

TATRA BANKA

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

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

TATRA BANKA

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Separate statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the 9 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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		605 205	545 529
Other interest income		1 511	1 085
Interest expense		(183 256)	(164 890)
Net interest income	**(1)**	**423 460**	**381 724**
Dividend income		26 038	30
Net interest income and dividend income	**(1)**	**449 498**	**381 754**
Fee and commission income		193 659	180 149
Fee and commission expense		(74 195)	(69 046)
Net fee and commission income	**(2)**	**119 464**	**111 103**
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	(3)	31 959	31 879
Other operating profit/(loss)	(4)	3 745	2 882
General administrative expenses	(5)	(253 180)	(236 315)
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	10 280
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(9)	(31 820)	(24 156)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	(10)	93	81
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax		**318 065**	**276 045**
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(11)	(36 749)	(39 634)
Profit before income tax		**281 316**	**236 411**
Income tax	(12)	(58 232)	(48 511)
Profit after tax		**223 084**	**187 900**
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		**222 983**	**188 887**
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 800) in EUR	**(13)**	**2 776**	**2 352**
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 4 000) in EUR	**(13)**	**13 880**	**11 760**
Basic and diluted earnings per preference share (face value EUR 4) in EUR	**(13)**	**13.9**	**11.8**

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Separate statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the 3 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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		214 263	181 016
Other interest income		626	621
Interest expense		(68 834)	(49 597)
Net interest income	**(1)**	**146 055**	**132 040**
Dividend income		-	-
Net interest income and dividend income	**(1)**	**146 055**	**132 040**
Fee and commission income		63 905	61 192
Fee and commission expense		(26 112)	(24 399)
Net fee and commission income	**(2)**	**37 793**	**36 793**
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	(3)	9 966	9 941
Other operating profit/(loss)	(4)	1 263	481
General administrative expenses	(5)	(83 607)	(77 520)
Contribution to the Resolution Fund and the Deposit Guarantee Fund	(6)	-	-
Net modification profit/(loss)	(7)	107	-
(Creation)/release of provisions	(8)	(36)	10 295
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(9)	(2 765)	(14 837)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	(10)	-	77
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax		**108 776**	**97 270**
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(11)	(12 426)	(13 759)
Profit before income tax		**96 350**	**83 511**
Income tax	(12)	(19 944)	(14 995)
Profit after tax		**76 406**	**68 516**
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		**76 151**	**68 781**

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Separate statement of financial position for the 9 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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)	179 827	213 190
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)	13 686	11 443
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	48 108	48 535
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(18)	22 895 767	20 886 416
Receivables from hedging derivatives	(19)	103 173	50 503
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	(20)	58 942	58 942
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	(21)	85 708	90 663
Non-current intangible assets	(21)	59 067	59 406
Deferred tax asset	(22)	51 696	51 046
Other assets	(23)	31 057	25 731
Total assets		**24 179 683**	**22 846 691**
Equity and liabilities			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(24)	14 484	6 448
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(25)	22 140 778	20 900 652
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	(26)	202 998	141 630
Provisions	(27)	55 851	60 156
Current tax liability	(28)	27 710	4 282
Other liabilities	(29)	70 875	82 212
Total liabilities		**22 512 696**	**21 195 380**
Equity (excluding current year profit)	(30)	1 443 903	1 411 241
Profit after tax		223 084	240 070
Total equity		**1 666 987**	**1 651 311**
Total equity and liabilities		**23 108 368**	**22 846 691**

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Separate statement of changes in equity for the 9 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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)**	**14 446**	**(975)**	**936 536**	**100 000**	**240 070**	**1 651 311**
Total profit after tax										
Profit after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**223 084**	**223 084**
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)**	**-**	**-**	**223 084**	**222 983**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity										
Contributions and distributions										
Distribution of profit, of which:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31 593**	**-**	**(240 070)**	**(208 477)**
transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	*231 362*	-	*(231 362)*	**-**
dividend paid – ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(176 874)*	-	-	***(176 874)***
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**	**-**	**-**	**31 593**	**-**	**(240 070)**	**(207 307)**
Equity as at 30 September 2026	**64 326**	**(40)**	**298 916**	**(798)**	**14 446**	**(1 076)**	**968 129**	**100 000**	**223 084**	**1 666 987**

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

TATRA BANKA

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2025
Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as Adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	*Share capital – treasury shares*	*Share premium*	*Share premium – treasury shares*	*Reserve and other funds*	*Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income*	*Retained earnings*	*AT1 capital**	*Profit after tax*	*Total*
Equity as at 1 January 2025	**64 326**	**(111)**	**298 810**	**(2 106)**	**14 446**	**(2 203)**	**914 557**	**100 000**	**216 329**	**1 604 048**
Total profit after tax										
Profit after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**240 070**	**240 070**
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**	**-**	**-**	**240 070**	**241 298**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity										
Contributions and distributions										
Distribution of profit, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 979	-	**(216 329)**	**(194 350)**
transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	*206 094*	-	*(206 094)*	**-**
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**	**-**	**-**	**21 979**	**-**	**(216 329)**	**(194 035)**
Equity as at 31 December 2025	**64 326**	**(96)**	**298 866**	**(1 862)**	**14 446**	**(975)**	**936 536**	**100 000**	**240 070**	**1 651 311**

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

TATRA BANKA

Separate cash flow statement for the 9 months ended 30 September 2026
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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		**318 066**	**276 045**
Adjustments for non-cash transactions:		***(402 773)***	**(355 153)**
Interest expense	(1)	183 256	164 890
Interest income	(1)	(606 716)	(546 614)
Dividend income	(1)	(26 038)	(30)
Impairment allowances, provisions for losses and other provisions, net	(8-10)	23 938	408
(Profit)/loss from the sale and other disposal of non-current assets	(4)	211	(73)
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)	(5 114)	(624)
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)	30 510	28 929
(Profit)/loss from foreign exchange and other transactions with cash and cash equivalents	(3)	(2 487)	(2 518)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital, interest received and paid, and income tax paid		***(84 707)***	**(79 108)**
(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)	(1 233 538)	(1 140 531)
Financial assets held for trading	(15)	(8 452)	5 366
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(16)	3 016	3 016
Other assets	(23)	(5 235)	1 425
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits from customers and current bank accounts	(25)	690 037	268 357
Financial liabilities held for trading	(24)	8 035	(3 003)
Other liabilities	(29)	2 397	17 247
Cash (used in)/earned from operating activities before interest paid and received and income tax paid		***68 075***	**54 503**
Interest paid	(1)	(160 576)	(171 780)
Interest received (except for debt securities at amortised cost)	(1)	492 231	463 248
Income tax paid	(12)	(72 165)	(100 609)
Cash flows from operating activities, net		**327 565**	**245 362**
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)	10 000	47 905
Interest received from debt securities at amortised cost	(1)	111 560	75 556
Proceeds from the sale or disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(21)	117	318
Purchase of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(21)	(25 544)	(24 354)
Dividends received	(1)	26 038	30
Cash flows from investment activities, net		**(824 732)**	**(896 934)**
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)	42 794	160 710
Loans paid	(25)	(50 502)	-
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		463 368	**574 729**
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents and other effects	(14)	434	(276)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**(33 364)**	**(77 121)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year*	(14)	213 190	251 904
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the reporting period*	(14)	**179 827**	**174 783**

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

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Scope of activities

Tatra banka, a.s., Bratislava (the "Bank") is a joint stock company with its registered office at Hodžovo námestie 3, Bratislava, Slovak Republic. The Bank was established on 17 September 1990 in the Slovak Republic and incorporated with the Business Register on 1 November 1990. The Bank has a general banking licence issued by the National Bank of Slovakia (the "NBS"). The identification number of the Bank is 00 686 930; the tax identification number is 202 040 8522.

The Bank is a universal bank offering a wide range of banking and financial services. Its core activities include receipt of deposits, provision of loans, domestic and cross-border money transfers, provision of investment services and investment activities. The valid list of all of the Bank's activities is stated in the Business Register.

The Bank's shareholders as a percentage of voting rights:

	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 Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank 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.

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

The members of the statutory and supervisory bodies of the Bank as at 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 Bank's Supervisory Board 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 Bank's Board of Directors in 2026:

There were no changes to the structure of the Bank'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.

Business names of the Bank's subsidiary entities as at 30 September 2026

	Seat	*Type of ownership interest*	*% of ownership*
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Rent PO, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%
Tatra Asset Management SICAV a.s.	Prague	indirect	100%

The percentage of voting rights in each company is the same as the percentage of an ownership share.

Business names of the Bank's subsidiary entities as at 31 December 2025

	Seat	*Type of ownership interest*	*% of ownership*
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	Bratislava	direct	100%
Rent PO, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100%
Tatra Asset Management SICAV a.s.	Prague	indirect	100%

Changes in the Bank's group

There were no changes to the structure of the Bank's subsidiary entities during 2026.

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

Impact of the 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 Bank does not expect a materially negative impact on its economic results. The Bank 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 Bank considers ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) principles to be important with respect to the long-term positive effects of responsible financing. Therefore, the Bank takes into consideration the impacts of its business on the economy, environment and society. It takes into account environmental and social impacts related to products and services. It is up to banks to decide whether they support sustainable or unsustainable projects. There are challenges and risks on the road to sustainability. The Bank sees an important role in helping its clients achieve their sustainable goals, either by financing their sustainable investments, or by providing relevant and timely information required to set their ESG strategy. Sustainable assets are crucial for the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank's parent company group. These rules are defined for retail and corporate clients. They set uniform attributes and conditions for environmental and social financing. This ESG strategy includes sectoral policies related to sectors with the greatest environmental or social impact. Their aim is to help clients from these sectors to transform their operations towards sustainability and thus contribute to optimisation of the Bank's financed emissions. Such policies are in place for coal, oil and gas extraction and trading, steel production and trading, and the real estate and construction sectors. With respect to social impacts, the sectoral policies have been implemented for tobacco and tobacco product production and trading, and financing of gambling. Restrictions on the financing of sensitive areas 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 Bank has implemented an accounting policy for ESG-linked financial instruments in accordance with the opinions published by IFRS working groups.

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

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

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

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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank will apply the standard from the mandatory effective date.

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 individual financial statements of the Bank (the "financial statements") for the 9 months ended 30 September 2026 and the comparative figures for 2025 and the 9 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 separate 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 individual financial statements were prepared on 26 October 2026 and published on the bank's website. For the purposes of these interim separate financial statements, the Separate 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 separate financial statements are not audited.

