MIRABANK AKCIONARSKO DRUŠTVO BEOGRAD-NOVI BEOGRAD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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*This is English translation of the Report
originally issued in Serbian language
(For management purposes only)*

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MIRABANK A.D. BEOGRAD

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Mirabank a.d. Beograd** (the Bank), which comprise the balance sheet as at **31 December 2025**, and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS accounting standards).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing applicable in the Republic of Serbia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Serbia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Other information included in the Bank's Annual Business Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual business report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the preparation of other information in accordance with the legal requirements of the Republic of Serbia.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other information. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. In addition, we assessed whether the other information has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Law on Accounting of Republic of Serbia, in particular, whether the other information complies with the Law on Accounting of Republic of Serbia in terms of formal requirements and procedure for preparing the other information in the context of materiality, i.e. whether any non-compliance with these requirements could influence judgments made on the basis of the other information.

Other information included in the Bank's Annual Business Report (continued)

Based on the procedures undertaken, to the extent we are able to assess it, we report that:

1. the other information describing the facts that are also presented in the financial statements is, in all material respects, consistent with the financial statements; and

2. the other information is prepared in accordance with requirements of the Law on Accounting of Republic of Serbia.

In addition, our responsibility is to report, based on the knowledge and understanding of the Bank obtained in the audit, on whether the other information contains any material misstatement. Based on the procedures we have performed on the other information obtained, we have not identified any material misstatement.

Responsibilities of management and Audit Committee for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Auditing Standards applicable in Republic of Serbia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with Auditing Standards applicable in Republic of Serbia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Belgrade, 10 March 2026

PREDUZEĆE ZA REVIZIJU Ernst & Young d.o.o. II BEOGRAD

Nikola Ribar
Authorized auditor
for Ernst & Young d.o.o. Beograd

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Note	31-Dec 2025	31-Dec 2024
Assets			
Cash and balances with the central bank	7	1.842.603	862,202
Receivables from derivatives		447	236
Securities	8	1.739.751	1,754,311
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions	9	435.812	833,210
Loans and receivables from customers	10	3.908.676	1,902,722
Intangible assets	13	64.102	59,393
Property, plant and equipment	12	114.317	144,954
Other assets	11	12.179	9,579
Total assets		**8.117.887**	**5,566,607**
Liabilities			
Liabilities from derivatives		-	38
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions and central bank	14	151.057	169,071
Deposits and other financial liabilities to customers	15	2.809.469	3,032,516
Provisions	16	14.702	47,640
Other liabilities	17	117.836	153,522
Total liabilities		**3.093.064**	**3,402,787**
Equity			
Share capital	18	7.734.546	4,806,296
Accumulated Losses		(2.712.501)	(2,656,103)
Revaluation reserves		2.778	13,627
Total equity		**5.024.823**	**2,163,820**
Total liabilities and equity		**8.117.887**	**5,566,607**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Executive Committee on 10 March 2026

Nikola Mihailović
President of Executive Committee

Olivera Trailović
Chief Accountant

Marijana Trifković
Member of Executive Committee

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Note	2025	2024
Interest income	19	373.744	277,578
Interest expenses	19	(56.110)	(62,712)
Net Interest Income		**317.634**	**214,866**
Fee and commission income	20	62.421	61,243
Fee and commission expense	20	(8.388)	(8,918)
Net income from fee and commission		**54.033**	**52,325**
Net gains/(losses) on change in fair value of financial instruments		1.270	748
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		(1.992)	502
Net loss on impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss	21	(6.303)	(46,292)
Total net operating income		**364.642**	**222,149**
Salaries, salary compensations and other personal expenses	22	(224.000)	(211,912)
Depreciation and amortization	23	(50.683)	(47,140)
Other income		1.568	618
Other expenses	24	(147.926)	(131,369)
Loss before tax		**(56.399)**	**(167,654)**
Income tax	25	-	-
Loss for the year		**(56.399)**	**(167,654)**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Executive Committee on 10 March 2026

Nikola Mihailović
President of Executive Committee

Olivera Trailović
Chief Accountant

Mirabank a.d.
Mirabank
11070 Beograd Španskih boraca 1

Marijana Trifković
Member of Executive Committee

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Loss for the year	**(56,399)**	**(167,654)**
Other comprehensive income /(loss):		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
- Negative changes in value arising during the year	(10,849)	48,675
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	(10,849)	**48,675**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(67,248)**	**(118,979)**

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President of Executive Committee

Olivera Trailović
Chief Accountant

Marijana Trifković
Member of Executive Committee

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Share capital	Revaluation reserve for securities at FVOCI	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	**4,806,296**	**(35,049)**	**(2,488,448)**	**2,282,799**
Loss for the year	-	-	(167,654)	**(167,654)**
Other comprehensive income	-	48,675	-	**48,676**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**4,806,296**	**13,626**	**(2,656,103)**	**2,163,820**
Loss for the year	-	-	(56.399)	(56.399)
Additional capital increase	2.928.250			2.928.250
Other comprehensive income	-	(10 849)		(10 849)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**7.734.546**	**2.778**	**(2.712.501)**	**5.024.823**

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President of Executive Committee

Olivera Trailović
Chief Accountant

Marijana Trifković
Member of Executive Committee

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities	**345,021**	**272,655**
Interest receipts	274,419	203,048
Fee and commission receipts	64,118	60,151
Receipts of other operating income	6,484	9,456
Cash used in operating activities	**(528,838)**	**(442,516)**
Interest payments	(74,115)	(57,517)
Fee and commission payments	(8,388)	(8,918)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(227,215)	(210,256)
Taxes, contributions and other duties paid	(5,107)	(3,387)
Payments for other operating expenses	(214,013)	(162,438)
Net cash outflows from operating activities prior to increases or decreases in loans and deposits	**(183,817)**	**(169,861)**
(Increase) / Decrease in loans and receivables from banks, other financial organizations, central bank and customers	(1,905,894)	(138,415)
Increase / (Decrease) in deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions, central bank and customers	(228,219)	162,323
Net cash inflows / (outflows) from operating activities	**(2,317,930)**	**(145,953)**
Acquisition of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Proceeds from disposal and redemption of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	84,396	84,396
Acquisition of premises and equipment and intangible assets	(11,258)	(12,859)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	**73,138**	**71,537**
Additional capital receipts	2,928,250	-
Net cash from/(used in financing activities	**2,928,250**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	683,458	(74,416)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,104,629	1,174,631
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(13,754)	4,414
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,774,333**	**1,104,629**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Executive Committee on 10 March 2026

Nikola Mihailović
President of Executive Committee

Olivera Trailović
Chief Accountant

Marijana Trifković
Member of Executive Committee

1 INTRODUCTION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board for the year ended 31 December 2025 for Mirabank a.d. Beograd (the "Bank").

The Bank was incorporated and is domiciled in the Republic of Serbia. The Bank is a joint stock company limited by shares and was set up in accordance with the Serbian regulations. The founder of the Bank, Duingraaf Financial Investments B.V., Hoogoorddreef 15, 1101BA Amsterdam, the Netherlands, obtained the preliminary permit to incorporate the Bank with the Decision of the National Bank of Serbia No. IO NBS 32 dated August 18, 2014.

The National Bank of Serbia issued a Decision No. IO NBS 58 dated December 16, 2014, thus granting the operating license to the Bank.

Upon obtaining the approval from the National Bank of Serbia for the acts of the Founding Assembly of the Bank (the Decision on Appointment of the President and Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank, the Decision on Appointment of the President and Members of the Executive Board of the Bank, the Decision on the Adoption of the Articles of Association of the Bank, the Decision on the First Share Issue of the Bank, the Decision on the Adoption of the Strategy and Business Policy of the Bank), the Bank was registered with the Companies Registry based on the Decision of the Serbian Business Registers Agency BD 8779/2015 dated February 5, 2015.

The initial capital of the Bank is EUR 15 million in RSD counter value; capital conversion was performed on April 6, 2016, upon opening of the Bank's account with the National Bank of Serbia, following which the Bank began conducting its operations through that account and payment transactions, and at the same time it initiated the reporting process to the National Bank of Serbia.

On May 11, 2016, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the II share issue in the amount of 1,8A40,500 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank (along with the initial issue in the amount of RSD 1,790,700 thousand) amounted to RSD 3,631,200 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 39191/2017 on May 16, 2016, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On December 3, 2021, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the III share issue in the amount of 587,797 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 4,218,997 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 100464/2021 on December 10, 2021, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On September 15, 2022, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the IV share issue in the amount of 587,299 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 4,806,296 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD on September 21, 2022, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On 30 September 2024, the National Bank of Serbia, by Decision No. G.br. 10820, gave its prior consent to the acquisition of 100% of shares by Arroyo Holding RSC Ltd, registration number 000002916, with its registered office at Sub-Unit 1 of the Unit 4, Level 8, Al Sarab Tower, Abu Dhabi Global Market Square, Al Maryah Island, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, whereby it became the sole shareholder of the Bank and as such on 04.12.2024 it was registered in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House.

On February 20, 2025, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the V share issue in the amount of 2.928.250 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 7.734.546 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD on February 27, 2025, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

1. INTRODUCTION (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank's ultimate parent entity was Fount Trust, the United Arab Emirates. As at 31 December 2024 the Bank's ultimate parent company was Royal Group Holding L.L.C., the United Arab Emirates. The Bank is not member of the banking group.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 are:

Nikola Mihailović, President,
Marijana Trifković, Member.

Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 are:

Dalia Hazem Gamil Khorshid, Chairman
Majed Fuad Mohammad Odeh
Ram Chandra
Mustafa Ghazi Kheriba
Dejan Nikolić
Murshed Abdo Murshed AlRedaini

The Bank's Company registration number is 21080608. The Tax Identification Number assigned to the Bank is 108851504.

Principal activity. The Bank's principal business activity is commercial banking operations within the Republic of Serbia. The Bank has operated under a full banking licence issued by the National Bank of Serbia ("NBS") since December 16, 2014.

The Bank participates in the state deposit insurance scheme. The State Deposit Insurance Agency guarantees repayment of 100% of individual deposits up to EUR 50 thousand per individual in the case of the withdrawal of a licence of a bank or a NBS imposed moratorium on payments.

Registered address and place of business. The headquarter of the Bank is in Belgrade, 1 Španskih boraca Street in Novi Beograd, and its operations are conducted in 1 branch office in the territory of the Republic of Serbia at the same address. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had 46 employees (as at 31 December 2024 had 43 employees).

Presentation currency. These financial statements are presented in thousands of Serbian Dinars ("RSD"), unless otherwise stated. Dinar is the official reporting currency in the Republic of Serbia.

Abbreviations. A glossary of various abbreviations used in this document is included in Note 39.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

Basis of preparation. Legal entities and entrepreneurs incorporated in Serbia are required to maintain their books of account, to recognize and value assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and to present, submit and disclose financial statements in conformity the Law on Accounting (hereinafter referred to as: the "Law", Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia no. 73/2019 and 44/2021). As a large legal entity, the Bank is required to apply International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), which as per the aforementioned law comprise the following: the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the "Framework"), International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as well as the related interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and additional related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), the translations of which to the Serbian language were approved and issued by the competent Ministry of Finance. In addition, in accordance with the Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Banks (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia no. 14/2015), in preparation of the annual financial statements, banks in the Republic of Serbia are obligated to apply the International Financial Reporting Standards, subsequent revisions and amendments thereto and related interpretations as from their issue date by the competent authorities.

The accompanying financial statements are presented in the format prescribed under the Decision on the Forms and Contents of the Items in the Forms of the Financial Statements of Banks (Official Gazette of RS no. 93/2020).

The Bank does not prepare and present consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards since the Bank does not hold equity interest in any subsidiaries.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value and by the revaluation of financial instruments categorised at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”).

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated and are set in Note 3.

Comparative data. The accounting policies and valuations concerning the recognition and valuation of assets and liabilities used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with the accounting policies and estimates applied in the preparation of the Bank's annual financial statements for 2024.

Going concern. Management prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis. The Bank is still a loss making entity, however with significant capital adequacy and with continuous support from the Group. Refer to Note 18. for compliance with regulatory covenants.

The war in Ukraine had less consequences for Serbia in comparison to most European countries due to the achieved macroeconomic and financial stability and comprehensive package of measures, as well as the structure of the economy.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION (continued)

There has been no significant impact on the Bank's operations neither Bank has any significant exposure to underlying countries or individuals that are under sanctions. Management is continuously taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Bank's operations and support its customers and employees, such as:

- improvement of digital banking application in terms of new possibilities of digital banking, such as conducting transactions and processing the Bank's credit products in a completely digital way
- online trainings and trainings for employees
- raising employee's awareness of Cyber risks
- strict monitoring of system performance
- responsible cost management
- keeping the bank fully operational, while preserving the safety and health of employees and clients.

The future effects of the current economic situation and the above measures are difficult to predict, and current management expectations and estimates may differ from actual results.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments – key measurement terms. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity. This is the case even if a market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price. The price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances was used to measure fair value, which management considers is the average of actual trading prices.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by the use of valuation techniques, appropriate in the circumstances, and for which sufficient data to measure fair value are available, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees, are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available.

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

(i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities,
(ii) (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and
(iii) (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs.

Amortised cost ("AC") is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses. Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the balance sheet.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument.

The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount, which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. For assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired (“POCI”) at initial recognition, the effective interest rate is adjusted for credit risk, i.e. it is calculated based on the expected cash flows on initial recognition instead of contractual payments.

Financial instruments – initial recognition. Financial instruments at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at AC and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention (“regular way” purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date on which the Bank commits to deliver a financial asset. All other purchases are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories. The Bank classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Bank’s business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – business model. The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the Bank’s objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets (“hold to collect contractual cash flows”,) or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets (“hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell”) or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of “other” business model and measured at FVTPL.

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the Bank undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, past experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets’ performance is assessed and how managers are compensated. Refer to Note 4 for critical judgements applied by the Bank in determining the business models for its financial assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed. Refer to Note 4 for critical judgements applied by the Bank in performing the SPPI test for its financial assets.

Financial assets – reclassification. Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model. The Bank did not change its business model during the current and comparative period and did not make any reclassifications.

Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL. The Bank assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date.

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the balance sheet net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantees, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the balance sheet. For debt instruments at FVOCI, changes in amortised cost, net of allowance for ECL, are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in carrying value are recognised in OCI as gains less losses on debt instruments at FVOCI.

The Bank applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Bank identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to Note 27 for a description of how the Bank determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Bank determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Bank's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in Note 27. For financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI Assets"), the ECL is always measured as a Lifetime ECL. Note 27 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL.

As an exception, for certain financial instruments that may include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank measures expected credit losses over the period that the Bank is exposed to credit risk, that is, until the expected credit losses would be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. This is because contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the exposure to credit losses to such contractual notice period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets – write-off. Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Bank exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Bank may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Bank seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Bank writes off exposures that are fully provided for when no recovery is expected. The write-off represents a derecognition event.

Financial assets – derecognition. The Bank derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expired or (b) the Bank has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose restrictions on the sale.

Financial assets – modification. The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Bank assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: difference between the discounted value of renegotiated cash-flow versus discounted value of initially contracted cash flow, any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset, such as change in the currency denomination and repayment method.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Bank derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Bank also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Bank compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assess whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial assets), and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at AC, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities – derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

An exchange between the Bank and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in loan covenants are also considered. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

The Bank did not have any such modifications in the current or comparative period.

Cash and balances with the Central Bank. Cash and balances held with the central bank include cash on hand, balances held on the Bank's gyro account, other cash funds and the mandatory foreign currency reserve held with the central bank. Cash and balances held with the central bank are stated at amortised cost within the statement of financial position because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL. For the purposes of cash flow statement preparation, cash and cash equivalents include also funds held on the accounts with foreign banks. Mandatory foreign currency reserve held with the central bank is carried at AC and represents non-interest bearing mandatory reserve deposits, which are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations, and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments include forward transactions, currency swaps, interest rate swaps as well as interest options. In the balance sheet they are presented within assets if their fair value is positive or within the liabilities if their fair value is negative. They are initially recognized at fair value and the effects of the change in fair value on subsequent measurement are presented in the income statement, within the line item "Net gains/losses on the change in the fair value of financial instruments".

Loans and Receivables. Loans and advances to customers are recorded when the Bank advances money to purchase or originate a loan due from a customer. Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, positions "Loans and receivables to banks and other financial institutions" and "Loans and receivables to customers" in the balance sheet include financial assets that are measured at: (i) AC: loans that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI and loans that are not voluntarily designated at FVTPL, and (ii) FVTPL: loans that do not meet the SPPI test or other criteria for AC. If they are measured at amortised cost, loans and receivables are presented net of allowances for impairment in the balance sheet (Note 8 and 10). Impairment allowances are determined based on the ECL models. Note 27 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Debt securities. The "Securities" position in the balance sheet includes debt securities that can be classified into all three categories of financial assets depending on the business model and SPPI criteria. Debt securities are carried at FVOCI if they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where those cash flows represent SPPI, and if they are not designated at FVTPL. Interest income from these assets is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss. An impairment allowance estimated using the expected credit loss model is recognised in profit or loss for the year. All other changes in the carrying value are recognised in OCI. When the debt security is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

Property and Equipment.

Recognition and Measurement. Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment, where required.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property and equipment, and is recognized within other income/expenses in profit or loss.

Subsequent Expenditure. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of expenditure will flow to the Bank.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embedded within the part will flow to the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment.

The depreciation rates used for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings:	up to 50 years
2)	Right-of-use assets	Shorter of useful life and the term of the underlying lease
3)	Leasehold improvements:	Shorter of useful life and the term of the underlying lease
4)	Equipment:	
	a. Personal computers:	3-5 years
	b. Information systems hardware:	up to 10 years
	c. Other equipment:	up to 15 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each financial year-end and adjusted as appropriate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Accounting for leases by the Bank as a lessee. The Bank leases business premises, equipment and cars. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Bank. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is recognised at cost and depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments: fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the Bank would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment.

Right-of-use asset is measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), any initial direct costs incurred by the Bank and an estimate of restoration costs. The right-of-use assets are presented within Premises, equipment and right-of-use assets and are subject to impairment in line with the Bank’s policy as described in Note 3 Impairment of non-financial assets.

As an exception to the above, the Bank accounts for short-term leases and leases of low value assets by recognising the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term (Note 12).

The lease term also includes periods covered by an option to extend, or an option to terminate, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option, or not to exercise the termination option.

