credit impairment of the portfolio (impairment allowance) with subsequent allocation to the level of individual clients in identified industries in the form of the so-called Special Risk Factors add-on.

The in-model approach involves adjusting the IFRS parameters that enter the calculation of impairment allowances. The PD parameter is currently being adjusted using defined multipliers (the original PD assigned to the client is multiplied by the appropriate multiplier to account for additionally identified risk).

The Group has defined several risk categories, which are assigned different levels of PD multipliers so that the level of risk is adequately taken into account. Based on the assessment of the identified risk factors, the Group evaluates the additional level of risk to which individual industries may be exposed. The number of risk factors identified as relevant for individual industries (ie those with a potential negative economic impact) determines the industry's risk category classification and the subsequent assignment of a specific level of the PD multiplier. The adjusted PD parameter (after being multiplied by the multiplier) is then used for the standard impairment allowance calculation, including the calculation of the assigned stage for credit quality impairment (the adjusted PD directly affects the classification of an exposure to Stage 1 or Stage 2 and determines the ECL measurement approach –measurement over the next 12 months for Stage 1 or lifetime measurement for Stage 2).

In addition, the Group considers ESG-related risks based on the Group's approach using stress testing where a client's PD derived from their environmental score (E-score) has additionally worsened. This approach is based on the stress testing of financial performance of corporate clients in defined macroeconomic and climate scenarios. Under the scenario conditions, the performance and additional costs of individual industries are estimated – ie industry production and the amount of operating expenses, which is subsequently allocated to individual clients, and this estimated financial position of a client is entered into the rating model and is used to forecast their PD. The forecasted PD is used to calculate the ECL and the impact represents the need for additional impairment allowances, which are allocated to individual industries (the allocation mechanism takes into account the average E-score of the industry and the defined threshold of the minimum impact on the ECL).

The holistic flag for retail in 2026 corresponds to the previous year. It is associated with increased risk which the Bank anticipates in high-risk industries (based on the RBI Industry Matrix), which may not be immediately and reliably captured by

the rating models. As regards the micro businesses segment, clients whose core business is in a high-risk industry were transferred to Stage 2. As regards the individuals segment, unsecured loans of clients whose employer operates in such a high-risk industry were transferred to Stage 2.

Sensitivity analysis

The assumptions affecting the ECL impairment allowance are as follows:

- Corporate portfolios:
  - Gross domestic product;
  - Unemployment rate;
  - Long term government bond rate;
  - Inflation rate.

- Retail portfolios:
  - Gross domestic product;
  - Unemployment rate;
  - 3-month money market ECB interest rate;
  - Real estate prices.

Write-offs

The Group writes off the loans and advances provided to clients if, on the basis of an in-depth analysis, it proves that there is no real expectation of another recovery or the chance of another recovery is minimal. The usual, but not the only write-off indicators are the following:

- The debtor does not carry out any activity, no repayment has been made over the past two years and there is no collateral; or
- The debtor is in bankruptcy, all the assets being monetised and the proceeds realised; or
- The court has decided (e.g. legal restructuring, debt elimination, etc.) to write off part of the receivable, or
- The Group sells the claim, and others. In the event of ongoing litigation or other actions that might eventually lead to a recovery, the Group usually writes off the receivables into the off-balance sheet.

Loans are written off on the basis of a valid decision of a court, Board of Directors, or another body of the Group (i.e. Problem Loan Committee and Executive Committee), in line with an internal directive on waiving their enforcement against booked impairment allowance. If the amount of the written-off receivable is higher than the impairment allowance created, further impairment allowance is created up to the amount of the written-off receivable and subsequently is derecognised from the statement of comprehensive income. The written-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired are recorded in the off-balance sheet. As at 30 September 2026, written-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired were in the amount of EUR 11 619 thousand (as at 31 December 2025: EUR 11 953 thousand).

After the write-off, the Group does not carry out active enforcement, only with respect to write-offs to the off-balance sheet does it continue to conduct litigation in order to achieve a recovery in the future. If the Group, after writing off the loans and advances provided to the client, collects additional amounts from the client or obtains control over the collateral that is higher than originally estimated, the yield is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under "*Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided*".

Loan collateral

In terms of handling collateral, the Group places great emphasis on valuation and revaluation of individual items of collateral, determining the value of pledged collateral for secured loans, determining collateral acceptability to mitigate credit risk, and collateral enforcement, should the client be in default.

The Group mainly accepts the following types of collateral:

- Financial collateral
- Guarantees
- Real estate
- Chattel
- Receivables
- Life insurance

In terms of legal instruments, the Group uses:

- Pledges
- Assignments of receivable intended to serve as security
- Transfers of title intended to serve as security
- Blockages of cash
- Contracts for purchase of securities
- Agreements on liability replacement

The methodology of collateral valuation and the frequency of such revaluation depend on the type of collateral and the minimum requirements pursuant to the effective legislative standards implemented in the Group's internal regulations. The method of determining the value of collateral is specific for each type of collateral, and the Group respects a degree of prudence.

The value of pledged collateral is determined on a case-by-case basis for each type of collateral depending on the type of collateral and transaction, and individual risk characteristics. The value of pledged collateral is obtained by discounting the

initial value of collateral obtained in valuation and revaluation. Factors based on which discounting factors are determined relate mainly to the enforceability of collateral if the counterparty defaults (e.g. type, location and condition of real estate), potential default of the security provider (e.g. credit quality and maturity of financial collateral), and other factors (the Group's business strategy and orientation). The discounting factors applied are subject to regular revaluation.

The claim value of collateral is derived from the value of pledged collateral up to the amount of the current amount receivable. If the value of pledged collateral is lower than the balance of the receivable, the Group will determine the claim value of collateral up to the amount of the value of pledged collateral.

The claim value of collateral contains a number of uncertainties and risks. The amounts that may be recovered in the course of liquidating the collateral for bad debts could differ from the estimated amounts, and the difference could be material.

The Group's decision on the enforcement of collateral is individual and depends on factors such as the current condition and value of the collateral, the current amount receivable, the promptness of the satisfaction of the receivable, collection-related costs etc. The relevant competent body of the Group decides which security instrument will be used in specific cases.

The Group mainly uses the following forms of enforcement of collateral:
- Voluntary auction
- Foreclosure procedure
- Realisation of the collateral for the Group's receivable in a bankruptcy procedure
- Sale of receivables

3. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

When the Group determines that a specific portfolio business model is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (or both: to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets) and assumes that for the financial assets in question, the contractual cash flows do not constitute purely principal and interest payments, the Group recognises those financial assets under *"Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss"*. Primary as well as subsequent valuation of the listed financial assets is at fair value.

4. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets held for trading

The Group has acquired financial assets held for trading to utilise short-term price fluctuations in order to generate profits. In this category, the Group recognises securities - debt securities, treasury bills and shares. Debt securities and treasury bills are recognised by the Group in the statement of financial position line *"Financial assets held for trading"*. All purchases and sales of trading securities are recognised as at the settlement date.

Financial assets held for trading are initially measured at fair value and subsequently remeasured to their present fair value. The Group discloses unrealised gains and losses on the fair value remeasurement of such assets and net interest income in the statement of comprehensive income line *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"*.

Derivative financial instruments

In this category, the Group discloses derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps, currency swaps, index swaps, currency forwards, interest rate options, currency options, share index options, currency, interest rate and index futures and commodity derivatives.

All purchases and sales that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way") are recognised as spot transactions. Transactions that do not meet the "standard way" settlement criteria are treated as financial derivatives.

The Group records unrealised gains and losses from the revaluation of derivative instruments to their fair values and net interest income in the statement of comprehensive income, line *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"*.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract which also includes a non-derivative host contract. As a result of such a contract, some of the cash flows of such combined instrument change in the same way as for the derivative itself. If a hybrid contract contains a host contract which is an asset and falls within the scope of IFRS 9, the whole contract is treated as a single instrument from an accounting perspective, with the embedded derivative not separated, i.e. the Group analyses the cash flows of the whole asset and the business model, from which the asset was acquired.

If a hybrid contract contains a host contract which is not within the scope of IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are separated and recognised as separate derivatives unless there is a close relationship between the risks and economic characteristics of the derivative and the risks and economic characteristics of the host contract and if the embedded derivative recognised separately meets the definition of a derivative and if the primary contract is not accounted for at fair value, the changes in which are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If an embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is recognised in accordance with other standards.

5. Hedging derivatives

Within implementation of IFRS 9, the Group has decided to continue using the original accounting under IAS 39 in the reporting of hedging derivatives. Hedging derivatives are derivatives designed in the Group's strategy to hedge certain risks and which meet all classification criteria for hedging derivatives under international accounting standards.

Preparation of hedge documentation is required for hedge recognition. Formal hedge documentation is prepared at the inception date of the hedge and contains the following:

- Risk management objectives and strategy and how hedges fit into the Group's risk management;
- Type of hedges;
- Nature of hedged risks;
- Identification of the hedged item;
- Identification of the hedging instrument;
- Testing hedge effectiveness (description of testing method, retrospectively and prospectively).

To ensure that a hedge is effective, the change in the fair values or cash flows of the hedging and hedged instruments must be offsetting with the result being in the range 80% – 125%.

Retrospective testing shows whether the hedge was effective from the inception until to the current day. Prospective testing shows whether the effectiveness is expected in the future. The ineffective portion of a hedge is recognised in Note *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"* under "*Net profit/(loss) from hedge accounting*".

The ineffectiveness of a hedging relationship may arise, for example, due to:

- The volatility of a short-term interest rate of the hedging derivative;
- Time discrepancy between the hedging derivative and hedged item;
- Using different discount curves.

The hedge is discontinued by:

- Voluntary termination;
- Sale, termination, exercise of the hedged instrument;
- The hedge ceased to meet the qualifying criteria.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives which are regarded as fair-value hedges are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income together with any changes in the fair value of hedged assets or liabilities to which a hedge risk can be attributed. Hedge accounting is discontinued if the Group cancels the hedging relationship, the derivative instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for fair-value hedge accounting.

The positive fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line *"Receivables from hedging derivatives"*. The negative fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line *"Liabilities from hedging derivatives"*. Any change in the fair value of a hedging derivative and a hedged instrument relating to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, line *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"*. Interest income and expenses related to the hedging derivative are recognised together with interest expenses related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as *"Net interest income and dividend income"* depending on the hedged item type.

Cash flow hedges

The Group uses derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps to hedge the risk of the variability of future cash flows associated with floating rate assets, which could result in unexpected losses in the event of changes in interest rates on the interbank market. The structure of such derivatives is strictly adjusted to the structure of a secured loan, as a result of which the Group is not exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates and the risk of cash flows. The efficiency of such hedging transactions is regularly monitored.

The positive fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line *"Receivables from hedging derivatives"*. The negative fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line *"Liabilities from hedging derivatives"*. Only a change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income, line *"Cash flow hedges"*. Interest income and expenses related to the hedging derivative are recognised together with interest income related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as *"Net interest income and dividend income"*.

Macro hedges

In macro hedges, the Group used the so-called carve-out to IAS 39 adopted by the European Union, which enables hedging of the interest rate risk of core deposits. The Group uses macro hedges for a dynamically changing portfolio of fixed loans and deposits, where it can periodically add hedging and hedging items. In this way, the Group hedges its interest rate risk, with the hedged items (designated part of the portfolio) being remeasured at fair value associated with movements in the risk-free interest rate (or benchmark rate). The fair value of the hedged portfolio of loans and deposits is recognised in Note *"Receivables from hedging derivatives"*. The change in the fair value of the hedged portfolio of loans and deposits related to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"*.

The positive fair value of the hedging derivative is presented in the statement of financial position in *"Receivables from hedging derivatives"*. The negative fair value of the hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position in *"Liabilities from hedging derivatives"*. The change in the fair value of the hedging derivative and the hedged instrument attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"*. Interest income and expense from the hedging derivative are presented together with the interest expense and income of the hedged instrument in the statement of comprehensive income in *"Net interest income and dividend income"* depending on the type of a hedging item.

6. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC)

All liabilities of the Group, except for financial liabilities held for trading, issued hedged securities and derivative financial liabilities, are measured at amortised cost. Subordinated debt is recognised under Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Subordinated debt refers to the Group's external funds and, in the event of bankruptcy, composition or Group's liquidation, the entitlement to its repayment is subordinated to liabilities to other creditors. Interest expense paid on the received subordinated debt is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income in *"Interest expense"*.

Subordinated debt is a financial liability initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. It is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The Group issues debt securities as part of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

7. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Group, within financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss, recognises short-sell debt securities ("short selling") and the negative fair value of derivatives from the portfolio of financial liabilities held for trading and securities issued by the Group, which the Group hedges and are remeasured to fair value due to the hedged risk.

f) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Group substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

If the financial assets are modified resulting in a significant change in cash flows (see *"Modification of financial instruments"*), the original asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities only when the Group's obligations are discharged or cancelled, or when they expire. If a liability is settled electronically, it may be derecognised before the date of receipt of funds by the counterparty, provided the following conditions are met:

- The Group has no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The Group does not have access to the cash used for the settlement;
- The risk associated with the payment system is insignificant.

The payment systems used by the Group meet these conditions.

If debt instruments are exchanged between the borrower and the creditor with significantly different terms, the Group derecognises the original financial liability and recognises a new financial liability. The Group proceeds similarly if there is a fundamental change in the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it.

g) Modification of financial instruments

Modification under IFRS 9 represents a change in the contractual cash flows of the loan/asset on the basis of a change in the contractual terms. If the modification meets the following qualitative or quantitative criteria (substantial modification), it leads to derecognition of the original loan or other asset and recognition of a new one.

The Group defines qualitative criteria as follows:

- Change in loan currency,
- Changes that cause the SPPI test to fail,
- Change in the type of a financial asset.

The Group defines the quantitative criteria as follows:

- Extending maturity by more than 50% and over 2 years (cumulative); or
- Change in the amortised cost (NPV before and after change using the original effective interest rate) of more than 10% or less than 10%, but more than EUR 100 000.

In the event that a modification does not result in the obligation to derecognise the loan/asset, the Group is required to recognise gains or losses on modifications. Gain or loss is equal to the difference between NPV from the new (modified) cash flow and current book value recorded in Note *"Net modification profit/(loss)"*.

h) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).

- The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives. Foreign currency forward contracts are measured

using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching the maturities of the contracts. Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates. Fair value of derivative instruments is also subject to credit loss allowances.

- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding those described above) are determined in accordance with generally-accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

- *Level 1* – fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- *Level 2* – fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

- *Level 3* – fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs – fixed credit markup/deduction, available financial statements, etc.).

Insofar as market prices are available (which is mainly the case for securities traded on the stock exchange and active markets), the Group classifies the respective financial instrument based on an observable market price into Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Group measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices.

An analysis of the amount of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided according to their fair value measurement levels is disclosed as *"Fair value of financial instruments"*.

With respect to the definition of the fair value of financial instruments not remeasured to fair value, the Group applies the net present value method using the prime interest rates of individual currencies disclosed by central banks, which approximate market rates adjusted for an average mark-up for systematic risk.

Transfers between valuation levels

If the security is measured at fair value derived from quoted prices – Level 1 and the security is removed from trading on the stock exchange as well as from the NBS benchmark, the Group transfers such security to Level 2.

If at the initial recognition, the security was measured primarily at a theoretical price – Level 2, the Group changes the security's grouping from Level 2 to Level 1 by making the first deal on the stock exchange and disclosing its price. If the security is not traded in the following days and the security's price is not disclosed, such security will be transferred back to Level 2.

i) Sale and repurchase agreements – repo transactions

Debt securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements ("repo transactions") continue to be recorded as assets in the statement of financial position, line *"Financial assets measured at amortised cost"*, and the counterparty liabilities are included in *"Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost"*.

Debt securities purchased under agreements to purchase and resell ("reverse repos") are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts and the funds paid in the statement of financial position, line *"Financial assets measured at amortised cost"*.

The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued evenly over the life of the repo agreement using the effective interest rate.

j) Non-current tangible and intangible assets

Non-current tangible and intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation together with accumulated impairment losses. Non-current assets are depreciated using the straight–line method based on the estimated useful life. Tangible assets in progress, land, and artwork are not depreciated.

The estimated useful economic lives (in years) are set out below:

Machinery and equipment, computers, vehicles	Up to 6
Software	Up to 17
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	6 – 10
Energy machinery and equipment	10 – 15
Optical network	30
Buildings and structures	Up to 40

k) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity as at the acquisition date. Goodwill is initially recognised at cost and subsequently adjusted for accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested once or several times a year if events or changes in circumstances indicate that its value has been impaired pursuant to IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. Impairment of goodwill cannot be reversed in the following reporting periods.

l) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable

amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to derive from the asset. If any of the amounts above exceeds the carrying amount, there is no need to estimate the other amount. If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to equal the recoverable amount. The impairment loss shall be recognised directly through the statement of comprehensive income.

m) Leases

In accordance with IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset over a certain period of time in exchange for consideration. The Parent Company leases premises for banking activities under standard lease agreements with a defined rent. These agreements do not include variable lease payments. For such contracts, the new model requires the lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset presented in Note *"Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets"* and a lease liability presented in Note *"Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost"*. The right-of-use asset is depreciated and the liability accrues interest. This results in a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when the lessee pays constant annual rentals. When determining the amount of a lease liability, the Group takes into consideration all liabilities, including options to extend or shorten the contract. The exercising of an option always depends on the specific situation. The new Standard introduces a number of limited scope exceptions for lessees which include:

- Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options, and
- Leases where the underlying asset has a low value ('small-ticket' leases).

The Group applies both exceptions. Lease payments for short-term leases of 12 months or less are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period for which they are paid. The same accounting policy is applied for the lease of low-cost assets. The Group considers low-cost assets to be assets with a cost not exceeding EUR 5 000.

The Group as a lessor

The Group as a lessor initially assesses whether the lease takes the form of a finance lease or an operating lease.

For the classification of a lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. If substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred, the lease is classified as a finance lease. Otherwise, the lease is classified as an operating lease. One indicator of a finance lease is a lease term that lasts for almost the entire useful life of the asset.

The Group recognises lease payments under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term in Note *"Other operating profit/(loss)"* under *"Income from non-banking operations"*.

The Group as a lessee

The Group leases real estate and other similar assets (branch business premises, parking spaces, data centre, etc.) as part of a longer-term lease.

Information on leased assets is stated in Note *"Non-current tangible and intangible assets and right-of-use assets"* under *"Land and buildings – Right-of-use assets"*. Information on leases where the Group is a lessee is presented in Note *"Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)"*.

n) Non-current assets held for sale

When the carrying amount is recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuous use, non-current assets are classified as held for sale. This condition is considered to be met only if the sale is highly probable and the assets (or assets for disposal) are readily available for sale and, in addition, management has undertaken to perform the sale. The sales transaction must be completed within twelve months.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less selling costs and are reported under *"Non-current assets held for sale"*.

o) Provisions

The amount of provisions is recognised as an expense and liability when the Group has legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the resulting loss can be made, provisions for liabilities are recognised as an expense or a liability. Any loss resulting from the recognition of a provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

p) Provision for employee benefits

The Parent Company has a long-term employee benefit program comprising a lump-sum retirement benefit. As at 30 September 2026, the Parent Company had 3 352 employees included in the program (31 December 2025: 3 389 employees).

The method of calculating the liability applies actuarial calculations, based on employee's age, number of years worked, employee turnover, mortality tables, and discount rates.

The employee benefit costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation at the reporting date, measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows discounted by interest approximating yield on investment grade fixed income securities. Gains and losses from the post-employment defined benefit obligation are charged to the

statement of comprehensive income in the current year in *"General administrative expenses"*. Discount from the liability in this provision is recognised in the current period in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Interest expense"*. The provision for employee benefits is recognised in the statement of financial position as *"Provisions"*.