The preparation of regular separate financial statements in the Slovak Republic is in accordance with Act No. 431/2002 Coll., as amended. The Bank 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 availiable in the register of financial statements in accordance with Act no. 431/2002 Coll. on accounting, as amended.

The bank 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 Bank would continue as a going concern and on the accrual basis of accounting whereby the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur. Transactions and other events are reported in profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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

Significant accounting estimates and uncertainty

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

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

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

- Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries and associates represent the best estimate of a loss, taking into account objective factors affecting the future cash flows in subsidiaries and associates. The item is recognised in Note "*Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates*".

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

b) Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro and recognised in the financial statements at the exchange rate declared by the European Central Bank (ECB) valid as at the reporting date. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in euro in the underlying accounting system of the Bank and are recognised in the financial statements at the actual exchange rate of the European Central Bank valid as at the date of the transaction. The Bank 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 Bank's off-balance sheet using the ECB exchange rate valid as at the reporting date.

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

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

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

d) Financial instruments

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

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

The acquisition price is the best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument upon acquisition. However, if the acquisition price differs from the fair value and:
- The fair value of the financial instrument is derived from a quoted price in an active market, or the financial instrument is measured at fair value and a profit or loss incurred on the first day is recognised;

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

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

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

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

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis of contractual cash flow characteristics

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

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

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

Modification of time value of money and the benchmark test

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

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

payments of principal and interest, i.e. the modification term does not significantly alter the cash flows from a "perfect" benchmark instrument.

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC)

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

Loans and advances

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

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

Debt securities

Financial assets held in this portfolio are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the lifetime of the instrument. When determining whether cash flows will be realised by collecting the financial assets' contractual cash flows, the Bank considered the frequency, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales, and expectations regarding future sales. The business model was not only determined based on sales, as information about past sales and expectations regarding future sales was also taken into consideration so as to provide sufficient evidence that the Bank manages financial assets with the objective of realising cash flows in accordance with the defined "hold-to-collect" business model. The portfolio primarily includes securities issued by the government and other highly-rated securities.

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

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

The Bank has two portfolios of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. These portfolios are:
- Equity instruments not held for trading; and
- Debt securities meeting the SPPI test in the *"hold to collect and sell"* business model.

Equity instruments

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

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

Debt securities

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

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

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

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

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significant increase in credit risk

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

Quantitative criterion
The quantitative criterion is the primary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios (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 Bank compares the lifetime PD curve at the measurement date with the PD curve at the initial recognition date. Determining whether a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) has occurred is assessed for each portfolio separately based on a comparison of statistical breakdowns of both curves for the worsening portion of the portfolio.

Qualitative criteria

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

For corporate portfolios, most of the qualitative criteria (as set out 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 corporate portfolios generally on a quarterly basis and for retail portfolios on a monthly basis. The Bank uses the low credit risk exemption selectively, eg for debt securities due to their low credit risk.

Definition of default and impaired assets

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

The Bank uses the following indicators to determine default of the client and the financial asset, depending also on the client segment: permanent default on the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, declaration of bankruptcy, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. In the retail portfolio, the Bank applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality threshold of 1% of the carrying amount of all client credit exposures that the receivable must exceed. In the corporate portfolio, the Bank applies a limit that depends on the default type. In the event of a permanent default on the repayment of a receivable of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1% of the carrying amount. In the event of restructuring, the limit of a change to the net present value is set at 1%, and for other types the receivables are assessed with no limit application.

Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

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

Probability of default

The PD is the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation over the next 12 months or during the remaining lifetime of the obligation. For the corporate 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 Bank's internal database. Subsequently, a statistical method of the survival analysis is used to estimate how the default will develop from initial recognition over the lifetime of the loan. The relevant early repayment/refinance assumptions are also considered in the calculation.

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

Loss given default

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

Exposure at default

The EAD is the estimation model of amounts the Bank expects to be due at the time of default and over the next 12 months or during the remaining lifetime. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments. For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by adding a credit conversion factor to the current drawn balance, which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.

Discount factor

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

The ECL is the product of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The calculated values of ECLs are then weighted by a forward-looking scenario.

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

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

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

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

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

Economic scenarios used as at 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 Bank's credit portfolio, eg certain economic industries. If such a risk factor occurs suddenly, over a short period of time, or the factor is of a temporary nature, such a factor may not be (partially or fully) reflected in the credit quality rating of the counterparty. In such a case, the Bank may apply corrections 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank considers ESG-related risks based on the Group's approach using stress testing where a client's PD derived from their environmental score (E-score) has additionally worsened. This approach is based on the stress testing of financial performance of corporate clients in defined macroeconomic and climate scenarios. Under the scenario conditions, the performance and additional costs of individual industries are estimated – ie industry production and the amount of operating expenses, which is subsequently allocated to individual clients, and this estimated financial position of a client is entered into the rating model and is used to forecast their PD. The forecasted PD is used to calculate the ECL and the impact represents the need for additional impairment allowances, which are allocated to individual industries (the allocation mechanism takes into account the average E-score of the industry and the defined threshold of the minimum impact on the ECL).

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

- The debtor does not carry out any activity, no repayment has been made over the past two years and there is no collateral; or
- The debtor is in bankruptcy, all the assets being monetised and the proceeds realised; or
- The court has decided (e.g. legal restructuring, debt elimination, etc.) to write off part of the receivable; or
- The Bank sells the claim, and others.

In the event of ongoing litigation or other actions that might eventually lead to a recovery, the Bank usually writes off the receivables into the off-balance sheet.

Loans are written off on the basis of a valid decision of a court, Board of Directors, or another body of the Bank (i.e. Problem Loan Committee and Executive Committee), in line with an internal directive on waiving their enforcement against booked impairment allowance. If the amount of the written-off receivable is higher than the impairment allowance created, further impairment allowance is created up to the amount of the written-off receivable and subsequently is derecognised from the statement of comprehensive income. The written-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired are recorded in the off-balance sheet. As at 30 September 2026, written-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired were in the amount of EUR 7 074 thousand (as at 31 December 2025: EUR 7 089 thousand).

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

Loan collateral

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

The Bank mainly accepts the following types of collateral:

- Financial collateral
- Guarantees

- Real estate
- Chattel
- Receivables
- Life insurance

In terms of legal instruments, the Bank uses:
- Pledges
- Assignments of receivable intended to serve as security
- Transfers of title intended to serve as security
- Blockages of cash
- Contracts for purchase of securities
- Agreements on liability replacement

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

The value of pledged collateral is determined on a case-by-case basis for each type of collateral depending on the type of collateral and transaction, and individual risk characteristics. The value of pledged collateral is obtained by discounting the initial value of collateral obtained in valuation and revaluation. Factors based on which discounting factors are determined relate mainly to the enforceability of collateral if the counterparty defaults (e.g. type, location and condition of real estate), potential default of the security provider (e.g. credit quality and maturity of financial collateral), and other factors (the Bank's business strategy and orientation). The discounting factors applied are subject to regular revaluation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets held for trading

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

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

Derivative financial instruments

In this category, the Bank discloses derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps, currency swaps, index swaps, currency forwards, interest rate options, currency options, share index options, currency, interest rate and index futures and commodity derivatives.
All purchases and sales that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way") are recognised as spot transactions. Transactions that do not meet the "standard way" settlement criteria are treated as financial derivatives.

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

Embedded derivatives

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

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

5. Hedging derivatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The hedge is discontinued by:

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

Fair value hedges

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

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

Cash flow hedges

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

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

are recognised together with interest income related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as *"Net interest income and dividend income"*.

Macro hedges

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

6. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC)

All liabilities of the Bank, except for financial liabilities held for trading, hedged issued 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 Bank's external funds and, in the event of bankruptcy, composition or Bank's liquidation, the entitlement to its repayment is subordinated to liabilities to other creditors. Interest expense paid on the received subordinated debt is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income in *"Interest expense"*.

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

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

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

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

e) Derecognition of financial instruments

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

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

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

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities only when the Bank's obligations are discharged or cancelled, or when they expire. If 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 Bank has no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The Bank 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 Bank meet these conditions.

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

f) Modification of financial instruments

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

The Bank defines qualitative criteria as follows:
- Change in loan currency,
- Changes that cause the SPPI test to fail,
- Change in the type of a financial asset.

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

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

g) Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

- The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives. Foreign currency forward contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching the maturities of the contracts. Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates. Fair value of derivative instruments is also subject to credit loss allowances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transfers between valuation levels

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

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

h) Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries are companies for which the Bank assessed that it has the right to decide on activities significantly affecting their earnings and has the right to obtain variable revenues (e.g. dividends) arising from its participation in these companies.

Investments in associates include investments in entities in which the Bank owns more than 20% but less than 50% of the share capital and voting rights and in which the Bank has significant influence. Significant influence means the right to participate in decision making about the financial and operating policies of the investee. There is no control or joint control over these principles.

In the separate financial statements, shares in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment allowances for losses from a decrease in the realisable value of the share arising from a decrease in the equity of the company, which are reported in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates"*. Shares in associates are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 and are measured at fair value.

Dividends from shares in subsidiaries and associates are reported in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Dividend income"*.

As at the reporting date, the Bank tests investments in all subsidiaries under IAS 36. This testing is performed by calculating the realisable value. The Bank determined the value-in-use as the realisable value for each cash generating entity using the expected future cash flows.

i) Sale and repurchase agreements – repo transactions

Debt securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements ("repo transactions") 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) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

l) Leases

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

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

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

The Bank as a lessee

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

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

m) Non-current assets held for sale

When the carrying amount is recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuous use, non-current assets are classified as held for sale. This condition is considered to be met only if the sale is highly probable and the assets (or

assets for disposal) are readily available for sale and, in addition, management has undertaken to perform the sale. The sales transaction must be completed within twelve months.

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

n) Provisions

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

o) Provision for employee benefits

The Bank has a long-term employee benefit program comprising a lump-sum retirement benefit. As at 30 September 2026, the Bank 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 Bank also has a defined contribution plan for employees. All company contributions are included in personnel expenses recognised in Note *"General administrative expenses"*.

p) Accrued interest

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

q) Classification of liabilities

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

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

r) Recognition of income and expenses

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

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

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

1) Interest and interest-related charges and fees

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

Received interest-related fees and commissions are initial fees related to the acquisition/provision of financial instrument including compensation for activities such as for the assessment of debtor financial status, assessment and evidence of

guarantees and other hedging measurements, preparation and processing of documents and closing of transaction.