A lease that contains a purchase option is not considered a short-term lease. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets. Intangible assets comprise software, licenses and other intangible assets.

Intangible assets purchased by the Bank are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any provision for impairment, where required.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embedded in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. Subsequent costs are capitalized only when it is probable that the Bank will have future economic benefits from the assets to which the costs relate. All other costs are charged to the income statement as incurred.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of an intangible asset, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of intangible assets is up to fifteen years, except for the assets whose usage periods are contractually defined, when these assets are amortized over the contractually defined periods.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each financial year-end and adjusted as appropriate. At the end of 2023, it was estimated that investments in the previous period in the existing information system, architecture and functionality of the information system were brought to a level that is adequate for the Bank in the current period and for at least the next five years. Accordingly, starting from 1 January 2024 the Bank changed estimated useful life of intangible assets from up to ten years to up to fifteen years

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets. The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or a cash-generating unit.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Due to banks and other financial institutions. Amounts due to banks and other financial institutions are recorded when money or other assets are advanced to the Bank by the counterparty. The non-derivative liability is carried at AC.

Customer accounts. Customer accounts are non-derivative liabilities to individuals, state or corporate customers and are carried at AC.

Subordinated debt. Subordinated debt can only be paid in the event of a liquidation after the claims of other higher priority creditors have been met. Subordinated debt is carried at AC.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee Benefits. In accordance with regulatory requirements of the Republic of Serbia, the Bank is obligated to pay contributions to state social security fund, which guarantee social security insurance benefits to employees. These obligations involve the payment of contributions by the employer, in amounts computed by applying the specific, legally-prescribed rates. The Bank is also legally obligated to withhold contributions from gross salaries to employees, and on behalf of its employees, to transfer the withheld portions directly to government fund.

These taxes and contributions payable on behalf of the employee and employer are charged to staff costs in the period in which they arise.

Pursuant to the Labor Law, the Bank has an obligation to disburse an employment retirement benefit to a retiree. Long-term provisions for retirement benefits payable upon fulfilment of the prescribed conditions represent the present value of the expected future payments to employees determined by actuarial assessment using assumptions.

For determination of provisions for retirement benefits, the Bank uses data such as mortality rate tables, employee turnover and disability rates, projected annual salary growth rate of 3%, annual discount rate of 5,10%.

Provisions. Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The Bank does not perform discounting of the future cash flows expected to arise in the near term.

Financial Guarantees. Financial guarantee represents contract whereby the Bank is obligated to make the designated payment to the guarantee holder for the loss incurred due to the designated debtor's failure to make the relevant payment in timely manner in accordance with the debt instrument terms.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortized over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently measured at the higher of (i) the amount of the loss allowance for the guaranteed exposure determined based on the expected loss model and (ii) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition.

Loan commitments. The Bank issues commitments to provide loans. These commitments are irrevocable or revocable only in response to a material adverse change. Such commitments are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination; such loan commitment fees are deferred and included in the carrying value of the loan on initial recognition. At the end of each reporting period, the commitments are measured at (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition, plus (ii) the amount of the loss allowance determined based on the expected credit loss model, unless the commitment is to provide a loan at a below market interest rate, in which case the measurement is at the higher of these two amounts. The carrying amount of the loan commitments represents a liability. For contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and where the Bank cannot separately distinguish the ECL on the undrawn loan component from the loan component, the ECL on the undrawn commitment is recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined ECLs exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, they are recognised as a liability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Trade and other payables. Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty has performed its obligations under the contract and are carried at AC.

Share capital. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity.

Interest income and expense recognition. Interest income and expense are recorded for all debt instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. This method defers, as part of interest income or expense, all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Fees integral to the effective interest rate include origination fees received or paid by the entity relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial asset or issuance of a financial liability, for example fees for evaluating creditworthiness, evaluating and recording guarantees or collateral, negotiating the terms of the instrument and for processing transaction documents. Commitment fees received by the Bank to originate loans at market interest rates are integral to the effective interest rate if it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination.

The Bank does not designate loan commitments as financial liabilities at FVTPL.
For financial assets that are originated or purchased credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the expected cash flows (including the initial expected credit losses) to the fair value on initial recognition (normally represented by the purchase price). As a result, the effective interest is credit-adjusted.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for (i) financial assets that have become credit impaired (Stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their AC, net of the ECL provision, and (ii) financial assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the AC.

Fee and commission income. Fee and commission income is recognised over time on a straight line basis as the services are rendered, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Bank's performance. Such income includes recurring fees for account maintenance, account servicing fees, account subscription fees, premium service package fees, portfolio and other asset management advisory and service fees, wealth management and financial planning services, or fees for servicing loans on behalf of third parties, etc.

Other fee and commission income is recognised at a point in time when the Bank satisfies its performance obligation, usually upon execution of the underlying transaction. The amount of fee or commission received or receivable represents the transaction price for the services identified as distinct performance obligations. Such income includes fees for arranging a sale or purchase of foreign currencies on behalf of a customer, fees for processing payment transactions, fees for cash settlements, collection or cash disbursements, as well as, commissions and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the acquisition of loans, shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses.

Sales and purchases of foreign currencies and currency conversion. The Bank sells and purchases foreign currencies in the cash offices and through the bank accounts, as well as exchanges foreign currencies. The transactions are performed at the exchange rates established by the Bank, which are different from the official spot exchange rates at the particular dates. The differences between the official rates and Bank rates are recognized at a point in time when a particular performance obligation is satisfied. These amounts are disclosed under position Fee and commission income.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency translation. The functional currency of the Bank is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Bank and the Bank's presentation currency, is the national currency of the Republic of Serbia, Serbian Dinar ("RSD").

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the Bank's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the NBS at the end of the respective reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the NBS, are recognised in profit or loss for the year (as foreign exchange translation gains less losses). Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost.

Offsetting. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) the event of default and (iii) the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

Income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authority in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if the financial statements are authorised prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes other than on income are recorded within administrative and other operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

ECL measurement. Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, models and data inputs. Details of ECL measurement methodology and related updates are disclosed in Note 27. The following components have a major impact on credit loss allowance: definition of default, SICR, probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD"), and loss given default ("LGD"). The Bank regularly reviews the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience. In 2025, the Bank included effects of macroeconomic factors on the default rate and incorporated in PD model for corporate clients. Refer to Note 27 for more information about the model.

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"). In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring over the life of a financial instrument at the end of the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. Refer to Note 27 for more information regarding the assessment whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Should 10% of all loans and advances to customers classified in Stage 1 as of 31 December 2025 be measured at lifetime ECL (Stage 2), the expected credit loss allowance would be higher by RSD 28.796 thousand (31 December 2024: higher by RSD 41,598 thousand).

Business model assessment. The business model drives classification of financial assets. Management applied judgement in determining the level of aggregation and portfolios of financial instruments when performing the business model assessment. When assessing sales transactions, the Bank considers their historical frequency, timing and value, reasons for the sales and expectations about future sales activity. Sales transactions aimed at minimising potential losses due to credit deterioration are considered consistent with the "hold to collect" business model. Other sales before maturity, not related to credit risk management activities, are also consistent with the "hold to collect" business model, provided that they are infrequent or insignificant in value, both individually and in aggregate. The Bank assesses significance of sales transactions by comparing the value of the sales to the value of the portfolio subject to the business model assessment over the average life of the portfolio. In addition, sales of financial asset expected only in stress case scenario, or in response to an isolated event that is beyond the Bank's control, is not recurring and could not have been anticipated by the Bank, are regarded as incidental to the business model objective and do not impact the classification of the respective financial assets.

The "hold to collect and sell" business model means that assets are held to collect the cash flows, but selling is also integral to achieving the business model's objective, such as, managing liquidity needs, achieving a particular yield, or matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that fund those assets.

The residual category includes those portfolios of financial assets, which are managed with the objective of realising cash flows primarily through sale, such as where a pattern of trading exists. Collecting contractual cash flow is often incidental for this business model.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assessment whether cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Determining whether a financial asset's cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest required judgement. The Bank identified and considered contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The SPPI criterion is met if a loan allows early settlement and the prepayment amount substantially represents principal and accrued interest, plus a reasonable additional compensation for the early termination of the contract. The asset's principal is the fair value at initial recognition less subsequent principal repayments, i.e. instalments net of interest determined using the effective interest method. As an exception to this principle, the standard also allows instruments with prepayment features that meet the following condition to meet SPPI: (i) the asset is originated at a premium or discount, (ii) the prepayment amount represents contractual par amount and accrued interest and a reasonable additional compensation for the early termination of the contract, and (ii) the fair value of the prepayment feature is immaterial at initial recognition.

The Bank's loans include cross-selling clauses that represent a reduction in the interest rate upon the customer entering into other contracts with the Bank or achieving certain criteria, such as maintaining a minimum turnover on current bank accounts held with the Bank. The cash flows are SPPI if such clauses merely reduce the Bank's overall profit margin on the instrument and there are no other features inconsistent with a basic credit arrangement.

The Bank considered examples in the standard and concluded that features that arise solely from legislation and that are not part of the contract, that is, if legislation changed, the features would no longer apply, are not relevant for assessing whether cash flows are SPPI.

The Bank's loan agreements allow adjusting interest rates in response to certain macro-economic or regulatory changes. Management applied judgement and assessed that competition in the banking sector and the practical ability of the borrowers to refinance the loans would prevent it from resetting the interest rates at an above-market level and hence cash flows were assessed as being SPPI.

Determining the Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The fair value of financial instruments is considered as price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In determining fair value the Bank, in accordance with IFRS 13, specifies: (i) the exact asset or liability that is the subject of valuation, (ii) market in which the usual transaction takes place, and (iii) appropriate valuation technique. The Bank classifies financial assets as assets subsequently measured: (i) at amortized cost, (ii) at fair value through profit and loss, and (iii) at fair value through other comprehensive income. Debt securities issued by the Republic of Serbia, which the Bank has in its portfolio, are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of financial instruments traded on an active market at the reporting date are based on the quoted market bid and ask prices. The fair value calculation is based primarily on external source data published by National bank of Serbia or data from listing of dealers for the same government bonds.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Valuation of right of use assets and leasing liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16. IFRS 16 introduces a lease recognition model in the balance sheet for leasing users. The lessee recognizes the right of use asset and the corresponding lease liability in the balance sheet. There are exceptions to this principle, which can be applied to short-term and low-value leases. The estimates used by the Bank to measure financial leasing liabilities and right of use assets relate primarily to: (i) Classification of contracts as subject to IFRS 16, (ii) Determination of the lease term i.e. the length of contracts that are subject to IFRS 16), (iii) Determination of depreciation rates, and (iv) Determining the interest rates that will be applied to discount future cash flows. At the moment of initial recognition of leases, the Bank uses a model which in accordance with IFRS 16 requirements. The lessee recognizes the right of use asset, which represents it’s right to use the underlying property, and the lease liability, which represents its lease payment obligation. For each lease agreement, it is assessed whether it contains a lease, ie. whether the contract bears the right to control the use of the identified property in the contracted period in exchange for compensation. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at the leasing contract inception date, discounted using the interest rate implied in the lease or, if the rate cannot be easily determined, the incremental borrowing rate.

Provisions for litigation. The Bank, as well as other economic entities, participates in disputes arising from the ordinary course of busine]ss, which relate to economic, contractual and labour issues. When making provisions, the Bank assesses the probability of any negative outcomes in these disputes, as well as the extent of probable and reasonable estimated losses, and for those with a probable negative outcome, makes provisions in the amount of the client's request as per lawsuit increased for default interest, attorney's fees and court costs. The outcome of disputes is assessed based on a careful analysis of all facts in a particular dispute, based on the opinion of the legal department, current case law, the opinion of external legal advisers, and depending on whether the obligation arises from past events, whether the Bank is likely to be in the obligation to pay and whether the amount of payment can be reliably estimated.

5. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following IFRS and amendments to IFRS which have been adopted by the Bank as of 1 January 2025:

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments)

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity’s objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. The newly adopted amendments to IFRS did not have a material impact on the Bank’s accounting policies.

6. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments)

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption of amendments related to the classification of financial assets and the related disclosures is permitted, with the option to apply the other amendments at a later date. The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the ‘settlement date’, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, expired, or otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise liabilities settled via electronic payment systems before the settlement date, subject to specific conditions. They also provide guidance on assessing the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social, and governance (ESG)-linked features or other similar contingent features. Additionally, they clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments and require additional disclosures under IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contingent event references (including ESG-linked) and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The effects of this standard are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments)

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. The amendments include clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements, permitting hedge accounting if contracts in scope of the amendments are used as hedging instruments, and introduce new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the impact of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. The clarifications regarding the 'own-use' requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. The effects of this standard are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

The IASB’s annual improvements process deals with non-urgent, but necessary, clarifications and amendments to IFRS. In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11, includes amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7. These amendments aim to clarify wording, correct minor unintended consequences, oversights, or conflicts between requirements in the standards. The effects of these clarifications and amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss. It requires an entity to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of the five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. These categories are complemented by the requirements to present subtotals and totals for ‘operating profit or loss’, ‘profit or loss before financing and income taxes’ and ‘profit or loss’. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards. IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. Retrospective application is required in both annual and interim financial statements. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU. In the following reporting periods, Management will analyse the requirements of this newly issued standard and assess its impact.

6 NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (including amendments)

IFRS 19 permits subsidiaries without public accountability to use reduced disclosure requirements if their parent company (either ultimate or intermediate) prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS accounting standards. These subsidiaries must still apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. The amendments issued in August 2025 reduce the disclosure requirements of new IFRS accounting standards, which had been included in full when IFRS 19 was first issued. IFRS 19 (including the amendments) is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted. The standard (including the amendments) has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The effects of this standard are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments)

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate. If an entity's functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparatives at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position. An entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, to the foreign operation's comparative figures. The amendments also introduce certain additional disclosure requirements. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. The effects of this standard are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements

- Amendment in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015 the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. The effects of this standard are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements

The Bank's management has chosen not to adopt these new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations before they become effective. Management anticipates that the adoption of these new standards, changes to existing standards and new interpretations will not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements in the period of initial application.

7. CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
In dinars		
Cash on hand	20,556	5,236
Current (gyro) account	247,403	342,604
Balances with NBS other than current (gyro) account and mandatory reserves	1,365,245	300,114
Balance with other bank for business card settlement	-	-
In foreign currency		
Cash on hand	10,940	16,165
Mandatory cash balances with NBS	198,458	198,083
Total cash and balances with the central bank	1,842,603	862,202

An overview of the cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows is given in the following table:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
In dinars		
Cash on hand	20,556	5,236
Current (gyro) account	247,403	342,604
Balances with NBS other than current (gyro) account and mandatory reserves	1,365,000	300,000
Balance with other bank for business card settlement	-	-
In foreign currency		
Cash on hand	10,940	16,165
Current accounts held with foreign banks	130,434	440,624
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,774,333	1,174,631

The table below discloses the credit quality of cash and balances with the central bank based on credit risk grades at 31 December 2025. Refer to Note 27 for the description of the Bank's credit risk grading system.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Balances with the NBS, including mandatory reserves
Excellent	1,811,107
Total cash and balances with the central bank	1,811,107

7. CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK (continued)

The credit quality of cash and balances with the central bank at 31 December 2024, was as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Balances with the NBS, including mandatory reserves
Excellent	840,801
Total cash and balances with the central bank	840,801

For the purpose of ECL measurement cash and cash equivalents balances are included in Stage 1. The ECL for these balances represents an insignificant amount, therefore the Bank did not recognise any credit loss allowance for cash and cash equivalents. Refer to Note 27 for the ECL measurement approach.

The gyro account balance includes the RSD required reserves, which represent the minimum amount of RSD reserves allocated in accordance with the Decision on Banks’ Required Reserves with the National Bank of Serbia. The required RSD reserves in 2025 were calculated based on the average daily carrying amount of RSD deposits, loans, securities and other RSD liabilities during a single calendar month, using a rate of 2% for deposits with maturity over 2 years and 7% for deposits with maturity up to 2 years. The reserve is thereafter held on the Bank's gyro account. During 2025 NBS paid interest on the balance of the Bank's mandatory RSD reserve at the annual interest rate of 0.75%.

The required foreign currency reserve with the National Bank of Serbia represent the minimum foreign currency reserve amount allocated in accordance with the Decision on Mandatory Reserves Held with the NBS. In accordance with the said Decision, the mandatory foreign currency reserves are calculated based on the average daily carrying amount of foreign currency deposits, loans and other foreign currency liabilities or those in RSD with a currency clause index (EUR to RSD) during a single calendar month. In 2025, the reserve requirement rates were 23% on foreign currency deposits up to 2 years and 16% on foreign currency deposits with maturity over 2 years. The rate applied to the portion of the foreign currency reserve comprised of RSD liabilities with a currency clause index was 100%.

The Bank is under obligation to maintain the average daily balance of the allocated foreign currency reserve in the amount of the calculated foreign currency mandatory reserve on the foreign currency accounts held with NBS. Foreign currency mandatory reserve is non interest bearing.

8. SECURITIES

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Debt securities at FVOCI	1,739,751	1,754,311
Total investments in debt securities	1,739,751	1,754,311

Investments in debt securities at FVOCI

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at FVOCI at 31 December 2025, for which an ECL allowance is recognised, based on credit risk grades. Refer to Note 27 for the description of credit risk grading system and the approach to ECL measurement.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Serbian government bonds - Excellent	1,738,930	-	-	-	1,738,930
Total AC gross carrying amount	1,738,930	-	-	-	1,738,930
Less credit loss allowance	(1,956)	-	-	-	(1,956)
Fair value adjustment from AC to FV	2,778	-	-	-	2,778
Carrying value (fair value)	1,739,751	-	-	-	1,739,751
Total investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI (fair value)	1,739,751	-	-	-	1,739,751

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at FVOCI at 31 December 2024.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Serbian government bonds - Excellent	1,743,736	-	-	-	1,743,736
Total AC gross carrying amount	1,743,736	-	-	-	1,743,736
Less credit loss allowance	(3,051)	-	-	-	(3,051)
Fair value adjustment from AC to FV	13,627	-	-	-	13,627
Carrying value (fair value)	1,754,311	-	-	-	1,754,311
Total investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI (fair value)	1,754,311	-	-	-	1,754,311

8. SECURITIES (continued)

The debt securities at FVOCI are not collateralised. At 31 December 2025 debt securities at FVOCI have not been pledged to third parties as collateral with respect to term placements of other banks and other borrowed funds.