The Group also has a defined contribution plan for employees. All company contributions are included in personnel expenses in Note *"General administrative expenses"*.

q) Accrued interest

Accrued interest income and expense related to financial assets and liabilities are presented as at the reporting date together with the corresponding assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

r) Classification of liabilities

The Group classifies a liability as current at the reporting date if:
- The liability is primarily held for trading;
- The liability is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The Group does not have an unconditional right at the reporting date to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Other liabilities are classified as non-current. A liability is classified as non-current also if the Group has the right at the reporting date to refinance or roll over the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing loan facility, even if the liability would otherwise be due within a shorter period.

s) Recognition of income and expenses

Income represents an increase in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of an asset appreciation or a reduction in liabilities resulting in equity increase and are other than those relating to shareholder contributions.

Expense represents a decrease in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of decrease or impairment of assets, impairment or rise of liability resulting in equity decrease and are other than those relating to the distribution of profit to shareholders.

The Group assesses each contract and product terms and conditions on an individual basis when recognising income and expense:
- Service or other fulfilment for which the reward is received or paid;
- The period in which the income or expense are to be recognised;
- Correct income and expense amount to be recognised depending on product terms and conditions or contract;
- Correct recognition of all discounts and rebates related to received or provided service;
- Significant financial component, if any;
- Non-financial services;
- Client rewards;
- Uncertain income.

1) Interest and interest-related charges and fees

Paid interest-related fees and commissions are transaction costs. Transaction costs represent incremental expenses that are part of an effective interest rate which can be directly added to acquisition, issue or disposal of financial assets or liabilities. Incremental expense would not arise without acquisition, issue or disposal of the financial instruments.

Received interest-related fees and commissions are initial fees related to the acquisition/provision of financial instrument including compensation for activities such as for the assessment of debtor financial status, assessment and evidence of guarantees and other hedging measurements, preparation and processing of documents and closing of transaction.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period.

Interest income and expenses, and interest-related charges arising on all interest-bearing instruments except for *"Financial assets held for trading"* are accrued in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Interest income from *"Financial assets held for trading"* is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in Note *"Net interest income and dividend income"*.

Interest income/(expense) from securities includes revenues from coupons with fixed and floating rates, and amortised discount or premium.

If the Group is a contractual party with deferred payment for received or provided services, income or expense are recognised individually in interest income or expense in the amount related to the service price.

2) Fee and commission income/expense

Fees and commissions are recognised as expense or income depending on whether the service is provided on a one-off basis or for a specified period. If a service is received or provided during a specified period, fees and commissions are recognised during that period on an accrual basis as earned. Fees paid and received for a one-time service are recognised immediately. These are fees that are not attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments, but rather are fees the Group collects or pays for the provision of a specific service. Unaccrued fees include current account maintenance services,

execution of payment orders, loan management, provision of information, carrying out instructions to buy and sell securities for customers, management of customer security portfolios, etc. This category also includes commissions received for mediation of insurance for customers. Accrued fees include fees for guarantees. Fees and commissions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in Note as *"Net fee and commission income"* from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value.

The Group applies IFRS 15 to customer contracts if:
- The parties have agreed to the contract;
- It is possible to identify the rights of each party regarding the provision of services;
- It is possible to identify payment terms;
- The contract has a commercial substance;
- It is probable that the Group will receive consideration for the service provided.

In the contract, the Group identifies each obligation to deliver a service or several various services. Each such delivery of a different service is assessed and reported separately by the Group. Revenue is recognised when the service is delivered, i.e. the Group has fulfilled its obligation and the customer has the opportunity to benefit from the delivered service. Revenue is recognised on a one-off basis if it is a one-off service or sequentially if the service is delivered sequentially. A transaction price is set for each service delivery. If the Group receives a consideration from the client but a portion or full amount is expected to be returned, the revenue is not recognised and the consideration received is recognised as a liability. If the transaction price provides the client or the Group with a significant element of financing the delivery of the service, the financing component and the price of the service are recognised separately.

3) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the dividend is approved to the Group in Note 1 *"Net interest income and dividend income"*.

4) Income to be partially returned

Received income, part of which the Group promised to return, is recognised as liability that is measured as at each financial statement date on contractual and probability basis.

t) Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Group reports earnings per share attributable to the holders of each class of share. The Group calculated earnings per share as profits attributable to each class of shares divided by the weighted average number of each class of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

The profit attributable to each class of shares is determined based on the face value of each class of shares in relation to the percentage of the total face value of all shares.

u) Taxation and deferred tax

The Group calculates income tax in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation of the Slovak Republic, based on taxable profit. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax liability is calculated using the tax rate valid as at the reporting date.

The Group implemented the rules stipulated by the Global Minimum Tax Act (Pillar II) in cooperation with its parent company, which prepares the Group's consolidated financial statements. Global tax rules (Pillar II) apply to entities that are part of a multi-national group of companies that reported a consolidated profit of EUR 750 000 thousand or more in at least two reporting periods of the four preceding reporting periods. Given the high tax burden, the implementation of the Act has had no financial impact on the Group. Pursuant to Act No. 507/2023 Coll. on the Top-Up Tax to Ensure the Minimum Level of Taxation of Multinational Enterprises and Large Domestic Groups, the Bank is considered a so-called constituent entity and qualifies in 2025 for the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour based on a qualified country-by-country report (hereinafter referred to as the "Safe Harbour"). The Bank also expects to meet the Safe Harbour requirements in the subsequent transition periods under this Act.

The Amendment to the Act on the Special Levy on Business in Regulated Industries became effective on 1 January 2024 laying down the obligation for banks to pay the special levy as of 2024. In 2026, the levy was paid on a monthly basis, at a coefficient of 0.0167, which represents a rate of 20.04% p.a. of the profit/loss adjusted to comply with Slovak Accounting Standards and by a coefficient reflecting the share of income from banking operations in total income (in 2025, a rate of 24,96%). The special levy of regulated entities is a tax-deductible expense. The levy rate will be gradually reduced each year by approx. 5% per year, reaching 4.356% as of 2028. Under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the bank levy is considered to be a form of current tax. For tax purposes, the levy is classified as a tax-deductible expense and enters the calculation of the tax base.

The Group has implemented the Financial Transaction Tax Act. In line with the provisions of the act, the Group is considered a payer of the tax on behalf of its clients and also a taxable entity as regards the Bank's transactions subject to tax.

The Group recognises deferred income tax using the balance sheet method when temporary differences arise between the tax values of assets or liabilities and their carrying amounts for the purposes of financial reporting. The Group analysed the impact of the introduction of the special bank levy on deferred taxes. Based on the analysis, the Group identified two areas where the special bank levy has an impact on deferred tax, namely:
- Lease liabilities and lease receivables that comprise a temporary difference when calculating the special levy;
- Remeasurement of securities from the portfolio measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Profit/(loss) on the sale of securities is subsequently included in the base for the special levy calculation.

The Group assessed the impact of the above two areas on deferred tax and given the immateriality of such an impact as at 30 September 2026, the Group did not recognise a deferred tax adjustment due to the bank levy.

For other deferred tax items, the Group applied the tax rate effective from 1 January 2026 for entities whose taxable income amounts to EUR 5 million or more, ie 24% (31 December 2025: 24%). Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally-enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group offset its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

In line with IAS 12 Income Taxes, the Group recognises deferred tax on transactions that upon initial recognition result in equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Lease transactions (right-of-use and lease liability) meet this condition at the Group.

The Group recognises the due corporate income tax in the statement of financial position line *"Current tax asset"* or *"Current tax liability"* and the deferred tax in *"Deferred tax asset"* or *"Deferred tax liability"*.

The Group pays various local taxes and value added tax (VAT). Various non-deductible local taxes are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income line *"General administrative expenses"* and VAT on the acquisition of non-current tangible and intangible assets is included in the cost of non-current tangible and intangible assets.

III. SEGMENT REPORTING

When reporting by segment, the Group applies IFRS 8 – Operating Segments. The accounting principles related to the reported segments are consistent with the Group's accounting principles.

The basis for classifying by segment is an internal principle for the Parent Company's management that is customer oriented. It also reflects the segmentation principle of the majority shareholder (Raiffeisen Bank International AG). The segmentation applied by the Parent Company is as follows:

- Corporate clients
- Financial institutions and public sector
- Retail customers
- Investment Banking and Treasury
- Equity investments and others

Corporate clients include all resident and non-resident companies, including state-owned companies. In terms of products, corporate clients were mainly provided with investment and operating loans in the form of instalment credits or overdraft facilities, factoring and documentary financing, project financing of commercial real estate projects, office premises, construction of shopping centres etc.

Financial institutions and public sector include:

Banks/Multinationals, which include all local and international banks and their majority-owned subsidiaries in the country and institutions such as the World Bank, EBRD, EIB, IMF, and KfW. In terms of products on the side of assets, exposures to banks mainly included nostro accounts and term deposits made. On the side of liabilities, they included mainly loro accounts, term deposits received and loans received from banks.

Brokers & Asset Management Companies, which include foundations, all broker houses, mutual fund companies, leasing companies, investment banks, and other similar entities. Insurance companies include, for example, pension funds. These entities are mainly provided with investment and operating loans.

Public Sector, which includes all government entities, ministries, municipalities, and similar institutions. Corporations that are owned by the public sector (state-owned) are shown under the corporate clients segment. Banks that belong to the government are defined as financial institutions. Securities of the Slovak Republic are disclosed in the Investment Banking and Treasury segment. Embassies and trade representatives are shown in this segment.

Retail Customers consist of Individuals (Consumers), which include all consumer customers, from low-income to high-income. The retail customers segment also includes micro businesses. For private banking, individuals are defined locally, with special treatment to individually manage their assets. In terms of products, retail customers – micro businesses and sole traders – are mainly provided with operating loans called BusinessÚverTB Expres, BusinessÚverTB Hypo and BusinessÚverTB Variant, company credit cards (VISA Standard/Visa Gold) and other products. *Retail Customers – Households* are mainly provided with mortgage loans, equity home loans, hypotékaTB, Bezúčelový úverTB Classic, Bezúčelový úverTB Garant, private credit cards (Visa Standard /Visa Gold/Visa Platinum) and other products. Retail customers place their financial funds mainly in current accounts and term deposits.

Treasury and Investment Banking consist of business transactions conducted on the Parent Company's own account and risk originated from managing market risk positions like FX-dealing, securities and derivatives trading, money market trading, liquidity management and funding, strategic placement positioning (investment portfolio), interest rate gapping (maturity transformation).

Equity investments and other non-reportable segments represent transactions with subsidiaries (eg dividend income), settlement from MREL debt securities, and costs of subordinated debt.

Segment reporting is based on the schemes of contribution margins that are calculated as a basis for the management of the Parent Company. In these schemes, revenues and expenses are allocated under the principles of causality, i.e. revenues and expenses are allocated to individual segments based on their place of origin.

"*General administrative expenses*" consist of direct and indirect expenses. Direct expenses (personnel expenses and other administrative expenses) are allocated per individual segment and indirect expenses are allocated in line with the approved ratios.

"*Special levy of selected financial institutions*" was allocated to individual segments according to the daily balances of all liabilities and to all segments.

The structure of items presented in Note III "Segment reporting" is consistent with similar items of the statement of comprehensive income.

Geographically, operating profit was primarily generated by the provision of banking services in the Slovak Republic. Some assets and liabilities are placed outside the Slovak Republic. The summary of the most significant exposures of total assets and liabilities to customers in foreign countries is included in *"Foreign assets and liabilities"*. The Group decided not to report the total amount of revenues from foreign entities owing to their immateriality.

The Parent Company's management monitors interest income of individual segments on a net basis.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 30 September 2026:

	Corporate customers	*Financial institutions and public sector*	*Retail customers*	*Investment banking and Treasury*	*Total reportable segments*	*Equity investments and non-reportable segments*	*Total*
Net interest income and dividend income	108 205	3 283	266 675	32 903	**411 066**	29 245	**440 311**
Net fee and commission income	25 749	7 718	115 296	(192)	**148 571**	409	**148 980**
From payment transfers business	*10 961*	*1 954*	*51 315*	*(1)*	***64 229***	*(1 326)*	***62 903***
From credit processing business	*9 351*	*47*	*7 428*	-	***16 826***	*(235)*	***16 591***
From securities business	*326*	*3 822*	*19 845*	*(190)*	***23 803***	*1 257*	***25 060***
From activities regarding investment and pension fund management	*9*	*2 125*	*24 008*		***26 142***	*934*	***27 076***
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	*10*	-	*13 296*	-	***13 306***	*7*	***13 313***
From guarantee business	*5 147*	*266*	*174*	-	***5 587***	-	***5 587***
For other banking services	*(55)*	*(496)*	*(770)*	*(1)*	***(1 322)***	*(228)*	***(1 550)***
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	3 369	4 072	19 201	5 427	**32 069**	293	**32 362**
Other operating profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	**-**	4 541	**4 541**
General administrative expenses	(43 327)	(3 793)	(205 382)	(2 529)	**(255 031)**	(11 886)	**(266 917)**
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(385)	(59)	(1 868)	(194)	**(2 506)**	151	**(2 355)**
Net modification profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	**-**	222	**222**
(Creation)/release of provisions	-	-	-	-	**-**	439	**439**
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(1 174)	342	(32 769)	(256)	**(33 857)**	7	**(33 850)**
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	**-**	11	**11**
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax	**92 437**	**11 563**	**161 153**	**35 159**	**300 312**	**23 432**	**323 744**
Special levy on business in regulated industries	-	-	-	-	**-**	(39 430)	**(39 430)**
Profit before income tax	**92 437**	**11 563**	**161 153**	**35 159**	**300 312**	**(15 998)**	**284 314**
Income tax	-	-	-	-	**-**	(65 888)	**(65 888)**
Profit after tax	**92 437**	**11 563**	**161 153**	**35 159**	**300 312**	**(81 886)**	**218 426**
Total assets	**5 928 767**	**764 856**	**11 064 326**	**6 175 079**	**23 933 028**	**515 972**	**24 449 000**
Total equity and liabilities	**4 827 192**	**1 139 649**	**11 517 512**	**3 652 088**	**21 136 441**	**3 312 559**	**24 449 000**

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 30 September 2025:

	Corporate customers	*Financial institutions and public sector*	*Retail customers*	*Investment banking and Treasury*	*Total reportable segments*	*Equity investments and non-reportable segments*	*Total*
Net interest income and dividend income	108 746	1 202	238 579	20 469	**368 996**	29 019	**398 015**
Net fee and commission income	24 026	8 273	105 170	(222)	**137 247**	(1 738)	**135 509**
From payment transfers business	*10 432*	*1 918*	*49 157*	*(1)*	***61 506***	*(28)*	***61 478***
From credit processing business	*7 826*	*76*	*6 810*	-	***14 712***	*(146)*	***14 566***
From securities business	*259*	*4 207*	*18 613*	*(221)*	***22 858***	*46*	***22 904***
From activities regarding investment and pension fund management	*22*	*2 250*	*19 880*	-	***22 152***	*350*	***22 502***
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	*19*	-	*8 580*	-	***8 599***	*52*	***8 651***
From guarantee business	*5 186*	*284*	*204*	-	***5 674***	*2*	***5 676***
For other banking services	*282*	*(462)*	*1 926*	-	***1 746***	*(2 014)*	***(268)***
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	9 441	646	20 071	1 999	**32 157**	(705)	**31 452**
Other operating profit/(loss)	-	-	-	88	**88**	4 443	**4 531**
General administrative expenses	(40 554)	(3 476)	(191 987)	(2 512)	**(238 529)**	(10 565)	**(249 094)**
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(378)	(62)	(2 208)	(183)	**(2 831)**	1 368	**(1 463)**
Net modification profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
(Creation)/release of provisions	-	-	-	-	**-**	10 281	**10 281**
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(6 516)	(383)	(18 624)	(352)	**(25 875)**	(45)	**(25 920)**
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	**-**	81	**81**
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax	**94 765**	**6 200**	**151 001**	**19 287**	**271 253**	**32 139**	**303 392**
Special levy on business in regulated industries	-	-	-	-	**-**	(40 326)	**(40 326)**
Profit before income tax	**94 765**	**6 200**	**151 001**	**19 287**	**271 253**	**(8 187)**	**263 066**
Income tax	-	-	-	-	**-**	(55 382)	**(55 382)**
Profit after tax	**94 765**	**6 200**	**151 001**	**19 287**	**271 253**	**(63 569)**	**207 684**
Total assets	**5 366 877**	**722 653**	**9 681 190**	**5 619 157**	**21 389 877**	**508 162**	**21 898 039**
Total equity and liabilities	**4 154 203**	**848 518**	**10 519 535**	**3 366 024**	**18 888 280**	**3 009 759**	**21 898 039**

IV. OTHER NOTES

1. Net interest income and dividend income

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate:	**624 381**	**564 204**
From loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	12 223	14 937
From loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	505 730	455 344
From finance lease	11 256	12 877
From debt securities measured at amortised cost	103 462	85 763
From debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	651	674
From derivatives – hedge accounting, interest rate risk	(8 941)	(5 391)
Other interest income:	**2 694**	**2 104**
From debt securities held for trading	132	199
From derivates held from trading	1 379	839
From other interest income	1 183	1 066
Interest expense:	**(186 802)**	**(168 323)**
On deposits from banks	(5 868)	(9 268)
On deposits from customers	(89 094)	(79 371)
On subordinated debts	(4 687)	(4 874)
On liabilities from debt securities issued by the Bank measured at amortised cost	(76 041)	(55 750)
On derivatives – hedge accounting, interest rate risk	(10 271)	(17 845)
On liabilities from debt securities designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
On lease liabilities	(573)	(513)
On other interest expense	(268)	(702)
Net interest income	**440 273**	**397 985**
Dividend income:	**38**	**30**
From dividends from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	30	-
From dividends from non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	8	30
Net interest and dividend income	**440 311**	**398 015**

2. Net fee and commission income

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Total fee and commission income:	**224 118**	**205 511**
Fee and commission income related to IFRS 15	**218 529**	**199 833**
From payment transfers business	130 765	124 582
From credit processing business	18 638	16 408
From securities business	26 859	24 403
From activities regarding investment and pension fund management	27 131	22 549
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	13 511	8 847
From other banking services	1 625	3 044
Other fee and commission income	**5 589**	**5 678**
From guarantee business	5 589	5 678
Total fee and commission expenses:	**(75 138)**	**(70 002)**
From payment transfers business	(67 862)	(63 104)
From credit processing business	(2 047)	(1 842)
From securities business	(1 799)	(1 499)
From activities regarding investment and pension fund management	(55)	(47)
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	(198)	(196)
From other banking services	(3 175)	(3 312)
From guarantees business	(2)	(2)
Net fee and commission income	**148 980**	**135 509**

3. Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Net profit/(loss) from debt securities:	**6 800**	**5 198**
Fair value remeasurement	1 714	693
Profit/(loss) from debt securities sold	5 086	4 505
Net profit/(loss) from loans and advances:	**405**	**(429)**
Fair value remeasurement	405	(429)
Net profit/(loss) from derivative transactions:	**7 172**	**5 938**
Derivative transactions – interest rate	207	(336)
Derivative transactions – currency	6 965	6 274
Net profit/(loss) from hedge accounting:	**(220)**	**(115)**
Revaluation to fair value of hedging instruments	(15 604)	33 508
Revaluation to fair value of hedged instruments	15 384	(33 623)
Foreign exchange differences	**18 205**	**20 860**
Total	**32 362**	**31 452**

4. Other operating profit/(loss)

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost – debt securities	-	(224)
Net profit/(loss) from derecognition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt securities	-	(2)
Income from non-banking operations	6 320	6 791
Other operating income	865	1 662
Net profit/(loss) from disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	115	541
Other operating expenses	(2 759)	(4 237)
Total	**4 541**	**4 531**

5. General administrative expenses

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Personnel costs:	**(154 931)**	**(146 546)**
Wages and salaries	(108 544)	(102 630)
Social security costs	(41 241)	(38 703)
Other social expenses	(5 218)	(5 032)
(Creation)/release of provisions for employee benefits	72	(181)
Other administrative expenses:	**(78 643)**	**(70 949)**
Costs of premises	(8 081)	(7 713)
Costs of information technology	(29 753)	(25 435)
Communication costs	(1 792)	(1 704)
Legal and consultancy costs*	(11 378)	(9 006)
Advertising and entertainment expenses	(15 035)	(14 928)
Consumption of stationeries	(290)	(321)
Transport and processing of cash	(638)	(566)
Travel costs	(1 360)	(1 148)
Education of employees	(2 070)	(1 671)
Other taxes and charges	(1 112)	(826)
Other expenses	(7 134)	(7 631)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current tangible and intangible assets:	**(33 343)**	**(31 599)**
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	(19 191)	(18 681)
of which: right-of-use assets	*(8 568)*	*(8 615)*
Non-current intangible assets	(14 152)	(12 918)
Total	**(266 917)**	**(249 094)**

** "Legal and consultancy costs" include the fee for the statutory audit, other audit-related assurance services that were related to audit procedures related to NBS prudential returns and FINREP and COREP returns, agreed upon procedures under Act No. 566/2001 Coll. on Securities and Investment Services, the preparation of the Extended Report for the NBS, other assurance audit services related to the review of interim financial statements of the Parent Company.*

6. Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund		
Contribution to the Resolution Fund*	-	-
Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(2 355)	(1 463)
Total	**(2 355)**	**(1 463)**

** The Resolution Fund represents an annual contribution for banks within the EU that are members of the Banking Union, the amount of which depends on the size and risk profile of the Group as defined in the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 2016/59/EU.*

7. Net modification profit/(loss)

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:	**222**	**-**
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 1	234	-
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 2	(7)	-
Net modification profit/(loss) – Stage 3	(5)	-
Net modification profit/(loss) – POCI	-	-
Total	**222**	**-**

8. (Creation)/release of provisions

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
(Creation)/release of provisions for:	**439**	**10 281**
(Creation)/release of provisions for litigations	439	10 281
Total	**439**	**10 281**

9. Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 1):	**(1 725)**	**5 193**
(Creation)/release	(1 725)	5 193
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 2):	**2 937**	**(9 840)**
(Creation)/release	2 937	(9 840)
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 3):	**138**	**(64)**
(Creation)/release	138	(64)
Total	**1 350**	**(4 711)**

For more information on provisions for commitments and guarantees provided, see Note *"Provisions"*.