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

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

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

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

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

2) Fee and commission income/expense

Fees and commissions are recognised as expense or income depending on whether the service is provided on a one-off basis or for a specified period. If a service is received or provided during a specified period, fees and commissions are recognised during that period on an accrual basis as earned. Fees paid and received for a one-time service are recognised immediately. These are fees that are not attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments, but rather are fees the Bank collects or pays for the provision of a specific service. Unaccrued fees include current account maintenance services, execution of payment orders, loan management, provision of information, carrying out instructions to buy and sell securities for customers, management of customer security portfolios, etc. This category also includes commissions received for mediation of insurance for customers. Accrued fees include fees for guarantees. Fees and commissions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in Note *"Net fee and commission income"* from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value.

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

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

3) Dividend income

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

4) Income to be partially returned

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

s) Basic and diluted earnings per share

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

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

t) Taxation and deferred tax

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

The Bank implemented the rules stipulated by the Global Minimum Tax Act (Pillar II) in cooperation with its parent company, which prepares the Group's consolidated financial statements. Global tax rules (Pillar II) apply to entities that are part of a multi-national group of companies that reported a consolidated profit of EUR 750 000 thousand or more in at least two reporting periods of the four preceding reporting periods. Given the high tax burden, the implementation of the Act has had no financial impact on the Bank. 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% in 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 Bank has implemented the Financial Transaction Tax Act. In line with the provisions of the act, the Bank is considered a payer of the tax on behalf of its clients and also a taxable entity as regards the Bank's transactions subject to tax.

The Bank recognises deferred income tax using the balance sheet method when temporary differences arise between the tax values of assets or liabilities and their carrying amounts for the purposes of financial reporting. The Bank analysed the impact of the introduction of the special bank levy on deferred taxes. Based on the analysis, the Bank identified two areas where the special bank levy has an impact on deferred tax, namely:

- Lease liabilities and lease receivables that comprise a temporary difference when calculating the special levy;
- Remeasurement of securities from the portfolio measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Profit/(loss) on the sale of securities is subsequently included in the base for the special levy calculation.

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

For other deferred tax items, the Bank applied the tax rate 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 Bank has offset its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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

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

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

III. SEGMENT REPORTING

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

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

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

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

Financial institutions and public sector include:

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

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

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

Retail Customers consist of Individuals (Consumers), which include all consumer customers, from low-income to high-income. The retail customers segment also includes micro businesses. For private banking, individuals are defined locally, with special treatment to individually manage their assets. In terms of products, retail customers – micro businesses and sole traders – are mainly provided with operating loans called 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 Bank's own account and risk originated from managing market risk positions like FX-dealing, securities and derivatives trading, money market trading, liquidity management and funding, strategic placement positioning (investment portfolio), interest rate gapping (maturity transformation).

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

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

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

"*Special levy of selected financial institutions*" was allocated to individual segments according to the daily balances of all liabilities and to all segments.
The structure of items presented in Note III "Segment reporting" is consistent with similar items of the statement of comprehensive income.

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

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

The separate statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 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	103 634	3 323	257 907	31 815	**396 679**	52 819	**449 498**
Net fee and commission income	25 467	5 711	89 003	(192)	**119 989**	(525)	**119 464**
From payment transfers business	*10 963*	*1 954*	*51 315*	*(1)*	***64 231***	*(1 326)*	***62 905***
From credit processing business	*9 066*	*47*	*7 428*	-	***16 541***	*(235)*	***16 306***
From securities business	*326*	*3 822*	*19 845*	*(190)*	***23 803***	*1 257*	***25 060***
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	*10*	-	*10 924*	-	***10 934***	*7*	***10 941***
From guarantee business	*5 147*	*266*	*174*	-	***5 587***	-	***5 587***
For other banking services	*(45)*	*(378)*	*(683)*	*(1)*	***(1 107)***	*(228)*	***(1 335)***
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	3 369	4 072	19 203	5 427	**32 071**	(112)	**31 959**
Other operating profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	**-**	3 745	**3 745**
General administrative expenses	(39 939)	(3 064)	(196 736)	(2 529)	**(242 268)**	(10 912)	**(253 180)**
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	(209)	342	(31 697)	(256)	**(31 820)**	-	**(31 820)**
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	**-**	93	**93**
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax	**91 937**	**10 325**	**135 812**	**34 071**	**272 145**	**45 920**	**318 065**
Special levy on business in regulated industries	-	-	-	-	**-**	(36 749)	**(36 749)**
Profit before income tax	**91 937**	**10 325**	**135 812**	**34 071**	**272 145**	**9 171**	**281 316**
Income tax	-	-	-	-	**-**	(58 232)	**(58 232)**
Profit after tax	**91 937**	**10 325**	**135 812**	**34 071**	**272 145**	**(49 061)**	**223 084**
Total assets	**6 177 353**	**763 698**	**10 554 630**	**6 171 649**	**23 667 330**	**512 353**	**24 179 683**
Total equity and liabilities	**4 809 388**	**965 050**	**11 497 446**	**3 652 088**	**20 923 972**	**3 255 711**	**24 179 683**

The separate 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	104 274	2 508	229 972	17 451	**354 205**	27 549	**381 754**
Net fee and commission income	23 782	6 158	83 357	(222)	**113 075**	(1 972)	**111 103**
From payment transfers business	*10 432*	*1 918*	*49 159*	*(1)*	***61 508***	*(28)*	***61 480***
From credit processing business	*7 826*	*76*	*6 441*	-	***14 343***	*(146)*	***14 197***
From securities business	*259*	*4 207*	*18 613*	*(221)*	***22 858***	*46*	***22 904***
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	*19*	-	*8 776*	-	***8 795***	*52*	***8 847***
From guarantee business	*5 186*	*284*	*204*	-	***5 674***	*2*	***5 676***
For other banking services	*60*	*(327)*	*164*	-	***(103)***	*(1 898)*	***(2 001)***
Net profit/(loss) on financial instruments remeasured through profit or loss	9 441	646	20 070	1 999	**32 156**	(277)	**31 879**
Other operating profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	**-**	3 107	**3 107**
General administrative expenses	(37 345)	(2 791)	(183 533)	(2 512)	**(226 181)**	(10 134)	**(236 315)**
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	-	-	-	-	**-**	10 280	**10 280**
Impairment allowances for financial assets and provisions for commitments and guarantees provided	(6 358)	(383)	(17 063)	(352)	**(24 156)**	-	**(24 156)**
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	**-**	81	**81**
Profit before special levy on business in regulated industries and before income tax	**93 416**	**6 076**	**130 595**	**16 269**	**246 356**	**29 689**	**276 045**
Special levy on business in regulated industries	-	-	-	-	**-**	(39 634)	**(39 634)**
Profit before income tax	**93 416**	**6 076**	**130 595**	**16 269**	**246 356**	**(9 945)**	**236 411**
Income tax	-	-	-	-	**-**	(48 511)	**(48 511)**
Profit after tax	**93 416**	**6 076**	**130 595**	**16 269**	**246 356**	**(58 456)**	**187 900**
Total assets	**5 665 497**	**721 486**	**9 168 167**	**5 558 657**	**21 113 807**	**505 237**	**21 619 044**
Total equity and liabilities	**4 143 090**	**753 135**	**10 503 585**	**3 366 024**	**18 765 834**	**2 853 210**	**21 619 044**

IV. OTHER NOTES

1. Net interest income and dividend income

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate:	**605 205**	**545 529**
From loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	12 223	14 937
From loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	497 810	449 546
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:	**1 511**	**1 085**
From debt securities held for trading	132	199
From derivates held for trading	1 379	839
From other interest income	-	47
Interest expense:	**(183 256)**	**(164 890)**
On deposits from banks	(2 325)	(4 484)
On deposits from customers	(89 095)	(80 727)
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	(570)	(509)
On other interest expense	(267)	(701)
Net interest income	**423 460**	**381 724**
Dividend income:	**26 038**	**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
From dividends from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	26 000	-
Net interest and dividend income	**449 498**	**381 754**

2. Net fee and commission income

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Total fee and commission income:	**193 659**	**180 149**
Fee and commission income related to IFRS 15	**188 070**	**174 471**
From payment transfers business	130 767	124 584
From credit processing business	18 333	16 026
From securities business	26 859	24 403
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	10 941	8 847
From other banking services	1 170	611
Other fee and commission income	**5 589**	**5 678**
From guarantee business	5 589	5 678
Total fee and commission expenses:	**(74 195)**	**(69 046)**
From payment transfers business	(67 862)	(63 104)
From credit processing business	(2 027)	(1 829)
From securities business	(1 799)	(1 499)
From other banking services	(2 505)	(2 612)
From guarantees business	(2)	(2)
Net fee and commission income	**119 464**	**111 103**

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 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	**18 207**	**20 858**
Total	**31 959**	**31 879**

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	3 637	4 317
Other operating income	194	687
Net profit/(loss) from disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	91	(28)
Other operating expenses	(177)	(1 868)
Total	**3 745**	**2 882**

5. General administrative expenses

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Personnel costs:	**(146 340)**	**(138 720)**
Wages and salaries	(102 443)	(97 076)
Social security costs	(38 861)	(36 532)
Other social expenses	(5 108)	(4 931)
(Creation)/release of provisions for employee benefits	72	(181)
Other administrative expenses:	**(76 330)**	**(68 666)**
Costs of premises	(8 080)	(7 709)
Costs of information technology	(29 432)	(25 029)
Communication costs	(1 547)	(1 460)
Legal and consultancy costs*	(10 614)	(8 340)
Advertising and entertainment expenses	(14 897)	(14 702)
Consumption of stationeries	(273)	(296)
Transport and processing of cash	(638)	(566)
Travel costs	(1 208)	(1 008)
Education of employees	(2 051)	(1 652)
Other taxes and charges	(757)	(553)
Other expenses	(6 833)	(7 351)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current tangible and intangible assets:	**(30 510)**	**(28 929)**
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	(16 980)	(16 511)
of which: right-of-use assets	*(8 536)*	(8 582)
Non-current intangible assets	(13 530)	(12 418)
Total	**(253 180)**	**(236 315)**

* *"Legal and consultancy costs" include the fee for the statutory audit, other audit-related assurance 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.*

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 Bank 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**	**10 280**
(Creation)/release of provisions for litigation	439	10 280
Total	**439**	**10 280**

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

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Impairment allowances for financial assets (Stage 1):	**(5 022)**	**11 877**
(Creation)/release	(5 022)	11 877
Impairment allowances for financial assets (Stage 2):	**1 889**	**(9 151)**
(Creation)/release	1 889	(9 151)
Impairment allowances for financial assets (Stage 3):	**(30 187)**	**(18 606)**
(Creation)/release	(30 187)	(18 606)
Impairment allowances for financial assets (POCI):	**(134)**	**(3 046)**
(Creation)/release	(134)	(3 046)
Total	**(33 454)**	**(18 926)**

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*".