Movements in the credit loss allowance and in the gross amortised cost amount of Serbian government bonds at FVOCI were as follows.

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total
Serbian government bonds								
At 31 December 2024	(3,051)	-	-	(3,051)	1,754,311	-	-	1,754,311
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
New originated or purchased	(89)	-	-	(89)	61.386	-	-	61.386
Derecognised during the period	1.184	-	-	1.184	(75.947)	-	-	(75.947)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	1.095	-	-	1.095	(14.560)	-	-	(14.560)
At 31 December 2025	(1.956)	-	-	(1.956)	1.739.751	-	-	1.739.751
Serbian government bonds								
At 31 December 2023	(3,153)	-	-	(3,153)	1,710,214	-	-	1,710,214
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
New originated or purchased	(230)	-	-	(230)	121,072	-	-	121,072
Derecognised during the period	331	-	-	331	(76,975)	-	-	(76,975)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	101			101	44,097			44,097
At 31 December 2024	(3,051)	-	-	(3,051)	1,754,311	-	-	1,754,311

9. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks	130,434	440,624
Placements with other banks	300,300	387,648
Placement/deposits with other financial institutions	5,126	5,007
Less: Credit loss allowance	(48)	(69)
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	435,812	833,210

The Bank considers correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks as well as placements with other banks with original maturities of less than three months as equivalent to the category cash and cash equivalents and for the purpose of ECL measurement cash and cash equivalents balances are included in Stage 1. Refer to Note 27 for the ECL measurement approach.

The following table contains an analysis of loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions balances by credit quality at 31 December 2025 based on credit risk grades and discloses due from other banks balances by three stages for the purpose of ECL measurement. Refer to Note 27 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Bank and the approach to ECL measurement, including the definition of default and SICR as applicable to due from other financial institutions balances. The carrying amount of loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions balances at 31 December 2025 below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks					
- Excellent	130,434	-	-	-	130,434
- Default	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	130,434	-	-	-	130,434
Credit loss allowance	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Carrying amount	130,431	-	-	-	130,431
Placements with other banks					
Excellent	300,300	-	-	-	300,300
Gross carrying amount	300,300	-	-	-	300,300
Credit loss allowance	(44)	-	-	-	(44)
Carrying amount	300,256	-	-	-	300,256
Placements with other financial institutions					
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-
Good	5,126	-	-	-	5,126
Gross carrying amount	5,126	-	-	-	5,126
Credit loss allowance	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Carrying amount	5,125	-	-	-	5,125
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations (gross carrying amount)	435,860	-	-	-	435,860
Credit loss allowance	(48)	-	-	-	(48)
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations (carrying amount)	435,812	-	-	-	435,812

9. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (continued)

The following table contains an analysis of due from other banks balances by credit quality at 31 December 2024 based on credit risk grades and discloses due from other banks balances by three stages for the purpose of ECL measurements:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks					
- Excellent	440,624	-	-	-	440,624
- Default	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	440,624	-	-	-	440,624
Credit loss allowance	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Carrying amount	440,615	-	-	-	440,615
Placements with other banks					
Excellent	387,648	-	-	-	387,648
Gross carrying amount	387,648	-	-	-	387,648
Credit loss allowance	(59)	-	-	-	(59)
Carrying amount	387,589	-	-	-	387,589
Placements with other financial institutions					
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-
Good	5,007	-	-	-	5,007
Gross carrying amount	5,007	-	-	-	5,007
Credit loss allowance	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Carrying amount	5,006	-	-	-	5,006
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations (gross carrying amount)	833,279	-	-	-	833,279
Credit loss allowance	(69)	-	-	-	(69)
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations (carrying amount)	833,210	-	-	-	833,210

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, due from other banks balances are not collateralised.

The credit loss allowance for due from other banks recognised in 2025 is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period;
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

9. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (continued)

The following table explains the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount due from other banks between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions At 31 December 2024	(69)	-	-	(69)	833,275	4	-	833,279
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
New originated or purchased	(3,467)	-	-	(3,467)	24,380,269	-	-	24,380,269
Derecognised during the period	3,488	-	-	3,488	(24,777,684)	(4)	-	(24,777,688)
Changes risk parameters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	21	-	-	21	(397,415)	(4)	-	(397,419)
At 31 December 2025	(48)	-	-	(48)	435,860	-	-	435,860
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions At 31 December 2023	(77)	-	(2,048)	(2,125)	1,055,241	-	2,048	1,057,289
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
New originated or purchased	(312)	-	(90)	(402)	5,558,127	4	90	5,558,221
Derecognised during the period	295	-	2,138	2,433	(5,780,093)	-	(2,138)	(5,782,231)
Changes risk parameters	25	-	-	25	-		-	-
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	8	-	2,048	2,056	(221,966)	4	(2,048)	(224,010)
At 31 December 2024	(69)	-	-	(69)	833,275	4	-	833,279

10. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers at AC	3,929,742	1,984,216
Less credit loss allowance	(21,066)	(81,494)
Total carrying amount of loans and advances to customers at AC	3,908,676	1,902,722

The Bank does not hold a portfolio of loans and advances to customers that do not meet the SPPI requirement for AC classification under IFRS 9. As a result, all loans and advances were classified as at AC from the date of initial recognition. The carrying amount presented in the balance sheet best represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk arising from loans and advances to customers.Gross carrying amount and credit loss allowance amount for loans and advances to customers at AC by classes at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are disclosed in the table below:

	31-Dec-25			31-Dec-24		
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Carrying amount
Loans to corporate customers						
Standard lending	3,929,742	(21,066)	3,908,676	1,984,216	(81,494)	1,902,722
Total loans and advances to customers at AC	3,929,742	(21,066)	3,908,676	1,984,216	(81,494)	1,902,722

Standard lending relates to loans issued to commercial entities under the standard terms, mainly for working capital financing.

The following table discloses the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount for loans and advances to customers carried at amortised cost between the beginning and the end of the reporting period and comparative periods:

10 LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Credit loss allowance Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total	Gross carrying amount Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total
Standard lending								
At 31 December 2024	(489)	(11,793)	(69,212)	(81,494)	1,551,795	346,916	85,505	1,984,216
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New originated or purchased	(19,060,28)	(36,29)	(19,76)	(19,116,33)	3,362,255,11	1,528,19	52,75	3,363,836
Derecognised during the period	2,886,45	1,234,70	69,286,79	73,407,94	(1,252,564,30)	(80,192,22)	(85,554,16)	(1,418,311)
Changes in risk parameters	3,789,56	2,403,92	(57,12)	6,136,35	-	-	-	-
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(12,384)	3,602	69,210	60,428	2,109,691	(78,664)	(85,501)	1,945,525
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modification of contractual cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	(12,873)	(8,190)	(2)	(21,066)	3,661,486	268,252	4	3,929,742

10. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total
Standard lending								
At 31 December 2023	(8,849)	(2,227)	(275)	(11,350)	1,773,636	211,384	16,680	2,001,700
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	5,247	(5,247)	-	-	(115,552)	115,552	-	-
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New originated or purchased	(14,682)	(17,592)	(15,159)	(47,433)	1,801,232	390,401	68,922	2,260,554
Derecognised during the period	10,015	11,177	9	21,201	(1,907,520)	(370,421)	(96)	(2,278,038)
Changes in risk parameters	7,780	2,097	(53,788)	(43,911)	-	-	-	-
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	8,360	(9,566)	(68,937)	(70,143)	(221,841)	135,532	68,825	(17,484)
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modification of contractual cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	(489)	(11,793)	(69,212)	(81,494)	1,551,795	346,916	85,505	1,984,216

10. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

The credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customers recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, details of ECL measurement are provided in Note 27. Below main movements in the table are described:

- Transfers between Stage 1, 2 and 3 due to balances experiencing significant increases of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period.

The following table contains analysis of the credit risk exposure of loans and advances to customers measured at AC and for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The carrying amount of loans and advances to customers below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these loans.

The credit quality of loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2025:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Standard lending					
- Excellent	36,406	-	-	-	36,406
- Good	3,296,632	-	-	-	3,296,632
- Satisfactory	58,635	79,234	-	-	137,869
- Special monitoring	458,832	-	-	-	458,832
- Default	-	-	4	-	4
Gross carrying amount	3,850,504	79,234	4	-	3,929,742
Credit loss allowance	(19,233)	(1,830)	(2)	-	(21,066)
Carrying amount	3,831,271	77,403	2	-	3,908,676

The credit quality of loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2024:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Standard lending					
Excellent	490,587	-	-	-	490,587
Good	699,965	23,802	-	-	723,767
Satisfactory	92,640	134,096	-	-	226,735
Special monitoring	457,622	-	-	-	457,622
Default	-	-	85,505	-	85,505
Gross carrying amount	1,740,814	157,898	85,505	-	1,984,216
Credit loss allowance	(6,849)	(5,433)	(69,212)	-	(81,494)
Carrying amount	1,733,964	152,465	16,293	-	1,902,722

For description of the credit risk grading used in the tables above refer to Note 27.

10. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio are as follows:

	2025		2024	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	457,210	11.7%	456,010	23.97%
Mining, manufacturing, water supply	283,927	7.26%	315,007	16.56%
Construction	536,061	13.71%	212,541	11.17%
Wholesale and retail trade	823,649	21.07%	162,490	8.54%
Transportation and storage	1,635,366	41.84%	519,268	27.29%
Real estate	172,463	4.41%	221,102	11.62%
Other	-	-	16,304	0.86%
Total loans and advances to customers carried at AC	3,908,676	100.00%	1,902,722	100.00%

The Bank's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Bank since the prior period. Description of collateral held for loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2025:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Standard lending	Total
Loans collateralised by other parties, including credit insurance	-	-
Loans collateralised by:		
residential real estate	11,054	11,054
other real estate	589,956	589,956
cash deposits	-	-
other assets	186,000	186,000
Total	787,010	787,010
Unsecured exposures	3,121,666	3,121,666
Total carrying value loans and advances to customers at AC	3,908,676	3,908,676

Information about collateral for loans to corporate customers is as follows at 31 December 2024:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Standard lending	Total
Loans collateralised by other parties, including credit insurance	-	-
Loans collateralised by:		
residential real estate	33,520	33,520
other real estate	537,706	537,706
cash deposits	-	-
other assets	109,785	109,785
Total	681,011	681,011
Unsecured exposures	1,221,711	1,221,711
Total carrying value loans and advances to customers at AC	1,902,722	1,902,722

Other assets mainly refer to guarantees, and partly also to equipment. The disclosure above represents the lower of the carrying value of the loan or collateral taken; the remaining part is disclosed within the unsecured exposures. The carrying value of loans was allocated based on liquidity of the assets taken as collateral.

10. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

The Bank obtains collateral valuation at the time of granting loans and generally updates it every one to three years, depending on the significance of the loan exposure. The values of collateral considered in this disclosure are after a valuation haircut of up to 50% applied to consider liquidity and quality of the pledged assets.

The outstanding contractual amounts of loans and advances to customers written off that are still subject to enforcement activity was as follows at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans to corporate customers		
Standard lending	237,781	147,799
Total	237,781	147,799

The Bank's policy is to complete legal enforcement steps that were initiated even though the loans were written off.

Refer to Note 32 for the estimated fair value of each class of loans and advances to customers. Interest rate analysis of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 27.

11. OTHER ASSETS

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Other financial assets at AC	1,072	2,276
Less credit loss allowance	(27)	(2,147)
Total carrying amount of other financial assets	1,045	129
Other non-financial assets	12,165	10,480
Less allowance	(1,030)	(1,030)
Total carrying amount of other non-financial assets	11,135	9,450
Total other assets	12,179	9,579

11. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of other financial assets at AC. The carrying amount of other financial assets at AC at 31 December 2025 below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Other financial assets					
Excellent	75	-	-	-	75
Good	476	-	-	-	476
Satisfactory	34	242	-	-	276
Special monitoring	85	-	-	-	85
Default	116	-	44	-	160
Gross carrying amount	786	242	44	-	1,072
Credit loss allowance	-	-	(26)	-	(26)
Carrying amount	786	242	18	-	1,046

Other financial assets relate mainly to fee receivables from banking transactions, as well as from advisory services, thus are not secured by any kind of collateral.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	31-Dec-25 Gross carrying amount	31-Dec-25 Allowance / Accumulated depreciation	31-Dec-25 Carrying amount	31-Dec-24 Gross carrying amount	31-Dec-24 Allowance / Accumulated depreciation	31-Dec-24 Carrying amount
Non-financial assets						
Prepayments for goods and services	10,338	-	10,338	8,639	-	8,639
Inventories	1,030	(1,030)	(0)	1,030	(1,030)	-
Other assets	797	-	797	811	-	811
Total other non-financial assets	12,165	(1,030)	11,135	10,480	(1,030)	9,450

11. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

Movements in the credit loss allowance and in the gross amortised cost amount of other financial assets were as follows.

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
Other financial assets								
At 31 December 2024	68	(6)	(2,209)	(2,147)	113	(19)	2,182	2,276
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New originated or purchased	-	(1)	(219)	(220)	997	243	253	1,494
Derecognised during the period	-	-	2,343	2,343	(325)	(1)	(2,372)	(2,698)
(Increase) / decrease due to change of risk	-	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period								
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:	-	(1)	2,120	2,119	673	242	(2,119)	(1,204)
Write-offs								
At 31 December 2025	68	(7)	(89)	(27)	786	223	63	1,072

11. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
Other financial assets								
At 31 December 2023	25	(15)	(265)	(255)	389	12	979	1,380
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	43	9	(52)	(1)	-	(19)	19	-
New originated or purchased	-	-	(2,457)	(2,457)	436	62	2,477	2,976
Derecognised during the period	1	-	557	558	(713)	(74)	(1,612)	(2,399)
(Increase) / decrease due to change of risk	-	-	8	8				-
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	44	9	(1,944)	(1,892)	(277)	(31)	885	577
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	319
At 31 December 2024	68	(6)	(2,209)	(2,147)	113	(19)	2,182	2,276

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Premises	Office and computer equipment	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total premises, equipment and right-of-use assets
Cost at 1 January 2024	74,551	172,101	-	262,415	509,067
Accumulated depreciation	(74,551)	(133,738)	-	(132,793)	(341,081)
Carrying amount at 1 January 2024	-	38,363	-	129,622	167,986
Additions	-	2,361	11,101	11,355	24,817
Transfers	-	-	(10,817))	-	(10,817)
Disposals - cost	-	(7,977)	-	(134,108)	(142,085)
Disposals - acc. depreciation	-	7,977	-	133,980	141,957
Depreciation charge	-	(,9,252)	-	(27,651)	(36,903)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	-	31,473	284	113,198	144,954
Cost at 31 December 2024	74,551	166,485	284	139,662	380,982
Accumulated depreciation	(74,551)	(135,012)	-	(26,464)	(236,028)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	-	31,473	284	113,198	144,954
Additions	-	4,243	1,555	2,828	8,626
Transfers	-	-	(284)	-	(234)
Disposals - cost	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals - acc. depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	(9,806)	-	(29,173)	(38,979)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	-	25,909	1,555	86,853	114,317
Cost at 31 December 2025	74,551	170,728	1,555	142,490	389,324
Accumulated depreciation	(74,551)	(144,819)	-	(55,637)	(275,007)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	-	25,909	1,555	86,853	114,317

The Bank leases business premises and vehicles with contracts made for fixed period of lease. Leases of premises and long-term leases of vehicles are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. Interest expense on lease liabilities was RSD 3.362 thousand (2024: RSD 3,830 thousand).
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low value assets are included in other expenses (Note 24).

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Software	Licences	Construction in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2024	329,657	35,317	885	365,859
Accumulated depreciation	(276,942)	(28,506)	-	(305,448)
Carrying amount at 1 January 2024	52,715	6,811	885	60,412
Additions	-	-	1,349	1,349
Transfers	2,783	7,040	(1,954)	7,869
Depreciation charge	(7,807)	(2,429)	-	(10,236)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	47,690	11,422	280	59,393
Cost at 31 December 2024	332,440	42,357	280	375,077
Accumulated depreciation	(284,750)	(30,935)	-	(315,684)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	47,690	11,422	280	59,393
Additions	4,828	2,373	9,703	16,904
Transfers	-	-	(491)	(491)
Depreciation charge	(8,313)	(3,391)	-	(11,704)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	44,206	10,404	9,492	64,102
Cost at 31 December 2025	337,268	44,730	9,492	391,490
Accumulated depreciation	(293,062)	(34,326)	-	(327,388)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	44,206	10,404	9,492	64,102

14. DEPOSITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES TO BANKS, OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CENTRAL BANK

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Current accounts of other financial institutions	117,296	129,386
Term deposits of other financial institutions	33,761	39,684
Total deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions and central bank	151,057	169,071

Deposits and other financial liabilities to banks, other financial organizations and the central bank are with the following currency structure:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Current accounts of other financial institutions	117,296	129,387
in local currency	-	-
in foreign currency	117,296	129,387
Term deposits of other financial institutions in local currency	33,761	39,684
in local currency	10,976	27,983
in foreign currency	22,785	11,701
Total deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions and central bank	151,057	169,071

15. DEPOSITS AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO CUSTOMERS

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
State and public organisations	-	2,750
Current accounts	-	2,750
Term deposits	-	-
Other legal entities	2,154,884	2,180,828
Current accounts	1,281,850	1,544,293
Term deposits	873,034	636,535
Individuals	654,585	848,937
Current accounts	41,084	199,360
Term deposits	613,502	649,578
Total deposits and other liabilities to customers	2,809,469	3,032,516

Short-term deposit are term deposits denominated in RSD and foreign currency with maturity up to 12 months. These deposits have interest rates ranging from 1.10% - 3,3% per annum (on foreign currency deposits) or from 0,30% to 4,5% (on RSD deposits).

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Local currency	1,282,573	1,375,690
Current accounts	1,112,573	1,200,378
Short-term	170,000	175,000
Long-term	-	312
Foreign currency	1,526,896	1,656,826
Current accounts	210,360	546,025
Short-term	1,131,230	925,858
Long-term	185,306	184,943
Total customer accounts	2,809,469	3,032,516

15. DEPOSITS AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

	2025		2024	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	181,439	6.46%	168,943	5.57%
Mining, manufacturing, water supply	162,970	5.80%	142,293	4.69%
Electricity supply	-	-	-	-
Construction	66,193	2.36%	244,956	8.08%
Wholesale and retail trade	636,727	22.66%	522,852	17.24%
Transportation and storage	861,825	30.68%	580,206	19.13%
Real estate	167,225	5.95%	355,822	11.73%
Retail	691,722	24.62%	971,525	32.04%
Foreign legal entities (except banks)	19,651	0.70%	18,478	0.61%
Other	21,718	0.77%	27,441	0.90%
Total customer accounts	2,809,469	100.00%	3,032,516	100.00%

16. PROVISIONS

Provision for liabilities and charges comprise the following

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Provisions for retirement benefits	2,220	6,820
Provisions for jubilee awards	1079	-
Provisions for accrued employees' annual leave	5,055	5,370
Provisions for losses on off-balance sheet assets	6,348	7,348
Provisions for litigations	-	28,102
Total provisions for liabilities and charges	14,702	47,640

The Bank made provisions for potential losses from legal litigations. Inmanagement's opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss beyond the accrued amounts.