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1):	**(5 015)**	**16 972**
(Creation)/release	(5 015)	16 972
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2):	**739**	**(14 242)**
(Creation)/release	739	(14 242)
Impairment allowances for financial assets, credit impaired (Stage 3):	**(30 783)**	**(20 959)**
(Creation)/release	(30 783)	(20 959)
Impairment allowances for financial assets (POCI):	**(141)**	**(2 980)**
(Creation)/release	(141)	(2 980)
Total	**(35 200)**	**(21 209)**

Detailed information on impairment allowances for expected credit losses is disclosed in Note *"Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income"* and in Note *"Financial assets measured at amortised cost"*.

10. Impairment allowances for non-financial assets

Movement in impairment allowances for non-financial assets:

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for non-current tangible assets	(82)	1
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for non-current intangible assets	-	264
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for other assets	93	(184)
Total	**11**	**81**

11. Special levy on business in regulated industries

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(39 430)	(40 326)
Total	**(39 430)**	**(40 326)**

With effect from 1 January 2024, the Government of the Slovak Republic introduced an additional levy mandatory for regulated industries laying down the obligation for banks and other regulated entities to pay the special levy as of 2024. The decrease in 2026 was due to a decrease in the rate for 2026: 20.04% (2025: 24.96%).

12. Income tax

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Current tax expense	(65 972)	(59 786)
Deferred tax (expense)/income	84	4 404
Total	**(65 888)**	**(55 382)**

Slovak legal entities are obliged to report taxable income and remit corporate income taxes thereon to the respective tax authorities. In 2026, the corporate income tax rate amounted to 24% (2025: 24%).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2026 and as at 31 December 2025 relate to the following items:

	Book value	*Tax value*	*Permanent difference*	*Temporary difference*	*30.9.2026*	*31.12.2025*
Deferred tax assets						
Non-trade financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	62 100	61 820	-	806	193	165
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	48 108	49 579	-	1 471	353	316
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	23 094 248	23 311 259	112 448	104 563	25 095	23 645
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	174 452	216 912	1 229	41 231	9 895	8 051
Other assets	75 358	82 453	786	6 309	1 514	1 414
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	22 278 661	22 279 637	-	976	234	389
Provisions	59 768	836	23 328	35 604	8 545	9 116
Other liabilities	81 412	36 786	5 231	39 395	9 456	11 830
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)					**55 092**	**54 926**

The Group regularly tests the recognition of loan receivables upon their write-off for tax purposes and based on the results, it adjusts the percentage of the estimate of tax deductibility of impairment allowances for credit losses. Accordingly, as at 30 September 2026 the Group did not recognise a deferred tax asset in the amount of EUR 28 889 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 26 114 thousand) with regard to a portion of the impairment allowances for expected credit losses and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided.

13. Basic and diluted earnings per share

30.9.2026	*Ordinary shares Face value EUR 800*	*Ordinary shares Face value EUR 4 000*	*Preference shares Face value EUR 4*
Comprehensive income after tax in the reporting period attributable to:	164 762	28 473	25 090
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 846 079
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**2 718**	**13 590**	**13.6**

30.9.2025	*Ordinary shares Face value EUR 800*	*Ordinary shares Face value EUR 4 000*	*Preference shares Face value EUR 4*
Comprehensive income after tax in the reporting period attributable to:	157 523	27 221	23 927
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 841 471
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**2 599**	**12 995**	**13,0**

Information on the method of calculation of earnings per share is stated in Note II. Principal Accounting Policies, *Basic and diluted earnings per share*.

14. Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Cash on hand	166 679	199 216
Cash balances at central banks	638 039	1 343 892
Other demand deposits	17 138	25 567
Total	**821 856**	**1 568 675**

The obligatory minimum reserve is recognised as interest-bearing deposits under the regulations of the National Bank of Slovakia and are part of the item *"Cash balances at central banks"*. The amount of the reserve depends on the amount of deposits received by the Group. The Parent Company's ability to use the reserve is limited in accordance with the applicable legislation. Therefore, it is not included in *"Cash and cash equivalents"* for the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows (see the *"Consolidated statement of cash flows"*).

15. Financial assets held for trading

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	**14 613**	**6 848**
Interest rate contracts	13 646	5 547
Currency contracts	967	1 301
Debt securities	**-**	**76**
Government bonds	-	76
Total	**14 613**	**6 924**

16. Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Equity securities, debt securities and other securities with variable yield	**13 686**	**11 443**
Equity securities	-	2 468
Debt securities	1 437	1 350
Mutual fund certificates*	12 249	7 625
Loans and advances to customers	**48 414**	**43 968**
Loans and advances provided to corporate clients	48 414	43 968
Total	**62 100**	**55 411**

** The Group held equity securities (mutual fund certificates) for which the option of measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) could not be used because these securities have a defined maturity and do not meet the definition of an equity instrument under IAS 32. As at 30 September 2026, the value of the above mutual fund certificates was EUR 12 249 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 7 625thousand).*

17. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Debt securities	**45 772**	**46 215**
Government bonds	-	-
Bonds issued by the banking sector	7 517	7 480
Bonds issued by other sectors	38 255	38 735
Equity instruments	**2 336**	**2 320**
Equity securities	2 336	2 320
Total	**48 108**	**48 535**

Classification of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 30 September 2026:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Debt securities	**45 816**	**(44)**	**45 772**
Government bonds	-	-	-
Bonds issued by the banking sector	7 518	(1)	7 517
Bonds issued by other sectors	38 298	(43)	38 255
Total	**45 816**	**(44)**	**45 772**

Classification of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2025:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Debt securities	**46 241**	**(26)**	**46 215**
Bonds issued by the banking sector	7 481	(1)	7 480
Bonds issued by other sectors	38 760	(25)	38 735
Total	**46 241**	**(26)**	**46 215**

18. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 30 September 2026:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Loans and advances to banks	**126 318**	**-**	**126 318**
Money-market business	92 066	-	92 066
Reverse repo transactions	34 252	-	34 252
Other loans and receivables from banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	**17 790 736**	**(277 889)**	**17 512 847**
Overdraft loans and current account overdrafts	1 045 573	(33 077)	1 012 496
Receivables from credit cards	137 582	(5 871)	131 711
Factoring and loans covered by bills of exchange	83 453	(553)	82 900
Mortgage and housing loans	7 132 520	(25 411)	7 107 109
Home Equity Loans	1 169 999	(4 458)	1 165 541
Consumer loans	1 145 231	(124 058)	1 021 173
Finance lease receivables	302 108	(12 729)	289 379
Investment, operating and other loans	6 774 270	(71 732)	6 702 538
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging – Loans and advances to customers	**(62 983)**	**-**	**(62 983)**
Debt securities	**5 520 190**	**(2 124)**	**5 518 066**
Government treasury bills	86 650	(1)	86 649
Government bonds	5 109 277	(1 966)	5 107 311
Bonds issued by the banking sector	112 397	(5)	112 392
Bonds issued by other sectors	211 866	(152)	211 714
Total	**23 374 261**	**(280 013)**	**23 094 248**

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Loans and advances to banks	**288 224**	**-**	**288 224**
Money-market business	92 826	-	92 826
Reverse repo transactions	195 152	-	195 152
Other loans and receivables from banks	246	-	246
Loans and advances to customers	**16 412 854**	**(249 027)**	**16 163 827**
Overdraft loans and current account overdrafts	874 399	(29 326)	845 073
Receivables from credit cards	136 329	(5 064)	131 265
Factoring and loans covered by bills of exchange	67 793	(929)	66 864
Mortgage and housing loans	6 414 183	(22 966)	6 391 217
Home Equity Loans	1 114 834	(5 109)	1 109 725
Consumer loans	992 041	(98 164)	893 877
Finance lease receivables	341 101	(13 602)	327 499
Investment, operating and other loans	6 472 174	(73 867)	6 398 307
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging – Loans and advances to customers	**8 164**	**-**	**8 164**
Debt securities	**4 658 636**	**(1 852)**	**4 656 784**
Government treasury bills	25 413	-	25 413
Government bonds	4 397 984	(1 707)	4 396 277
Bonds issued by the banking sector	122 040	(7)	122 033
Bonds issued by other sectors	113 199	(138)	113 061
Total	**21 367 878**	**(250 879)**	**21 116 999**

As at 30 September 2026, the total amount of syndicated loans managed by the Group was in the amount of EUR 1 892 118 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 1 881 494 thousand). The Group's share amounted to EUR 710 383 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 641 885 thousand). Syndicated loans are included in *"Investment, operating and other loans"*.

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost by customer group as at 30 September 2026:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Banks	238 715	(5)	238 710
Public sector	5 199 018	(1 967)	5 197 051
Corporate clients	7 438 222	(82 378)	7 355 844
Retail clients	10 498 306	(195 663)	10 302 643
Total	**23 374 261**	**(280 013)**	**23 094 248**

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost by customer group as at 31 December 2025:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Banks	410 264	(7)	410 257
Public sector	4 426 229	(1 707)	4 424 522
Corporate clients	6 896 296	(81 845)	6 814 451
Retail clients	9 635 089	(167 320)	9 467 769
Total	**21 367 878**	**(250 879)**	**21 116 999**

An overview of the quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost is stated in Note *"Risk report"*.

Movements in impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 30 September 2026:

	As at 1 January 2026	*Creation/ (Release)**	*Use*	*Transfers, FX differences*	*As at 30 September 2025*
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	**36 144**	**4 992**	**-**	**-**	**41 136**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	15 039	4 099	-	-	19 138
Retail clients	19 341	605	-	-	19 946
Debt securities	1 764	288	-	-	2 052
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2)	**53 436**	**(1 322)**	**-**	**-**	**52 114**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	27 039	(3 352)	-	-	23 687
Retail clients	26 309	2 046	-	-	28 355
Debt securities	88	(16)	-	-	72
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	**154 518**	**30 250**	**(5 805)**	**642**	**179 605**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	33 504	1 246	(1 813)	57	32 994
Retail clients	121 014	29 004	(3 992)	585	146 611
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	**6 781**	**436**	**(117)**	**58**	**7 158**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	6 125	286	(74)	70	6 407
Retail clients	656	150	(43)	(12)	751
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**250 879**	**34 356**	**(5 922)**	**700**	**280 013**

**The amount of creation/(release) of the impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the impact of unwinding in the amount of EUR (156) thousand.*

Movements in impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025:

	As at 1 January 2025	*Creation/ (Release)**	*Use*	*Transfers, FX differences*	*As at 31 December 2025*
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	**49 912**	**(13 768)**	**-**	**-**	**36 144**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	29 193	(14 154)	-	-	15 039
Retail clients	19 766	(425)	-	-	19 341
Debt securities	953	811	-	-	1 764
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2)	**45 204**	**8 232**	**-**	**-**	**53 436**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	11 720	15 319	-	-	27 039
Retail clients	33 390	(7 081)	-	-	26 309
Debt securities	94	(6)	-	-	88
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	**152 665**	**29 682**	**(28 200)**	**371**	**154 518**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	41 598	297	(8 424)	33	33 504
Retail clients	111 067	29 385	(19 776)	338	121 014
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	**4 237**	**2 680**	**(132)**	**(4)**	**6 781**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	3 430	2 777	(84)	2	6 125
Retail clients	807	(97)	(48)	(6)	656
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**252 018**	**26 826**	**(28 332)**	**367**	**250 879**

**The amount of creation/(release) of the impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the impact of unwinding in the amount of EUR (242) thousand.*

The following table presents the carrying amount of transfers between the impairment stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 30 September 2026:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	*From Stage 1 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 2 to Stage 3*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 1*	*From Stage 1 to Stage 3*
Loans and advances to customers	**248 515**	**565 614**	**3 186**	**27 649**	**3 474**	**28 854**
Corporate clients	138 084	307 928	118	3 457	-	592
Retail clients	110 431	257 686	3 068	24 192	3 474	28 262
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**192 312**	**132 936**	**3**	**597**	**12**	**130**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	179 085	114 082	-	576	-	29
Retail clients	13 227	18 854	3	21	12	101
Total	**440 827**	**698 550**	**3 189**	**28 246**	**3 486**	**28 984**

The following table presents the decreases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 30 September 2026:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	*From Stage 1 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 2 to Stage 3*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 1*	*From Stage 1 to Stage 3*
Loans and advances to customers	**(7 900)**	**(4 501)**	**(1 059)**	**(2 629)**	**(831)**	**(888)**
Corporate clients	(3 526)	(1 910)	(36)	(351)	(1)	(3)
Retail clients	(4 374)	(2 591)	(1 023)	(2 278)	(830)	(885)
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**(1 388)**	**(661)**	**(1)**	**(9)**	**(8)**	**-**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(1 258)	(591)	-	(9)	-	-
Retail clients	(130)	(70)	(1)	-	(8)	-
Total	**(9 288)**	**(5 162)**	**(1 060)**	**(2 638)**	**(839)**	**(888)**

The following table presents the increases in the impairment allowance in the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 30 September 2025:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	*From Stage 1 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 2 to Stage 3*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 1*	*From Stage 1 to Stage 3*
Loans and advances to customers	**1 627**	**17 871**	**168**	**12 787**	**34**	**13 109**
Corporate clients	929	7 735	-	1 170	-	11
Retail clients	698	10 136	168	11 617	34	13 098
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**944**	**882**	**-**	**185**	**1**	**22**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	934	730	-	172	-	-
Retail clients	10	152	-	13	1	22
Total	**2 571**	**18 753**	**168**	**12 972**	**35**	**13 131**

The following table presents the carrying amount of transfers between the impairment stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2025:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	*From Stage 1 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 2 to Stage 3*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 1*	*From Stage 1 to Stage 3*
Loans and advances to customers	**341 116**	**839 449**	**2 574**	**55 898**	**5 194**	**37 500**
Corporate clients	192 083	674 637	37	18 075	61	2 759
Retail clients	149 033	164 812	2 537	37 823	5 133	34 741
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**46 175**	**355 353**	**101**	**963**	**12**	**118**
Banks	1 750	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	38 165	344 676	99	933	-	9
Retail clients	6 260	10 677	2	30	12	109
Total	**387 291**	**1 194 802**	**2 675**	**56 861**	**5 206**	**37 618**

The following table presents the decreases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2025:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	*From Stage 1 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 2 to Stage 3*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 1*	*From Stage 1 to Stage 3*
Loans and advances to customers	**(10 040)**	**(9 844)**	**(1 031)**	**(5 907)**	**(1 353)**	**(1 101)**
Corporate clients	(4 294)	(8 499)	(8)	(2 469)	(13)	(10)
Retail clients	(5 746)	(1 345)	(1 023)	(3 438)	(1 340)	(1 091)
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**(94)**	**(2 137)**	**(3)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**-**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(55)	(2 125)	-	(11)	-	-
Retail clients	(39)	(12)	(3)	(1)	(13)	-
Total	**(10 134)**	**(11 981)**	**(1 034)**	**(5 919)**	**(1 366)**	**(1 101)**

The following table presents the increases in the impairment allowance in the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2025:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	*From Stage 1 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 2*	*From Stage 2 to Stage 3*	*From Stage 3 to Stage 1*	*From Stage 1 to Stage 3*
Loans and advances to customers	**2 712**	**23 933**	**130**	**22 830**	**53**	**14 180**
Corporate clients	1 450	19 161	3	7 724	1	1 480
Retail clients	1 262	4 772	127	15 106	52	12 700
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**47**	**3 825**	**-**	**248**	**-**	**30**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	41	3 763	-	231	-	-
Retail clients	6	62	-	17	-	30
Total	**2 759**	**27 758**	**130**	**23 078**	**53**	**14 210**

Balance of finance lease receivables as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Gross investment	**340 671**	**382 920**
Less than 3 months	37 706	40 364
3 months to 1 year	70 143	81 458
1 to 5 years	179 987	202 271
More than 5 years	52 835	58 827
Unrealised finance income	**38 563**	**41 819**
Less than 3 months	3 383	3 717
3 months to 1 year	8 542	9 368
1 to 5 years	20 851	22 448
More than 5 years	5 787	6 286
Net investment	**302 108**	**341 101**
Less than 3 months	34 323	36 647
3 months to 1 year	61 601	72 090
1 to 5 years	159 136	179 823
More than 5 years	47 048	52 541

Assets leased under finance lease:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Lease of vehicles	133 140	159 785
Lease of real estate	73 790	71 183
Lease of movable assets	95 178	110 133
Total	**302 108**	**341 101**

19. Receivables from hedging derivatives

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Positive fair value of financial derivatives for fair value hedging of interest rate risk	**103 173**	**50 503**
Micro interest rate contracts	63 328	26 103
Portfolio interest rate contracts	39 845	24 400
Total	**103 173**	**50 503**

A detailed overview of receivables from hedging derivatives is shown in Note *"Fair value hedges relating to hedging transactions"*.