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 1):	**(1 527)**	**4 690**
(Creation)/release	(1 527)	4 690
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 2):	**2 992**	**(9 856)**
(Creation)/release	2 992	(9 856)
Provisions for commitments and guarantees provided (Stage 3):	**169**	**(64)**
(Creation)/release	169	(64)
Total	**1 634**	**(5 230)**

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

10. Impairment allowances for non-financial assets

Movement in impairment allowances for non-financial assets:

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for non-current tangible assets	-	-
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for non-current intangible assets	-	264
(Creation)/release of impairment allowances for other assets	93	(183)
Total	**93**	**81**

11. Special levy on business in regulated industries

	30.9.2026	*30.9.2025*
Special levy on business in regulated industries	(36 749)	(39 634)
Total	**(36 749)**	**(39 634)**

With effect from 1 January 2024, the Government of the Slovak Republic introduced an additional levy mandatory for regulated industries laying down the obligation for banks to pay the special levy as of 2024. 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	(95 594)	(51 517)
Deferred tax (expense)/income	613	3 006
Total	**(94 981)**	**(48 511)**

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:						
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	48 108	49 579	-	1 471	353	316
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	22 895 767	23 148 216	112 447	140 002	33 600	30 144
Non-current tangible and intangible assets and right-of-use assets	144 775	151 339	3 002	3 562	855	818
Other assets	31 057	31 843	786	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	22 140 778	22 139 880	-	898	216	370
Provisions	55 851	-	23 313	32 538	7 809	8 388
Other liabilities	70 875	28 715	5 232	36 928	8 863	11 010
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)					**51 696**	**51 046**

The Bank regularly tests the recognition of loan receivables upon their write-off for tax purposes and based on the results, it adjusts the percentage of the estimate of tax deductibility of impairment allowances for credit losses. Accordingly, as at 30 September 2026 the Bank 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:	168 278	29 080	25 625
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 846 079
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**2 776**	**13 880**	**13.9**

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:	142 588	24 640	21 659
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 841 471
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**2 352**	**11 760**	**11,8**

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	13 148	13 974
Total	**817 866**	**1 557 082**

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

15. Financial assets held for trading

	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
Total	**13 686**	**11 443**

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

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 bank 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 a bank 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 a bank 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 advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	**17 564 692**	**(250 326)**	**17 314 366**
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	1 212 776	(109 223)	1 103 553
Investment, operating and other loans	6 782 789	(71 733)	6 711 056
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 a bank sector	112 397	(5)	112 392
Bonds issued by other sectors	211 866	(152)	211 714
Total	**23 148 217**	**(252 450)**	**22 895 767**

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 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 advances to banks	246	-	246
Loans and advances to customers	**16 155 522**	**(222 278)**	**15 933 244**
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	1 074 312	(85 016)	989 296
Investment, operating and other loans	6 473 672	(73 868)	6 399 804
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 a bank sector	122 040	(7)	122 033
Bonds issued by other sectors	113 199	(138)	113 061
Total	**21 110 546**	**(224 130)**	**20 886 416**

As at 30 September 2026, the total amount of syndicated loans managed by the Bank was in the amount of EUR 1 892 118 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 1 881 494 thousand). The Bank'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	5 197 516	(1 967)	5 195 549
Corporate clients	7 559 044	(65 715)	7 493 329
Retail clients	10 152 942	(184 763)	9 968 179
Total	**23 148 217**	**(252 450)**	**22 895 767**

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	4 424 440	(1 707)	4 422 733
Corporate clients	7 013 400	(65 401)	6 947 999
Retail clients	9 262 442	(157 015)	9 105 427
Total	**21 110 546**	**(224 130)**	**20 886 416**

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*	*Other adjustments*	*As at 30 September 2026*
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	**34 160**	**5 001**	**-**	**-**	**39 161**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	13 777	4 154	-	-	17 931
Retail clients	18 619	559	-	-	19 178
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)	**46 168**	**(2 471)**	**-**	**-**	**43 697**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	20 761	(4 326)	-	-	16 435
Retail clients	25 319	1 871	-	-	27 190
Debt securities	88	(16)	-	-	72
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	**137 299**	**29 629**	**(4 670)**	**358**	**162 616**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	24 715	1 389	(1 266)	(7)	24 831
Retail clients	112 584	28 240	(3 404)	365	137 785
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	**6 503**	**430**	**(27)**	**70**	**6 976**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	6 010	285	-	71	6 366
Retail clients	493	145	(27)	(1)	610
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**224 130**	**32 589**	**(4 697)**	**428**	**252 450**

**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 (428) 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*	*Other adjustments*	*As at 31 December 2025*
Impairment allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	**43 503**	**(9 343)**	**-**	**-**	**34 160**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	23 234	(9 457)	-	-	13 777
Retail clients	19 316	(697)	-	-	18 619
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)	**42 158**	**4 010**	**-**	**-**	**46 168**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	9 429	11 332	-	-	20 761
Retail clients	32 635	(7 316)	-	-	25 319
Debt securities	94	(6)	-	-	88
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	**137 527**	**26 805**	**(27 331)**	**298**	**137 299**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	33 374	(587)	(8 082)	10	24 715
Retail clients	104 153	27 392	(19 249)	288	112 584
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	**3 845**	**2 773**	**(121)**	**6**	**6 503**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	3 303	2 787	(84)	4	6 010
Retail clients	542	(14)	(37)	2	493
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**227 033**	**24 245**	**(27 452)**	**304**	**224 130**

**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 (305) 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	**151 837**	**335 232**	**2 570**	**21 976**	**3 115**	**28 168**
Corporate clients	63 854	148 669	65	785	-	273
Retail clients	87 983	186 563	2 505	21 191	3 115	27 895
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**157 289**	**92 388**	**3**	**597**	**12**	**130**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	144 062	73 534	-	576	-	29
Retail clients	13 227	18 854	3	21	12	101
Total	**309 126**	**427 620**	**2 573**	**22 573**	**3 127**	**28 298**

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	**(6 153)**	**(3 235)**	**(877)**	**(2 290)**	**(714)**	**(887)**
Corporate clients	(2 020)	(870)	-	(44)	-	(3)
Retail clients	(4 133)	(2 365)	(877)	(2 246)	(714)	(884)
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**(737)**	**(281)**	**(1)**	**(9)**	**(8)**	**-**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(607)	(211)	-	(9)	-	-
Retail clients	(130)	(70)	(1)	-	(8)	-
Total	**(6 890)**	**(3 516)**	**(878)**	**(2 299)**	**(722)**	**(887)**

The following table presents the increases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 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	**1 152**	**13 873**	**163**	**11 461**	**33**	**13 060**
Corporate clients	531	4 528	-	292	-	9
Retail clients	621	9 345	163	11 169	33	13 051
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**534**	**429**	**-**	**185**	**1**	**22**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	524	277	-	172	-	-
Retail clients	10	152	-	13	1	22
Total	**1 686**	**14 302**	**163**	**11 646**	**34**	**13 082**

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	**154 234**	**414 619**	**1 855**	**42 700**	**4 408**	**36 863**
Corporate clients	21 130	324 794	10	14 703	-	2 681
Retail clients	133 104	89 825	1 845	27 997	4 408	34 182
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**15 744**	**352 408**	**101**	**928**	**12**	**118**
Banks	1 750	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	7 734	341 731	99	898	-	9
Retail clients	6 260	10 677	2	30	12	109
Total	**169 978**	**767 027**	**1 956**	**43 628**	**4 420**	**36 981**

The transfer of exposure from Stage 1 to Stage 2 in the corporate client segment during the year was significantly affected by the introduction of the in-model approach in the calculation of impairment allowances.

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	**(6 218)**	**(4 342)**	**(789)**	**(5 549)**	**(1 161)**	**(1 100)**
Corporate clients	(632)	(3 230)	-	(2 195)	-	(10)
Retail clients	(5 586)	(1 112)	(789)	(3 354)	(1 161)	(1 090)
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**(68)**	**(1 991)**	**(3)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**-**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(29)	(1 979)	-	(11)	-	-
Retail clients	(39)	(12)	(3)	(1)	(13)	-
Total	**(6 286)**	**(6 333)**	**(792)**	**(5 561)**	**(1 174)**	**(1 100)**

The following table presents the increases in the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 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	**1 320**	**15 076**	**125**	**20 202**	**50**	**14 097**
Corporate clients	101	11 051	3	6 441	-	1 480
Retail clients	1 219	4 025	122	13 761	50	12 617
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments and financial guarantees provided	**26**	**3 547**	**-**	**244**	**-**	**30**
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	20	3 485	-	227	-	-
Retail clients	6	62	-	17	-	30
Total	**1 346**	**18 623**	**125**	**20 446**	**50**	**14 127**

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 transactions is shown in Note *"Fair value hedges related to hedging transactions"*.

20. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Company	*Owner-ship interest (in %)*	*Cost*	*Impair-ment allowance*	*Carrying amount as at 30 September 2026*	*Carrying amount as at 31 December 2025*
Subsidiaries					
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	100.00	46 419	-	46 419	46 419
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s.	100.00	1 660	-	1 660	1 660
Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a. s.	100.00	10 846	-	10 846	10 846
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	11.30	17	-	17	17
Total		**58 942**	**-**	**58 942**	**58 942**

The Bank owns indirect shares in its subsidiaries through Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o., as set out in Note I. General Information. The Bank owns a 100% share in all of these indirectly-owned subsidiaries with 100% voting rights.