Movements in provisions for liabilities and charges are as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Off-balance sheet exposures	Retirement benefits	Jubilee awards	Employees' annual leave	Litigations	Total Provisions for Liabilities and Charges
1 January 2024	29,425	5,951	-	4,892	25,385	65,653
New production	3,059	-	-	-	2,717	5,776
Derecognition	(27,519)	-	-	-	-	(27,519)
Increase/(decrease) - change in risk	2,382	-	-	-	-	2,382
Other movements	-	869	-	478	-	1,347
31 December 2024	7,347	6,820	-	5,370	28,102	47,639
New production	2,428	-	-	-	-	2,428
Derecognition	(668)	(623)	-	-	(28,102)	(29,393)
Increase/(decrease) - change in risk	(2,759)	-	-	-	-	(2,759)
Other movements	-	(3,977)	1,079	(315)	-	(3,213)
31 December 2025	6.349	2.220	1.079	5.055	-	14.702

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities comprise the following:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Suppliers	3,556	446
Advances received	-	-
Liabilities for taxes and contributions	226	128
Accrued operating expenses	12,754	13,437
Accrued CAPEX	263	340
Deferred fee income	8,298	7,896
Lease liabilities	89,617	114,740
Other liabilities	3,122	16,535
Total	117,836	153,522

Liabilities in relation to long-term leases of real estate and vehicles recognized in accordance with IFRS 16 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	2025		2024	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Present value	Contracted undiscounted cash flows	Present value	Contracted undiscounted cash flows
Future minimum lease payments				
Within 1 year	-	-	-	-
After one year but not more than five years	89,618	93,931	114,740	122,222
More than five years	-	-	-	-
Total	89,618	93,931	114,740	122,222

Movements in liabilities related to leases under IFRS 16 are presented in the following table:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Opening balance	114,740	114,740
Increase during the year	3,008	12,266
Decrease during the year	-	(911)
Payments	(31,532)	(29,969)
Interest	3,185	3,830
Changes in liabilities - FX	217	(160)
At 31 December	89,618	114,740

18. CAPITAL

In thousands of Serbian Dinars except for number of shares	Number of outstanding shares (in thousands)	Ordinary shares nominal value
At 1 January 2024	4,806	4,806,296
New shares issued	-	-
At 31 December 2024	4,806	4,806,296
New shares issued	2,928	2,928,250
At 31 December 2025	7,734	7,734,546

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 7,734 thousand shares (2024: 4,806 thousand shares), with a par value of RSD 1,000 per share (2024: RSD 1,000 per share). All issued ordinary shares are fully paid.

At 31 December 2025, there were no treasury shares of the Bank in the balance sheet (2024: none).

The Bank is obliged to harmonize the size and structure of its operations and risk exposure with the main indicators of bank performance prescribed by the Law on Banks and relevant decisions of the National Bank of Serbia adopted on the basis of the aforementioned Law.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank is in compliance with all main indicators as per regulation.

Main business indicators	As per regulation	Actual unaudited 31 Dec 2025	Actual unaudited 31 Dec 2024
Capital	Minimum EUR 10 million	EUR 42 million	EUR 18 million
Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	Minimum 6.66%	95.16%	62.95%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	Minimum 8.90%	95.16%	62.95%
Total capital adequacy ratio	Minimum 11.86%	95.16%	62.95%
Bank’s investments	Maximum 60%	2.31%	6.98%
Sum of large exposures	Maximum 400%	60.47%	53.95%
Liquidity ratio	Minimum 0.8	4,73%	3.93%
Narrow liquidity ratio	Minimum 0.5	4.26%	3.37%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	Minimum 100%	154%	239%
Foreign currency risk ratio	Maximum 20%	0.71%	0.53%
Exposure to a single person or to a group of related persons	Maximum 25%	20.28%	18.48%
Bank’s investment in a non-financial sector entity	Maximum 10%	0.00%	0.00%

19. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using EIR method		
Interest income from RSD assets		
Loans to customers	157.756	143.113
Loans to banks and other financial institutions	134.738	42.415
Securities at FVOCI	79.590	79.715
Total interest income from RSD assets	372.084	265.243
Interest income from foreign currency assets		
Deposits in banks	1.552	12.157
Other deposits	108	178
Total interest income from foreign currency assets	1.660	12.335
Total interest income calculated using EIR method	373.744	277.578
Interest expense		
Interest expense from RSD liabilities		
Deposits from customers	22.037	21,033
Total interest expense from RSD assets	22.037	21,033
Interest expense from foreign currency liabilities		
Deposits from customers	30.711	37.849
Lease liabilities	3.362	3.830
Total interest expense from foreign currency assets	34.073	41.679
Total interest expense	56.110	62.712
Net interest income	317.634	214.866

19. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE (continued)

Interest income and expense per sector structure are as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using EIR method		
Interest income from RSD assets		
Loans to customers	157,962	143,113
Other financial institutions	53	315
Natural persons	-	2
Construction	18,452	21,565
Real estate	12,958	12,525
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28,455	35,054
Mining, manufacturing, water supply	17,578	25,825
Transport and warehouse	62,318	37,807
Wholesale and retail	13,079	10,013
Other	5,069	8
Loans to banks and other financial institutions	134,532	42,415
Banks	5,213	3,196
Central bank	129,319	39,219
Securities at FVOCI	79,590	79,715
Government	79,590	79,715
Total interest income from RSD assets	372,084	265,243
Interest income from foreign currency assets		
Loans to banks and other financial institutions	1,552	12,157
Banks	1,552	12,157
Central bank	-	-
Other deposits	108	178
Financial institutions	108	178
Total interest income from foreign currency assets	1,660	12,335
Total interest income calculated using EIR method	373,744	277,578

Interest expense

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Interest expense from RSD liabilities		
Deposits from customers	22,037	21,033
- Financial institutions	3,144	5,992
- Individuals	1	2
- Transport and logistics	2,055	2,945
- Banks	102	31
- Wholesale and retail	16,735	12,063
- Real estate	-	-
Total interest expense from RSD assets	22,037	21,033
Interest expense from foreign currency liabilities		
Deposits from customers	30,711	37,848
- Banks	628	-
- Central bank	7,222	4,107
- Individuals	18,934	23,322
- Construction	-	7,878
Wholesale and retail	3,927	2,542
- Lease liabilities	3,362	3,830
- Construction	-	-
- Real estate	3,362	3,830
Total Interest expense from foreign currency liabilities	34,073	41,679
Total interest expense	56,110	62,712
Net interest income	317,634	214,866

20. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Fee and commission income		
- Domestic payment transactions	17,502	17,938
- International payment transactions	539	279
- FX transactions	12,090	6,836
- Other	567	689
Total fee and commission income from contracts with customers	30,697	25,742
- Financial guarantees issued	31,724	35,501
Total fee and commission income from activities out of the scope of IFRS 15	31,724	35,501
Total fee and commission income	62,421	61,243
Fee and commission expense		
- Domestic payment transactions	2,391	1,777
- International payment transactions	5,400	5,309
- FX transactions	406	1,644
- Other	191	189
Total fee and commission expense	8,388	8,918
Net fee and commission income	54,033	52,325

21. NET LOSS ON IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT MEASURED AT FVTPL

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Net ECL expenses on financial assets at AC	8,675	70,389
Net expense from increase of ECL on off-balance sheet items	(1,000)	(22,075)
Net expense (income) from increase/reversal of ECL on financial assets at FVOCI	(1,095)	(101)
Net expenseon writte-offs	(277)	(1,920)
Net loss on impairment of financial assets not measured at FVTPL	6,303	46,292

22. SALARIES, SALARY COMPENSATIONS AND OTHER PERSONNEL EXPENSES

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Net salaries	186,772	175,091
Contributions on salaries	25,256	23,681
The cost of compensation for members of the BoD	6,288	5,020
(Income) / expenses from (cancellation) / additional provisions for annual leave and pension (IAS 19)	(4,292)	1,654
Other personnel expenses	8,898	6,466
(Income)/expenses from (cancellation)/(additional provisions for jubilee awards	1,079	-
Total salaries, salary compensations and other personnel expenses	224,000	211,912

23. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Depreciation of Premises and Equipment (Note 12)	9,806	9,251
Depreciation of right of use assets (Note 12)	11,704	10,237
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 13)	29,173	27,651
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	50,683	47,140

24. OTHER EXPENSES

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Facility expenses	22,761	20,812
Information systems expenses	60,569	53,864
Professional services	29,304	18,256
Marketing	3,413	2,519
Deposit insurance agency	2,349	2,476
Insurance expenses	5,945	6,815
Short-term lease expense	-	3,225
Business trips	3,296	3,713
Memberships	2,282	2,140
Administrative taxes	1,547	1,641
Provisions for litigations (Note 16)	1,184	2,718
Other	15,275	13,190
Total other expenses	147,926	131,369

25. INCOME TAXES

(a) Reconciliation between the tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate

The income tax rate applicable to the Bank’s 2025 income is 15% (2024: 15%), A reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge is provided below,

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Loss before tax	(56,399)	(167,654)
Theoretical tax credit at statutory rate of 15%	(8,460)	(25,148)
Tax effect of items which are deductible for taxation purposes	(24,997)	(15,870)
Unrecognised DTA from tax loss	33,457	41,018
Other	-	-
Income tax credit	-	-
Effective tax rate	0.00%	0.00%

25. INCOME TAXES (continued)

(b) Tax loss carry forwards

The Bank has unrecognised potential deferred tax assets in respect of unused tax loss carry forwards as presented below, The tax loss carry forwards expire as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars

Year of the loss	Amount of the loss	Utilized previously unrecognized loss	Remaining unrecognized tax loss carry forward	Year of expiry of tax loss carry forward
2020	216,025	-	216,025	2025
2021	268,193	-	268,193	2026
2022	267,506	-	267,506	2027
2023	210,000	-	210,000	2028
2024	273,451		273,451	2029
2025	255,124	-	255,124	2030
Total	1,490,299	-	1,490,299	

(c) Deferred taxes analysed by type of temporary difference

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations in Serbia give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases.

There were no tax effects of the movements in these temporary differences recognized in 2025.

26. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The Bank did not have any cash flows from liabilities arising from financing activities in 2025 and 2024. As at 31 December 2025 the Bank did not have outstanding liabilities from financing activities (31 December 2024: none)

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management function within the Bank is carried out with respect to financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary function of financial risk management is to establish risk limits and to ensure that any exposure to risk stays within these limits.The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure the proper functioning of internal policies and procedures in order to minimise operational and legal risks.

Credit risk. The Bank exposes itself to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation.

Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Bank’s lending and other transactions with counterparties, giving rise to financial assets and off-balance sheet credit-related commitments.

The Bank’s maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the balance sheet, For financial guarantees issued, commitments to extend credit, undrawn credit lines and export/import letters of credit, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitment.

Credit risk management. Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The estimation of credit risk for risk management purposes is complex and involves the use of models, as the risk varies depending on market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time, The assessment of credit risk for a portfolio of assets entails further estimations of the likelihood of defaults occurring and the associated loss ratios.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a) Maximal exposure to credit risk

Maximal exposure of the Bank to credit risk as of as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are presented in the following tables:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk	Allowances for impairment for balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk	Balance sheet assets not to be exposed to credit risk	Balance sheet as of 2025
Cash and balances with Central Bank	-	-	1,842,603	1,842,603
Receivables from derivatives	-	-	447	447
Securities	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organizations	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables from banks	430,734	(48)	-	430,686
Loans and receivables from other financial organizations	5,126	-	-	5,126
Loans and receivables from customers	3,929,742	(21,066)	-	3,908,676
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	64,102	64,102
Property, plants and equipment	-	-	114,317	114,317
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1,072	(27)	11,135	12,179
Total Balance assets	4,366,674	(21,140)	2,032,603	6,378,136
Off-Balance receivables from banks	-	-	-	-
Off-Balance receivables from customers	4,826,704	(6,349)	196,581	5,016,936
Total Off-Balance assets	4,826,704	(6,349)	196,581	5,016,936
Total assets	9,193,378	(27,489)	2,229,184	11,395,073

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a) Maximal exposure to credit risk (continued)

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk	Allowances for impairment for balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk	Balance sheet assets not to be exposed to credit risk	Balance sheet as of 2024
Cash and balances with Central Bank	-	-	862,202	862,202
Receivables from derivatives	-	-	236	236
Securities	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organizations	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables from banks	828,272	(68)	-	828,204
Loans and receivables from other financial organizations	5,006	-	-	5,006
Loans and receivables from customers	1,984,216	(81,494)	-	1,902,722
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	375,077	375,077
Property, plants and equipment	-	-	380,982	380,982
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Other assets	2,930	(2,147)	8,796	9,579
Total Balance assets	2,820,424	(83,709)	1,627,293	4,364,008
Off-Balance receivables from banks	7,100	-	2,148,524	2,155,624
Off-Balance receivables from customers	5,303,580	(7,347)	196,581	5,492,814
Total Off-Balance assets	5,310,680	(7,347)	2,345,105	7,648,438
Total assets	8,131,104	(91,056)	3,972,398	12,012,446

Analysis of the Bank’s maximum exposure to credit risk, by geographical locations, before taking into account collaterals and other hedging funds, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is presented in the table below:

	Balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk		Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		Total 2025
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Exposure to customers	Exposure to banks	Exposure to customers	Exposure to banks	Exposure to customers and banks
Serbia	3,908,676	305,381	4,820,355	-	9,034,413
Europe	-	123,079	-	-	123,079
America	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of the world	-	7,352	-	-	7,352
Total	3,908,676	435,812	4,820,355	-	9,164,844

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a) Maximal exposure to credit risk (continued)

	Balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk		Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		Total 2025.
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Exposure to customers	Exposure to banks	Exposure to customers	Exposure to banks	Exposure to customers and banks
Serbia	1,902,715	392,595	5,261,129	35,104	7,591,543
Europe	-	311,823	-	-	311,823
America	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of the world	7	128,792	-	7,100	135,900
Total	1,902,722	833,210	5,261,129	42,204	8,039,265

Analysis of the Bank's exposure to credit risk by industry sectors as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is presented in the table below:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk*	Off-balance sheet items to be exposed to credit risk	Total 2025
Industry	3,930,753	2,811,412	6,742,166
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	458,852	-	458,852
Mining, manufacturing, water supply	-	-	-
Electricity supply	2,027	68,024	70,050
Construction	539,800	1,343,431	1,883,230
Wholesale and retail	826,684	887,124	1,713,808
Transport and warehouse	634,921	512,834	1,147,755
Real estate	98,868	-	98,868
Other	1,369,601	-	1,369,601
		-	135,626
Banks	135,626	135,626	-
Local government	-		
Retail	8	8	8
Housing loans	-	-	-
Other	8	8	8
Total	4,066,387	2,811,412	6,877,799

* The presented balance sheet assets exposed to credit risk do not include securities related to bonds of the Republic of Serbia

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a) Maximal exposure to credit risk (continued)

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk*	Off-balance sheet items to be exposed to credit risk	Total 2024
Industry	1,902,722	5,261,129	7,163,851
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	456,010	-	456,010
Mining, manufacturing, water supply	315,007	841,370	1,156,377
Electricity supply	-	-	-
Construction	212,541	1,717,015	1,929,557
Wholesale and retail	162,490	500,052	662,542
Transport and warehouse	519,268	1,569,480	2,088,747
Real estate	221,102	633,212	854,314
Other	16,304	-	16,304
Banks	445,677	42,204	487,881
Local government	-	-	-
Retail	48	-	48
Housing loans	-	-	-
Other	48	-	48
Total	2,348,447	5,303,333	7,651,780

* The presented balance sheet assets exposed to credit risk do not include securities related to bonds of the Republic of Serbia,.

b) Portfolio quality

Ageing analysis of unimpaired loans and receivables from customers

The ageing analysis of loans and receivables from customers past due, but not impaired, as well as loans and receivables not yet due and impaired receivables, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is presented as follows:

	Loans to customers and banks			Total 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Receivables undue:	3,831,271	4	2	3,831,277
Receivables overdue:	-	77,399	-	77,399
01-30 days	-	-	-	-
31-60 days	-	77,399	-	77,399
61-90 days		-	-	-
>90 days	-	-	-	-
Total	3,831,271	77,403	2	3,908,676

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

	Loans to customers and banks			Total 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Receivables undue:	1,740,814	157,898	-	1,898,711
Receivables overdue:	-	-	85,505	85,505
01-30 days	-	-	-	-
31-60 days	-	-	-	-
61-90 days		-	-	-
>90 days	-	-	85,505	85,505
Total	1,740,814	157,898	85,505	1,984,216

Collateral analysis

Analysis of portfolio (balance sheet and off-balance sheet items), by the collateral type, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk*	Off-balance sheet items to be exposed to credit risk	Total 2025
Corporate loans:			
Secured by government	-	-	-
Secured by guaranteed	-	-	-
Secured by mortgage	544,780	104,146	648,927
Secured by deposit	-	185,306	185,306
Unsecured	5,497,466	4,537,252	10,034,719
Loans to banks:	-	-	-
Secured	-	-	-
Unsecured	135,626	-	135,626
Loans to local government	-	-	-
Secured	-	-	-
Unsecured	-	-	-
Retail exposures:	-	-	
Secured by residential mortgage	-	-	-
Secured by non-residential mortgage	-	-	-
Secured by deposit	-	-	-
Unsecured	8	-	8
Total	6,177,880	4,826,704	11,004,584

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Balance sheet assets to be exposed to credit risk*	Off-balance sheet items to be exposed to credit risk	Total 2024
Corporate loans:			
Secured by government	-	-	-
Secured by guaranteed	-	-	-
Secured by mortgage	644,995	206,948	851,943
Secured by deposit	-	240,935	240,935
Unsecured	2,575,508	4,855,697	7,431,205
Loans to banks:			
Secured	-	-	-
Unsecured	440,676	7,099	447,775
Loans to local government			
Secured	-	-	-
Unsecured	-	-	-
Retail exposures:			
Secured by residential mortgage	-	-	-
Secured by non-residential mortgage	-	-	-
Secured by deposit	-	-	-
Unsecured	-	-	-
Total	3,661,178	5,310,680	8,971,858

Non-performing loan analysis

Balance sheet assets and allowances for impairment (NPL – categories: past due, unlikely to pay, doubtful and restructured) as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are presented as follows:

	Total loans		Allowances for impairment and provisions		Total 2025
In RSD thousand	Balance exposure	Off-balance exposure	Balance exposure	Off-balance exposure	Net Balance book value
Individual Assessment	-	-	-	-	-
Collective Assessment	7,917,631	4,826,704	23,097	6,349	12,714,889
Total	7,917,631	4,826,704	23,097	6,349	12,714,889

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

In RSD thousand	Total loans		Allowances for impairment and provisions		Total 2024
	Balance exposure	Off-balance exposure	Balance exposure	Off-balance exposure	Net Balance book value
Individual Assessment	87,602	-	71,309	-	16,293
Collective Assessment	5,327,935	5,310,680	15,452	7,347	10,615,816
Total	5,415,537	5,310,680	86,761	7,347	10,632,109

Credit conversion factor analysis

Credit conversion factor (CCF) overview for off-balance sheet items in the portfolio as at December 31, 2025; and December 31, 2024, it is presented as follows:

	Corporate Loans	Loans to Banks	Retail Loans	Loans to customers and banks
CCF				
0%	2,762,067	-	-	2,762,067
20%	-	-	-	-
50%	1,889,517	-	-	1,889,517
100%	175,120	-	-	175,120
Total	4,826,704	-	-	4,826,704

	Corporate Loans	Loans to Banks	Retail Loans	Loans to customers and banks
CCF				
0%	2,523,537	-	-	2,523,537
20%	133,972	-	-	133,972
50%	2,497,072	-	-	2,497,072
100%	156,099	-	-	156,099
Total	5,310,680	-	-	5,310,680

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

Limits. The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Limits on the level of credit risk by borrower and industry sector are approved regularly by management, Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual, or more frequent, review.