20. Non-current tangible and intangible assets and right-of-use assets

Movements in non-current tangible assets for own use as at 30 September 2026:

	*Land and buildings – Operating lease**	*Land and buildings – Right-of-use of assets*	*Land and buildings*	*Machinery & equipment*	*Other non-current assets*	*Vehicles*	*Assets under construction*	*Total*
Cost								
1 January 2026	**17 292**	**96 260**	**40 916**	**52 407**	**19 300**	**6 002**	**9 335**	**241 512**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 393	14 393
Disposals	-	(26)	-	(3 718)	(1 067)	(771)	-	(5 582)
Transfer from tangible assets under construction	1 885	4 431	1 149	8 467	1 654	1 755	(19 341)	-
30 September 2026	**19 177**	**100 665**	**42 065**	**57 156**	**19 887**	**6 986**	**4 387**	**250 323**
Accumulated depreciation								
1 January 2026	**(3 004)**	**(60 385)**	**(23 890)**	**(35 706)**	**(11 629)**	**(1 972)**	**-**	**(136 586)**
Depreciation charges	(2 028)	(8 569)	(2 072)	(4 594)	(1 376)	(552)	-	(19 191)
Disposals	515	3	-	3 719	1 042	548	-	5 827
Impairment allowance	(91)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91)
30 September 2026	**(4 608)**	**(68 951)**	**(25 962)**	**(36 581)**	**(11 963)**	**(1 976)**	**-**	**(150 041)**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2026	**14 288**	**35 875**	**17 026**	**16 701**	**7 671**	**4 030**	**9 335**	**104 926**
Carrying amount as at 30 September 2026	**14 569**	**31 714**	**16 103**	**20 575**	**7 924**	**5 010**	**4 387**	**100 282**

** An analysis of the maturity of cash flows from lease liabilities is included in Note 43 "Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)"*

Movements in non-current tangible assets for own use as at 31 December 2025:

	*Land and buildings – Operating lease**	*Land and buildings – Right-of-use of assets*	*Land and buildings*	*Machinery & equipment*	*Other non-current assets*	*Vehicles*	*Assets under construction*	*Total*
Cost								
1 January 2025	**1 323**	**87 051**	**37 128**	**51 175**	**18 314**	**5 356**	**6 477**	**206 824**
Opening balance adjustments	-	-	1 687	-	-	-	-	1 687
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 468	45 468
Disposals	(2 735)	(2 341)	(531)	(5 997)	(294)	(569)	-	(12 467)
Transfer from tangible assets under construction	18 704	11 550	2 632	7 229	1 280	1 215	(42 610)	-
31 December 2025	**17 292**	**96 260**	**40 916**	**52 407**	**19 300**	**6 002**	**9 335**	**241 512**
Accumulated depreciation								
1 January 2025	**(373)**	**(51 041)**	**(20 160)**	**(35 879)**	**(10 037)**	**(1 914)**	**-**	**(119 404)**
Opening balance adjustments	-	-	(1 687)	-	-	-	-	(1 687)
Depreciation charges	(2 655)	(11 549)	(2 657)	(5 711)	(1 840)	(569)	-	(24 981)
Disposals	405	2 205	502	5 884	248	511	-	9 755
Impairment allowance	(381)	-	112	-	-	-	-	(269)
31 December 2025	**(3 004)**	**(60 385)**	**(23 890)**	**(35 706)**	**(11 629)**	**(1 972)**	**-**	**(136 586)**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	**950**	**36 010**	**16 968**	**15 296**	**8 277**	**3 442**	**6 477**	**87 420**
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	**14 288**	**35 875**	**17 026**	**16 701**	**7 671**	**4 030**	**9 335**	**104 926**

** An analysis of the maturity of cash flows from lease liabilities is included in Note 43 "Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)"*

Movements in intangible assets as at 30 September 2026:

	Software	*Goodwill*	*Other intangible assets*	*Intangible assets under construction*	*Total*
Cost					
1 January 2026	**174 935**	**12 876**	**4 367**	**15 408**	**207 586**
Additions	-	-	-	13 881	13 881
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from intangible assets under construction	11 426	-	-	(11 426)	-
30 September 2026	**186 361**	**12 876**	**4 367**	**17 863**	**221 467**
Accumulated amortisation					
1 January 2026	**(128 769)**	**-**	**(4 367)**	**-**	**(133 136)**
Amortisation charges	(14 152)	-	-	-	(14 152)
Disposals	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-
30 September 2026	**(142 930)**	**-**	**(4 367)**	**-**	**(147 297)**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2026	**46 166**	**12 876**	**-**	**15 408**	**74 450**
Carrying amount as at 30 September 2026	**43 431**	**12 876**	**-**	**17 863**	**74 170**

Movements in intangible assets as at 31 December 2025:

	Software	*Goodwill*	*Other intangible assets*	*Intangible assets under construction*	*Total*
Cost					
1 January 2025	**156 311**	**12 876**	**4 367**	**12 614**	**186 168**
Additions	-	-	-	25 439	25 439
Disposals	(4 021)	-	-	-	(4 021)
Transfer from intangible assets under construction	22 645	-	-	(22 645)	-
31 December 2025	**174 935**	**12 876**	**4 367**	**15 408**	**207 586**
Accumulated amortisation					
1 January 2025	**(113 510)**	**-**	**(4 367)**	**-**	**(117 877)**
Amortisation charges	(18 099)	-	-	-	(18 099)
Disposals	3 609	-	-	-	3 609
Impairment allowance	(769)	-	-	-	(769)
31 December 2025	**(128 769)**	**-**	**(4 367)**	**-**	**(133 136)**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	**42 801**	**12 876**	**-**	**12 614**	**68 291**
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	**46 166**	**12 876**	**-**	**15 408**	**74 450**

Development of goodwill in the periods:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
As at 1 January	12 875	12 875
Additions	-	-
Impairment allowance	-	-
Carrying amount	**12 875**	**12 875**

Goodwill of EUR 9 021 thousand arose on the acquisition of Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s. in 2006, and goodwill of EUR 3 199 thousand arose on the acquisition of a 51.5% ownership interest in Tatra-Leasing s.r.o. in 2015.

Goodwill in Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s. arose from the business combination, mainly from expected future income from pension fund management as well as expected synergies from the integration of the company into the Group structure. These benefits are not reported separately as the resulting future economic benefits cannot be reliably measured separately.

In 2021, the Group acquired a 100% share in IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. Goodwill in the amount of EUR 655 thousand arose on the acquisition.

The Group assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill at the balance sheet date and did not identify any impairment.

21. Current tax asset

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Tax asset – current	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

22. Deferred tax asset

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Tax asset – deferred	55 092	54 925
Total	**55 092**	**54 925**

Net deferred income tax asset resulted mainly from temporary deductible differences described in Note *"Income tax"*.

23. Other assets

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Prepayments and other deferrals	40 333	33 519
Inventories	822	725
Lease-related advances	33 360	6 222
Other assets	843	1 663
Total	**75 358**	**42 129**

The increase in "*Prepayments and other deferrals*" is due to an increase in supplier invoices paid in advance.

24. Financial liabilities held for trading

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	**14 484**	**6 448**
Interest rate contracts	13 420	5 336
Currency contracts	1 064	1 112
Liabilities from debt securities held for trading	**-**	**-**
Total	**14 484**	**6 448**

25. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost by product group are as follows:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Deposits from banks	**457 934**	**444 614**
Current accounts and interbank settlement	63 519	2 589
Money-market business	-	19 103
Loans received	258 406	287 017
Subordinated debt	136 009	135 905
Deposits from customers	**17 853 326**	**17 181 542**
Current accounts and settlement	12 589 147	13 257 698
Time deposits	5 263 918	3 923 570
Savings deposits	231	231
Loans received	30	43
Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging – Deposits from customers	**(109 481)**	**(39 394)**
Liabilities from debt securities	**4 008 626**	**3 400 949**
Debt securities issued – covered bonds	2 794 793	2 471 376
Debt securities issued – other bonds	1 213 833	929 573
Other financial liabilities	**68 256**	**54 090**
of which: Lease liabilities	*33 410*	*36 876*
Total	**22 278 661**	**21 041 801**

Classification of deposits measured at amortised cost by customer segment as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Banks	457 934	444 614
Public sector	764 745	617 051
Corporate clients	5 978 087	6 132 437
Retail clients	11 110 494	10 432 054
Total	**18 311 260**	**17 626 156**

Loans received and subordinated debt by type of counterparty is as follows:

Type of loan	*Currency*	*Type of loan by maturity*	*Interest rate*	*Start of loan drawing*	*Contractual maturity*	*30.9.2026*	*31.12.2025*
Loans received from banks:							
– commercial bank	EUR	Long-term	0.22 %	January 2022	January 2027	693	3 077
– commercial bank	EUR	Long-term	4.58 %	August 2023	September 2031	113 126	120 232
– bank for reconstruction and development	EUR	Long-term	3,492 %	August 2022	May 2030	17 485	26 581
– commercial bank	EUR	Long-term	3.77 %	September 2024	March 2031	19 007	7 001
– commercial bank	EUR	Long-term	4.3 %	March 2023	July 2028	34 343	48 666
Repo transactions received from banks:							
– commercial bank	EUR	Short-term	2,3 %	September 2026	October 2026	20 906	71 408
– commercial bank	EUR	Short-term	2,3 %	September 2026	October 2026	52 846	10 052
Subordinated debt from banks:							
– commercial banks	EUR	Long-term	3M EURIBOR + 2.4%	November 2019	November 2029	136 009	135 905
Total						**394 415**	**422 922**

The Group issued covered and uncovered bonds with the following conditions:

Name	*Interest rate*	*Currency*	*Number of bonds issued*	*Bonds unit face value in currency*	*Issue date*	*Maturity date*	*Frequency of coupon payment*	*30.9.2026*	*31.12.2025*
Covered bonds									
HZL 068	5,00 %	EUR	1 000	10 000	14.10.2011	14.10.2031	annually	10 439	10 058
HZL 088	1,00 %	EUR	500	100 000	16.11.2016	16.11.2026	annually	50 299	49 335
TATSK FVHDG - paid	0,13 %	EUR	2 200	100 000	1.7.2019	1.7.2026	annually	-	247 431
TATSK KD5- paid	3,375 %	EUR	-	100 000	31.1.2023	31.1.2026	annually	-	463 860
TB KD7	2,75 %	EUR	5 000	100 000	9.10.2024	9.10.2028	annually	500 030	499 620
TB KD9	2,75 %	EUR	5 000	100 000	27.5.2025	27.5.2030	annually	482 315	501 848
TB KD10	2,875 %	EUR	5 000	100 000	11.9.2025	11.9.2031	annually	473 587	496 956
TB KD7+	2,75 %	EUR	1 000	100 000	9.10.2024	9.10.2028	annually	103 233	101 364
TB KD9+	2,75 %	EUR	1 000	100 000	27.5.2025	27.5.2030	annually	96 906	100 904
TB KD13	2,75 %	EUR	5 000	100 000	10.2.2026	10.2.2031	annually	485 529	-
TB KD14	3,25 %	EUR	6 000	100 000	26.8.2026	26.8.2029	annually	592 455	-
Uncovered bonds									
TB FLOAT1	6M EUR EURIBOR	EUR	1 000	100 000	26.10.2020	26.10.2027	semi-annually	102 354	101 728
TB FIX1	0,50 %	EUR	250	100 000	26.10.2020	26.10.2027	annually	25 021	24 860
TB FVHDG GREEN	0,50 %	EUR	3 000	100 000	23.4.2021	23.4.2028	annually	294 492	290 972
TB FIX2	3,20 %	EUR	70 981	1 000	10.10.2022	9.10.2026	annually	73 195	71 471
TB GREEN FVHDG2	7,50 %	USD	200	100 000	10.11.2022	10.11.2029	semi-annually	17 838	17 502
TB ZERO- paid	0,00 %	EUR	-	1 000	26.5.2024	11.5.2026	no coupon	-	6 851
TB GREEN FVHDG3	4,97 %	EUR	3 500	100 000	29.4.2025	29.4.2030	annually	351 158	365 886
TB FIX4	3,75 %	EUR	1 000	50 000	29.10.2025	29.10.2029	annually	51 712	50 303
TB FIX5	4.00 %	EUR	500	50 000	30.1.2026	30.1.2032	annually	51 184	-
TB GREEN FVHDG4	4.269 %	EUR	2 500	100 000	26.5.2026	26.5.2032	annually	246 879	-
Total issued bonds								**4 008 626**	**3 400 949**

In addition to the above covered bonds, the Group has also issued covered bonds which were not sold (face value of EUR 1 500 000 thousand, carrying amount of EUR 1 419 451 thousand). The above covered bonds are included in the off-balance sheet accounts and the Group may use them as collateral.

The Parent Company issues covered bonds as one of the financing sources on the capital markets. For the purposes of meeting the requirements for eligible liabilities, the Parent Company also issued unsecured non-subordinated bonds.

The bond-related rights are governed by generally-binding legal regulations and relevant documentation (securities prospectus, issue or final terms), which the issuer publishes on its website.

All bonds issued by the Parent Company are book-entry, bearer and freely transferable. They are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

26. Liabilities from hedging derivatives

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Negative fair value of financial derivatives for fair value hedging of interest rate risk	**202 998**	**141 630**
Micro interest rate contracts	111 288	95 786
Portfolio interest rate contracts	91 710	45 844
Total	**202 998**	**141 630**

A detailed overview of liabilities from hedging derivatives is shown in Note *"Fair value hedges related to hedging transactions"*.

27. Provisions

Movements in provisions for contingent liabilities as at 30 September 2026:

	As at 1 January 2025	*Creation/ (Release)*	*Usage*	*As at 30 September 2026*
Provisions for guarantees and loan commitments without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	7 746	1 725	-	9 471
Provisions for guarantees and loan commitments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2)	6 451	(2 937)	-	3 514
Specific provision for guarantees and loan commitments – for individually and collectively measured items (Stage 3)	520	(138)	-	382
Litigation	11 016	(171)	(90)	10 755
Provisions for employee benefits	6 701	-	(72)	6 629
Employee provisions	31 231	10 945	(13 159)	29 017
Other provisions	110	(110)	-	-
Total	**63 775**	**9 314**	**(13 321)**	**59 768**

Movements in provisions for contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

	As at 1 January 2025	*Creation/ (Release)*	*Usage*	*As at 31 December 2025*
Provisions for guarantees and loan commitments without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	8 344	(598)	-	7 746
Provisions for guarantees and loan commitments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2)	2 161	4 290	-	6 451
Specific provision for guarantees and loan commitments – for individually and collectively measured items (Stage 3)	204	316	-	520
Litigation	22 285	(9 444)	(1 825)	11 016
Provisions for employee benefits	6 281	452	(32)	6 701
Employee provisions	25 331	18 015	(12 115)	31 231
Other provisions	158	(48)	-	110
Total	**64 764**	**12 983**	**(13 972)**	**63 775**

Key assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of provisions for employee benefits:

Annual discount rate	3.40%
Future actual annual rate of salary increases	2.00%
Annual employee turnover	2.80% – 6.20%
Retirement age	According to the applicable legislation

Long-term provisions for employee benefits are calculated using the valid mortality tables issued by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

The Group does not have pension arrangements separate from the state pension system of the Slovak Republic. Pursuant to the Slovak legal regulations, an employer is obliged to pay contributions to social security, sickness insurance, health insurance, accident insurance, unemployment insurance, and contributions to a guarantee fund set as a percentage of the assessment base. These expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which an employee was entitled to a salary.

28. Current tax liability

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Current tax liability	28 942	5 782
Total	**28 942**	**5 782**

29. Other liabilities

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Unbilled liabilities and other	39 300	49 116
Other liabilities to the state budget	2 214	1 876
Social fund payables	2 266	2 131
Liabilities to employees	13 349	12 318
Other liabilities	24 283	26 882
Total	**81 412**	**92 323**

"Other liabilities" include a financial transaction tax liability totalling EUR 11 093 thousand. This tax entered into force on 1 April 2025.

30. Equity

Equity, except for the profit for the current year, consists of:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Share capital – ordinary shares	56 873	56 873
Share capital – preference shares	7 453	7 453
Treasury shares	(838)	(1 958)
Share premium	298 916	298 866
Reserve and other funds	15 347	15 343
Revaluation reserve from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1 076)	(975)
Retained earnings (excluding profit after tax for the current year)	1 087 634	1 030 210
AT1 capital	100 000	100 000
Total	**1 564 309**	**1 505 812**

The type, form, nature, number and face value of ordinary shares and preference shares issued by the Parent Company:

Type	*Ordinary shares*	*Ordinary shares*	*Preference shares*
Form	Registered	Registered	Registered
Nature	Book-entry	Book-entry	Book-entry
Number	60 616 pcs	2 095 pcs	1 863 357 pcs
Face value per share	EUR 800	EUR 4 000	EUR 4
Issue No. (ISIN)	SK1110001502 series 01-05	SK1110015510	SK1110007186 SK1110008424 SK1110010131 SK1110012103 SK1110013937 SK1110014901 SK1110016237 SK1110016591

Movements in ordinary and preference shares during 2026:

Number of shares	*1 Jan 2026*	*Purchase/sale*	*30 September 2026*
Ordinary shares: EUR 800	60 616	-	60 616
Ordinary shares: EUR 4 000	2 095	-	2 095
Preference shares	1 839 329	(13 978)	1 853 307

Description of rights:

Each holder of an ordinary share is the Parent Company's shareholder. Each shareholder enjoys their fundamental shareholder rights resulting from the Commercial Code and from the Parent Company's Articles of Association, mainly:

- The right to a share of the Parent Company's profit (dividend), based on the proportion of the total face value of their shares to the total face value of all shareholders;
- The right to attend the General Meeting, vote at the General Meeting, ask for information thereon and explanations regarding the Parent Company's issues and/or issues concerning the controlled entities and related to the agenda of the General Meeting, make motions at the General Meeting; and
- The right to a share of the liquidation balance.

Each holder of preference shares has similar rights as holders of ordinary shares; the only difference is that the preference shares are not equipped with the right to vote at a General Meeting, except for cases in which the law assigns a voting right to such shares. A preferential right to dividends is attached to preference shares and solely consists of the right to a dividend amounting to a fixed multiple of the dividend awarded at the distribution of profit to shareholders holding the ordinary shares according to the formula: DPA = 1.001 x DKA800/200 = 1.001 x DKA4000/1000 (DPA – preferential dividend per preference share at a face value of EUR 4, DKA800 – dividend per ordinary share at a face value of EUR 800, and DKA4000 – dividend per ordinary share at a face value of EUR 4 000).

A voting right exercisable at the General Meeting is determined by the face value of the share, where one vote is assigned to each share at a face value of EUR 800 and five voting rights are assigned to each ordinary share at a face value of EUR 4 000.

If the law requires voting by the preference shareholders, their voting is conducted separately and each preference share at a face value of EUR 4 is assigned one vote.

Ordinary shares are publicly tradable on stock markets, preference shares are not publicly tradable. The Parent Company creates a share premium fund from ordinary and preference share premiums.

Reserve fund and other funds: The Parent Company established a reserve fund at 10% of the share capital, which is intended to cover losses. The reserve fund was replenished annually with 10% of net profit, up to 20% of the Parent Company's share capital, but not less than the minimum reserve fund stipulated by the applicable law. The Parent Company created a special-purpose reserve fund in accordance with the Methodological Instruction of the Ministry of Finance from exchange rate differences of foreign capital resulting from devaluation. Its use is intended to cover the losses from banking transactions.

In August 2018, the Parent Company issued subordinated AT1 capital investment certificates in the amount of EUR 100 000 thousand with the interest rate of 12M EURIBOR + 6.50% meeting the requirements for Tier 1 capital of the Group.

The AT1 capital investment certificate is a perpetual instrument without the obligation to deliver cash. The Group may, at its discretion, repay the certificate no earlier than 5 years after issue. Early repayment must be approved by the Supervisory Board of the Parent Company and the regulator. AT1 capital investment certificates comply with the definition of an equity instrument in accordance with IAS 32.

31. Valuable items received for custody and management

The Group recognises valuable items received for custody and management at fair values. Valuable items received for custody and management are not owned by the Group. As a result, they are not part of its assets, and are included in the off-balance sheet.

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Valuable items received for custody	**15 469**	**13 634**
Merchandise and warehouse trust receipts	14 821	12 794
Gold	648	840
Valuable items received for depositary management	**11 282 256**	**10 082 148**
Securities	11 282 256	10 082 148
Total	**11 297 725**	**10 095 782**

In addition to the Group's function as depositary under the Securities Act, the Group provides standard securities management services for the Parent Company (Raiffeisen Bank International). The volume of securities managed on behalf of RBI amounted to EUR 5 868 551 thousand (as at 31 December 2025: EUR 5 331 897 thousand).

While acting as a depositary for the amounts in the table above, in accordance with its function of a depositary for Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s. ("TAM"), the Parent Company recognised securities deposited under management by TAM mutual funds in the amount of EUR 2 076 589 thousand (as at 31 December 2025: EUR 1 997 162 thousand) in the off-balance sheet accounts as at 30 September 2026. In addition, through Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s., the Group manages 26 open-end mutual funds with a net asset value of EUR 3 242 003 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 2 991 296 thousand) and through Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s. it manages 6 supplementary pension funds with a net asset value of EUR 1 777 167 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 1 592 156 thousand.)