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

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

	*Land and buildings-Right-of-use of assets**	*Land and buildings*	*Machinery & equipment*	*Other non-current assets*	*Vehicles*	*Assets under construc-tion*	*Total*
Cost							
1 January 2026	**96 046**	**39 242**	**52 193**	**19 018**	**4 736**	**9 314**	**220 549**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	12 353	12 353
Disposals	(26)	-	(3 719)	(1 055)	(771)	-	(5 571)
Transfer from tangible assets under construction	4 431	1 149	8 467	1 635	1 619	(17 301)	-
30 September 2026	**100 451**	**40 391**	**56 941**	**19 598**	**5 584**	**4 366**	**227 331**
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2026	**(60 271)**	**(21 169)**	**(35 494)**	**(11 401)**	**(1 551)**	**-**	**(129 886)**
Depreciation charges	(8 536)	(2 075)	(4 593)	(1 361)	(415)	-	(16 980)
Disposals	3	-	3 719	1 042	479	-	5 243
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 September 2026	**(68 804)**	**(23 244)**	**(36 368)**	**(11 720)**	**(1 487)**	**-**	**(141 623)**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2026	**35 775**	**18 073**	**16 699**	**7 617**	**3 185**	**9 314**	**90 663**
Carrying amount as at 30 September 2026	**31 647**	**17 147**	**20 573**	**7 878**	**4 097**	**4 366**	**85 708**

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

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

	*Land and buildings-Right-of-use of assets**	*Land and buildings*	*Machinery & equipment*	*Other non-current assets*	*Vehicles*	*Assets under construc-tion*	*Total*
Cost							
1 January 2025	**86 842**	**35 454**	**50 961**	**18 078**	**4 278**	**6 456**	**202 069**
Opening balance adjustments	-	1 687	-	-	-	-	1 687
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	26 525	26 525
Disposals	(2 341)	(531)	(5 997)	(294)	(569)	-	(9 732)
Transfer from tangible assets under construction	11 545	2 632	7 229	1 234	1 027	(23 667)	-
31 December 2025	**96 046**	**39 242**	**52 193**	**19 018**	**4 736**	**9 314**	**220 549**
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2025	**(50 971)**	**(17 436)**	**(35 667)**	**(9 826)**	**(1 488)**	**-**	**(115 388)**
Opening balance adjustments	-	(1 687)	-	-	-	-	(1 687)
Depreciation charges	(11 506)	(2 660)	(5 710)	(1 821)	(406)	-	(22 103)
Disposals	2 206	502	5 883	246	343	-	9 180
Impairment allowance	-	112	-	-	-	-	112
31 December 2025	**(60 271)**	**(21 169)**	**(35 494)**	**(11 401)**	**(1 551)**	**-**	**(129 886)**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	**35 871**	**18 018**	**15 294**	**8 252**	**2 790**	**6 456**	**86 681**
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	**35 775**	**18 073**	**16 699**	**7 617**	**3 185**	**9 314**	**90 663**

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

Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 30 September 2026:

	Software	*Assets under construction*	*Total*
Cost			
1 January 2026	**166 425**	**15 408**	**181 833**
Additions	-	13 191	13 191
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfer from intangible assets under construction	10 736	(10 736)	-
30 September 2026	**177 161**	**17 863**	**195 024**
Accumulated amortisation			
1 January 2026	**(122 427)**	**-**	**(122 427)**
Amortisation charges	(13 530)	-	(13 530)
Disposals	-	-	-
Impairment allowance	-	-	-
30 September 2026	**(135 957)**	**-**	**(135 957)**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2026	**43 998**	**15 408**	**59 406**
Carrying amount as at 30 September 2026	**41 204**	**17 863**	**59 067**

Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 31 December 2025:

	Software	*Assets under construction*	*Total*
Cost			
1 January 2025	**148 180**	**12 614**	**160 794**
Additions	-	24 847	24 847
Disposals	(3 808)	-	(3 808)
Transfer from intangible assets under construction	22 053	(22 053)	-
31 December 2025	**166 425**	**15 408**	**181 833**
Accumulated amortisation			
1 January 2025	**(107 638)**	**-**	**(107 638)**
Amortisation charges	(17 416)	-	(17 416)
Disposals	3 396	-	3 396
Impairment allowance	(769)	-	(769)
31 December 2025	**(122 427)**	**-**	**(122 427)**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	**40 542**	**12 614**	**53 156**
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	**43 998**	**15 408**	**59 406**

22. Deferred tax asset

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Tax asset – deferred	51 696	51 046
Tax liability – deferred	-	-
Total	**51 696**	**51 046**

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	29 637	23 545
Inventories	820	723
Other assets	600	1 463
Total	**31 057**	**25 731**

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	**273 279**	**239 057**
Current accounts and interbank settlement	63 518	2 589
Money-market business	-	19 103
Loans received	73 752	81 460
Subordinated debt	136 009	135 905
Deposits from customers	**17 917 086**	**17 254 239**
Current accounts and settlement	12 595 550	13 262 015
Time deposits	5 321 275	3 991 950
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 – uncovered bonds	1 213 833	929 573
Other financial liabilities	**51 268**	**45 801**
of which: Lease liabilities	*33 332*	*36 761*
Total	**22 140 778**	**20 900 652**

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	273 279	239 057
Public sector	764 745	617 051
Corporate clients	6 041 848	6 205 132
Retail clients	11 001 012	10 392 662
Total	**18 080 884**	**17 453 902**

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

Type of loan	*Currency*	*Type of loan by maturity*	*Start of loan drawing*	*Interest rate*	*Contractual maturity*	*30.9.2026*	*31.12.2025*
Repo transactions received from banks:							
– commercial banks	EUR	Short-term	September 2026	2.3 %	October 2026	20 906	71 408
– commercial banks	EUR	Short-term	September 2026	2.3 %	October 20266	52 846	10 052
Subordinated debt from banks:							
– commercial banks	EUR	Long-term	November 2019	3M EURIBOR + 2.4%	November 2029	136 009	135 905
Total						**209 761**	**217 365**

The Bank 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	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	26.10.2026	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	100 000	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 Bank 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 Bank may use them as collateral.

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

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

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

26. Liabilities from hedging derivatives

	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 transactions is shown in Note "*Fair value hedges related to hedging transactions*".

27. Provisions

Movements in provisions as at 30 September 2026:

	As at 1 January 2026	*Creation/ (Release)*	*Usage*	*As at 30 September 2026*
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 1)	7 522	1 527	-	9 049
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 2)	6 168	(2 992)	-	3 176
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 3)	518	(169)	-	349
Litigation	11 001	(172)	(90)	10 739
Provisions for employee benefits	6 407	-	(72)	6 335
Employee provisions	25 730	9 650	(11 877)	23 503
Other provisions	2 810	(110)	-	2 700
Total	**60 156**	**7 734**	**(12 039)**	**55 851**

Movements in provisions as at 31 December 2025:

	As at 1 January 2025	*Creation/ (Release)*	*Usage*	*As at 31 December 2025*
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 1)	7 735	(213)	-	7 522
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 2)	2 116	4 052	-	6 168
Commitments and financial guarantees provided (Stage 3)	207	311	-	518
Litigation	22 266	(9 440)	(1 825)	11 001
Provisions for employee benefits	6 028	412	(33)	6 407
Employee provisions	22 507	13 375	(10 152)	25 730
Other provisions	158	2 652	-	2 810
Total	**61 017**	**11 149**	**(12 010)**	**60 156**

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

28. Current tax liability

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Current tax liability	27 710	4 282
Total	**27 710**	**4 282**

29. Other liabilities

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Unbilled liabilities	37 837	47 892
Other liabilities to the state budget	2 214	1 876
Social fund payables	2 150	2 055
Liabilities to employees	13 114	12 082
Other liabilities	15 560	18 307
Total	**70 875**	**82 212**

"Other liabilities" include a financial transaction tax liability totalling EUR 10 814 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	14 446	14 446
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)	968 129	936 536
AT1 capital	100 000	100 000
Total	**1 443 903**	**1 411 241**

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

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

Movements in ordinary and preference shares during 2025:

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 Bank's shareholder. Each shareholder enjoys their fundamental shareholder rights resulting from the Commercial Code and from the Bank's Articles of Association, mainly:

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

Each holder of preference shares has similar rights as holders of ordinary shares; the only difference is that the preference shares are not equipped with the right to vote at a General Meeting, except for cases in which the law assigns a voting right to such shares. A preferential right to dividends is attached to preference shares and solely consists of the right to a dividend amounting to a fixed multiple of the dividend awarded at the distribution of profit to shareholders holding the ordinary shares according to the formula: DPA = 1.001 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 Bank creates a share premium fund from ordinary and preference share premiums.

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

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

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

31. Valuable items received for custody and management

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

	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 Bank's function as depositary under the Securities Act, the Bank provides standard securities management services for the Parent Company (Raiffeisen Bank International). The volume of securities managed on behalf of RBI amounted to EUR 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"), as at 30 September 2026 the Bank recognised securities deposited for 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.

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)		
Deposits from banks	73 752	81 460
Total	**73 752**	**81 460**

As collateral for the received repurchase transactions, the Bank 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 Bank received debt securities as collateral at fair value of EUR 26 972 thousand.

33. Assets pledged as collateral

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

As part of liquidity management, the Bank 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 Bank had not drawn any financing from the central bank as at 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: also no drawing).

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

	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	318 986	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 Bank's statement of financial position or are subject to an enforceable/unenforceable master netting arrangement or a similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the Bank's statement of financial position or not.

The following table provides an overview of framework agreements for offsetting the assets and liabilities as at 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 the 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 related to hedging transactions

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

As at 30 September 2026, in relation to the above hedging instruments, the Bank recognised a net loss in the amount of EUR 15 604 thousand. As at 30 September 2025, in relation to the hedging instruments, the Bank 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 Bank 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 (Note15 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	-	-	462	462	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	**377 285**	**17 239**	**-**	**394 524**	**967**	**(1 064)**
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	256 186	8 512	-	264 698	215	(257)
Currency-interest rate swaps				-		
Currency forwards	109 055	8 728	-	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 is as follows:

	Face values by maturity				*Fair values*	
	Up to 1 year	*From 1 to 5 years*	*More than 5 years*	*Total*	*Positive (Note15 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**	**12 249**	**13 686**
Equity securities		-	-	-
Debt securities	-	1 437	-	1 437
Mutual fund certificates	-	-	12 249	12 249
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**	**14 585**	**179 580**

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**	**7 625**	**11 443**
Equity securities		2 468	-	2 468
Debt securities	-	1 350	-	1 350
Mutual fund certificates	-	-	7 625	7 625
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**	**9 945**	**117 405**

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 2025	*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
Total	**9 945**	**930**	**3 694**	**16**	**14 585**

Qualitative information on financial instruments for Level 3 measurements:

Financial instrument	*Valuation method*	*Fair value*	*Significant unobserv-able 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)
Total		**14 585**			**1 459**	**(1 459)**

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

Financial instruments recognised at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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

As regards debt securities measured at amortised cost and liabilities from debt securities measured at amortised cost, if market prices are available, the Bank classifies the securities to Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Bank measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices and classifies the security to Level 2. For valuation of the defaulted portfolio, the Bank recognises as fair value the net value of the respective exposures, which represents the gross amount less any impairment allowances.