The Bank established Credit committee that is responsible for approving credit limits for individual borrowers, or a group of borrowers. Credit committee reviews and approves limits up to EUR 1,000 thousand, as regulated by the respective Board of Director decision, Credit committee meets when required.

The Bank's Board of Directors reviews and approves limits above EUR 1,000 thousand, based on recommendation of the Bank's Credit committee and its prior approval.

Loan applications originating with the relevant client relationship managers are passed to the competent credit analyst for credit risk assessment and then to the credit committee for the approval of the credit limit. Exposure to credit risk is also managed, in part, by obtaining collateral as well as corporate and personal guarantees. In order to monitor exposure to credit risk, regular reports are produced by the relevant functions in the Bank based on a structured analysis focusing on the customer's business and financial performance. Any significant interaction with customers with deteriorating creditworthiness are reported to and reviewed by the Bank's Credit Committee.

Credit risk grading system. For measuring credit risk and grading financial instruments by the amount of credit risk, the Bank applies two approaches – an internal rating system for customers and financial institutions with no external rating or risk grades estimated by external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's - "S&P", Fitch, Moody's) for financial institutions with external rating and sovereign institutions.

Each master scale credit risk grade is assigned a specific degree of creditworthiness:

- Excellent – strong credit quality with low expected credit risk;
- Good – adequate credit quality with a moderate credit risk;
- Satisfactory – moderate credit quality with a satisfactory credit risk;
- Special monitoring – facilities that require closer monitoring and remedial management; and
- Default – facilities in which a default has occurred,

The internal rating system is designed using an internally developed Methodology for creating a statistical internal credit rating model and different qualitative and quantitative factors.The basis for internal rating system is the scoring model based on a logistic regression model developed from data extracted from the financial reports of companies in Serbia in 5 year period (2015-2019), as well as data on the blocked current accounts after 12 months from the date of the financial reports.

The rules for obtaining the relevant sample at the beginning of the observation period are as follows:

1) Legal form: Limited Liability Company and joint stock company
2) Date of establishment: Minimum 12 months before the observed date
3) Company status: Active
4) Number of employees: Minimum 2 employees
5) Blocking of the account: The account is not blocked

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

For companies that were selected in the sample according to the aforementioned criteria, at the end of the observation period - one year after the start date of the observation period (on the dates 31.12.2016, 31.12.2017, 31.12.2018, 31.12.2019 and 31.12.2020) additional data were extracted on whether the company is in the status of 'inability to pay', which is reflected by at least one of the following parameters:

1) Account blocked for more than 60 days in a row
2) Legal entity in bankruptcy
3) Legal entity in liquidation
4) Legal entity in compulsory liquidation

The goal of the model development was predicting the probability of borrower default and assigning average default probabilities for each rating class.In development of internal rating system, Bank opted for 12 rating classes for non-defaulted borrowers and one rating class for defaulter.

Internal credit ratings for companies and financial institutions with no external rating are mapped on an internally defined master scale with a specified range of probabilities of default as disclosed in the table below:

Master scale credit risk grade	Corresponding internal ratings	Corresponding PD interval for loans to customers and financial institutions with no external rating
Excellent	A1, A2, A3, A4, B1	0.26% – 0.52%
Good	B2, B3, V1, V2	0.76% – 2.90%
Satisfactory	V3, G1	4.89% – 9.25%
Special monitoring	G2	25.04%
Default	D	100%

During 2023, the Bank developed an internal statistical model in order to determine the relationship between macroeconomic variables and defaults in the banking sector of Serbia, and adjusted the value of PD parameters in accordance with the results of this analysis.The displayed values of the PD parameters represent twelve-month PIT (point-in-time) PD values determined on the basis of the mentioned model, The model was designed using an internally developed Methodology for the development of a statistical model for the macroeconomic adjustment of the default rate.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

The following data were used to develop the Methodology:

- Data of banks operating in Serbia from the database on default rates of the Association of Serbian Banks (UBS), Data on UBS default rates include the number of placements and amounts in default status, These data are published quarterly and cover the period from the first quarter of 2012 to the fourth quarter of 2022. Default rates in the Methodology are calculated as the ratio of the total number of clients in default status to the total number of clients, which is consistent with the approach in the existing statistical model of the Bank's internal rating.
- Macroeconomic data that are publicly available in the databases of the Republic Institute for Statistics and the National Bank of Serbia. These data include: the gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate, calculated on a year-over-year basis; inflation rate, measured by the consumer price index; 6-month EURIBOR rate; dinar to euro exchange rate. Considering the different frequency of publication of macroeconomic indicators (quarterly, monthly, daily), the time series of these data are adjusted to the frequency of data on the default rate, i,e, quarterly macroeconomic data on the date of default rate data were used.

Based on these data, the impact of macroeconomic factors on the default rate was assessed and a statistical model was chosen that best shows this impact.The forward looking component was incorporated by applying the projected values of the macroeconomic variables in the selected statistical model, and values of the default rate in the future period are projected by extrapolation.

In the coming years, the Bank will regularly review its methodology and adjust the value of PD parameters in accordance with the movement of macroeconomic variables. Additional criteria are also taken into account when classifying the borrowers, through the possibility of increasing or decreasing the calculated rating class through the scoring model.These criteria include: timeliness in the settlement of obligations to the Bank, the number of days the current account is blocked, completeness and up-to-dateness of the credit file, as well as the influence of the economic branch and market position of the debtor. In 2025, the Bank reviewed the methodology and values of macroeconomic variables in the model and adjusted the values of PD parameters in accordance with the movement of macroeconomic variables.

In 2025, the Bank performed a validation of its internal credit rating model, which included a methodological review, an analysis of the model’s discriminatory/predictive power and performance stability, as well as benchmarking against market practice, together with a review of the model’s application within the Bank’s credit risk management processes. The validation results confirm that the model has a methodologically sound design, acceptable predictive and discriminatory capability on the validation sample, as well as stable performance and appropriate integration into credit risk management. The benchmarking analysis of predictive power (Gini) indicates that the model’s performance is in line with the practice of leading banks in the Serbian market, and that the model remains fit for purpose by providing consistent and reliable risk differentiation across borrower segments.

For financial institutions with external rating, external ratings assigned by independent international rating agencies, such as S&P, Moody’s and Fitch, are applied.These ratings are publicly available.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

Such ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are mapped on an internally defined master scale with a specified range of probabilities of default as disclosed in the table below:

Master scale credit risk grade	Corresponding internal ratings	Corresponding external rating from an international rating agency (Moody's)	Corresponding PD interval for loans to financial institutions with external rating
Excellent	A1	Aaa to Baa3	0.00% - 0.26%
Good	A2,B1,B2	Ba1 to Ba3	0.41% - 0.93%
Satisfactory	V1	B1 to B2	1.17% - 2.60%
Special monitoring	V2,G1	B3 to Caa3	3.38% - 16.74%
Default	D	Ca-C	37.18% - 100%

Such ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are applied for interbank placements.

For government institutions, external ratings assigned by independent international rating agencies, such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch, are also applied, These ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are mapped on an internally defined master scale with a specified range of probabilities of default as disclosed in the table below:

Master scale credit risk grade	Corresponding internal ratings	Corresponding external rating from an international rating agency (Moody's)	Corresponding PD interval for exposure to sovereign institutions
Excellent	A1, A2, B1,B2	Aaa to Baa	0,18%
Good	V1	Ba	0,39%
Satisfactory	V2	B	2,56%
Special monitoring	G1	Caa-C	15,01%
Default	D	n/a	100%

Such ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are applied for loans to sovereigns and investments in debt securities (government).

The rating model is regularly reviewed by Risk Department, back tested on actual default data and updated, if necessary.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement. ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i,e,, the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights).An ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Bank: Probability of Default (“PD”), Exposure at Default (“EAD”), Loss Given Default (“LGD”) and Discount Rate.

The Bank’s management estimates that 12-month and lifetime CCFs are materially the same, PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default to occur over a given time period, LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default, It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral, It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD, The expected losses are discounted to present value at the end of the reporting period, The discount rate represents the effective interest rate (“EIR”) for the financial instrument or an approximation thereof.

Expected credit losses are modelled over instrument’s lifetime period. The lifetime period is equal to the remaining contractual period to maturity of debt instruments, adjusted for expected prepayments, if any.For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, it is the contractual period over which an entity has a present contractual obligation to extend credit.

Management models Lifetime ECL, that is, losses that result from all possible default events over the remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument, The 12-month ECL, represents a portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period, or remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument if it is less than a year.

The ECL modelling does not differ for Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (“POCI”) financial assets, except that (a) gross carrying value and discount rate are based on cash flows that were recoverable at initial recognition of the asset, rather than based on contractual cash flows, and (b) the ECL is always a lifetime ECL, POCI assets are financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition, such as impaired loans acquired in a past business combination.

For purposes of measuring PD, the Bank defines default as a situation when the exposure meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Delay in settling the due obligations of the financial asset for a continuous period longer than 90 days,
- If it is a restructured problematic financial asset (uncollectible) due to increased credit risk,
- Credit rating D (defined by the Methodology for classification of debtors and receivables)
- Financial assets that are in NPL status,

For purposes of disclosure, the Bank fully aligned the definition of default with the definition of credit-impaired assets, The default definition stated above is applied to all types of financial assets of the Bank.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i,e, to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of three months, This period of three months has been determined based on the expert judgment and industry best practice,

The assessment whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since initial recognition is performed on an individual basis and on a portfolio basis, For loans to companies, SICR is assessed on an individual basis by monitoring the triggers stated below, For other financial assets, SICR is assessed either on a portfolio basis or an individual basis, depending on the existence of scoring models, The criteria used to identify an SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the Bank’s Risk Management Department, The presumption, being that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has not been rebutted.

The Bank decided not to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Hence, even assets of an investment grade are assessed whether there has been a SICR.

The Bank considers a financial instrument to have experienced an SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been ,met,

- 30 days past due;
- award of risk grade “Special monitoring” and inclusion of loan into a watch list according to the internal credit risk monitoring process;
- restructuring of the performing loan due to increased credit risk;
- decrease of rating from categories in accordance with the following table:

Initial Rating	New Rating
A1	B3
A2	B3
A3	B3
A4	V1
B1	V1
B2	V2
B3	V3
V1	G1
V2	G1
V3	G2
G1	G2
G2	n/a

The level of ECL that is recognised in these financial statements depends on whether the credit risk of the borrower has increased significantly since initial recognition. This is a three-stage model for ECL measurement. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition and its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition has a credit loss allowance based on 12-month ECLs (Stage 1), If a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired and the loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs, If a financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 3 and loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. The consequence of an asset being in Stage 3 is that the entity ceases to recognise interest income based on gross carrying value and applies the asset’s effective interest rate to the carrying amount, net of ECL, when calculating interest income.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

The criteria for returning an exposure from Stage 2 to a lower level of Stage 1 risk are: after a period of three months if no new decline in credit quality is identified, and If in the observed period of three months from the identification of the change in credit quality category, the financial asset remains in regular repayment, ECL for POCI financial assets is always measured on a lifetime basis. The Bank therefore only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses.

ECL for POCI financial assets is always measured based on the life of the financial asset. For this reason, the Bank only recognizes cumulative changes in expected credit losses over the lifetime of the asset.

The Bank applies three separate approaches for measuring and recognizing expected credit losses: (i) a general approach that applies to all loans and receivables not eligible or required for the other approaches; (ii) a simplified approach that is required for trade receivables and contract assets that do not contain significant financing component under IFRS 15, and otherwise optional for trade receivables and contract assets that do contain significant financing component under IFRS 15 and lease receivables, (iii) a “credit adjusted approach” that applies to loans that are credit impaired at initial recognition (e,g,, loans acquired at a deep discount due to their credit risk),

ECL assessment on an individual basis is performed by weighting the estimates of credit losses for different possible outcomes against the probabilities of each outcome.The Bank defines at least two possible outcomes for each assessed loan, one of which leads to a credit loss even if the probability of such a scenario may be very low, Individual assessment is primarily based on the expert judgement of experienced officers from the Credit Analysis Department, Expert judgements are regularly tested in order to decrease the difference between estimates and actual losses.

When assessment is performed on a portfolio basis, the Bank determines the staging of the exposures and measures the loss allowance on a collective basis.The Bank analyses its exposures by segments determined on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such that exposures within a group have homogeneous or similar risks, The key shared credit characteristic is credit risk rating, The different segments also reflect differences in credit risk parameters such as PD and LGD. The appropriateness of groupings is monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by the Risk Management Department.

In general, ECL is the sum of the multiplications of the following credit risk parameters: EAD, PD and LGD, that are defined as explained above, and discounted to present value using the instrument’s effective interest rate, The ECL is determined by predicting credit risk parameters (EAD, PD and LGD) for each future year during the lifetime period for each individual exposure or collective segment, These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i,e, the exposure has been repaid or defaulted in an earlier month), This effectively calculates an ECL for each future period, that is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed up.The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

The key principles of calculating the credit risk parameters. The EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, that varies by product type, EAD is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis for amortising products and bullet repayment loans, For revolving products, the EAD is predicted by taking the current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" that accounts for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default, These assumptions vary by product type, current limit utilisation and other borrower-specific behavioural characteristics.

Two types of PDs are used for calculating ECLs: 12-month and lifetime PD, An assessment of a 12-month PD is based on the developed statistical internal credit rating model, Lifetime PDs represent the estimated probability of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument, The Bank calculates lifetime PDs using the extrapolation of 12-month PDs based on migration matrixes.

LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure, LGD varies by the type of counterparty, type and seniority of the claim, and the availability of collateral or other credit support, The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors that impact the expected recoveries after a default event, The approach to LGD measurement can be divided into three possible approaches:

- measurement of LGD based on the specific characteristics of the collateral;
- calculation of LGD on a portfolio basis based on recovery statistics; or
- individually defined LGD depending on different factors and scenarios,

The Bank calculates LGD based on specific characteristics of the collateral, such as projected collateral values, historical discounts on sales and other factors for loans secured by real estate, cash and liquid securities. LGD is calculated on a collective basis based on the latest available recovery statistics for the remainder of the corporate loan portfolio.

ECL measurement for financial guarantees and loan commitments. The ECL measurement for these instruments includes the same steps as described above for on-balance sheet exposures and differs with respect to EAD calculation. The EAD is a product of credit conversion factor (“CCF”) and amount of the commitment, CCF for undrawn credit lines of corporate customers and for financial guarantees is defined based on expert judgement and regulatory guidelines. CCF for overdrafts is defined as 0% since the Bank may withdraw limits to the customers at any time.

Principles of assessment based on external ratings. Certain exposures have external credit risk ratings and these are used to estimate credit risk parameters PD and LGD from the default and recovery statistics published by the respective rating agencies. This approach is applied to government and institutions exposures, if available.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models. The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECLs should incorporate supportable forward-looking information, The Bank t incorporated forward-looking information in the ECL models as dislosed in Note 27.

The Bank regularly reviews its methodology and assumptions to reduce any difference between the estimates and the actual loss of credit, Such back testing is performed at least once a year.

The results of back testing the ECL measurement methodology are communicated to Bank Management and further steps for tuning models and assumptions are defined after discussions between authorised persons.

Market risk. The Bank takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in (a) currency and (b) interest rates, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements, Management sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis, However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Currency risk. In respect of currency risk, management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

With the aim to protect against the currency risk, the Bank monitors the foreign exchange rates' trends in the financial market on the daily basis and implements the policy of low exposure to the currency risk. Treasury department monitors the trends in the foreign exchange market on the daily basis and manages the foreign exchange position of the Bank in its entirety and per individual significant currencies.

Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) proposes measures to the Executive Committee of the Bank for adjustments of FX assets and liabilities to provide for favourable foreign exchange position on each currency segment, An independent risk management department performs independent analysis of the foreign exchange management process through monitoring of the compliance with the established system of limits.