32. Sale and repurchase agreements

As at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, the following repurchase transactions were made:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Repo deals (debtor)		
Bank deposits	73 752	81 460
Total	**73 752**	**81 460**

As collateral for the received repurchase transactions, the Group provided debt securities and loans at the carrying amount of EUR 77 660 thousand of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Reverse repo deals (creditor)		
Loans and advances to banks	34 252	195 152
Total	**34 252**	**195 152**

As part of the reverse repo deals, the Group received debt securities as collateral at fair value of EUR 26 972 thousand.

33. Assets pledged as collateral

Liabilities secured by the Group's assets:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Deposits from banks measured at amortised cost – REPO loans received from banks	73 752	81 460
Liabilities from debt securities	2 794 793	2 471 376
Financial liabilities held for trading – Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	205 927	145 686
Total	**3 074 472**	**2 698 522**

Collateral attributable to the aforementioned liabilities comprised the following assets recognised in the statement of financial position:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Other demand deposits	958	678
Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	92 066	92 826
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	5 346 847	4 873 685
Debt securities held for trading	-	-
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	188 984	542 467
Total	**5 628 855**	**5 509 656**

Other pledged assets without a liability:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	2 532 828	1 753 938
Total	**2 532 828**	**1 753 938**

As at 30 September 2026, the Parent Company determined the volume of mortgage loans usable as collateral for future issues of covered bonds in the amount of EUR 625 784 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 394 364 thousand).

The Group opened margin accounts as collateral for its derivative transactions. The amount of cash deposited by the Group in margin accounts depends on the volume and risk exposures of the deals made. The amount of cash deposited in margin accounts equals the amount of assets pledged as collateral and is recognised under *"Financial assets measured at amortised cost"*.

As part of liquidity management, the Group preventively retained an open position for debt securities. The Bank has an option to draw an intraday loan in the amount of EUR 1 000 000 thousand for the pledged securities (31 December 2025: EUR 500 000 thousand). The Group had not drawn any financing from the central bank as at 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: also no drawing).

The Parent Company has determined the amount of highly liquid assets usable as collateral in the monetary policy operations of the European Central Bank, except for deposits with central banks and other banks for the following financial assets:

	30.9.2026 Face value	*30.9.2026 Carrying amount*
Government bonds	5 278 537	5 150 938
Bonds issued by other sectors	246 175	247 708
Corporate loans	366 200	367 201
Total	**5 890 912**	**5 765 847**

34. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the Group's statement of financial position or are subject to an enforceable/unenforceable master netting arrangement or a similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the Group's statement of financial position or not.

The following table provides an overview of framework agreements for offsetting the assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2026:

	Asset/Liability in the statement of financial position	*Value not offset in the statement of financial position: Financial instrument*	*Net value*
Assets:			
Positive fair value of financial derivates held for trading	117 247	117 245	2
Total assets	**117 247**	**117 245**	**2**
Liabilities:			
Negative fair value of financial derivates held for trading	207 006	117 245	89 761
Total liabilities	**207 006**	**117 245**	**89 761**

The following table provides an overview of framework agreements for offsetting assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

	Asset/Liability in the statement of financial position	*Value not offset in the statement of financial position: Financial instrument*	*Net value*
Assets:			
Positive fair value of financial derivates held for trading	55 936	55 776	160
Total assets	**55 936**	**55 776**	**160**
Liabilities:			
Negative fair value of financial derivates held for trading	146 208	55 776	90 432
Total liabilities	**146 208**	**55 776**	**90 432**

35. Fair value hedges relating to hedging transactions

The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk related to issued debt securities – mortgage bonds and debentures from the debt securities portfolio and debt securities from the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in fair values of these interest rate swaps as a result of interest rate changes offset, to a large extent, changes in the fair values of issued mortgage bonds and debentures caused by changes in risk-free interest rates. Hedging was effective during the reporting period.

As at 30 September 2026, in relation to the above hedging instruments, the Group recognised a net loss in the amount of EUR 15 604 thousand. As at 30 September 2025, in relation to the hedging instruments, the Group recognised a net profit in the amount of EUR 33 505 thousand. As at 30 September 2026, the net profit from hedged items related to the hedged risk amounted to EUR 15 384 thousand. As at 30 September 2025, the Group recognised a net loss of EUR 33 623 thousand. Both items are recognised in Note *"Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss"*.

The following tables provide an overview of receivables and payables from hedging transactions as at 30 September 2026:

The table below shows the periods when cash flow hedges are expected:

	Up to 3 Months	*More than 3 months, up to 1 year*	*More than 1 year, up to 5 years*	*More than 5 years*
Financial derivatives for fair value hedging	151 000	1 630 691	7 706 542	2 300 973
Total interest rate transactions	**151 000**	**1 630 691**	**7 706 542**	**2 300 973**

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedging instruments:

	Face value of the hedging instrument	*Assets – Fair value of the hedging instrument*	*Liabilities – Fair value of the hedging instrument*	*Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness*
Interest rate risk	5 257 571	63 328	91 710	(17 801)
Micro financial derivatives for fair value hedging	**5 257 571**	**63 328**	**91 710**	**(17 801)**
Interest rate risk	6 531 636	39 845	111 288	529
Portfolio financial derivatives for fair value hedging	**6 531 636**	**39 845**	**111 288**	**529**

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedged items:

	Assets – Carrying amount of the hedged item	*Liabilities – Carrying amount of the hedged item*	*Face value of the hedging instrument*	*Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount*	*Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness*
Debt securities	1 426 741	-	1 587 571	(82 490)	(69 070)
Loans and advances	4 490 000	-	4 490 000	(62 983)	(71 147)
Deposits from customers	-	2 041 636	2 041 636	(109 481)	69 497
Debt securities issued	-	3 591 490	3 670 000	(108 878)	87 773
Hedged financial instruments	**5 916 741**	**5 633 126**	**11 789 207**	**(363 832)**	**17 053**

The following tables provide an overview of receivables and payables from hedging transactions as at 31 December 2025:

The table below shows the periods when cash flow hedges are expected:

	Up to 3 Months	*More than 3 months, up to 1 year*	*More than 1 year, up to 5 years*	*More than 5 years*
Financial derivatives for fair value hedging	180 000	501 000	6 005 351	2 672 381
Total interest rate transactions	**180 000**	**501 000**	**6 005 351**	**2 672 381**

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedging instruments:

	Face value of the hedging instrument	*Assets – Fair value of the hedging instrument*	*Liabilities – Fair value of the hedging instrument*	*Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness*
Interest rate risk	3 597 285	26 103	45 844	39 489
Micro financial derivatives for fair value hedging	**3 597 285**	**26 103**	**45 844**	**39 489**
Interest rate risk	5 761 447	24 400	95 786	(2 681)
Portfolio financial derivatives for fair value hedging	**5 761 447**	**24 400**	**95 786**	**(2 681)**

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance – hedged items:

	Assets – Carrying amount of the hedged item	*Liabilities – Carrying amount of the hedged item*	*Face value of the hedging instrument*	*Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount*	*Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness*
Debt securities	962 993	-	1 027 285	(3 160)	(42 197)
Loans and advances	3 760 000	-	3 760 000	8 164	(16 642)
Deposits from customers	-	2 001 447	2 001 447	(39 394)	18 916
Debt securities issued	-	2 570 453	2 570 000	(21 238)	2 970
Hedged financial instruments	**4 722 993**	**4 571 900**	**9 358 732**	**(55 628)**	**(36 953)**

36. Derivative financial instruments

The total volume of unsettled derivative financial instruments as at 30 September 2026 is as follows:

	Face values by maturity				*Fair values*	
	Up to 1 year	*From 1 to 5 years*	*More than 5 years*	*Total*	*Positive (Note 15 and Note 19)*	*Negative (Note 24 and Note 26)*
a) Interest rate contracts for hedging	**1 781 691**	**7 706 542**	**2 300 973**	**11 789 207**	**103 173**	**(202 998)**
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	1 781 691	7 706 542	2 300 973	11 789 207	103 173	(202 998)
b) Interest-rate contracts for trading	**295 113**	**793 083**	**118 667**	**1 206 864**	**13 646**	**(13 420)**
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	287 888	656 688	118 205	1 062 781	12 473	(12 483)
Interest rate options-buy	3 637	74 515	-	78 152	1 173	-
Interest rate options-sell	3 588	61 880	-	65 468	-	(937)
Stock exchange products:						
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	**377 285**	**-**	**-**	**394 524**	**967**	**(1 064)**
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	256 186	-	-	264 698	215	(257)
Currency-interest rate swaps				-		
Currency forwards	109 055	-	-	117 783	722	(779)
Currency options-buy	5 743	-	-	5 743	28	-
Currency options-sell	6 300	-	-	6 300	1	(27)
Total	**2 454 090**	**8 516 865**	**2 419 641**	**13 390 595**	**117 786**	**(217 481)**

The total volume of unsettled derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

	Face values by maturity				*Fair values*	
	Up to 1 year	*From 1 to 5 years*	*More than 5 years*	*Total*	*Positive (Note 15 and Note 19)*	*Negative (Note 24 and Note 26)*
a) Interest rate contracts for hedging	**681 000**	**6 005 351**	**2 672 381**	**9 358 732**	**50 503**	**(141 630)**
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	681 000	6 005 351	2 672 381	9 358 732	50 503	(141 630)
b) Interest rate contracts for trading	**153 015**	**849 787**	**105 900**	**1 108 702**	**5 547**	**(5 336)**
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	82 718	821 891	105 900	1 010 510	5 082	(5 077)
Interest rate options-buy	35 293	20 563	-	55 856	363	(102)
Interest rate options-sell	35 003	7 333	-	42 336	102	(156)
Stock exchange products:						
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	**794 189**	**-**	**-**	**794 189**	**1 301**	**(1 112)**
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	562 120	-	-	562 120	777	(874)
Currency-interest rate swaps						
Currency forwards	181 428	-	-	181 428	452	(227)
Currency options-buy	25 348	-	-	25 348	68	-
Currency options-sell	25 294	-	-	25 294	4	(11)
Total	**1 628 204**	**6 855 138**	**2 778 281**	**11 261 623**	**57 351**	**(148 078)**

37. Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Where market prices are available (in this case, in particular, for securities and derivatives traded on a stock exchange and on functioning markets), the fair value estimate is based on market prices. All other financial instruments were valued on the basis of internal valuation models, including present value or option price models, or an external expert opinion was used.

The following table shows a summary of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided into Levels 1 to 3 based on fair value measurements as at 30 September 2026:

Financial assets at fair value	*Level 1**	*Level 2***	*Level 3****	*Total*
Financial assets held for trading	**-**	**14 613**	**-**	**14 613**
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading	-	14 613	-	14 613
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**1 437**	**60 663**	**62 100**
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	1 437	-	1 437
Mutual fund certificates	-	-	12 249	12 249
Loans provided to customers	-	-	48 414	48 414
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**38 255**	**7 517**	**2 336**	**48 108**
Equity instruments	-	-	2 336	2 336
Debt securities	38 255	7 517	-	45 772
Receivables from hedging derivatives	**-**	**103 173**	**-**	**103 173**
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	103 173	-	103 173
Total	**38 255**	**126 740**	**62 999**	**227 994**

Financial liabilities at fair value	*Level 1**	*Level 2***	*Level 3****	*Total*
Financial liabilities held for trading	**-**	**14 484**	**-**	**14 484**
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for trading	-	14 484	-	14 484
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	**-**	**202 998**	**-**	**202 998**
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	202 998	-	202 998
Total	**-**	**217 482**	**-**	**217 482**

** Level 1 – derived from listed prices on active markets.*
*** Level 2 – derived from active markets other than prices for identical assets or liabilities.*
**** Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data.*

The following table shows a summary of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided into Levels 1 to 3 based on fair value measurements as at 31 December 2025:

Financial assets at fair value	*Level 1**	*Level 2***	*Level 3****	*Total*
Financial assets held for trading	**76**	**6 848**	**-**	**6 924**
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading	-	6 848	-	6 848
Debt securities	76	-	-	76
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**3 818**	**51 593**	**55 411**
Equity securities		2 468	-	2 468
Debt securities	-	1 350	-	1 350
Mutual fund certificates	-	-	7 625	7 625
Loans provided to customers	-	-	43 968	43 968
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**38 735**	**7 480**	**2 320**	**48 535**
Equity instruments	-	-	2 320	2 320
Debt securities	38 735	7 480	-	46 215
Receivables from hedging derivatives	**-**	**50 503**	**-**	**50 503**
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	50 503	-	50 503
Total	**38 811**	**68 649**	**53 913**	**161 373**

Financial liabilities at fair value	*Level 1**	*Level 2***	*Level 3****	*Total*
Financial liabilities held for trading	**-**	**6 448**	**-**	**6 448**
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for trading	-	6 448	-	6 448
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	**-**	**141 630**	**-**	**141 630**
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging	-	141 630	-	141 630
Total	**-**	**148 078**	**-**	**148 078**

** Level 1 – derived from listed prices on active markets.*
*** Level 2 – derived from active markets other than prices for identical assets or liabilities.*
**** Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data.*

Movements between Level 1 and Level 2

During 2026, there were no movements in bonds measured at fair value that were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 based on a change in the bond price source.

Movements in Level 3 financial instruments at fair value

If there is at least one significant parameter of the measurement that is not observable on the market, this instrument is assigned to Level 3 measured at fair value. The following table shows changes in the financial instruments at fair value whose valuation models are based on unobservable inputs:

	As at 31 December 2026	*Increase/ Decrease*	*Revaluation: Profit/loss*	*Revaluation: Other comprehen-sive income*	*As at 30 September 2026*
Mutual fund certificates	7 625	930	3 694	-	12 249
Equity securities	2 320	-	-	16	2 336
Loans and advances	43 968	4 041	405	-	48 414
Total	**53 913**	**4 971**	**4 099**	**16**	**62 999**

Qualitative information on financial instruments for Level 3 measurements:

Financial instrument	*Valuation method*	*Fair value*	*Significant unobservable inputs*	*Range of unobserva-ble inputs*	*Positive sensitivity**	*Negative sensitivity**
Mutual fund certificates	Net asset value	12 249	Deduction	20 – 50 %	1 225	(1 225)
Equity securities	Market value	2 336	-	-	234	(234)
Loans and advances		48 414	Credit and liquid markup	0 – 10 %	4 841	(2 421)
Total		**62 999**			**6 300**	**(3 880)**

** Equity investments measured at net asset value – price deterioration between -10% and +10%.*

Financial instruments recognised at amortised cost

For the purposes of valuation of non-impaired receivables to banks and customers, the Group uniformly implemented an approach applicable to the whole Group. For valuation of retail and corporate portfolios the method of discounting future cash flows until maturity is used.

For the retail portfolio, future cash flows are discounted by a rate that takes into consideration the actual market situation and specific risk factors of the respective retail sub-portfolios. For the corporate portfolio, future cash flows are discounted by a rate that takes into consideration the actual market situation and risk specific factors of the respective transactions.

The calculation of fair values of the respective transactions comprises of two essential steps:

1. Determination of future cash flows at the level of individual transactions representing the loan receivable;
2. Calculation of the respective discount rate that takes into consideration factors such as:
    - Market rates
    - Client's credit quality
    - Liquidity
    - Administration expenses

For the discounted future cash flows method, components of the discount factor taking into consideration a credit quality, level of liquidity costs and market rates change during the lifetime of the transaction (depending on the current situation at the time of the respective cash flows), while for example administrative costs are constant all the time at a level given by calibration at the beginning of the transaction.

As regards debt securities measured at amortised cost and liabilities from debt securities measured at amortised cost, if market prices are available, the Group classifies the securities to Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Group measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices and classifies the security to Level 2.

For valuation of the defaulted portfolio, the Group recognises as fair value the net value of the respective exposures, which represents the gross amount less any impairment allowances.

Fixed interest liabilities to banks or customers were remeasured to fair values, which were different than their carrying amount in the statement of financial position, provided that their remaining maturity exceeded one year. Floating interest liabilities were taken into account only if the interest extension period was longer than 1 year. Only then the discounting on the basis of the anticipated interest rate in line with market rates will have a significant impact.

The Group used the income approach to calculate the fair value of its liabilities to banks and customers. Within the income approach, it applied the present value technique. The Group used the discounted rate calculated by the discount rate adjustment technique to discount future contractual cash flows.

	Fair value as at 30.9.2026	*Carrying amount as at 30.9.2026*	*Fair value as at 31.12.2025*	*Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025*
Assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**22 784 077**	**23 157 231**	**21 002 954**	**21 108 835**
Loans and advances to banks	**126 318**	**126 318**	**288 224**	**288 224**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*126 318*	*126 318*	*288 224*	*288 224*
Loans and advances to customers	**17 288 808**	**17 512 846**	**16 090 859**	**16 163 827**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*17 288 808*	*17 512 846*	*16 090 859*	*16 163 827*
Debt securities	**5 368 951**	**5 518 067**	**4 623 871**	**4 656 784**
of which Level 1	*4 631 849*	*4 778 098*	*3 887 648*	*3 935 322*
of which Level 2	*737 102*	*739 969*	*736 223*	*721 462*
of which Level 3	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**22 395 540**	**22 388 142**	**21 099 454**	**21 081 195**
Deposits from banks	**460 982**	**457 934**	**447 922**	**444 614**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*460 982*	*457 934*	*447 922*	*444 614*
Deposits from customers	**17 831 734**	**17 853 326**	**17 172 034**	**17 181 543**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*17 831 734*	*17 853 326*	*17 172 034*	*17 181 543*
Liabilities from debt securities	**4 034 568**	**4 008 626**	**3 425 409**	**3 400 949**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	*4 034 568*	*4 008 626*	*3 425 409*	*3 400 949*
of which Level 3	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	**68 256**	**68 256**	**54 089**	**54 089**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*68 256*	*68 256*	*54 089*	*54 089*

38. Risk report

Credit risk

The Group bears a credit risk, i.e. the risk that the counterparty will not be able to fully repay the amounts owed at their maturity. The Group classifies loan exposure borne by the Group by setting limits of risk accepted with respect to one debtor, or a group of debtors, and with respect to individual countries. The aforementioned risks are monitored on a regular basis and reviewed at least annually. Exposure to one debtor, including banks and securities dealers, is also limited by partial limits set for balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures, and by daily limits of exposure in relation to items traded, such as forward foreign currency contracts. The actual exposure is compared to set limits on a daily basis.

The loan exposure is managed based on regular analyses of the ability of debtors and potential debtors to repay the principal amount and interest and using potential adjustments to such loan limits. Credit risks are also partially managed by collaterals and guarantees received from private individuals or legal entities.

The Group assesses and manages credit risk of retail debtors using scoring models (probability of default estimation) developed for individual products, or a specific client. Another important tool in credit quality management is the system of credit approval by risk assessment specialists, whose goal is to optimise the portfolio yields in relation to the risk borne by the Group. The regular monitoring of the existing loan portfolio quality and trends in the portfolio together with appropriate strategies to maintain the quality of the existing portfolio are also important components that contribute to maintaining the entire portfolio quality and the targeted level of risk costs of the Group. The impact of climate risk, primarily physical risk, is taken into consideration in a higher estimate of the loss given default for products secured by residential real estate.

When collecting receivables, the Group uses a broad scale of tools and collection strategies depending on the type and amount of receivables. The Group uses both internal and external sources to collect receivables. In the event of an unsuccessful collection of receivables from clients, the receivables are forwarded to external agencies specialising in the enforcement of receivables. Receivables with higher amounts and specific receivables are dealt with by an in-house expert team in co-operation with the legal department and other professional units of the Group.

As part of credit risk monitoring and management, the Group also closely observes the area of exposure and residual risks.

Exposure risk represents the risk resulting from the concentration of the Group's transactions with an entity, a group of economically-related parties, state, geographical area, industry sector, collateral provider, etc. The risk is closely related to both exposures in the Banking Book and exposures in the Trading Book. To manage exposure risk effectively, the Group focuses on quality portfolio management and its adequate diversification while adhering to set exposure limits (large assets exposure and others). The Group also develops methods for exposure risk quantification.