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

The Bank used the income approach to calculate the fair value of its liabilities to banks and customers. Within the income approach, it applied the present value technique. The Bank used the discounted rate calculated by the discount rate adjustment technique to discount future contractual cash flows. The table below does not include the item *"Change in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging"*.

	Fair value as at 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	**22 568 867**	**22 958 750**	**20 747 881**	**20 878 252**
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	**17 073 598**	**17 314 366**	**15 835 786**	**15 933 244**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*17 073 598*	*17 314 366*	*15 835 786*	*15 933 244*
Debt securities	**5 368 951**	**5 518 066**	**4 623 871**	**4 656 784**
of which Level 1	*4 631 849*	*4 778 097*	*3 887 648*	*3 935 322*
of which Level 2	*737 102*	*739 969*	*736 223*	*721 462*
of which Level 3	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	**58 942**	**58 942**	**58 942**	**58 942**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*58 942*	*58 942*	*58 942*	*58 942*
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**22 254 037**	**22 250 259**	**20 954 818**	**20 940 046**
Deposits from banks	**273 279**	**273 279**	**239 057**	**239 057**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*273 279*	*273 279*	*239 057*	*239 057*
Deposits from customers	**17 894 922**	**17 917 086**	**17 244 551**	**17 254 239**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*17 894 922*	*17 917 086*	*17 244 551*	*17 254 239*
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	**51 268**	**51 268**	**45 801**	**45 801**
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	*51 268*	*51 268*	*45 801*	*45 801*

38. Risk report

Credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	30.9.2026	***31.12.2025***
Credit risk related to balance sheet assets:		
Cash and other demand deposits	179 827	213 190
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	13 686	11 443
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	48 108	48 535
Financial assets at amortised cost	22 895 767	20 886 416
Receivables from hedging derivatives	103 173	50 503
Other assets	29 637	23 545
Total	**23 922 850**	**22 584 448**

	30.9.2026	***31.12.2025***
Credit risk related to off-balance sheet items:		
Contingent liabilities from guarantees and letters of credit	806 530	766 879
Irrevocable loan commitments/"stand-by facility"	1 387 062	1 391 069
Revocable loan commitments/"stand-by facility"	3 215 403	2 856 145
Total	**5 408 995**	**5 014 093**

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	**23 148 217**	**21 554 483**	**1 315 671**	**266 676**	**11 387**	**39 161**	**43 697**	**162 616**	**6 976**	**22 895 767**
Loans and advances to banks	126 318	126 318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126 318
Loans and advances to customers	17 564 692	15 983 021	1 303 608	266 676	11 387	37 109	43 625	162 616	6 976	17 314 366
Public sector	*1 596*	*1 576*	*20*	*-*	*-*	*7*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*1 589*
Corporate clients	*7 347 171*	*6 591 278*	*688 945*	*56 989*	*9 959*	*17 924*	*16 435*	*24 831*	*6 366*	*7 281 615*
Retail clients	*10 215 925*	*9 390 167*	*614 643*	*209 687*	*1 428*	*19 178*	*27 190*	*137 785*	*610*	*10 031 162*
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	**5 408 995**	**4 891 389**	**515 672**	**1 934**	**-**	**9 049**	**3 176**	**349**	**-**	**5 396 421**

** 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	**21 110 546**	**19 596 528**	**1 267 791**	**235 980**	**10 247**	**34 160**	**46 168**	**137 299**	**6 503**	**20 886 416**
Loans and advances to banks	288 224	288 224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288 224
Loans and advances to customers	16 155 522	14 653 628	1 255 667	235 980	10 247	32 396	46 080	137 299	6 503	15 933 244
Public sector	*1 049*	*1 038*	*11*	-	-	*6*	-	-	-	*1 043*
Corporate clients	*6 900 195*	*6 135 544*	*706 195*	*49 739*	*8 717*	*13 771*	*20 761*	*24 715*	*6 010*	*6 834 938*
Retail clients	*9 254 278*	*8 517 046*	*549 461*	*186 241*	*1 530*	*18 619*	*25 319*	*112 584*	*493*	*9 097 263*
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	**5 014 093**	**4 400 922**	**610 802**	**2 369**	**-**	**7 522**	**6 168**	**518**	**-**	**4 999 885**

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

The summary below presents net carrying amount of overdue financial assets measured at amortised cost and overdue financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 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	**162 791**	**5 754**	**135**	**84 452**	**13 437**	**1 230**	**7 415**	**14 801**	**38 953**	**201**	**62**	**1 205**
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	85 411	6	-	31 951	74	0	575	1 098	599	17	-	1 170
Retail clients	77 380	5 748	135	52 502	13 363	1 230	6 839	13 703	38 354	184	62	36
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**162 791**	**5 754**	**135**	**84 452**	**13 437**	**1 230**	**7 415**	**14 801**	**38 953**	**201**	**62**	**1 205**

The summary below presents net carrying amount of overdue financial assets measured at amortised cost and overdue financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 31 December 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	**137 689**	**5 652**	**108**	**53 035**	**10 273**	**739**	**9 374**	**12 882**	**43 561**	**742**	**198**	**74**
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	58 846	4	-	14 111	193	-	439	104	3 313	518	136	-
Retail clients	78 843	5 648	108	38 925	10 080	739	8 935	12 778	40 248	224	62	74
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**137 689**	**5 652**	**108**	**53 035**	**10 273**	**739**	**9 374**	**12 882**	**43 561**	**742**	**198**	**74**

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

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Recoverable value of received collateral*
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	66 948	31 197	17 674
Retail clients	211 115	138 395	54 080
Total	**278 063**	**169 592**	**71 754**

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

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Recoverable value of received collateral*
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	58 456	30 725	17 613
Retail clients	187 771	113 077	53 068
Total	**246 227**	**143 802**	**70 681**

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	9 941 555	9 113 150
Movables	74 271	62 689
Receivables and other collateral	160 406	110 078
Total	**10 603 338**	**9 885 008**

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

	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	**15 811 410**	**1 195 034**	**14 507 616**	**1 185 116**
Of which public sector:	***1 577***	***19***	***1 038***	***11***
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	506	19	563	11
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	1 071	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	462	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	13	-
Of which corporate clients without project financing:	***4 598 049***	***617 010***	***4 281 518***	***641 997***
Minimum risk	10 405	394	11 501	303
Excellent credit rating	70 360	1 316	183 111	2 880
Very good credit rating	1 537 989	53 930	1 454 975	43 033
Good credit rating	1 167 057	108 731	1 076 446	101 870
Standard credit rating	1 108 951	92 404	976 035	165 741
Ordinary credit rating	610 096	243 305	499 491	199 695
Sub-standard credit rating	91 329	102 272	78 692	103 775
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	1 862	6 127	1 267	8 166
Doubtful/high risk of default	-	8 531	-	16 534
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Of which corporate clients – project financing:	***1 907 205***	***38 759***	***1 794 738***	***49 203***
Excellent project financing profile rating	1 322 949	-	1 315 772	-
Good project financing profile rating	583 781	23 808	478 966	23 605
Acceptable project financing profile rating	475	1 886	-	-
Weak project financing profile rating	-	13 065	-	25 598
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
Of which retail clients:	***9 304 579***	***539 246***	***8 430 322***	***493 905***
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	2 433 956	3 026	2 173 799	3 550
Good credit rating	5 552 159	256 365	5 011 972	244 993
Ordinary credit rating	945 340	140 195	873 103	124 768
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	**21 445 855**	**1 207 097**	**19 442 352**	**1 197 240**

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

	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	**4 763 472**	**515 668**	**4 278 195**	**610 802**
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:	***3 090 856***	***336 326***	***2 978 835***	***434 039***
Minimum risk	16 519	1 438	16 225	1 780
Excellent credit rating	68 471	2 237	146 251	6 464
Very good credit rating	1 347 553	42 625	1 283 870	124 367
Good credit rating	871 563	136 679	727 001	123 404
Standard credit rating	503 061	73 356	467 856	77 330
Ordinary credit rating	246 331	27 199	303 333	37 579
Sub-standard credit rating	35 448	43 195	33 543	45 779
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	-	3 867	200	4 924
Of which corporate clients – project financing	***723 232***	***22***	***496 096***	***1 551***
Excellent project financing profile rating	525 187	-	259 942	-
Good project financing profile rating	198 045	22	235 654	1 551
Acceptable project financing profile rating	-	-	500	-
Weak project financing profile rating	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
Of which retail clients:	***835 286***	***178 469***	***798 717***	***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	71 354	12 183	62 611	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	**4 891 393**	**515 668**	**4 400 922**	**610 802**

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

	30.9.2026		*31.12.2025*	
	Stage 1	***Stage 2***	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***
Debt securities	**45 816**	**-**	**46 241**	**-**
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
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 instruments are not included.*

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

The table below represents details of the rating scale:

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

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

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
A. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	293 875	286 840
B. Mining and quarrying	10 242	768
C. Industrial production	899 836	794 026
D. Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning	188 298	309 708
E. Water supply	77 470	77 697
F. Construction	308 895	542 275
G. Wholesale and retail trade	1 117 201	781 148
H. Transport and storage	222 582	298 804
I. Accommodation and catering services	99 597	74 995
J. Information	162 636	64 740
K. Communication	265 260	244 816
L. Financial and insurance activities	1 149 753	1 354 604
M. Real estate activities	1 579 642	1 621 889
N. Professional, scientific and technical activities	677 895	606 611
O. Administrative and support services	482 556	137 139
P. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	620	1 949
Q. Education	24 588	7 862
R. Health and social assistance	60 083	120 679
S. Arts, entertainment and recreation	75 302	76 771
T. Other service activities	58 698	23 158
U. Activities of households, private households with domestic staff	9 685 655	8 794 989
Total	**17 440 684**	**16 221 468**

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

	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	**32 396**	**46 080**	**137 299**	**6 503**	**222 278**
Net changes due to credit risk change	(6 224)	672	39 792	546	34 786
Increase due to origin or acquisition	17 516	8 574	-	-	26 090
Decrease due to derecognition	(6 579)	(11 701)	(10 163)	(116)	(28 559)
Write-off	-	-	(4 670)	(27)	(4 697)
Unwinding	-	-	(358)	(70)	(428)
Foreign exchange differences and transfers	-	-	716	140	856
As at 30 September 2026	**37 109**	**43 625**	**162 616**	**6 976**	**250 326**

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	**42 550**	**42 064**	**137 527**	**3 844**	**225 985**
Net changes due to credit risk change	(19 934)	8 355	38 795	4 204	31 420
Increase due to origin or acquisition	29 896	9 339	-	-	39 235
Decrease due to derecognition	(20 116)	(13 678)	(11 990)	(1 430)	(47 214)
Write-off	-	-	(27 331)	(121)	(27 452)
Unwinding	-	-	(299)	(6)	(305)
Foreign exchange differences and transfers	-	-	597	12	609
As at 31 December 2025	**32 396**	**46 080**	**137 299**	**6 503**	**222 278**

Sensitivity analysis of impairment allowances

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

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

The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2, 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 the 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 the ECL of the corporate loan portfolio would be +/- 10%.