Currency risk management is supplemented with the monitoring of:

- Impact of increase/decrease of FX items of assets/liabilities to the open position and foreign exchange risk indicator, and
- Sensitivity of income statement of the Bank to different scenarios of variations in foreign exchange rates-Sensitivity of income statement is the effect of assumptions regarding the changes in foreign exchange rates to net income from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of the reporting period:

	At 31 December 2025				At 31 December 2024			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Derivatives	Net position	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Derivatives	Net position
EUR	2,363,087	1,743,692	(586,410)	32,985	1,876,872	1,648,114	(234,030)	(5,272)
USD	310	1,209	-	(899)	348	1,360	-	(1,012)
CHF	1,345	1,323	-	22	21,468	21,468	-	-
AED	7,396	4,996	-	2,400	126,967	117,783	-	9,184
Total	2,372,138	1,751,220	(586,410)	34,508	2,025,655	1,788,725	(234,030)	2,900

The following table presents sensitivities of profit or loss and equity to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates applied at the end of the reporting period relative to the functional currency of the Bank, with all other variables held constant:

X risk (reasonable) stress test	At 31 December 2025		At 31 December 2024	
ı thousands of Serbian Dinars	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity
'he effect of EUR strengthening by 2% n net income	660		(105)	
'he effect of EUR weakening by 2% on et income	(660)		105	

Interest rate risk.The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.Management monitors on a daily basis and sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken.

The key tool used to measure and manage interest rate risk is the interest rate risk report with a standard analysis of the interest rate gap, the movement of indicators of economic value impact and the movement of indicators of net interest income impact.

The interest rate risk report is prepared at quarterly level, with a reporting date on the last day of the month. The Risk Management Department is responsible for presenting reports, analyzes and recommendations (if necessary) to the ALCO for taking certain measures in order to reduce the interest rate risk. The Risk Management Department is responsible to propose the adoption of key risk indicators and their limits for managing the interest rate risk to the ALCO and the Executive Committee of the Bank.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

The Bank's compliance with the limit values ensures adequate management of interest rate risk, maintaining the Bank in the risk appetite zone, as well as compliance with regulatory limits.The Bank Limit system consists of two levels, the first and second levels of the internal limit values.In a situation where the Risk Management Department determines that the first or second level of the internal limit has been exceeded, it is obliged to carry out an analysis of the causes that led to the overrun, In the shortest possible time, members of the ALCO are informed of the situation.At the quarterly level, the Board of Directors receives information on the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk, which includes information on the compliance of the Bank with the internal limits of the first and second levels.

Bank mitigates or reduces the exposure to interest rate risk either by natural protection or by taking the positions to secure protection.The Corporate Banking Department and Treasury Department are responsible for the implementation of mentioned activities respectively, in accordance with the conclusions of the ALCO.

The table below summarises the Bank’s exposure to interest rate risks, The table presents the aggregated amounts of the Bank’s financial assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual interest repricing or maturity dates:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-monetary	Total
31-Dec-25							
Total financial assets	2,659,606	1,613,215	2,347,336	882,736	290,000	146,574	7,939,468
Total financial liabilities	1,234,729	361,061	1,329,882	21,111	-	13,743	2,960,526
Net interest sensitivity gap at 31 December 2025	1,424,877	1,252,154	1,017,454	861,626	290,000	132,831	4,978,943
31-Dec-24							
Total financial assets	1,359,952	515,426	1,659,563	1,386,030	290,000	151,053	5,362,024
Total financial liabilities	1,181,455	286,177	1,517,310	184,884	-	31,761	3,201,587
Net interest sensitivity gap at 31 December 2024	178,497	229,248	142,253	1,201,147	290,000	119,292	2,160,437

At 31 December 2025, if interest rates at that date had been 100 basis points lower (2024: 100 basis points lower) with all other variables held constant, loss for the year would have been RSD 8.497 thousand (2024: RSD 5,179 thousand) higher, mainly as a result of lower interest income on variable interest assets.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

Other price risk. The Bank does not have exposure to equity price risk.

Geographical risk concentrations. The geographical concentration of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2025 is set out below:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Serbia	Europe	The rest of the world	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and assets held with the central bank	1.842.603	-	-	1.842.603
Derivates	447	-	-	447
Securities	1.739.751	-	-	1.739.751
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	305.381	123.079	7.352	435.812
Loans and receivables from clients	3.908.676	-	-	3.908.676
Other financial assets	12.126	17	37	12.179
Total financial assets	7.808.984	123.096	7.389	7.939.468
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organisations and central bank	151.057	-	-	151.057
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	2.590.147	86.982	132.340	2.809.469
- current and settlement accounts	1.244.350	28.341	50.243	1.322.934
- term deposits	1.345.797	58.641	82.097	1.486.535
Total financial liabilities	2.741.205	86.982	132.340	2.960.526
Net position in on-balance sheet financial instruments	5.067.779	36.114	(124.951)	4.978.943

Assets and liabilities have been based on the country in which the counterparty is located.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

The geographical concentration of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024 is set out below:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Serbia	Europe	The rest of the world	Total
Financial assets		-	-	
Cash and assets held with the central bank	862,202	-	-	862,202
Securities	1,754,311	-	-	1,754,311
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	392,595	311,823	128,792	833,210
Loans and receivables from clients	1,902,715	-	7	1,902,722
Other financial assets	9,527	26	25	9,579
Total financial assets	4,921,350	311,849	128,825	5,362,024
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organisations and central bank	169,071	-	-	169,071
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	2,828,565	65,662	138,289	3,032,516
- current and settlement accounts	1,565,856	65,662	138,266	1,769,784
- term deposits	1,262,709	-	23	1,262,732
Total financial liabilities	2,997,636	65,662	138,289	3,201,586
Net position in on-balance sheet financial instruments	1,923,714	246,187	(9,464)	2,160,437

Liquidity risk, Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. 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 margin and other calls on cash-settled derivative instruments. The Bank does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. Liquidity risk is managed by the Asset/Liability Committee of the Bank.

The Bank seeks to maintain a stable funding base primarily consisting of amounts due to other banks, corporate and retail customer deposits. The Bank invests the funds in diversified portfolios of liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The liquidity management of the Bank requires consideration of the level of liquid assets necessary to settle obligations as they fall due; maintaining access to a range of funding sources; maintaining funding contingency plans; and monitoring liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements. The Bank calculates liquidity ratios on a daily basis in accordance with the requirement of the National Bank of Serbia.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

The Treasury Department receives information about the liquidity profile of the financial assets and liabilities.The Treasury Department then provides for an adequate portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid trading securities, deposits with banks and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank as a whole.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing, under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions, is performed by the Treasury Department and Risk Management Department.

The table below shows liabilities at 31 December 2025 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts of liabilities disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, gross loan commitments and financial guarantees. These undiscounted cash flows differ from the balance sheet amount because the balance sheet is based on discounted cash flows.

The table below shows the maturity analysis of non-derivative financial assets at their carrying amounts and based on their contractual maturities, except for assets that are readily saleable if it should be necessary to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities. Such financial assets are included in the maturity analysis based on their expected date of disposal. Impaired loans are included at their carrying amounts net of impairment provisions, and based on the expected timing of cash inflows.

When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. The maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and assets held with the central bank	1,558,190	28,079	239,724	16,610	-	1,842,603
Securities	657,235	-	-	791,307	291,208	1,739,751
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	430,734	-	-	-	5,079	435,812
Loans and receivables from clients	105,507	323,717	1,148,319	2,266,350	64,784	3,908,676
Total	2,751,666	351,796	1,388,042	3,074,267	361,071	7,926,842
Liabilities						
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organisations and central bank	151,057	-	-	-	-	151,057
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	1,494,244	104,438	1,072,393	138,393	-	2,809,468
- current and settlement accounts	1,322,933	-	-	-	-	1,322,933
- term deposits	171,311	104,438	1,072,393	138,393	-	1,486,535
Gross loan commitments	20,339	-	-	-	81,354	101,693
Payment guarantees	196,294	-	-	-	1,766,650	1,962,945
Other financial liabilities	2,063	-	-	-	150,949	153,012
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	1,863,997	104,438	1,072,393	138,393	1,998,953	5,178,174
Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments	887,669	247,358	315,649	2,935,874	(1,637,883)	2,748,668

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Portfolio quality (continued)

The maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and assets held with the central bank	550,137	66,679	223,192	22,194	-	862,202
Securities	-	-	-	1,464,825	289,486	1,754,311
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	828,272	-	-	-	5,007	833,279
Loans and receivables from clients	183,797	225,011	612,061	943,579	-	1,964,448
Total	1,562,206	291,690	835,253	2,430,598	294,493	5,414,241
Liabilities						
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organisations and central bank	37,369	-	131,701	-	-	169,071
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	1,599,058	315,814	910,397	184,884	-	3,010,153
- current and settlement accounts	1,524,041	-	-	-	-	1,524,041
- term deposits	75,018	315,814	910,397	184,884	-	1,486,112
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross loan commitments	48,192	-	-	-	192,770	240,962
Payment guarantees	254,618	-	-	-	2,291,563	2,546,181
Other financial liabilities	15,131	-	-	-	222,587	237,718
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	1,954,369	315,814	1,042,098	184,884	2,706,920	6,204,085
Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments	(392,163)	(24,124)	(206,846)	2,245,715	(2,412,426)	(789,844)

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees are considerably less than the amount of the commitment disclosed in the above maturity analysis, because the Bank does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit as included in the above maturity table does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded. Off-balance exposures in the table above have been allocated to respective periods in accordance with internal policy for liquidity risk management.

The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank, It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates.

Management believes that in spite of a substantial portion of customer accounts being on demand, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Bank would indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Bank.

28. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are (i) to comply with the capital requirements set by the National Bank of Serbia, (ii) to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and (iii) to maintain a sufficient capital base to achieve a capital adequacy ratio based on the Basel Accord of at least 8%, Compliance with capital adequacy ratios set by the National Bank of Serbia is monitored monthly, with reports outlining their calculation reviewed by the Executive Committee, Other objectives of capital management are evaluated quarterly.

Under the current capital requirements set by the National Bank of Serbia, banks have to maintain a ratio of regulatory capital to risk weighted assets ("statutory capital ratio") above a prescribed minimum level, The amount of capital that the Bank managed was RSD 7.734.546 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (2024: RSD 4,806,296 thousand), regulatory capital amounts to RSD 4.941.589 thousand (2024: RSD 2.074.588 thousand) and the Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout 2025 and 2024.

The composition of the Bank's capital calculated in accordance with the National Bank of Serbia Decision on capital adequacy is as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	7,734,546	4,806,296
(-) Loss	(2,712,501)	(2,656,103)
Revaluation reserves and other unrealised gains/losses	(16,354)	(16,212)
(-) Other intangible investment reduced by associated deferred tax liabilities	(64,102)	(59,393)
(-) Amount of required reserves for estimated losses on the balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items of the bank that is deducted from the share capital of the bank	-	-
Total tier 1 capital	4,941,589	2,074,588
Tier 2 capital		
Revaluation reserves	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	-
Total tier 2 capital	-	-
Total capital	4,941,589	2,074,588
Capital adequacy ratio	95.16%	62.95%

29. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Legal proceedings. From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Bank may be received. At 31 December 2025, the Bank had no disputes which were base for reservation in Bank books.

Tax contingencies. The Management of the Bank is of the opinion that there is no risk of any tax implications on the financial position of the Bank and therefore has made no provisions related to this matter in these financial statements.

The Management has implemented internal controls to be in compliance with this transfer pricing legislation and has no reason to estimate any potential tax expenses related to this area.

Capital expenditure commitments. At 31 December 2025, the Bank has contractual capital expenditure commitments in respect of software and other intangible assets of RSD 69.302 thousand (2024: RSD 14,328 thousand).

The Bank has already allocated the necessary resources in respect of these commitments, The Bank believes that future net income and funding will be sufficient to cover this and any similar such commitments.

Future cash outflows based on leasing as of December 31, 2025: Where the Bank is a lessee, the future cash outflows, to which the Bank is potentially exposed and that are not reflected in the lease liabilities at 31 December 2025 relate mainly to short-term and low value leases with monthly payments, Rent expense recorded for such leases in 2025 is RSD 3,590 thousand (Note 24)

Compliance with covenants. The Bank is not subject to any covenants relating to its borrowings.

Credit related commitments .The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit, With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments, if the unused amounts were to be drawn down, However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit related commitments, because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Outstanding credit related commitments are as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Total irrevocable loan commitments	101,693	240,962
Financial guarantees issued	607,230	596,208
Less: Provision for financial guarantees	(734)	(1,581)
Less: Provision for loan commitments	(10)	(250)
Less: Commitment collateralised by cash deposits	(117,282)	(117,015)
T otal credit related commitments, net of provision and cash covered exposures	590,897	718,324

29. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

An analysis of credit related commitments by credit quality based on credit risk grades at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total
Issued financial guarantees				
- Excellent	126,490	-	-	126,490
- Good	297,130	-	-	297,130
- Satisfactory	171,810	-	-	171,810
- Special monitoring	-	11,800	-	11,800
Unrecognised gross amount	595,430	11,800	-	607,230
Provision for financial guarantees	(734)	-	-	(734)
Loan commitments				
- Excellent	-	-	-	-
- Good	101,693	-	-	101,693
- Satisfactory	-			-
Unrecognised gross amount	101,693	-	-	101,693
Provision for loan commitments	(10)	-	-	(10)

The total outstanding contractual amount of undrawn credit lines, letters of credit, and guarantees does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these financial instruments may expire or terminate without being funded.

30. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The Bank did not set off financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position as at both 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

31. TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Bank did not perform transfers of financial assets in transactions that did or did not qualify for derecognition in the current nor prior periods.

32. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTS

In 2025, Serbia demonstrated well-coordinated and responsible management of monetary and fiscal policies, contributing to the preservation of macroeconomic stability and maintaining favorable economic growth prospects despite multiple external challenges. These challenges primarily stemmed from heightened global trade and geopolitical tensions, which adversely affected investment activity and consumer confidence, resulting in a slower pace of economic growth than initially projected. Real GDP growth for 2025 is estimated at 2.75%, representing a downward revision driven by slower overall economic activity, as well as lower-than-expected growth in private consumption and investment.

In January 2026, the National Bank of Serbia maintain key policy rate at the level of 5.75%, emphasizing that, in addition to inflation remaining within the target range, it was necessary to continue implementing a cautious monetary policy given the uncertainty in the international environment, primarily due to heightened geopolitical tensions and fragmentation of the global market. Furthermore, relative stability of the dinar exchange rate against the euro was maintained, with a nominal depreciation of 0.1%.

33. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTS (continued)

Year-on-year inflation dynamics at the beginning of 2025 were primarily influenced by the government regulation imposing a 20% cap on wholesale and retail trade margins, with inflation expected to average around 3% in 2025. Further easing of cost pressures from the external environment, subdued imported inflation, and the weakening of the US dollar against the euro are expected to contribute to inflation reaching approximately 4% by end-2026. Risks to the inflation outlook mainly stem from teightened geopolitical tensions and uncertainty surrounding global trade policies, which affect commodity and financial market developments, disrupt global supply chains, and influence capital flows. Domestic risk factors include the pace of domestic demand growth, movements in fuel prices, and the nature of the forthcoming agricultural season.

Real GDP growth in 2025 was significantly below previous projections, reflecting lower foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, elevated global and domestic political uncertainty, and sanctions imposed on the oil company NIS. Growth was driven by the services sector and industry, while a decline in activity was recorded in construction industry and agriculture, due to adverse weather conditions. Real GDP growth is projected to gradually accelerate to 4.2% by 2027, supported by continued implementation of projects under the “Leap into the Future 2027” plan, a recovery in private investment, and strong household consumption.

FDI inflows fell below 3% of GDP in 2025, down from an average of 6.1% over the previous decade, reflecting the completion of large-scale mining projects and heightened uncertainty, with a partial recovery anticipated in 2026–2027. Compared to 2024, inflows declined by 42.4%. FDI inflows remain geographically diversified, with the largest share originating from the EU, alongside a rising share from Asian economies.

The current account deficit amounted to EUR 3.5 billion during the first eleven months of 2025. Both imports and exports of goods and services recorded strong growth. Over the medium term, the current account deficit is projected to reach around 5% of GDP (compared to 4.6% of GDP in 2024). In 2026, the current account deficit is expected to increase somewhat to 5.6% of GDP, driven by higher investment needs and growth in disposable income, before narrowing to approximately 4% of GDP in 2027, reflecting stronger exports of services associated with the hosting of the EXPO exhibition.

The unemployment rate remained broadly unchanged at 8.2% during the first eleven months of 2025 (from 8.1% in Q3 2024). The employment rate recorded a marginal year-on-year decline to 51.3%, while employment growth was recorded in the private sector.

Agency Fitch confirmed Serbia's credit rating in 2025 to BB+ with stable outlook. The upgrade was supported by strong real GDP growth, an improvement in foreign exchange reserves, a continued decline in the public debt-to-GDP ratio, and the consistent and responsible conduct of monetary and fiscal policy. However, external and domestic political risks remain a downside factor, reflected in slower economic growth and pressures on foreign exchange reserves during 2025.

The share of NPLs in November 2025 amounted by 2.14%, at a historical minimum. It is the result of a systemic approach to solving NPLs, timely implementation of adequate measures and sustainability of the achieved results.

The National Bank of Serbia emphasizes the need for continued caution in the conduct of monetary policy, given persistent instability in the international environment, heightened geopolitical tensions, and tighter trade policies, which could materially affect production and exports of the domestic manufacturing sector, particularly in oil refining and basic metals production. The primary objective of monetary policy remains the preservation of price and financial stability over the medium term, while supporting continued economic growth and employment, as well as FDI investment.

34. THE RISKS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues are becoming increasingly important to the financial sector.Due to the impact of climate change, certain risks from climate change are also present in Serbia, which are beginning to affect financial institutions and their clients.

Climate risks include two main risk drivers:

- Physical risk refers to the financial impact of climate change, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual climate change, as well as environmental degradation.
- Transition risk refers to financial loss that may directly or indirectly result from the process of adaptation to a sustainable economy and reduction of harmful gas emissions, which may be conditioned by changes in environmental protection policies, technological development or market preferences,

At this moment, taking into account the agreed maturity of the Bank's portfolio, it is not certain that the Bank may suffer significant losses due to the impact of climate change in the foreseeable future.

In the following period, the Bank will try to identify the direction and channels of the potential impact of ESG risks on the Bank, in accordance with the development of the framework for ESG risks in the banking sector in Serbia.

35. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

a) Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Off-balance sheet items to be exposed to credit risk 2025	Provisions for Off-balance sheet items to be exposed to credit risk
Guarantees and other irrevocable commitments	2,064,637	6,349
Other off-balance sheet items	2,721,041	-
Balance as of 31 December	4,785,678	6,349

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Off-balance sheet items to be exposed to credit risk 2024	Provisions for Off-balance sheet items to be exposed to credit risk
Guarantees and other irrevocable commitments	2,787,143	7,347
Other off-balance sheet items	2,523,537	-
Balance as of 31 December	5,310,680	7,347

b) Guarantees and other irrevocable commitments

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Financial guarantees:		
– in RSD	459,710	453,510
– in foreign currency	147,520	189,505
	607,230	643,015
Commercial guarantees:		
– in RSD	858,543	1,179,501
– in foreign currency	479,021	589,685
	1,337,564	1,769,186
Uncovered letters of credit in foreign currency	-	-
Sureties and Acceptances	-	-
Sureties*	18,150	133,977
Irrevocable commitments for undisbursed loans	101,693	240,962
Other irrevocable commitments	-	-
	119,843	374,939
Balance as of 31 December	2,064,637	2,787,143

c) Other off-balance sheet items

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Revocable commitments for undisbursed loans	2,721,041	2,523,537
Balance as of 31 December	2,721,041	2,523,537

36. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).Management applies judgement in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entiret.

	31-Dec-25					31-Dec-24				
In thousands of RSD	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Assets										
Cash and balances with the central bank	-	1,842,603	-	1,842,603	1,842,603	-	862,202	-	862,202	862,202
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	435,812	435,812	435,812	-	-	833,210	833,210	833,210
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	3,508,571	3,508,571	3,908,676	-	-	1,705,214	1,705,214	1,902,722
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	1,739,751	-	1,739,751	1,739,751	-	1,754,311	-	1,754,311	1,754,311
Liabilities										
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions and central bank	-	-	151,057	151,057	151,057	-	-	169,071	169,071	169,071
Deposits and other liabilities to customers	-	1,080,133	1,678,224	2,758,357	2,809,469	-	1,546,404	1,435,840	2,982,244	3,032,516

The fair values in level 2 and level 3 of fair value hierarchy were estimated using the discounted cash flows valuation technique. The fair value of floating rate instruments that are not quoted in an active market was estimated to be equal to their carrying amount. The fair value of unquoted fixed interest rate instruments was estimated based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Refer to Note 4 for valuation method applied by the Bank in determining fair value of financial assets at FVOC.

37. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT CATEGORY

For the purposes of measurement, IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” classifies financial assets into the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVTPL; (b) debt instruments at FVOCI, (c) equity instruments at FVOCI and (d) financial assets at AC, Financial assets at FVTPL have two sub-categories: (i) assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL, and (ii) assets designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently.In addition, finance lease receivables form a separate category.

The following table provides a reconciliation of financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2025:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Debt instruments at FVOCI	AC	Total
Assets			
Cash and assets held with the central bank	-	1,842,603	1,842,603
Derivates	-	447	447
Securities	1,739,751	-	1,739,751
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	-	435,812	435,812
Loans and receivables from clients	-	3,908,676	3,908,676
Other financial assets	-	12,179	12,179
Total financial assets	1,739,751	6,199,718	7,939,468

The following table provides a reconciliation of financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2024:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Debt instruments at FVOCI	AC	Total
Assets			
Cash and assets held with the central bank	-	862,202	862,202
Securities	1,754,311	-	1,754,311
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	-	833,210	833,210
Loans and receivables from clients	-	1,902,723	1,902,723
Other financial assets	-	129	129
Total financial assets	1,754,311	3,598,264	5,352,575

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all of the Bank’s financial liabilities except for securities were carried at AC.

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control, or one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. For the Bank, in particular, related parties are considered to be parent company and the entities that constitute for the Bank and parent company: (i) a subsidiary, (ii) an associate, (iii) a joint venture, and (iv) a person or his close family members, if that person is a member of the key management personnel. The Bank considers as key management personnel all the members of the Bank's Board of Directors and of the Bank's Executive Committee.

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars Balance sheet as at 31 December	2025	2024
Loans and receivables from customers	-	456,013

The income and expense items with related parties were as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars Income statement for the year	2025	2024
Interest expenses	218	170
Interest income (loans and receivables from customers)	28.455	35.170
Fee and commission income	6.029	2.930

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2025	2024
Gross salaries	48.064	42.354
Executive Committee	37.243	33.761
Board of Directors	10.821	8.593
Net salaries	36.740	32.726
Executive Committee	30.452	27.706
Board of Directors	6.288	5.020

Loans and receivables from customers as well as interest income arising from related party transactions are result of ordinary business activities, Interest on the Bank's receivables are calculated at the usual rates.

Gross and net salaries items in the Income statement refer to members of Executive Committee and Board of directors.

39. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

On January 26, 2026, Decision on the issuance of ordinary shares of the VI emission in order to increase the Bank capital in amount of RSD 2,934.975 thousand has been adopted on Bank`s assembly.

There were no other significant events after the end of the reporting period that would require disclosures in the notes to the financial statements of the Bank for 2025.

40. ABBREVIATIONS

The list of the abbreviations used in these financial statements is provided below:

Abbreviation	Full name
AC	Amortised Cost
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
EAD	Exposure at Default
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EIR	Effective interest rate
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FX, Forex	Foreign Currency Exchange
HTM	Held To Maturity
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
L&R	Loans and Receivables
LGD	Loss Given Default
LTV	Loan to Value
PD	Probability of Default
POCI financial assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired financial assets
SICR	Significant Increase in Credit Risk
SPPI	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest
SPPI test	Assessment whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest

Nikola Mihailović
President of Executive Committee

Olivera Trailović
Chief Accountant

Marijana Trifković,
Member of Executive Committee

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2025
MIRABANK A.D. BELGRADE

March 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Introduction

1.1. Key financial indicators

Mirabank a.d.			
in thousands RSD	2025	2024	Change
Income statement			
Net interest income	317.634	214.866	48%
Net fee and commission income	54.033	52.325	3%
Operating expenses	(421.041)	(389.803)	8%
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(7.025)	(45.042)	-84%
Profit / (Loss) after tax	(56.399)	(167.654)	-66%
Balance sheet			
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organizations	435.812	833.210	-48%
Loans and receivables from customers	3.908.676	1.902.722	105%
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organizations and central bank	151.057	169.071	-11%
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	2.809.469	3.032.516	-7%
Equity	5.024.823	2.163.820	132%
Total balance sheet assets	8.117.887	5.566.607	46%
Capital adequacy			
Total risk weighted assets	5.192.843	3.295.820	58%
Regulatory capital	4.941.589	2.074.588	138%
Capital adequacy ratio	95,16%	62,95%	51%
Key performance indicators			
Cost/Income ratio	115,06%	162,61%	-29%
ROA (Return on assets after tax)	-0,69%	-3,01%	77%
ROE (Return on equity after tax)	-1,12%	-7,75%	86%
Loans to Deposits ratio	139,13%	62,74%	122%
Asset/Number of employees	176.476	129.456	36%
Cost of risk	0,16%	2,52%	-94%
Resources			
Number of employees	46	43	7%
Number of branches	1	1	0%

1. Introduction (continued)

1.2. Macroeconomic Environment

In 2025, Serbia maintained macroeconomic stability and favorable prospects for economic growth despite pronounced global trade and geopolitical tensions, which led to slower economic activity growth in 2025 than expected. According to the estimate of the Statistical Office of the Republic, real GDP growth in 2025 was 2%. The economic growth was mainly driven by the service sectors, followed by industry (increased production capacities in the automotive industry). According to projections by the National Bank of Serbia, the expected GDP growth in 2026 is 3.5%.

In 2025, the relative stability of the dinar's exchange rate against the euro was maintained. Nominally, the value of the dinar against the euro at the end of December 2025 was by 0.2% lower than at the end of 2024.

The movement of year-on-year inflation in 2025 was, inter alia, influenced by the Decision on special conditions for conducting trade for a certain type of goods, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, which includes restrictions on margins in wholesale and retail trade, and resulted in negative year-on-year growth rates of food prices. Acting in the opposite direction were energy prices, increase in electricity prices in October 2025. In December 2025, year-on-year inflation stood at 2.7%. It is expected that in the coming period, inflation will continue to move within the target band of 3±1.5%.

The key policy rate was kept unchanged at the level of 5,75% since September 2024.

In 2025, foreign direct investments (FDI) inflow amounted to EUR 3,5 bn, while net FDI inflow amounted to EUR 2,3 bn. The current account deficit amounted to 4.3 billion euros in 2025, reaching 3.5 billion euros, or 4.8% of GDP (4.6% of GDP in 2024). The expectation of the NBS for the upcoming period is that in 2026 the current account deficit will be at a slightly higher level, 5.6% of GDP, and then decrease to 3.8% as a result of higher service exports due to the hosting of the international exhibition 'Expo'.

The unemployment rate in was Q3 2025 at 8.2% (from 8.1% in Q3 2024). The employment rate recorded a marginal year-on-year decline of -0.6 pp, to 51.3%, while employment growth was recorded in the private sector.

In 2024, agency Standard & Poor’s assigned Serbia an investment grade credit rating (BBB-) with a stable outlook, while Moody’s in 2024 maintained Serbia’s credit rating at Ba2, however improved outlook from stable to positive. Agency Fitch confirmed Serbia's credit rating in 2026 at BB+ with a positive outlook.

The share of NPLs in December 2025 amounted to 2.1%, being the historical minimum, with the portion of outstanding gross NPLs related to the household sector of 51.5% and corporate sector od 28.9%.

The table below shows the main macroeconomic indicators as published/forecasted by the NBS:

Serbia							*NBS forecast	*NBS forecast
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2026*
Real GDP, y-o-y %	4,8	-1,0	7,9	2,7	3,7	3,9	2,0	3,5
Private consumption, in %	3,7	-2,1	7,7	3,5	0,5	5,2	3,3	4,2
Private investment, in %	16,9	-1,4	14,7	2,2	9,7	7,7	0,9	5,0
Government consumption, in %	3,7	3,4	4,1	1,3	-2,4	3,9	2,6	2,9
Government deficit, (% of GDP)	-0,2	-7,7	-3,9	-3,0	-2,1	-2,0	-3,0	-3,0
Exports, in %	7,3	-4,6	20,4	17,0	2,7	5,2	4,9	5,3
Imports, in %	9,8	-4,0	17,7	16,1	-1,4	8,0	7,1	7,3
Unemployment Rate, in %	11,3	9,7	11,1	9,5	9,4	8,6	8,6	n/a
Nominal Wages, in %	10,6	9,4	9,6	13,8	14,8	14,1	11,2	n/a
Money Supply (M3), in %	8,4	18,1	13,3	6,9	12,7	13,5	9,5	n/a
CPI, in %	1,9	1,6	4,0	11,9	12,1	4,6	3,8	3,3
NBS Key Policy Rate, in %	2,3	1,0	1,0	5,0	6,5	5,8	5,8	n/a
Current Account Deficit BPM-6 (% of GDP)	-6,6	-3,9	-4,1	-6,6	-2,4	-4,5	-5,0	-5,6

Table: Macroeconomic Overview; Source: NBS

1. Introduction (continued)

1.2. Serbian Banking Sector

The stability of the banking sector was maintained in 2025, with high liquidity and significant capital reserves. According to NBS data, in the structure of banks' regulatory capital, the share of core equity capital is more than 90%.
The high solvency of the banking sector was also confirmed by the leverage ratio, which at the end of September 2025 stood at 10.3%.

Serbia	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Dec2025* preliminary
Number of banks	26	26	23	21	20	20	19
Employees	23,087	22,823	22,550	21,995	21,899	22,286	21,816
Branches	1,598	1,576	1,515	1,371	1,341	1,337	1,288
HHI bank assets	800	786	867	936	986	983	1,030
Share of foreign banks, %	75.7	86.0	87.0	83.6	76.9	77.5	77.2
Assets (net), EUR m	34,731	39,132	42,943	46,500	50,705	56,705	59,816
Capital, EUR m	6,002	6,098	6,120	6,138	6,981	7,890	8,263
Loans (gross), EUR m	21,111	23,439	25,939	28,142	28,534	31,787	36,682
Of which gross NPL, EUR m	862	871	927	848	916	804	774
Gross NPL ratio, %	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.1
IFRS impairment of NPLs	61.5	59.0	56.3	58.1	60.5	62.3	61.6
Deposits, EUR m	25,197	28,984	32,483	35,504	38,389	43,555	46,144
Pretax Income, EUR m	575.6	391.9	458.1	849.1	1,179	1,507	1,568
CAR, %	23.4	22.4	20.8	20.2	21.4	21.3	21.0
CET1 ratio, %	22.3	21.5	19.7	18.8	19.6	19.6	19.3
Leverage, %	13.6	12.4	11.1	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.3
Liquidity ratio	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2
Liquidity coverage ratio, %	199.3	211.8	199.8	177.5	193.7	192.4	164.4
FX ratio, %	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.7
ROA, %	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.7
ROE, %	9.8	6.5	7.5	13.8	18.0	20.3	19.4
Net interest margin, %	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.9	4.0	4.1	3.7

Table: NBS Banking Sector Overview; Source: NBS

According to the NBS, liquid assets were 40.2% of the total net assets of the banking sector in December 2025. The loan to deposit ratio for non-financial customers was 81.6% at the end of December 2025, indicating stable funding structure and banking sector's liquidity

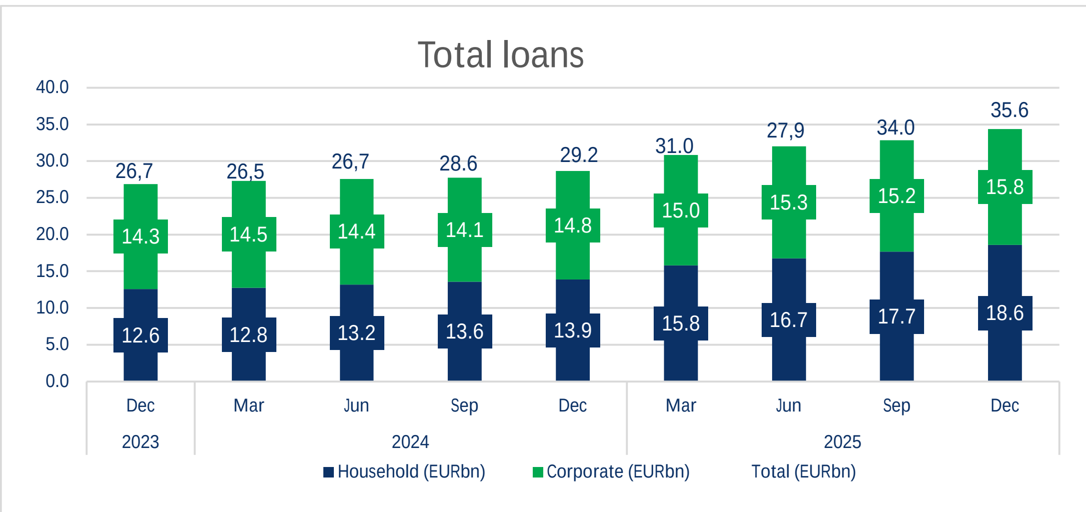


Chart: *Loans to Corporate Sector and Household Sector;* Source: NBS

1. Introduction (continued)

1.3. Serbian Banking Sector (continued)

Based on the data published by the NBS, credit activity towards the non-monetary sector achieved a year-on-year growth, excluding the effect of exchange rate changes, of 12.8% in September 2025. Household loans grew by 16.1%, while loans to the corporate sector increased by 9% year-on-year. During 2025, the NBS additionally introduced temporary measures that include offering loans under more favorable conditions for citizens with lower incomes, as well as approving loans from the state housing loan program for young people.

In the corporate sector, there has been an increase in borrowing through loans for liquidity, working capital, and investment loans, as well as in the areas of manufacturing, trade, and transportation. In the household sector, the most common types of loans are cash and mortgage loans.

The average weighted interest rate on newly approved dinar loans to the corporate sector in Q3 2025 was 6.6%, while the average weighted interest rate on newly approved loans to households was 9.2%. The average weighted interest rate on newly approved euro-indexed and euro-denominated loans to the corporate sector in Q3 2025 was 4.7%, while the average weighted interest rate on newly approved euro-indexed loans to households was 4.6%.

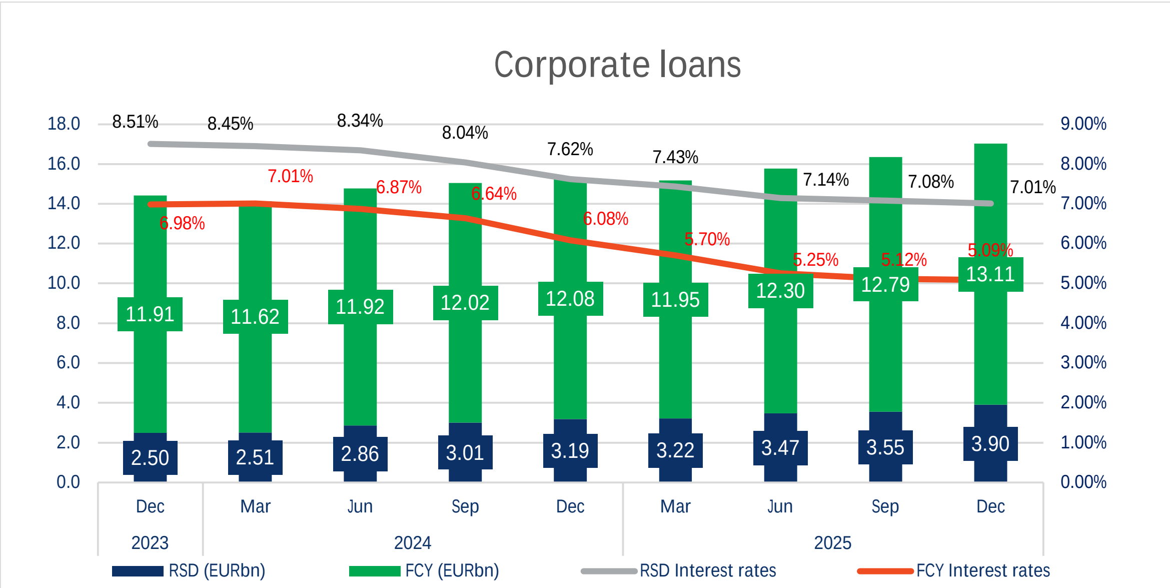


Chart: Loans to Corporate Sector – Currencies and Interest; Source: NBS

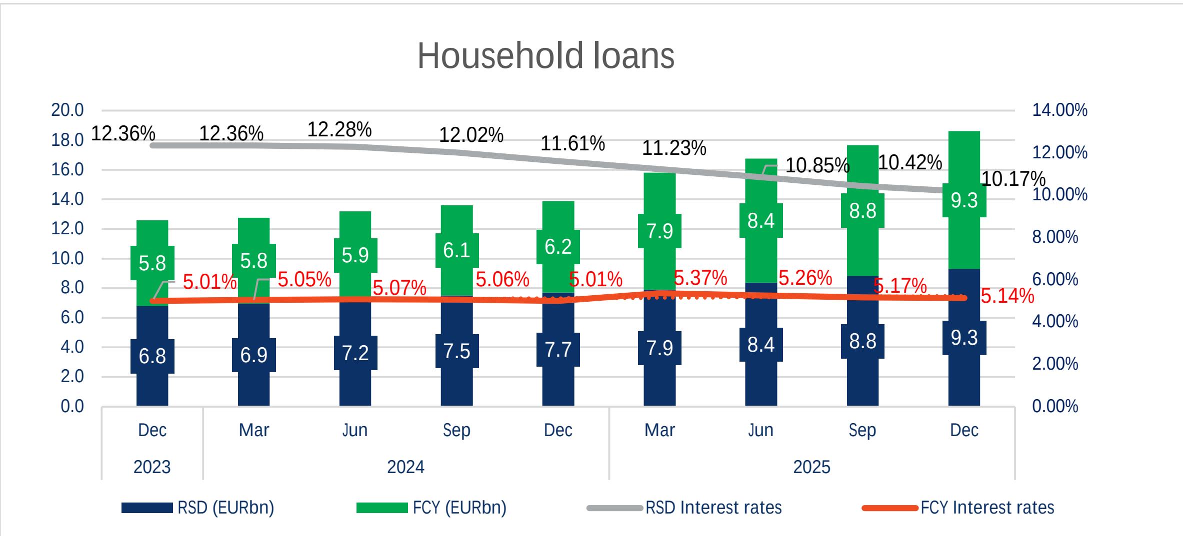


Chart: Loans to Household Sector – Currencies and Interest Rates; Source: NBS

1. Introduction (continued)

1.3. Serbian Banking Sector (continued)

Savings in dinars increased by almost 8% during 2025 and amounted to 206 billion dinars at the end of December.