The climate risk as part of the credit risk is fully reflected through the transfer risk as part of client assessment and loan application, which also result in a client's E-scoring. The Group takes into account ESG-related corporate information provided by the client, internal models and external third-party inputs. The physical risk is fully reflected in the appraisal of property used as collateral for a loan.

Residual risk represents the risk stemming from the insufficient enforceability of rights arising to the Group from security received against credit risk. The Group eliminates this risk in particular by means of consistently observing legal and operational requirements, conservative valuation and revaluation methods, and by applying appropriate discounts depending on the type and quality of the received collateral.

The Group also bears a credit risk in trading with OTC derivatives. This risk is monitored on a daily basis and mitigated by collateral contracts which allow the Group to request additional collateral from the counterparty to ensure at least the current value of the derivative transactions with the counterparty. For counterparties that are not financial institutions, the Group requires, in addition to the current value, a potential future value of derivatives within the 10-day horizon. In the event of failure to provide the relevant collateral, the Group has the right to terminate all derivative transactions with the counterparty prematurely, offsetting the individual losses and gains, and the potential resulting loss to the client is realised against the collateral provided by the client.

The table below shows the maximum amount of credit risk regardless of received collateral:

	30.9.2026	***31.12.2025***
Credit risk related to balance sheet assets:		
Cash and other demand deposits	183 817	224 783
Cash balances at central banks	638 039	1 343 892
Financial assets held for trading	14 613	6 924
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	62 100	55 411
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	48 108	48 535
Financial assets at amortised cost	23 094 248	21 116 999
Receivables from hedging derivatives	103 173	50 503
Other assets	40 332	33 519
Total	**24 184 430**	**22 880 566**

	30.9.2026	***31.12.2025***
Credit risk related to off-balance sheet items:		
Contingent liabilities from guarantees and letters of credit	789 090	740 367
Irrevocable loan commitments/"stand-by facility"	1 387 062	1 391 069
Revocable loan commitments/"stand-by facility"	3 028 702	2 657 582
Total	**5 204 854**	**4 789 018**

The table below shows a summary of the quality of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 30 September 2026:

	Total carrying amount	*Carrying amount – Stage 1**	*Carrying amount – Stage 2***	*Carrying amount – Stage 3****	*Carrying amount – POCI*****	*Impairment allowances – Stage 1*	*Impairment allowances – Stage 2*	*Impairment allowances – Stage 3*	*Impairment allowances – POCI*	*Net carrying amount*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**23 374 261**	**21 384 252**	**1 685 318**	**293 121**	**11 570**	**41 136**	**52 114**	**179 605**	**7 158**	**23 094 248**
Loans and advances to banks	126 318	126 318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126 318
Loans and advances to customers	17 790 736	15 812 790	1 673 255	293 121	11 570	39 084	52 042	179 605	7 158	17 512 847
Public sector	*3 107*	*2 520*	*587*	*-*	*-*	*8*	*8*	*-*	*-*	*3 091*
Corporate clients	*7 226 340*	*6 199 238*	*947 173*	*69 928*	*10 001*	*19 130*	*23 679*	*32 994*	*6 407*	*7 144 130*
Retail clients	*10 561 289*	*9 611 032*	*725 495*	*223 193*	*1 569*	*19 946*	*28 355*	*146 611*	*751*	*10 365 626*
Debt securities	5 520 190	5 508 127	12 063	-	-	2 052	72	-	-	5 518 066
Banks	*112 397*	*112 397*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*5*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*112 392*
Public sector	*5 195 927*	*5 195 927*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*1 967*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*5 193 960*
Corporate clients	*211 866*	*199 803*	*12 063*	*-*	*-*	*80*	*72*	*-*	*-*	*211 714*
Change in fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging	(62 983)	(62 983)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62 983)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***	**45 816**	**45 816**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**44**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**45 772**
Debt securities	45 816	45 816	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	45 772
Banks	*7 518*	*7 518*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*1*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*7 517*
Public sector	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Corporate clients	*38 298*	*38 298*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*43*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*38 255*
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	**5 204 854**	**4 660 957**	**541 928**	**1 969**	**-**	**9 471**	**3 514**	**382**	**-**	**5 191 487**

** Stage 1 – without a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.*
*** Stage 2 – with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, but not credit impaired.*
**** Stage 3 – credit impaired.*
***** POCI – recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition.*
****** Equity instruments are not included.*

The table below shows a summary of the quality of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2025:

	Total carrying amount	*Carrying amount – Stage 1**	*Carrying amount – Stage 2***	*Carrying amount – Stage 3****	*Carrying amount – POCI*****	*Impairment allowances – Stage 1*	*Impairment allowances – Stage 2*	*Impairment allowances – Stage 3*	*Impairment allowances – POCI*	*Net carrying amount*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**21 367 878**	**19 494 675**	**1 596 587**	**266 056**	**10 560**	**36 144**	**53 436**	**154 518**	**6 781**	**21 116 999**
Loans and advances to banks	288 224	288 224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288 224
Loans and advances to customers	16 412 854	14 551 775	1 584 463	266 056	10 560	34 380	53 348	154 518	6 781	16 163 827
Public sector	*2 843*	*2 431*	*412*	-	-	*7*	*4*	-	-	*2 832*
Corporate clients	*6 783 086*	*5 785 677*	*925 096*	*63 477*	*8 836*	*15 032*	*27 035*	*33 504*	*6 125*	*6 701 390*
Retail clients	*9 626 925*	*8 763 667*	*658 955*	*202 579*	*1 724*	*19 341*	*26 309*	*121 014*	*656*	*9 459 605*
Debt securities	4 658 636	4 646 512	12 124	-	-	1 764	88	-	-	4 656 784
Banks	*122 040*	*122 040*	-	-	-	*7*	-	-	-	*122 033*
Public sector	*4 423 397*	*4 423 397*	-	-	-	*1 707*	-	-	-	*4 421 690*
Corporate clients	*113 199*	*101 075*	*12 124*	-	-	*50*	*88*	-	-	*113 061*
Change in fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging	8 164	8 164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 164
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***	**46 241**	**46 241**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46 215**
Debt securities	46 241	46 241	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	46 215
Banks	*7 481*	*7 481*	-	-	-	*1*	-	-	-	*7 480*
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	*38 760*	*38 760*	-	-	-	*25*	-	-	-	*38 735*
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	**4 789 018**	**4 143 320**	**643 294**	**2 404**	**-**	**7 746**	**6 451**	**520**	**-**	**4 774 301**

** Stage 1 – without a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.*
*** Stage 2 – with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, but not credit impaired.*
**** Stage 3 – credit impaired.*
***** POCI – recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition.*
****** Equity investments are not included.*

The summary below represents net carrying amount of overdue financial assets measured at amortised cost and overdue financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 30 September 2026:

	Stage 1 ≤ 30 days	*Stage 1 > 30 days ≤ 90 days*	*Stage 1 > 90 days*	*Stage 2 ≤ 30 days*	*Stage 2 > 30 days ≤ 90 days*	*Stage 2 > 90 days*	*Stage 3 ≤ 30 days*	*Stage 3 > 30 days ≤ 90 days*	*Stage 3 > 90 days*	*POCI ≤ 30 days*	*POCI > 30 days ≤ 90 days*	*POCI > 90 days*
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	**191 097**	**5 754**	**135**	**119 895**	**17 580**	**1 628**	**9 324**	**16 288**	**44 168**	**201**	**62**	**1 207**
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	101 894	6	-	57 230	2 153	398	687	1 398	4 797	17	-	1 170
Retail clients	89 203	5 748	135	62 665	15 427	1 230	8 637	14 890	39 371	184	62	37
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**191 097**	**5 754**	**135**	**119 895**	**17 580**	**1 628**	**9 324**	**16 288**	**44 168**	**201**	**62**	**1 207**

The summary below represents net carrying amount of overdue financial assets measured at amortised cost and overdue financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 31 December 2025:

	Stage 1 ≤ 30 days	*Stage 1 > 30 days ≤ 90 days*	*Stage 1 > 90 days*	*Stage 2 ≤ 30 days*	*Stage 2 > 30 days ≤ 90 days*	*Stage 2 > 90 days*	*Stage 3 ≤ 30 days*	*Stage 3 > 30 days ≤ 90 days*	*Stage 3 > 90 days*	*POCI ≤ 30 days*	*POCI > 30 days ≤ 90 days*	*POCI > 90 days*
Loans and advances to banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances to customers	**169 094**	**6 138**	**120**	**77 057**	**18 108**	**856**	**11 955**	**14 885**	**50 417**	**742**	**198**	**80**
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	76 603	490	12	30 710	5 726	-	776	520	7 195	518	136	-
Retail clients	92 491	5 648	108	46 347	12 382	856	11 179	14 365	43 222	224	62	80
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**169 094**	**6 138**	**120**	**77 057**	**18 108**	**856**	**11 955**	**14 885**	**50 417**	**742**	**198**	**80**

The following summary represents an analysis of the impaired portfolio of financial assets and portfolio of assets recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition measured at amortised cost, and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 30 September 2026:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Recoverable value of received collateral*
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	79 928	39 401	20 349
Retail clients	224 763	147 362	58 425
Total	**304 691**	**186 763**	**78 774**

The following summary represents an analysis of the impaired portfolio of financial assets and portfolio of assets recognised as impaired upon the initial recognition measured at amortised cost, and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2025:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Recoverable value of received collateral*
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	72 309	39 630	20 667
Retail clients	204 307	121 669	59 835
Total	**276 616**	**161 299**	**80 502**

The summary of individual types of received collateral for financial assets at recoverable value is provided as follows:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Collateralisation of issued loans		
Cash and cash equivalents	84 197	92 815
Guarantees	282 066	297 199
Securities	60 843	209 077
Real estate	10 005 152	9 169 279
Movables	639 979	583 768
Receivables and other collateral	160 406	110 078
Total	**11 232 643**	**10 462 216**

The summary of individual types of received collateral for contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items at recoverable value is provided as follows:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Collateralisation of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items		
Cash and cash equivalents	37 792	30 624
Guarantees	131 682	132 643
Securities	37 623	39 552
Real estate	172 137	196 834
Movables	-	78
Receivables and other collaterals	36 822	74 004
Total	**416 056**	**473 735**

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) and non-overdue in accordance with the internal rating:

	30.9.2026		*31.12.2025*	
	Stage 1	***Stage 2***	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***
Loans and advances to banks	**126 318**	**-**	**288 224**	**-**
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	92 066	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	34 252	-	287 979	-
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	245	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	**15 641 177**	**1 564 683**	**14 405 763**	**1 513 912**
Of which public sector:	***2 520***	***587***	***2 431***	***412***
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	1 239	91	1 464	101
Good credit rating	20	-	302	-
Standard credit rating	126	-	101	-
Ordinary credit rating	1 135	14	89	27
Sub-standard credit rating	-	482	462	284
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	13	-
Of which corporate clients without project financing:	***4 190 155***	***874 912***	***3 918 033***	***860 022***
Minimum risk	12 254	619	13 250	356
Excellent credit rating	75 095	2 598	190 157	4 854
Very good credit rating	831 206	60 183	752 682	47 654
Good credit rating	1 275 072	166 996	1 211 267	129 150
Standard credit rating	1 209 429	150 792	1 088 933	239 380
Ordinary credit rating	681 356	323 979	570 883	259 085
Sub-standard credit rating	103 324	138 485	89 267	136 489
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	2 419	11 286	1 594	12 606
Doubtful/high risk of default	24	19 974	-	29 698
Defaulted	-	-	-	750
With no assigned rating	-	154	-	-
Of which corporate clients – project financing:	***1 923 058***	***39 086***	***1 808 356***	***50 079***
Excellent project financing profile rating	1 324 650	48	1 317 660	112
Good project financing profile rating	596 850	23 868	487 880	24 168
Acceptable project financing profile rating	882	2 105	2 106	201
Weak project financing profile rating	676	13 065	710	25 598
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
Of which retail clients:	***9 525 444***	***650 098***	***8 676 943***	***603 399***
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	2 433 956	3 026	2 173 799	3 550
Good credit rating	5 552 161	256 365	5 011 971	244 993
Ordinary credit rating	1 166 203	251 047	1 119 725	234 262
Sub-standard credit rating	310 115	139 660	300 411	120 492
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	63 009	-	71 037	102
Debt securities	**5 508 127**	**12 063**	**4 646 512**	**12 124**
Minimum risk	451 049	-	286 623	-
Excellent credit rating	925 280	-	603 239	-
Very good credit rating	4 042 955	-	3 519 997	-
Good credit rating	88 843	-	236 653	12 124
Standard credit rating	-	12 063	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**21 275 622**	**1 576 746**	**19 340 499**	**1 526 036**

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) in accordance with the internal rating:

	30.9.2026		*31.12.2025*	
	Stage 1	***Stage 2***	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items to banks	**127 921**	**-**	**122 727**	**-**
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	95 112	-	185	-
Very good credit rating	30 316	-	117 468	-
Good credit rating	2 493	-	4 843	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	231	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items to customers	**4 533 040**	**541 924**	**4 020 592**	**643 295**
Of which public sector:	***114 098***	***851***	***4 547***	***999***
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	114 098	851	3 981	859
Good credit rating	-	-	-	140
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	38	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	528	-
Of which corporate clients without project financing:	***2 839 752***	***362 582***	***2 709 207***	***466 532***
Minimum risk	16 519	1 438	16 613	1 780
Excellent credit rating	68 741	2 237	146 289	6 589
Very good credit rating	1 056 316	42 593	983 041	124 333
Good credit rating	893 139	142 993	745 506	128 649
Standard credit rating	513 506	83 947	471 666	86 026
Ordinary credit rating	252 707	33 232	311 145	52 644
Sub-standard credit rating	36 914	46 545	34 191	49 175
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	1 910	2 179	556	6 494
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	3 551	-	5 918
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	200	3 867	200	4 924
Of which corporate clients – project financing	***737 722***	***22***	***505 595***	***1 551***
Excellent project financing profile rating	528 425	-	263 239	-
Good project financing profile rating	209 022	22	241 841	1 551
Acceptable project financing profile rating	275	-	515	-
Weak project financing profile rating	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
Of which retail clients:	***841 468***	***178 469***	***801 243***	***174 213***
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	89 163	571	84 873	-
Good credit rating	611 172	152 397	595 597	150 662
Standard credit rating	77 536	12 183	65 137	10 807
Sub-standard credit rating	11 212	4 200	10 787	4 003
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	52 385	9 118	44 849	8 741
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	**4 660 961**	**541 924**	**4 143 319**	**643 295**

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) and non-overdue in accordance with the internal rating:

	30.9.2026		*31.12.2025*	
	Stage 1	***Stage 2***	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***
Debt securities	**45 816**	**-**	**46 241**	**-**
Minimum risk	10 221	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	8 763	-	38 760	-
Very good credit rating	37 053	-	7 481	-
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*	**45 816**	**-**	**46 241**	**-**

** Equity investments are not included*

The scoring system of the Group's corporate clients (applied to the entire RBI Group) is based on a client's economic rating and complies with the rules of the Internal Rating Based Approach (IRB). The rating range has 28 grades from 1A to 10A for corporate clients, and 5 grades for project financing from 6.1 to 6.5.

The table below represents details of the rating scale:

Institution Rating Scale	***10-Grade Rating Scale***	***28-Grade Rating Scale***			***Description***
A1	0.5	1A	1B	1C	Minimum risk
A2	1.0	2A	2B	2C	Excellent credit rating
A3	1.5	3A	3B	3C	Very good credit rating
B1	2.0	4A	4B	4C	Good credit rating
B2	2.5	5A	5B	5C	Standard credit rating
B3	3.0	6A	6B	6C	Ordinary credit rating
B4	3.5	7A	7B	7C	Sub-standard credit rating
B5	4.0	8A	8B	8C	Significantly sub-standard credit rating
C	4.5	9A	9B	9C	Doubtful/high risk of default
D	5.0	10A			Defaulted

The summary below represents the net carrying amount of loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers by industry concentration risk:

	30.9.2026	***31.12.2025***
A. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	344 604	337 794
B. Mining and quarrying	11 652	2 281
C. Industrial production	1 004 881	893 003
D. Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning	191 523	312 806
E. Water supply	89 871	90 372
F. Construction	395 745	636 825
G. Wholesale and retail trade	1 234 367	925 386
H. Transport and storage	415 540	493 524
I. Accommodation and catering services	116 851	91 598
J. Information	165 680	67 263
K. Communication	287 099	268 554
L. Financial and insurance activities	422 955	639 561
M. Real estate activities	1 621 819	1 664 040
N. Professional, scientific and technical activities	738 513	664 897
O. Administrative and support services	620 462	266 784
P. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	950	2 647
Q. Education	29 908	12 179
R. Health and social assistance	81 630	152 840
S. Arts, entertainment and recreation	86 195	88 652
T. Other service activities	77 731	31 996
U. Activities of households, private households with domestic staff	9 701 189	8 809 049
Total	**17 639 165**	**16 452 051**

The structure of the Group's credit risk exposure to the Slovak Republic (entities controlled by the Slovak Republic, guarantees issued by the Slovak Republic, and similar exposures) is as follows:

	30.9.2026	***31.12.2025***
Loans and advances to banks	638 040	1 343 895
Loans and advances to customers	-	330 332
Debt securities	3 335 571	3 077 365
Total	**3 973 611**	**4 751 592**

The following summary presents the change in the amount of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and advances measured at amortised cost as at 30 September 2026:

	Impairment allowances – Stage 1	*Impairment allowances – Stage 2*	*Impairment allowances Stage 3*	*Impairment allowances – POCI*	*Total*
As at 1 January 2026	**34 380**	**53 348**	**154 518**	**6 781**	**249 027**
Net changes due to credit risk change	(7 204)	1 661	41 266	542	36 265
Increase due to origin or acquisition	18 548	9 010	-	-	27 558
Decrease due to derecognition	(6 640)	(11 977)	(11 104)	(107)	(29 828)
Write-off	-	-	(5 717)	(116)	(5 833)
Unwinding	-	-	(74)	(82)	(156)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	716	140	856
As at 30 September 2026	**39 084**	**52 042**	**179 605**	**7 158**	**277 889**

The following summary presents the change in the amount of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and advances measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025:

	Impairment allowances – Stage 1	*Impairment allowances – Stage 2*	*Impairment allowances Stage 3*	*Impairment allowances – POCI*	*Total*
As at 1 January 2025	**48 959**	**45 110**	**152 665**	**4 237**	**250 971**
Net changes due to credit risk change	(27 284)	12 261	43 013	4 115	32 105
Increase due to origin or acquisition	33 320	9 926	-	-	43 246
Decrease due to derecognition	(20 615)	(13 949)	(13 343)	(1 435)	(49 342)
Write-off	-	-	(28 188)	(132)	(28 320)
Unwinding	-	-	(226)	(16)	(242)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	597	12	609
As at 31 December 2025	**34 380**	**53 348**	**154 518**	**6 781**	**249 027**

Sensitivity analysis of impairment allowances

The retail loan portfolio's sensitivity to the change of probability of default (PD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the PD scenario. In the event of a 10% increase/decrease in PD, the impact on ECL of the retail loan portfolio would be +/- 2.3%.

The sensitivity of the retail loan portfolio to the change in the loss given default (LGD) was tested by a scenario of a 10% increase/decrease in the LGD. In the event of an increase, the impact on the ECL would be +7.4%. In the event of a decrease, the impact on the ECL would be -9.8%.

The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2, except for portfolios subject to a management overlay) to the change of probability of default (PD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the PD scenario. In the event of a 10% increase/decrease in PD, the impact on ECL of the corporate loan portfolio would be +/- 10%.

The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2, except for portfolios subject to a management overlay) to the change in the loss given default (LGD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the LGD scenario. In the event of a 10% increase/decrease in LGD, the impact on ECL of the corporate loan portfolio would be +/- 10%.