Non-performing exposures (NPE)

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

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

The table below presents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 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	**276 580**	**1.57%**	**61.03%**
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	66 947	0.91%	46.60%
Retail clients	209 633	2.05%	65.64%
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**276 580**	**1.16%**	**61.03%**

The table below presents 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	**244 802**	**1.52%**	**58.43%**
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	58 456	0.85%	52.56%
Retail clients	186 346	2.01%	60.28%
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**244 802**	**1.09%**	**58.43%**

Forborne exposures

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

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

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

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

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

	Gross carrying amount	*Impairment allowances*	*Net carrying amount*
Loans and advances to banks	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances to customers	**83 031**	**(33 084)**	**49 947**
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	46 777	(15 861)	30 916
Retail clients	36 254	(17 223)	19 031
Total	**83 031**	**(33 084)**	**49 947**

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	**101 419**	**(32 921)**	**68 498**
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	67 489	(17 651)	49 838
Retail clients	33 930	(15 270)	18 660
Total	**101 419**	**(32 921)**	**68 498**

Defaulted loan portfolio (NPL)

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

To determine the client's default, the Bank mainly uses the following indicators, also depending on the client's segment: permanent delay in the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, bankruptcy or insolvency, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. In the retail portfolio, the Bank applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality threshold of 1% of the gross carrying amount of all client credit exposures that the receivable must exceed. In the corporate portfolio, the Bank applies a limit that depends on the default type. In the event of a permanent default of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1% of the gross carrying value, in restructuring the limit of a change in the net present value is set at 1%, and for other types the receivable is assessed with no limit application.

The summary below presents the analysis of the defaulted loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and the impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments) as at 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	**276 545**	**168 797**	**107 748**	**71 107**
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	66 947	31 197	35 750	17 674
Retail clients	209 598	137 600	71 998	53 433
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	**1 935**	**353**	**1 582**	**171**
Corporate clients	1 770	282	1 488	106
Retail clients	165	71	94	65
Total	**278 480**	**169 150**	**109 330**	**71 278**

The summary below presents the analysis of the defaulted loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and the impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments) as at 31 December 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	**244 581**	**143 043**	**101 538**	**69 947**
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	58 456	30 725	27 731	17 613
Retail clients	186 125	112 318	73 807	52 334
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	**2 367**	**518**	**1 849**	**491**
Corporate clients	2 144	410	1 734	477
Retail clients	223	108	115	14
Total	**246 948**	**143 561**	**103 387**	**70 438**

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	**3 295 397**	**2 730 419**
Of which Austria	*523 269*	*277 359*
Of which Czech Republic	*470 255*	*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)	*1 118 931*	*927 262*
Liabilities	**4 883 085**	**4 245 652**
Of which Austria	*4 047 229*	*3 201 925*
Of which Ukraine	*200 632*	*194 052*
Of which Germany	*230 041*	*281 936*
Of which Czech Republic	*123 168*	*152 774*
Of which Hungary	*60 713*	*63 555*
Of which Cyprus	*38 095*	*63 069*
Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)	*183 207*	*288 340*

Market risk

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

As to the structure of trades, the Bank primarily faces the following market risks:
- Currency risk;
- Interest rate risk.

Market risks to which the Bank faces insignificant exposure (face value does not exceed 0.1% of the Bank's balance):
- Equity price risk;
- Commodity risk.

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

	Present value of exchange rate	*Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario*	*Bank's position in the respective currency*	*Economic loss of the Bank 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 Bank following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 (in thousands of EUR):

	Present value of exchange rate	*Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario*	*Bank's position in the respective currency*	*Economic loss of the Bank 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 consist of the following assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Assets	**282 630**	**233 690**
Of which: USD	*172 660*	*61 795*
Of which: CZK	*95 168*	*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 Bank'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	(117 837)	(253 219)
CZK	(13 417)	46 981
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	(74 988)	(100 747)
Total net FX balance sheet position	**(206 242)**	**(306 985)**
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	**6 204**	**(849)**

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

Interest rate risk

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

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

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

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

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

	Yield curve shift	*Bank'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 Bank following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 31 December 2025 (in thousands of EUR):

	Yield curve shift	*Bank'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 actual amount of credit risk in individual currencies and information on the use of the Banking Book's credit risk limits to the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

In the event of exceeding the set limit, the interest rate positions are closed by using both traditional and derivative financial instruments.

The following table presents the carrying amount of non-derivative financial instruments and the face value of derivative financial instruments with a floating interest rate as at 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	1 411 325	-	305 840	1 271 679	-	13 834
EURIBOR 3M	2 857 791	136 009	12 084 922	2 770 804	135 905	9 593 928
EURIBOR 6M	363 104	102 354	552 200	353 407	101 728	808 300
PRIBOR (1M, 3M, 6M)	40 432	-	11 784	32 765	-	11 883
Other	37 415	-	40 863	20 032	-	39 489
Total	**4 710 067**	**238 363**	**12 995 609**	**4 448 687**	**237 633**	**10 467 434**

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

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 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	13 148	-	-	-	166 679	179 827
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	-	-	-	-	13 686	13 686
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	400	45 372	-	2 336	48 108
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	6 249 470	2 787 800	9 759 300	4 038 675	60 522	22 895 767
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	103 173	103 173
Other assets	-	-	-	-	31 057	31 057
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 30 September 2026	**6 900 657**	**2 788 200**	**9 804 672**	**4 038 675**	**392 066**	**23 924 270**
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	14 484	14 484
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	8 989 010	2 476 500	7 429 182	3 173 423	72 663	22 140 778
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	202 998	202 998
Provisions	-	-	-	-	55 851	55 851
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	70 875	70 875
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 30 September 2026	**8 989 010**	**2 476 500**	**7 429 182**	**3 173 423**	**416 871**	**22 484 986**
Net interest rate position as at 30 September 2026	**(2 088 353)**	**311 700**	**2 375 490**	**865 252**	**(24 805)**	**1 439 284**

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

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 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	13 974	-	-	-	199 216	213 190
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	-	-	-	-	11 443	11 443
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	439	167	45 609	-	2 320	48 535
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	6 049 300	1 900 981	9 050 514	3 746 767	138 854	20 886 416
Receivables from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	50 503	50 503
Other assets	-	-	-	-	25 731	25 731
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 31 December 2025	**7 407 605**	**1 901 224**	**9 096 123**	**3 746 767**	**434 915**	**22 586 634**
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	6 448	6 448
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	8 846 836	2 635 841	5 936 306	3 410 253	71 416	20 900 652
Liabilities from hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	141 630	141 630
Provisions	-	-	-	-	60 156	60 156
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	82 212	82 212
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025	**8 846 836**	**2 635 841**	**5 936 306**	**3 410 253**	**361 862**	**21 191 098**
Net interest rate position as at 31 December 2025	**(1 439 231)**	**(734 617)**	**3 159 817**	**336 514**	**73 053**	**1 395 536**

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

Equity price risk

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

Commodity risk

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of a potential loss of the Bank's ability to settle its liabilities when they fall due.

Liquidity management is the responsibility of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Treasury department and Capital Markets division. ALCO makes decisions which affect the portfolio structure to enable the Bank to meet regulatory and internally-set liquidity ratio limits.

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

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

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

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

	Up to 12 months	*Over 12 months*	*Unspecified*	*Total*
Cash and other demand deposits	179 827	-	-	179 827
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	-	-	13 686	13 686
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	400	45 372	2 336	48 108
Financial assets measured at amortised cost[4)]	4 531 942	18 067 767	296 058	22 895 767
Receivables from hedging derivatives[3)]	-	-	103 173	103 173
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	58 942	58 942
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	85 708	85 708
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	59 067	59 067
Deferred tax asset	-	-	51 696	51 696
Other assets	-	-	31 057	31 057
Total assets	**5 350 208**	**18 113 139**	**716 336**	**24 179 683**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading[3)]	-	-	14 484	14 484
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost[1)]	7 454 854	14 657 523	28 401	22 140 778
Liabilities from hedging derivatives [3)]	-	-	202 998	202 998
Provisions	-	-	55 851	55 851
Current tax liability	-	-	27 710	27 710
Other liabilities	-	-	70 875	70 875
Total liabilities	**7 454 854**	**14 657 523**	**400 319**	**22 512 696**
Net balance sheet position	**(2 104 646)**	**3 455 616**	**316 017**	**1 666 987**
Net off-balance sheet position[2)]	**(4 604 552)**	**(40 111)**	**5 671 993**	**1 027 330**
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	**(6 709 198)**	**3 415 505**	**5 988 010**	**2 694 317**

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 Bank'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*
Cash and other demand deposits	213 190	-	-	213 190
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	-	-	11 443	11 443
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	606	45 609	2 320	48 535
Financial assets measured at amortised cost[4]	3 841 279	16 681 769	363 368	20 886 416
Receivables from hedging derivatives[3]	-	-	50 503	50 503
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	58 942	58 942
Non-current tangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	90 663	90 663
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	59 406	59 406
Deferred tax asset	-	-	51 046	51 046
Other assets	-	-	25 731	25 731
Total assets	**5 399 043**	**16 727 378**	**720 270**	**22 846 691**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading[3]	-	-	6 448	6 448
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost[1]	6 823 596	14 046 879	30 177	20 900 652
Liabilities from hedging derivatives [3]	-	-	141 630	141 630
Provisions	-	-	60 156	60 156
Current tax liability	-	-	4 282	4 282
Other liabilities	-	-	82 212	82 212
Total liabilities	**6 823 596**	**14 046 879**	**324 905**	**21 195 380**
Net balance sheet position	**(1 424 553)**	**2 680 499**	**395 365**	**1 651 311**
Net off-balance sheet position[2]	**(4 252 387)**	**(38 610)**	**6 061 331**	**1 770 334**
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	**(5 676 940)**	**2 641 889**	**6 456 696**	**3 421 645**

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	13 148	13 148	13 148	-	-	-
Loans and advances	17 440 684	19 801 523	2 431 448	2 905 512	6 822 200	7 642 363
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	13 974	13 974	13 974	-	-	-
Loans and advances	16 221 468	18 449 901	2 400 693	2 901 570	6 246 790	6 900 848
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:						
Liabilities from debt securities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	18 190 365	18 279 193	16 859 844	1 178 475	240 874	-
Liabilities from issued debt securities	4 008 626	4 556 963	254 139	290 977	3 824 262	187 585
Other financial liabilities	51 268	51 268	20 049	8 507	21 228	1 484
Provisions	55 851	55 851	55 851	-	-	-
Other liabilities	70 875	70 875	70 875	-	-	-
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 represents 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 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	764 095	764 095	764 095	-	-	-
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 represents 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:						
Liabilities from debt securities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	17 493 296	17 575 532	16 504 324	898 134	173 074	-
Liabilities from issued debt securities	3 400 949	3 727 997	490 054	483 919	2 388 255	365 769
Other financial liabilities	45 801	45 801	11 747	7 450	24 786	1 818
Provisions	60 156	60 156	60 156	-	-	-
Other liabilities	82 212	82 212	82 212	-	-	-
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 represents an analysis of the contractual maturity of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items, in the worst possible scenario, as at 31 December 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	722 856	722 856	722 856	-	-	-
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 Bank also uses other tools to manage operational risk such as Key Risk Indicators and Self-Assessment and operational risk scenarios, which are designated to identify, analyse and monitor areas with increased operational risk.

Other risks

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

OTHER DISCLOSURES

39. Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items

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

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Contingent liabilities:	**806 530**	**766 879**
From financial guarantees	352 698	342 873
From other guarantees	411 397	379 983
From letters of credit	42 435	44 023
Commitments:	**4 602 465**	**4 247 214**
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:	3 215 403	2 856 145
Up to 1 year	*1 852 400*	*1 817 487*
More than 1 year	*1 363 003*	*1 038 658*
Total	**5 408 995**	**5 014 093**

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

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

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

The risk associated with off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities is assessed similarly as for loans to customers, taking into account the financial position and activities of the entity to which the Bank issued the guarantee and taking into account the collateral obtained. As at 30 September 2026, the Bank created provisions for these risks amounting to EUR 12 574 thousand (as at 31 December 2025: EUR 14 208 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 Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Each dispute is subject to special monitoring and regular re-assessment as a part of the Bank's standard procedures. In the event of significant disputes the Bank cooperates with external lawyers submitting the changes in dispute to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. In 2026, the Bank was not subject to any new significant dispute and some long-term disputes developed in favour of the Bank. It is the policy of the Bank not to disclose details of ongoing legal actions in cases where such disclosure might be prejudicial. This policy is in line with wording of IAS 37.92.

The most serious legal proceedings concerns agreed credit facilities and a contract breach allegedly committed by the Bank by failing to execute payment transfer orders and renew credit facilities, which ultimately allegedly led to the termination of the customer's business activities and two related lawsuits for damages and lost profit. In the former case, the first and second instance courts rejected the claim made and the court of appeal dismissed an appeal. 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 Bank's view, both actions were speculative.

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

If it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle a claim and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the Bank creates provisions. The total provision for litigation amounts to EUR 10 739 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 11 001 thousand), Note *"Provisions"*. To determine the amount of provisions, the Bank uses professional judgement and relies on advice from legal counsel, taking into account all the circumstances and all available factors, including the application of publicly available information on disputes in the Slovak Republic from the past. For significant accounting estimates, see Note II.

40. Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)

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

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

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

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

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Lease costs:	**(574)**	**(597)**
Short-term lease	(4)	(5)
Lease of low-value tangible assets	(570)	(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:	**34 761**	**38 504**
Less than 1 year	8 717	10 841
1 to 5 years	24 353	25 742
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 subsidiaries and associates represent subsidiaries and associates that are members of the Bank's Group stated in Note 1 GENERAL INFORMATION, section Business names of the Bank's subsidiaries;

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

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

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

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

*Related parties**	*RBI*	*RBI Group*	*Subsidiaries and associates*	*Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board***	*Other related parties*	*Total*
Loans and current accounts to banks and customers	101 495	35 670	730 567	642	4 104	**872 478**
Receivables from derivative financial transactions	117 075	-	-	-	-	**117 075**
Other assets	368	1 086	1 196	-	-	**2 650**
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	115 838	6 543	69 461	2 911	1 117	**195 870**
Liabilities from derivative financial transactions	205 927	12	-	-	-	**205 939**
Subordinated debt	136 009	-	-	-	-	**136 009**
Other liabilities	216	787	24	-	-	**1 027**
Guarantees issued	40 173	9 632	17 440	-	-	**67 245**
Loan commitments	45 000	8 545	276 100	114	56	**329 815**

** 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*	*Subsidiaries and associates*	*Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board***	*Other related parties*	*Total*
Loans and current accounts to banks and customers	98 872	197 916	721 333	900	4 292	**1 023 313**
Receivables from derivative financial transactions	55 551	-	-	-	-	**55 551**
Other assets	200	1 304	1 027	-	-	**2 531**
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	12 266	8 966	74 263	2 546	937	**98 978**
Liabilities from derivative financial transactions	145 686	13	-	-	-	**145 699**
Subordinated debt	135 905	-	-	-	-	**135 905**
Other liabilities	10 170	2 136	30	-	-	**12 336**
Guarantees issued	35 952	12 487	26 512	-	-	**74 951**
Loan commitments	45 000	8 544	274 822	132	49	**328 547**

** 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*	*Subsidiaries and associates*	*Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board*	*Other related parties*	*Total*
Interest and dividend income	(6 128)	2 112	41 391	12	91	**37 478**
Fee and commission income	457	202	11 221	-	-	**11 880**
Unrealised gain/(loss) on derivative financial transactions	(8 006)	113	-	-	-	**(7 893)**
Operating revenues	711	45	2 207	-	-	**2 963**
Interest expense	(16 343)	(60)	(1 077)	(30)	(96)	**(17 606)**
Fee and commission expense	(600)	(10 246)	(22)	-	-	**(10 868)**
General administrative expense	(2 739)	(285)	(31)	-	-	**(3 055)**
Total	**(32 648)**	**(8 119)**	**53 689**	**(18)**	**(5)**	**12 899**

** 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*	*Subsidiaries and associates*	*Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board*	*Other related parties*	*Total*
Interest and dividend income	10 605	1 583	14 159	11	72	**26 430**
Fee and commission income	1 042	282	7 965	-	-	**9 289**
Unrealised gain/(loss) on derivative financial transactions	35 011	31	-	-	-	**35 042**
Operating revenues	901	74	2 090	-	-	**3 065**
Interest expense	(36 224)	(2)	(1 139)	(17)	(102)	**(37 484)**
Fee and commission expense	(538)	(9 528)	-	-	-	**(10 066)**
General administrative expense	(1 785)	(221)	-	-	-	**(2 006)**
Total	**9 012**	**(7 781)**	**23 075**	**(6)**	**(30)**	**24 270**

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

42. Average number of employees

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

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Bank employees	3 369	3 395
Of which: Members of the Board of Directors	*7*	*7*
Total	**3 369**	**3 395**

43. Capital management

In connection with the adopted new legislation 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 Bank applies stricter rules to meet capital adequacy, liquidity and asset exposure requirements to ensure smooth compliance with this legislation while maintaining the required level of risk appetite, portfolio performance and return on capital.

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

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

The IRB approach is used for central banks, institutions, corporate entities (including project financing, insurance companies, leasing companies and financial institutions) as of 1 January 2009, as of 1 April 2010 for the retail part of the portfolio, and as of 1 December 2013 for the SME portfolio. In connection with the approved IRB approach, the Bank continuously reassesses the performance of its rating models and subsequently ensures the required performance of the models. On 11 October 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 Bank 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 Bank's capital management is a thorough prediction of capital adequacy developments and its stress testing to eliminate the effects of unforeseen events and for efficient capital planning. Information on the Bank's individual risks and capital are reflected in the management of the Group and its business strategies to achieve an optimum compromise between the mitigation of individual risk types and augmentation of the market share, profit and return on capital. Major changes introduced by the Bank with respect to the changing economic development included, for instance, implementing comprehensive stress testing for Pillar 1 risks as well as for other risk types identified by the Bank as material, or partial optimisation of parameter estimates for the calculation of the own funds requirement for the retail portion of the portfolio. At the same time, the Bank actively uses the results of the stress testing in capital planning and capital management.

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

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

Capital adequacy is monitored with regard to Tier 1 regulatory capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure, and with regard to Tier 1 capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure and as own funds expressed as a percentage of the total risk-weighted exposure. In 2026, the Bank complied with the level of capital adequacy defined for the Bank.

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

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

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

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

	30.9.2026	*31.12.2025*
Original own funds (TIER 1)	**1 343 902**	**1 337 872**
Paid-up share capital	64 326	64 326
(-) Treasury shares	(40)	(96)
Share premium	298 916	298 866
(-) Share premium – treasury shares	(799)	(1 862)
Funds from profit and other capital reserves	14 446	14 446
Other specific items of original own funds	968 128	963 166
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	**(39 763)**	**(39 061)**
(-) Intangible assets	(39 763)	(39 061)
Additional own funds (TIER 2)	**93 574**	**113 489**
Subordinated debts	83 839	104 022
IRB excess of provisions over expected losses eligible	9 735	9 467
(-) Items deductible from the original and additional own funds	**(39 456)**	**(5 414)**
(-) From the original own funds	(39 456)	(5 414)
Total own funds	**1 458 257**	**1 506 886**
Adequacy of own funds (%)	**16,87**	**19.09**
Own funds	**1 458 257**	**1 506 886**
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**8 644 819**	**7 894 994**
RWA from receivables recorded in the Banking Book	7 517 444	6 775 272
RWA from positions recorded in the Trading Book	18 870	15 043
RWA from operating risk – standardised approach	1 108 505	1 104 679

44. Post-balance sheet events

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

45. Approval of the separate financial statements

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

The financial statements were signed and authorised for issue on 26 October 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