Non-performing exposures (NPE)

Non-performing exposures (NPE) are defined in the technical standard governing the reporting of forborne exposures and non-performing exposures, as issued by the EBA (European Banking Authority).

Based on changes (implementation of IFRS 9), in line with the EBA standard definition (FINREP ANNEX III REV1/FINREP ANNEX V), cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits and government and corporate bonds purchased to the Banking Book of the Group are part of the share of non-performing exposures, resulting in a decrease of the indicator.

The table below represents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 30 September 2026:

	Gross carrying amount	*Share of non-performing exposures*	*% coverage of non-performing exposures*
Loans and advances to banks	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances to customers	**303 208**	**1.70%**	**61.33%**
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	79 927	1.11%	49.30%
Retail clients	223 281	2.11%	65.64%
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**303 208**	**1.26%**	**61.33%**

The table below represents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 31 December 2025:

	Gross carrying amount	*Share of non-performing exposures*	*% coverage of non-performing exposures*
Loans and advances to banks	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances to customers	**275 162**	**1.68 %**	**58.34 %**
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	72 309	1.07 %	54.81 %
Retail clients	202 854	2.11 %	59.61 %
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**275 162**	**1.21 %**	**58.34 %**

Forborne exposures

This section applies exclusively to non-default exposures based on Article 178 CRR. In the business sphere, when credit conditions change for the benefit of the client, the Group differentiates between modified loans and forborne loans based on valid definitions in the technical standard (ITS) governing the reporting of forborne exposures and non-performing exposures, as issued by the EBA (European Banking Authority).

A key aspect when deciding whether a loan is forborne is the client's financial situation in the business sector at the time of forbearance (change in maturity or loan terms). If, on the basis of the client's creditworthiness (taking into account the internal early warning system), it can be assumed that the client has financial difficulties at the time of forbearance (eg change in loan terms), and if the change is treated as an easing of conditions, such loans are flagged as forborne exposures. If a loan previously classified as a non-performing loan (NPL, defaulted) and subsequently declassified as an NPL (after the reasons for default under Article 178 of the CRR ceased to exist) is modified as above (forbearance), or is in default for more than 30 days, such a loan is considered to be a non-performing exposure (NPE), regardless of whether there is a reason for default under Article 178 of the CRR. Such monitoring is performed over a two-year period after the loan is declassified as an NPL. The decision as to whether a loan is classified as defaulted and/or forborne is not a reason for the creation of a specific impairment allowance.

Under IFRS 9, non-defaulted forborne exposures are automatically transferred to Stage 2 and are therefore subject to lifetime expected credit losses. The transfer back to Stage 1 is only possible after all of the exit criteria have been met (including a trial period in the retail segment) and, at the same time, criteria for the classification to Stage 2 are not met (quantitative or qualitative).

The Group may provide forbearance, ie modify the terms and conditions of repayment of its loan receivables if the client's financial situation is poor and the client would not be able to repay its obligations to the Group in real time.

The summary below presents an analysis of forborne exposures as at 30 September 2026:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Loans and advances to banks	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances to customers	**92 622**	**(37 745)**	**54 877**
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	54 467	(19 836)	34 631
Retail clients	38 155	(17 909)	20 246
Total	**92 622**	**(37 745)**	**54 877**

The summary below presents an analysis of forborne exposures as at 31 December 2025:

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Loans and advances to banks	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances to customers	**113 188**	**(37 808)**	**75 380**
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	77 231	(21 858)	55 373
Retail clients	35 957	(15 950)	20 007
Total	**113 188**	**(37 808)**	**75 380**

Defaulted loan portfolio (NPL)

There is no definition of defaulted loans in the IFRS methodology. The Group also uses impaired loans as the equivalent for non-performing loans.

To determine the client's default, the Group mainly uses the following indicators, also depending on the client's segment: permanent delay in the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, bankruptcy or insolvency, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. With respect to the retail portfolio, the Group applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality

threshold of 1% of the gross carrying amount of all client credit exposures, which must be exceeded by the amount of a receivable. In the corporate portfolio, the Group applies a limit that depends on the default type. In the event of a permanent default of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1% of the gross carrying value, in restructuring the limit of a change in the net present value is set at 1%, and for other types the receivable is assessed with no limit application.

The summary below presents an analysis of the defaulted loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and the impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments) as at 30 September 2026:

	Defaulted loans (Gross carrying amount)	*Impairment allowances for defaulted loans*	*Defaulted loans (Net book value)*	*Recoverable value of received collateral for defaulted loans*
Loans and advances	**303 174**	**185 968**	**117 206**	**78 127**
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	79 928	39 401	40 527	20 349
Retail clients	223 246	146 567	76 679	57 778
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	**2 066**	**353**	**1 713**	**171**
Corporate clients	1 866	282	1 584	106
Retail clients	200	71	129	-
Total	**305 240**	**186 321**	**118 919**	**78 298**

The summary below presents an analysis of the defaulted loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and the impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments) as at 31 December 2025:

	Defaulted loans (Gross carrying amount)	*Impairment allowances for defaulted loans*	*Defaulted loans (Net book value)*	*Recoverable value of received collateral for defaulted loans*
Loans and advances	**274 940**	**160 541**	**114 399**	**79 768**
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	72 309	39 630	32 679	20 667
Retail clients	202 631	120 911	81 720	59 101
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	**2 402**	**518**	**1 884**	**491**
Corporate clients	2 144	410	1 734	477
Retail clients	258	108	150	14
Total	**277 342**	**161 059**	**116 283**	**80 259**

Concentration risk by geographic region

The structure of assets and liabilities related to entities outside the Slovak Republic:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Assets	**3 295 446**	**2 730 437**
Of which Austria	*523 269*	*277 359*
Of which Czech Republic	*470 285*	*578 258*
Of which Germany	*321 537*	*190 904*
Of which Poland	*174 539*	*205 663*
Of which Croatia	*196 726*	*119 363*
Of which Hungary	*68 598*	*84 086*
Of which Lithuania	*85 976*	*86 464*
Of which Malta	*126 175*	*113 622*
Of which Bulgaria	*209 392*	*147 438*
Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)	*1 118 949*	*927 280*
Liabilities	**4 920 270**	**4 282 312**
Of which Austria	*4 066 236*	*3 208 926*
Of which Ukraine	*200 632*	*194 052*
Of which Germany	*230 041*	*281 936*
Of which Czech Republic	*123 861*	*155 851*
Of which Hungary	*60 713*	*63 555*
Of which Luxembourg	*24 314*	*33 080*
Of which Cyprus	*38 095*	*63 069*
Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)	*176 378*	*281 843*

Market risk

The Group's market risks result from open positions in transactions with interest rate, currency, commodity and equity products that are subject to market changes. The Group uses quantitative approaches to assess the level of market risk associated with the Group's positions and potential losses. The Group also applies a system of limits which take into consideration the Group's risk management strategy. The system of limits is continuously monitored.

As to the structure of trades, the Group primarily faces the following market risks:

- Currency risk;
- Interest rate risk.

Market risks to which the Group faces insignificant exposure (face value does not exceed 0.1% of the Group's balance):

- Equity price risk;
- Commodity risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the potential for loss from unfavourable movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group manages currency risk by using a system of limits for open positions.

The Group's foreign exchange (FX) position is monitored via a comprehensive system of limits taking into account the following:
- Each currency separately;
- Aggregate position;
- Specific limits reflecting the current market situation, and specifically if any turbulence occurs;
- Option limits – gamma, vega;
- Client positions which are closed back-to-back, without an impact on the Bank's currency risk;
- Stop-loss limits.

The table below shows the Group's sensitivity to movements in exchange rates, assuming negative movements in exchange rates by 5% to the detriment of the Group.

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Group following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Group as at 30 September 2026 (in thousands of EUR):

	Present value of exchange rate	*Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario*	*Group's position in the respective currency*	*Economic loss of the Group for a given scenario with an impact on equity*
HUF	366,2000	384,5100	667	(33)
USD	1,1355	1,0787	(4 184)	(209)
RON	5,2788	5,5427	153	(8)
CAD	1,6105	1,6910	2 532	(127)
CHF	0,9478	0,9004	(85)	(4)
Total			**(917)**	**(381)**

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Group following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Group as at 31 December 2025 (in thousands of EUR):

	Present value of exchange rate	*Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario*	*Group's position in the respective currency*	*Economic loss of the Group for a given scenario with an impact on equity*
CAD	1.6088	1.6892	1 976	(99)
CHF	0.9314	0.8848	(1 449)	(72)
USD	1.1750	1.1163	(998)	(50)
JPY	184.0900	193.2945	533	(27)
ZAR	19.4439	18.4717	(526)	(26)
Total			**(464)**	**(274)**

Items in foreign currencies

The financial statements comprise the following assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Assets	**282 679**	**233 708**
Of which: USD	*172 679*	*61 813*
Of which: CZK	*95 198*	*158 181*
Of which: other currencies (PLN, HUF, GBP and other)	*14 802*	*13 714*
Liabilities	**488 872**	**540 675**
Of which: USD	*290 497*	*315 014*
Of which: CZK	*108 585*	*111 200*
Of which: other currencies (PLN, HUF, GBP and other)	*89 790*	*114 461*

The Group's net foreign exchange (FX) position of assets, liabilities and equity as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 was as follows:

	Net FX position as at 30 September 2026	*Net FX position as at 31 December 2025*
USD	(117 818)	(253 201)
CZK	(13 387)	46 981
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	(74 988)	(100 747)
Total net FX balance sheet position	**(206 193)**	**(306 967)**
USD	113 653	252 221
CZK	13 705	(47 386)
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	85 088	101 301
Total net FX off-balance sheet position*	**212 446**	**306 136**
Total net FX position	**6 253**	**(831)**

** Net foreign exchange (FX) off-balance sheet position includes spot transactions and FX derivatives (except for option contracts). Option contracts are reported as "option delta equivalents". The same approach is used to calculate the capital requirement.*

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the change in the value of financial instruments due to changes in interest rates.

Interest rate risk is monitored separately for the Banking Book and the Trading Book.

The Group uses the following methods to monitor interest rate risk:
- Gap analysis method (interest rate GAP);
- Method of market value sensitivity to yield curve shift (Basis Point Value – BPV);
- Stop-loss limit to interest rate sensitive instruments.

The table below shows the Group's sensitivity to movements in the interest rate assuming negative movement of the yield curve to the detriment of the Group by 100 basis points.

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Group following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 30 September 2026 (in thousands of EUR):

	Yield curve shift	*Group's loss from yield curve shift*
EUR	+100 BPV	(73 096)
USD	-100 BPV	(1 147)
Total		**(74 243)**

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Group following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 31 December 2025 (in thousands of EUR):

	Yield curve shift	*Group's loss from yield curve shift*
EUR	+100 BPV	(70 779)
USD	-100 BPV	(841)
Total		**(71 620)**

Market Risk Management regularly submits information on the current levels of credit risk in individual currencies and on the use of the Banking Book credit risk limits to the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

If the set limits are exceeded, the interest rate positions are closed by using both traditional and derivative financial instruments.

The following table presents the carrying amount of non-derivative financial instruments and the face value of derivative financial instruments with a floating interest rate as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

	Non-derivative assets 30.9.2026	*Non-derivative liabilities 30.9.2026*	*Derivatives 30.9.2026*	*Non-derivative assets 31.12.2025*	*Non-derivative liabilities 31.12.2025*	*Derivatives 31.12.2025*
EURIBOR 1M	1 411 787	-	305 840	1 272 770	-	13 834
EURIBOR 3M	3 011 218	230 236	12 084 922	2 914 175	220 970	9 593 928
EURIBOR 6M	363 879	102 354	552 200	354 254	101 728	808 300
PRIBOR (1M, 3M, 6M)	40 432	-	11 784	32 765	-	11 883
Other	56 928	15 480	40 863	40 243	17 400	39 489
Total	**4 884 244**	**348 070**	**12 995 609**	**4 614 207**	**340 098**	**10 467 434**

The table below provides information on balance sheet amounts, to what extent the Group is exposed to interest rate risk according to the contractual maturity date of financial instruments or, the date of remeasurement for instruments which are remeasured to market interest rates prior to maturity. Those assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity date or are not interest-bearing are grouped in the "Unspecified" category.

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2026:

	Up to 3 months included	*From 3 months to 1 year included*	*From 1 to 5 years included*	*Over 5 years included*	*Unspecified*	*Total*
Assets						
Cash and other demand deposits	17 138	-	-	-	166 679	183 817
Cash balances at central banks	638 039	-	-	-	-	638 039
Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	-	14 613	14 613
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	7 931	40 483	-	-	13 686	62 100
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	400	45 372	-	2 336	48 108
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	6 284 868	2 753 398	9 924 903	4 008 610	122 469	23 094 248
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	103 173	103 173
Other assets	-	-	-	-	75 358	75 358
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 30 September 2026	**6 947 976**	**2 794 281**	**9 970 275**	**4 008 610**	**498 314**	**24 219 456**
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	14 484	14 484
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	8 954 731	2 526 564	7 535 808	3 171 906	89 652	22 278 661
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	202 998	202 998
Provisions	-	-	-	-	59 768	59 768
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	81 412	81 412
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 30 September 2026	**8 954 731**	**2 526 564**	**7 535 808**	**3 171 906**	**448 314**	**22 637 323**
Net interest rate position as at 30 September 2026	**(2 006 755)**	**267 717**	**2 434 467**	**836 704**	**50 000**	**1 582 133**

**The Group uses its own model to categorise the non-term deposits according to interest rate sensitivity, whereas these deposits are categorised for up to 10 years.*

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

	Up to 3 months included	*From 3 months to 1 year included*	*From 1 to 5 years included*	*Over 5 years included*	*Unspecified*	*Total*
Assets						
Cash and other demand deposits	25 567	-	-	-	199 216	224 783
Cash balances at central banks	1 343 892	-	-	-	-	1 343 892
Financial assets held for trading	-	76	-	-	6 848	6 924
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	3 829	40 139	-	-	11 443	55 411
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	439	167	45 609	-	2 320	48 535
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	6 081 726	1 872 288	9 230 182	3 725 597	207 206	21 116 999
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	50 503	50 503
Other assets	-	-	-	-	42 129	42 129
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 31 December 2025	**7 455 453**	**1 912 670**	**9 275 791**	**3 725 597**	**519 665**	**22 889 176**
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	6 448	6 448
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	8 829 000	2 660 194	6 063 625	3 409 278	79 704	21 041 801
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	141 630	141 630
Provisions	-	-	-	-	63 775	63 775
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	92 323	92 323
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025	**8 829 000**	**2 660 194**	**6 063 625**	**3 409 278**	**383 880**	**21 345 977**
Net interest rate position as at 31 December 2025	**(1 373 547)**	**(747 524)**	**3 212 166**	**316 319**	**135 785**	**1 543 199**

**The Group uses its own model to categorize the non-term deposits according to interest rate sensitivity, whereas these deposits are categorised for up to 10 years.*

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from the Group's exposure to changes in equity investment prices. Equity price risk is measured using individual exposures and by calculating and monitoring the overall equity investment position.

Commodity risk

Commodity risk is the risk of changes in commodity prices. The sensitivity analysis is used to measure and manage commodity risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of a potential loss of the Group's ability to settle its liabilities when they fall due. Liquidity management is the responsibility of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Treasury department and Capital Markets division. ALCO makes decisions which affect the portfolio structure to enable the Group to meet regulatory and internally-set liquidity ratio limits.

The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw-downs, guarantees, and from calls on derivative transactions. The Group applies a system of limits to cover expected and unexpected liabilities, sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of interbank and other borrowing and credit facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

Deposits from customers as the primary and stable source of funding for the Group are modelled to cover all potential scenarios as regards the stability of such funds. The liquidity balance and structure are monitored on a daily basis. The system of limits includes the monitoring of short-, medium- and long-term sources of funding, which include 3 crisis scenarios: market crisis, currency crisis and a combined scenario.

The Group monitors regulatory indicators and indicators and limits set internally and/or by the parent company (RBI).

The Group's liquidity position reflecting the current contractual remaining maturity of assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2026:

	Up to 12 months	*Over 12 months*	*Unspecified*	*Total*
Assets				
Cash and other demand deposits	183 817	-	-	183 817
Cash balances at central banks	638 039	-	-	638 039
Financial assets held for trading[3]	-	-	14 613	14 613
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	48 414	-	13 686	62 100
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	400	45 372	2 336	48 108
Financial assets measured at amortised cost[4]	4 575 404	18 209 030	309 814	23 094 248
Receivables from hedging derivatives[3]	-	-	103 173	103 173
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	100 282	100 282
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	74 170	74 170
Current tax asset	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	-	-	55 092	55 092
Other assets	-	-	75 358	75 358
Total assets	**5 446 074**	**18 254 402**	**748 524**	**24 449 000**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading[3]	-	-	14 484	14 484
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost[1]	7 471 936	14 761 335	45 390	22 278 661
Liabilities from hedging derivatives[3]	-	-	202 998	202 998
Provisions	-	-	59 768	59 768
Current tax liability	-	-	28 942	28 942
Other liabilities	-	-	81 412	81 412
Total liabilities	**7 471 936**	**14 761 335**	**432 994**	**22 666 265**
Net balance sheet position	**(2 025 862)**	**3 493 067**	**315 530**	**1 782 735**
Net off-balance sheet position[2]	**(4 497 620)**	**(40 111)**	**5 716 648**	**1 178 917**
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	**(6 523 482)**	**3 452 956**	**6 032 178**	**2 961 652**

1) *The amounts of current accounts and passbooks are recognised under the estimated maturity model, which calculates the distribution of such behavioural cash flows as part of liquidity. The model is based on the Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) and is reviewed annually. The main component of the model is the historical time series of observations. During the assessment process, the performed observations are compared to the modelled observations. In the event of a larger deviation, assumptions and/or model parameters should be reviewed. Based on the results of the review, new assumptions and/or new model parameters calculated on the basis of historical observations should be used for the model.*
2) *The off-balance sheet position includes receivables and payables from spot transactions and financial derivative transactions where the underlying instrument is replaced, from future loans and borrowings, guarantees and letters of credit, and option delta equivalents.*
3) *Positive/negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading and receivables/payables from hedging derivatives are classified as not specified in line with the National Bank of Slovakia Report on the Current and Estimated Remaining Maturity of Assets and Liabilities.*
4) *The 'Unspecified" amount primarily consists of the net book value of non-performing loans and technical accounts related to credit card transactions (eg POS terminal usage).*

The Group's liquidity position reflecting the current contractual remaining maturity of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

	Up to 12 months	*Over 12 months*	*Unspecified*	*Total*
Assets				
Cash and other demand deposits	224 783	-	-	224 783
Cash balances at central banks	1 343 892	-	-	1 343 892
Financial assets held for trading[3]	76	-	6 848	6 924
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	43 968	-	11 443	55 411
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	606	45 609	2 320	48 535
Financial assets measured at amortised cost[4]	3 877 237	16 851 970	387 792	21 116 999
Receivables from hedging derivatives[3]	-	-	50 503	50 503
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	104 926	104 926
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	74 450	74 450
Current tax asset	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	-	-	54 925	54 925
Other assets	-	-	42 129	42 129
Total assets	**5 490 562**	**16 897 579**	**735 336**	**23 123 477**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading[3]	-	-	6 448	6 448
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost[1]	6 831 113	14 172 223	38 465	21 041 801
Liabilities from hedging derivatives[3]	-	-	141 630	141 630
Provisions	-	-	63 775	63 775
Current tax liability	-	-	5 782	5 782
Other liabilities	-	-	92 323	92 323
Total liabilities	**6 831 113**	**14 172 223**	**348 423**	**21 351 759**
Net balance sheet position	**(1 340 551)**	**2 725 356**	**386 913**	**1 771 718**
Net off-balance sheet position[2]	**(4 145 455)**	**(38 610)**	**6 105 986**	**1 921 921**
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	**(5 486 006)**	**2 686 746**	**6 492 899**	**3 693 639**

1) The amounts of current accounts and passbooks are recognised under the estimated maturity model which calculates the distribution of such behavioural cash flows as part of liquidity. The model is based on the Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) and reviewed annually. The main component of the model is the historical time series of observations. During the assessment process, the performed observations are compared to the modelled observations. In the event of a larger deviation, assumptions and/or model parameters should be reviewed. Based on the results of the review, new assumptions and/or new model parameters calculated on the basis of historical observations should be used for the model.

2) The off-balance sheet position includes receivables and liabilities from spot transactions and financial derivative transactions where the underlying instrument is replaced, in particular from future loans and borrowings, guarantees and letters of credit, and option delta equivalents.

3) Positive/negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading and receivables/payables from hedging derivatives are classified as not specified in line with the National Bank of Slovakia Report on the Current and Estimated Remaining Maturity of Assets and Liabilities.

4) The 'Unspecified" amount primarily consists of the net book value of non-performing loans and technical accounts related to credit card transactions (eg POS terminal usage).

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial assets, in the worst-case scenario, as at 30 September 2026 (on an undiscounted basis):

			Remaining maturity			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flows*	*Up to 3 months incl.*	*From 3 months up to 1 year incl.*	*From 1 year up to 5 years incl.*	*Over 5 years incl.*
Non-derivative financial assets:						
Cash on hand	166 679	166 679	166 679	-	-	-
Cash balances at central banks	638 039	638 039	638 039	-	-	-
Other demand deposits	17 138	17 138	17 138	-	-	-
Loans and advances	17 687 579	20 048 419	2 437 953	3 003 688	6 939 754	7 667 024
Debt securities	5 577 524	6 764 874	498 303	936 104	1 816 999	3 513 468
Derivative financial assets:						
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	14 613	437 188	366 036	26 645	37 592	6 915
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	103 173	650 354	59 991	101 652	393 486	95 225

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial assets, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2025 (on an undiscounted basis):

			Remaining maturity			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flows*	*Up to 3 months incl.*	*From 3 months up to 1 year incl.*	*From 1 year up to 5 years incl.*	*Over 5 years incl.*
Non-derivative financial assets:						
Cash on hand	199 216	199 216	199 216	-	-	-
Cash balances at central banks	1 343 892	1 343 892	1 343 892	-	-	-
Other demand deposits	25 567	25 567	25 567	-	-	-
Loans and advances	16 496 019	18 746 063	2 383 775	2 919 905	6 500 645	6 941 738
Debt securities	4 712 050	5 595 750	532 312	324 376	1 711 774	3 027 288
Derivative financial assets:						
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	6 848	837 341	774 943	34 005	20 585	7 808
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	50 503	498 390	32 741	73 872	290 303	101 474

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial liabilities, in the worst-case scenario, as at 30 September 2026 (on an undiscounted basis):

			Remaining maturity			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flows*	*Up to 3 months incl.*	*From 3 months up to 1 year incl.*	*From 1 year up to 5 years incl.*	*Over 5 years incl.*
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Deposits	18 311 260	18 400 087	16 824 306	1 234 620	341 161	-
Liabilities from debt securities	4 008 626	4 556 963	254 139	290 977	3 824 262	187 585
Other financial liabilities	68 256	68 256	36 959	8 558	21 255	1 484
Provisions	59 768	59 768	59 768	-	-	-
Other liabilities	81 412	81 412	81 412	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	14 484	436 654	366 171	26 584	37 391	6 508
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	202 998	682 483	67 316	118 648	263 707	232 812

The summary below presents an analysis of the contractual maturity of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items, in the worst possible scenario, as at 30 September 2026 (on anundiscounted basis):

			Remaining maturity			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flows*	*Up to 3 months incl.*	*From 3 months up to 1 year incl.*	*From 1 year up to 5 years incl.*	*Over 5 years incl.*
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:						
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	746 655	746 655	746 655	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	42 435	42 435	42 435	-	-	-
From irrevocable loan commitments	1 387 062	1 387 062	1 387 062	-	-	-

The summary below presents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial liabilities, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2025 (on an undiscounted basis):

			Remaining maturity			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flows*	*Up to 3 months incl.*	*From 3 months up to 1 year incl.*	*From 1 year up to 5 years incl.*	*Over 5 years incl.*
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Deposits	17 626 156	17 718 198	16 450 344	958 728	309 126	-
Liabilities from debt securities	3 400 949	3 727 997	490 054	483 919	2 388 255	365 769
Other financial liabilities	54 090	54 090	19 934	7 486	24 852	1 818
Provisions	63 775	63 775	63 775	-	-	-
Other liabilities	92 323	92 323	92 323	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	6 448	836 342	775 373	33 190	20 317	7 462
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for fair value hedging	141 630	530 435	58 298	84 926	250 173	137 038

The summary below presents an analysis of the contractual maturity of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items, in the worst possible scenario, as at 31 December 2025 (on an undiscounted basis):

			Remaining maturity			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flows*	*Up to 3 months incl.*	*From 3 months up to 1 year incl.*	*From 1 year up to 5 years incl.*	*Over 5 years incl.*
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:						
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	696 344	696 344	696 344	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	44 023	44 023	44 023	-	-	-
From irrevocable loan commitments	1 391 069	1 391 069	1 391 069	-	-	-

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, including but not limited to legal risk, model risk or information and communication technology (ICT) risk, as well as ESG risks related to the environmental, social and governance risks faced by the organisation. As in the case of other types of risk, operational risk is managed by applying the standard principle including the separation of functions in risk management and controlling.

The Group also uses other tools to manage operational risk such as Key Risk Indicators and Self-Assessment and operational risk scenarios, which are designated to identify, analyse and monitor areas with increased operational risk.

Other risks

Simultaneously, in terms of implementing an internal process of capital adequacy determination, the Group monitors and develops quantification and management methods aimed at other risks.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

39. Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items

The Group reports the following contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Contingent liabilities:	**789 090**	**740 367**
From guarantees	335 258	316 361
From other guarantees	411 397	379 983
From letters of credit	42 435	44 023
Commitments:	**4 415 764**	**4 048 651**
From irrevocable loan commitments:	1 387 062	1 391 069
Up to 1 year	*583 120*	*621 294*
More than 1 year	*803 942*	*769 775*
From revocable loan commitments:	3 028 702	2 657 582
Up to 1 year	*1 665 699*	*1 618 924*
More than 1 year	*1 363 003*	*1 038 658*
Total	**5 204 854**	**4 789 018**

Off-balance sheet commitments from guarantees represent obligations that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot fulfil its obligations to third parties.

A documentary letter of credit is an irrevocable undertaking of the issuing Group acting at the request of a customer (buyer) to make a payment to the beneficiary (seller) or to pay or accept bills of exchange drawn by the beneficiary upon the submission of the stipulated documents, provided all terms and conditions of the letter of credit are met. The documentary letters of credit are collateralised depending on the creditworthiness of the customer and on the same basis as guarantees or loans.

The primary purpose of unused credit facilities (loan commitments) is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Commitments to grant loans issued by the Group represent issued loan commitments and the unused part of approved overdraft loans.

The risk associated with off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities is assessed similarly as for loans to customers, taking into account the financial position and activities of the entity to which the Group issued the guarantee and taking into account the collateral obtained. As at 30 September 2026, the Group created provisions for these risks amounting to EUR 13 367 thousand (as at 31 December 2025: EUR 14 717 thousand), Note *"Provisions"*. As at 30 September 2026, other contingent liabilities amounted to EUR 2 195 thousand (as at 31 December 2025: EUR 2 190 thousand).

An overview of the quality of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items is stated in Note *"Risk report"*.

Litigations and claims

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is subject to legal actions and complaints. Each dispute is subject to special monitoring and regular re-assessment as a part of the Group's standard procedures. In the event of significant disputes the Group cooperates with external lawyers submitting the changes in dispute to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. In 2026, the Group was not subject to any new significant dispute and some long-term disputes developed in favour of the Group. It is the policy of the Group not to disclose details of ongoing legal actions in cases where such disclosure might be prejudicial. This policy is in line with wording of IAS 37.92.

The most serious legal proceedings concern agreed credit facilities and a contract breach allegedly committed by the Group by failing to execute payment transfer orders and renew credit facilities, which ultimately allegedly led to the termination of the customer's business activities and two related lawsuits for damages and lost profit. In the former case, the first and second instance courts rejected the claim made and the court of appeal dismissed an appeal. However, as at 30 September 2026, both of these lawsuits have been finally and bindingly resolved. In the former proceedings, the claim made was rejected, in the latter, the proceedings were stayed. In the Group's view, both actions were speculative.

As at 30 September 2026, the Group examined the status of legal disputes, taking into account the amount of claims made and IFRS requirements as regards the recognition of provisions and contingent liabilities in the amount of EUR 448 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 497 thousand), which are included in the off-balance sheet accounts.

If it is probable that the Group will be required to settle a claim and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the Group creates provisions. The total provision for litigation amounts to EUR 10 755 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 11 016 thousand), Note *"Provisions"*. To determine the amount of provisions, the Group uses professional judgement and relies on advice from legal counsel, taking into account all the circumstances and all available factors, including the application of publicly available information on disputes in the Slovak Republic from the past. For significant accounting estimates, see Note II.

40. Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)

The right-of-use asset (under IFRS 16) is part of the Group's tangible assets. Its amount and movement, along with the amount and movement of accumulated depreciation of the right-of-use asset, are recognised under non-current tangible assets in *"Right-of-use assets"*.

Depreciation of the right-of-use asset is included in the general administrative expenses under *"Depreciation and amortisation of non-current tangible and intangible assets"*, where they are separately allocated: *"of which the right-of-use assets"*.

The amount of interest expense on lease liabilities is disclosed in Note *"Net interest and dividend income"*, separately reported under *"Interest expense: lease liability"*.

The following table provides an overview of lease costs under IFRS 16, which are part of the general administrative expenses under *"Other administrative expenses: Other expenses"* for which the Group applied an exception in accordance with IFRS 16.22 to 49:

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Lease costs:	**(627)**	**(630)**
Short-term lease	(56)	(38)
Lease of low-value tangible assets	(571)	(592)

The following table provides an analysis of the maturity of contractual undiscounted cash flows from lease liabilities:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Undiscounted lease liabilities:	**34 839**	**38 618**
Less than 1 year	8 768	10 889
1 to 5 years	24 380	25 808
More than 5 years	1 691	1 921

41. Related parties

Related parties of the Bank comprise:

a) RBI – Raiffeisen Bank International, the parent company;

b) The RBI Group comprises subsidiaries and associates that are members of the parent company's (Raiffeisen Bank International) Group owned directly or indirectly via its subsidiaries, except for subsidiaries and associates owned by the Bank, which are recognised separately;

c) The statutory bodies and the Supervisory Board are persons who are members of the key management personnel of the Bank or its parent company;

d) Other related parties are close family members of the members of the Bank's management personnel – the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. Other related parties also include other related individuals with a relationship with the Bank.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form. In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into a number of banking transactions with related parties. Bank transactions were carried out under normal conditions and relationships at market prices.

Assets, liabilities, commitments, issued and received guarantees as regards related parties as at 30 September 2026:

*Related parties**	*RBI*	*RBI Group*	*Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board***	*Other related parties*	*Total*
Loans and current accounts to banks and customers	101 495	35 670	642	4 104	**141 911**
Receivables from derivative financial transactions	117 075	-	-	-	**117 075**
Other assets	368	1 086	-	-	**1 454**
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	115 838	6 543	2 911	1 117	**126 409**
Liabilities from derivative financial transactions	205 927	12	-	-	**205 939**
Subordinated debt	136 009	-	-	-	**136 009**
Other liabilities	216	787	-	-	**1 003**
Guarantees issued	40 173	9 632	-	-	**49 805**
Loan commitments	45 000	8 545	114	56	**53 715**

** Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition*
*** Including members of RBI Boards of Directors*

Assets, liabilities, commitments, issued and received guarantees as regards related parties as at 31 December 2025:

*Related parties**	*RBI*	*RBI Group*	*Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board***	*Other related parties*	*Total*
Loans and current accounts to banks and customers	98 872	197 916	900	4 292	**301 980**
Receivables from derivative financial transactions	55 551	-	-	-	**55 551**
Other assets	200	1 304	-	-	**1 504**
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	12 266	8 966	2 546	937	**24 715**
Liabilities from derivative financial transactions	145 686	13	-	-	**145 699**
Subordinated debt	135 905	-	-	-	**135 905**
Other liabilities	10 170	2 136	-	-	**12 306**
Guarantees issued	35 952	12 487	-	-	**48 439**
Loan commitments	45 000	8 544	132	49	**53 725**

** Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition*
*** Including members of RBI Boards of Directors*

Revenues and expenses as regards related parties as at 30 September 2026:

*Related parties**	*RBI*	*RBI Group*	*Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board*	*Other related parties*	*Total*
Interest and dividend income	(6 128)	2 112	12	91	**(3 913)**
Fee and commission income	457	202	-	-	**659**
Unrealised gain/(loss) on derivative financial transactions	(8 006)	113	-	-	**(7 893)**
Operating revenues	711	45	-	-	**756**
Interest expense	(16 343)	(60)	(30)	(96)	**(16 529)**
Fee and commission expense	(600)	(10 246)	-	-	**(10 846)**
General administrative expense	(2 739)	(285)	-	-	**(3 024)**
Total	**(32 648)**	**(8 119)**	**(18)**	**(5)**	**(40 790)**

** Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition*

Revenues and expenses as regards related parties as at 30 September 2025:

*Related parties**	*RBI*	*RBI Group*	*Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board*	*Other related parties*	*Total*
Interest and dividend income	10 605	1 583	11	72	**12 271**
Fee and commission income	1 042	282	-	-	**1 324**
Unrealised gain/(loss) on derivative financial transactions	35 011	31	-	-	**35 042**
Operating revenues	901	74	-	-	**975**
Interest expense	(36 224)	(2)	(17)	(102)	**(36 345)**
Fee and commission expense	(538)	(9 528)	-	-	**(10 066)**
General administrative expense	(1 785)	(221)	-	-	**(2 006)**
Total	**9 012**	**(7 781)**	**(6)**	**(30)**	**1 195**

** Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition*

42. Average number of employees

The average number of Group's employees was as follows:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Group employees	3 543	3 566
Of which: Members of the Board of Directors	*7*	*7*
Total	**3 543**	**3 566**

43. Capital management

In connection with the adopted new legislative rules known as Basel IV (by Regulation No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, which is directly applicable in all member states of the EU with effect from 1 January 2015, and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudent supervision of credit institutions and investment firms), the Group applies these stricter rules in capital adequacy, liquidity, and equity exposure to ensure smooth compliance with these rules while maintaining the required level of risk appetite, portfolio performance and return on capital.

The concepts, methodology, and documentation for the activities in the Basel IV Project are prepared in close co-operation with Raiffeisen Bank International AG while reflecting the local specifics of the Group and the entire bank environment.

As at the reporting date, for credit risk, the Group used the standardised approach and the internal rating approach for calculating the regulatory capital requirement to cover credit risk. The general approach of internal ratings is applied by the Group for the bulk of the non-retail portfolio. For the bulk of the retail portfolio, the advanced internal ratings-based approach is applied.

The IRB approach is used for central banks, institutions, corporate entities (including project financing, insurance companies, leasing companies and financial institutions) as of 1 January 2009, as of 1 April 2010 for the retail part of the portfolio and as of 1 December 2013 for the SME portfolio. In connection with the approved IRB approach, the Group continuously reassesses the performance of its rating models and subsequently ensures the required performance of the models. On 11 October 2024, the ECB approved a request of Tatra banka, a. s. to change the method of calculating RWA for credit risk from the internal rating method to the standardised method for Sovereigns class exposures. Following the entry into force of Regulation (EU) No 1623/2024 of 31 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the Group has changed the method of calculating RWA for credit risk from the Internal Ratings Based Approach to the standardised approach for equity exposures, effective 1 January 2025.

An important aspect of the Group's capital management is a thorough prediction of capital adequacy developments and its stress testing to eliminate the effects of unforeseen events and for efficient capital planning. Information on the Group's individual risks and capital are reflected in the management of the Group and its business strategies to achieve an optimum compromise between the mitigation of individual risk types and augmentation of the market share, profit and return on capital. Major changes introduced by the Group with respect to the changing economic development included, for instance, implementing comprehensive stress testing for Pillar 1 risks as well as for other risk types identified by the Group as material or partial optimisation of parameter estimates for the calculation of the own funds requirement for the retail portion of the portfolio. At the same time, the Group actively uses the results of the stress testing in capital planning and capital management.

For capital management purposes, the Group defines regulatory capital, capital adequacy, internal capital and economic capital.

Regulatory capital, referred to as own funds, consists of Tier 1 equity, additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Regulatory capital is used to cover credit risk from Banking Book activities, counterparty risk related to activities in the Trading Book, market risks (position risk for activities in the Trading Book, foreign exchange risk and commodity risk from all trading activities), settlement risk, CVA risk, OTC derivative and operational risk.

Capital adequacy is monitored with regard to Tier 1 regulatory capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure, and with regard to Tier 1 capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure and as own funds expressed as a percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure.

In 2026, the Group complied with the level of capital adequacy defined for the Group.

Internal capital is the Group's own funds that the Group maintains and places internally to cover its risks. The internal capital components are made up of capital items supplemented by other additional resources available to the Group. The Group's objective is to maintain the required amount of internal capital. In 2025 and 2026, the Group met this objective.

Economic capital represents the necessary capital or relates to the Minimum Capital Requirement to cover unexpected losses from risks internally defined as material and quantified by the Group. Economic capital thus ensures the financial stability of the Group at the level of reliability corresponding to the Group's credibility. The use of economic capital knowledge is important to the Group, eg for active portfolio management, valuation, controlling etc.

An additional own resources requirement, the so-called "Pillar 2 requirement" (P2R), is designed to cover risks that are not covered or are not sufficiently covered by the first pillar own funds requirement. Its value for the Group was determined by bank supervision based on the SREP assessment from 1 January 2020 at 1.5%.

The below table provides the outline of the Group's regulatory capital structure and the capital adequacy ratios:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Original own funds (TIER 1)	**1 464 308**	**1 460 097**
Paid-up share capital	64 326	64 326
(-) Treasury shares	(40)	(96)
Share premium	298 915	298 866
(-) Share premium – treasury shares	(799)	(1 862)
Funds from profit and other capital reserves	15 347	15 344
Other specific items of original own funds	1 087 634	1 084 493
Other temporary adjustments to Tier 1 capital	(1 075)	(974)
Additional own funds (TIER 1) (AT1 capital)	**100 000**	**100 000**
(-) Items deductible from the original own funds	**(54 168)**	**(53 281)**
(-) Intangible assets	(41 293)	(40 406)
(-) Goodwill	(12 875)	(12 875)
Additional own funds (TIER 2)	**94 031**	**113 928**
Subordinated debts	83 839	104 022
IRB excess of provisions over expected losses eligible	10 192	9 906
(-) Items deductible from the original and additional own funds	**(42 521)**	**(7 190)**
(-) From the original own funds	(42 521)	(7 190)
Total own funds	**1 561 650**	**1 613 554**
Adequacy of own funds (%)	**17.15**	**19.42**
Own funds	**1 561 650**	**1 613 554**
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**9 105 582**	**8 310 574**
RWA from receivables recorded in the Banking Book	7 909 171	7 122 650
RWA from positions recorded in the Trading Book	18 870	15 043
RWA from operating risk – standardised approach	1 177 541	1 172 881

44. Post-balance sheet events

There were no significant events between the balance sheet date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements that would require an adjustment or additional disclosure.

45. Approval of the separate financial statements

The annual consolidated financial statements for the immediately-preceding reporting period (as at 31 December 2025) were signed and authorised for issue on 20 February 2026.

The financial statements were signed and authorised for issue on 4 November 2026 by the following bodies/persons:

a) Statutory body

Oliver Pichler
Member of the Board of Directors

Martin Kubík
Member of the Board of Directors

b) Person responsible for the bookkeeping and the preparation of the financial statements

Ľubica Jurkovičová
Accounting, Reporting
and Tax Director