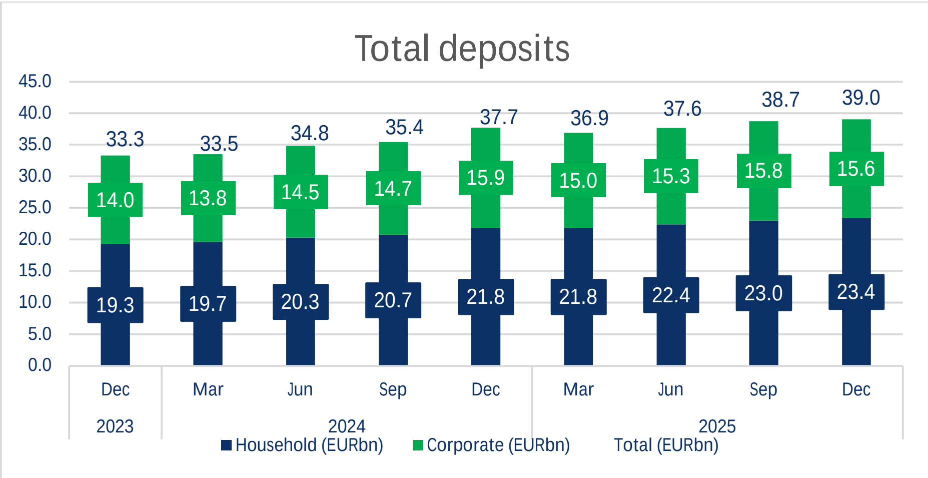


Chart: *Corporate and Household Deposits*; Source: NBS

In 2025, the ECB further gradually reduced the deposit facility rate to 2% (Dec24: 3%).

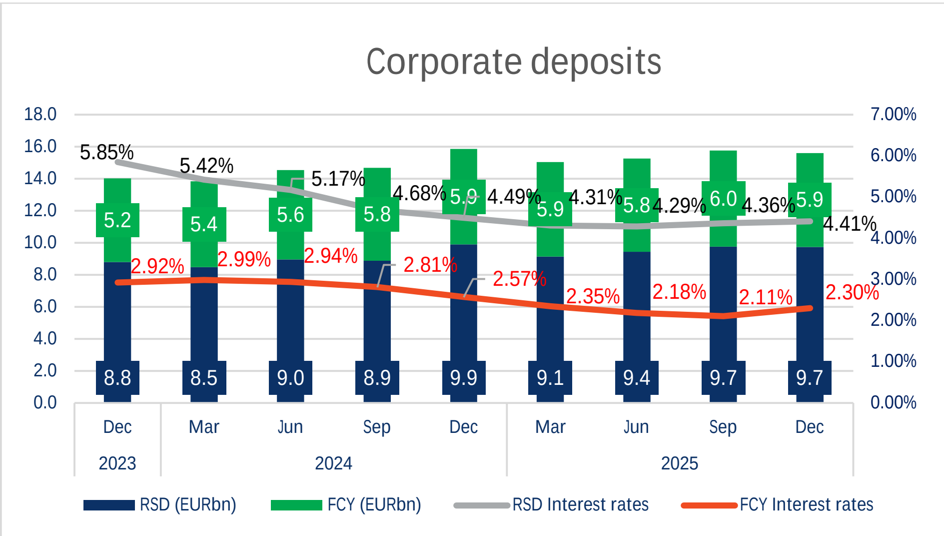


Chart: *Deposits from Corporate Sector* – Currencies and Interest Rates; Source: NBS

Share of dinar deposits in corporate was 62.2% at the end of 2025.

1. Introduction (continued)

1.3. Serbian Banking Sector (continued)

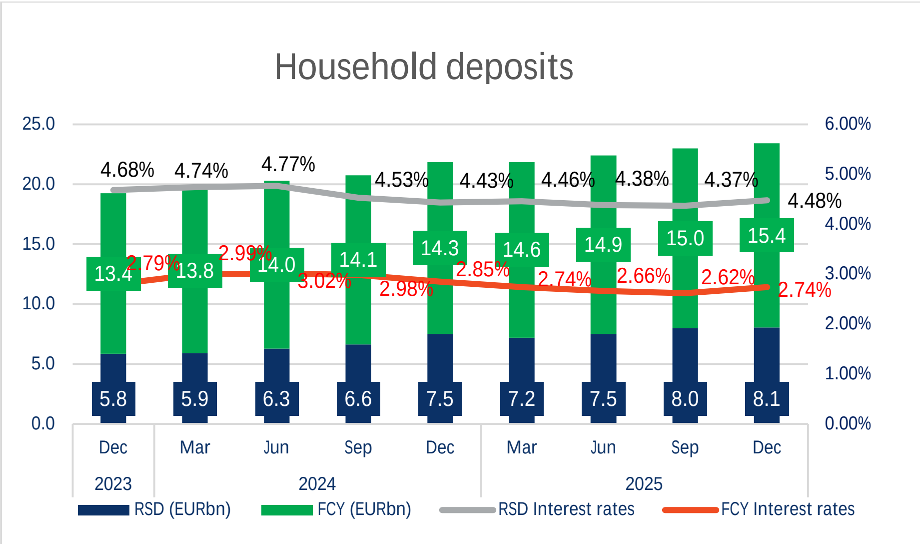


Chart: *Deposits from Household Sector* – Currencies and Interest Rates; Source: NBS

Foreign currency deposits increased by EUR 612.5 million, driven primarily by growth in household foreign currency savings and deposits of other financial institutions. Corporate deposits declined by EUR 133.7 million, which can be attributed to a slowdown in economic activity as well as lower inflows of foreign direct investments. Dinar-denominated term deposits remained broadly unchanged, as the decline in corporate dinar term deposits was offset by a modest increase in household dinar savings and deposits of local government.

2. About Mirabank

2.1. Establishment

The founder of Mirabank a.d. Beograd (hereinafter: the Bank), Duingraaf Financial Investments B.V., Hoogoorddreef 15, 1101BA Amsterdam, the Netherlands (hereinafter: the Founder), obtained the preliminary permit to incorporate the Bank with the Decision of the National Bank of Serbia No. IO NBS no. 32 dated August 18, 2014.

The National Bank of Serbia issued a Decision No. IO NBS 58 dated December 16, 2014, thus granting the operating license to the Bank.

Upon obtaining the approval from the National Bank of Serbia for the acts of the Founding Assembly of the Bank (the Decision on Appointment of the President and Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank, the Decision on Appointment of the President and Members of the Executive Board of the Bank, the Decision on the Adoption of the Articles of Association of the Bank, the Decision on the First Share Issue of the Bank, the Decision on the Adoption of the Strategy and Business Policy of the Bank), the Bank was registered with the Companies Registry based on the Decision of the Serbian Business Registers Agency BD 8779/2015 dated February 5, 2015.

The initial capital of the Bank is EUR 15 million in RSD counter value; capital conversion was performed on April 6, 2015, upon opening of the Bank's account with the National Bank of Serbia, following which the Bank began conducting its operations through that account and payment transactions, and at the same time it initiated the reporting process to the National Bank of Serbia.

2. About Mirabank (continued)

2.1 Establishment (continued)

On May 11, 2016, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the II share issue in the amount of 1,840,500 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank (along with the initial issue in the amount of RSD 1,790,700 thousand) amounted to RSD 3,631,200 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 39191/2016 of May 16, 2016, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On December 3, 2021, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the III share issue in the amount of 587,797 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 4,218,998 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 100464/2021 on December 10, 2021, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On September 15, 2022, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the IV share issue in the amount of 587,299 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 4,806,296 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 82179/2022 on September 21, 2022, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On 30 September 2024, the National Bank of Serbia, by Decision No. G.br. 10820, gave its prior consent to the acquisition of 100% of shares by Arroyo Holding RSC Ltd, registration number 000002916, with its registered office at Sub-Unit 1 of the Unit 4, Level 8, Al Sarab Tower, Abu Dhabi Global Market Square, Al Maryah Island, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, whereby it became the sole shareholder of the Bank and as such on 04.12.2024 it was registered in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House.

On February 20, 2025, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the V share issue in the amount of 2.928.250 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 7.734.546 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD on February 27, 2025, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank's ultimate parent entity was Fount Trust, the United Arab Emirates. As at 31 December 2024 the Bank's ultimate parent company was Royal Group Holding L.L.C., the United Arab Emirates.
The Bank is not member of the banking group.

The headquarter of the Bank is in Belgrade, 1 Španskih boraca Street, Novi Beograd, and its operations are conducted in 1 branch office in the territory of the Republic of Serbia at the same address. As at 31 December, 2025, the Bank had 46 employees (as at 31 December 2024 had 43 employees).

The Bank's Company registration number is 21080608. The Tax Identification Number assigned to the Bank is 108851504.

In 2025 the Bank did not acquire any Treasury Shares nor does it have any Treasury Stock (stock of its own shares).

2. About Mirabank (continued)

2.2. Major Strategic Objectives

Mirabank's vision is to become recognized as partner of trust within target industries and focal point of UAE-Serbia economic relations. As an ultimate roadmap to the Vision, the Bank's Management has defined top strategic goals in the next three years:

- Focus – selecting a few industries in which to build competitive advantage
- Community engagement – become fully embeded in the selected communities in order to generate opportunities instead of just searching for existing ones
- On-boarding major UAE companies present in Serbia
- Developing clear USP (Unique Selling Proposition)

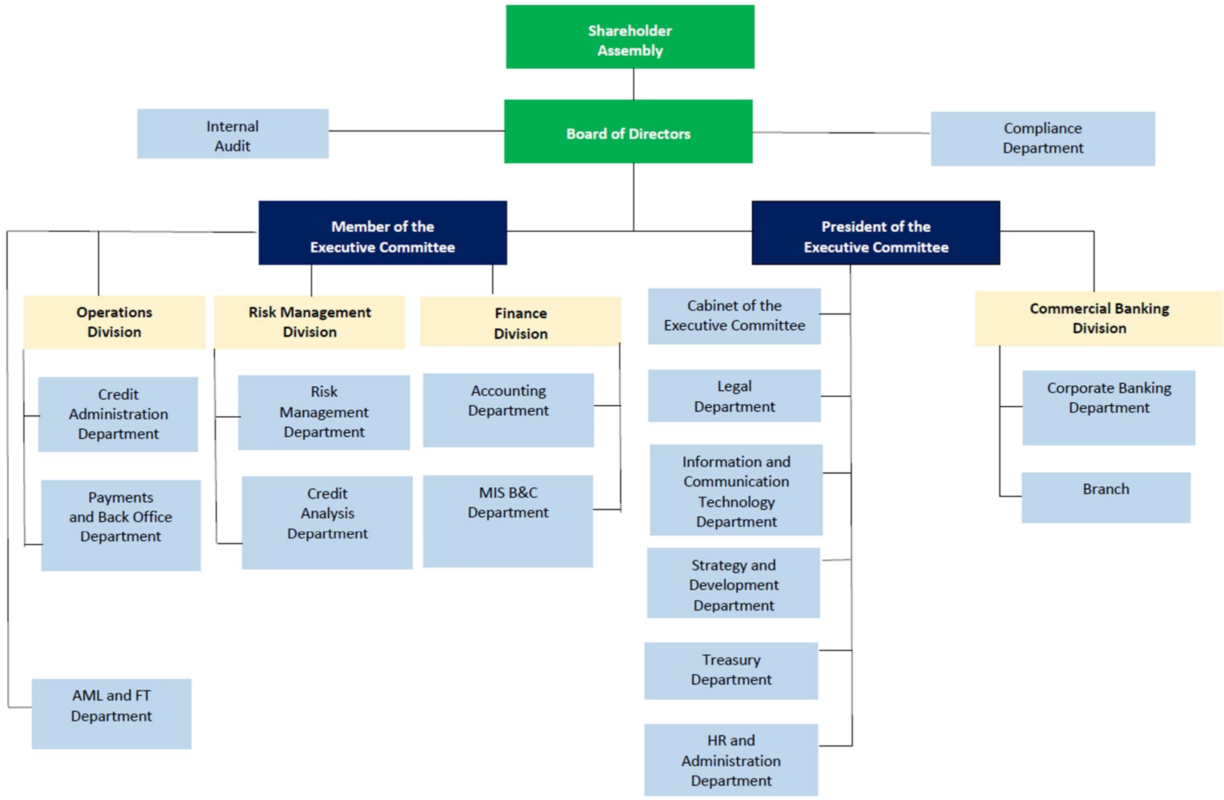
2.3. The Team

Board of Directors	Ms. Dalia Hazem Gamil Khorshid, *Chairman*
	Mr. Majed Fuad Mohammad Odeh, *Member*
	Mr. Ram Chandra, *Member*
	Mr. Mustafa Ghazi Kheriba, *Indipendent member*
	Mr. Murshed Abdo Murshed AlRedaini, *Indipendent member*
	Mr. Dejan Nikolić, *Indipendent member*

Executive Committee	Mr. Nikola Mihailović, *President*
	Ms. Marijana Trifković, *Member*

2. About Mirabank (continued)

2.4. Organization



2.5. Investments in Environmental Sustainability and Social Responsibility

Mirabank is committed to improving the environment through continuous digitalization of its processes and reducing resource consumption in the ordinary course of business. One of our main goals in this field was transformation of the documentation exchange with clients and third parties in order to reduce the use of paper printouts and paper forms into e-forms, both for internal communication as well as in exchange with clients and third parties. In instances where the paper work is an absolute necessity, we aim to selecting, whenever possible, recycled paper instead of the standard one.

Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues are becoming increasingly important to the financial sector. Due to the impact of climate change, certain risks from climate change are also present in Serbia, which are beginning to affect financial institutions and their clients.

Climate risks include two main risk drivers:

- Physical risk refers to the financial impact of climate change, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual climate change, as well as environmental degradation.
- Transition risk refers to financial loss that may directly or indirectly result from the process of adaptation to a sustainable economy and reduction of harmful gas emissions, which may be conditioned by changes in environmental protection policies, technological development or market preferences,

At this moment, taking into account the agreed maturity of the Bank's portfolio, it is not certain that the Bank may suffer significant losses due to the impact of climate change in the foreseeable future.

In the following period, the Bank will try to identify the direction and channels of the potential impact of ESG risks on the Bank, in accordance with the development of the framework for ESG risks in the banking sector in Serbia.

2.6. Research and Development

In 2025, the Bank continued to explore opportunities for further development of flexible and digitally prepared business models in order to promote efficiency, risk management and sustainable growth.

3. Products and Services

3.1. Corporate banking

Our main goal is to simplify our clients' dealing with their bank by providing as simple and efficient as possible solutions that cover their needs in timely and professional manner.

The palette of products and services we offer to corporate clients consists of the following:

Financing:

- Working capital loans
- Investment loans
- Factoring

Cash manangement services:

- Domestic payments
- International payments
- Current accounts
- O/N deposits
- Term deposits
- FX operations
- E-banking services
- Escrow and special purpose accounts

Documentary business:

- Letters of Guarantee
- Letters of Credit

3.2. Private individuals banking

As each client is unique, we tailor our offers and services to your specific needs, taking all aspects carefully into account. Clients value our personalised approach, reliability as a partner, and the unique experience we deliver.

Products and services offered to private individuals are the following:

Account manangement services:

- Current accounts (RSD and FX)
- E-banking services
- Mobile banking services

Deposits:

- A vista savings
- Term deposits

4. Our Business Focus 2026-2028

Within the strategic and business policy framework for the period 2026-2028 second tranche of capital increase is planned in 2026 (first tranche 25 MEUR in 2025). Capital increase would provide additional liquidity for the bank, that would provide necessary stability and that would be gradually used for loan disbursements to target profile corporate clients. Further, Mirabank vision goals are focused on building reputation, proving self-sustainability and showing potential for further growth. Bank looks to develop on the opportunity to become recognised as partner of trust within selected industries and focal point of UAE – Serbia economic relations.

Bank aims to increase loan portfolio, secure stable funding, improve margins and develop cash management activities in order to increase commission income.

5. Risk Management

5.1. Risk Profile and Risk Appetite

Key objectives of the Bank's Risk Management System is to identify the most relevant risks that the Bank may be exposed to and to align its business plans and exposure to risks as the direct result of said plans with a targeted, i.e. planned risk appetite. Bank strives to optimise risk-taking decisions vis-a-vis expected levels of return, as well as to ensure that a strong and independent control function has been established within the Bank, ready to address the organisation's challenges as well as the external environment and to ensure that business growth is adequately supported by an efficient risk management infrastructure.

Throughout its performance, the Bank actively undertakes and manages risks, relying on the following principles:

- Level of risk undertaken is within the Bank's risk appetite and tolerance toward risk;
- All risk has to be approved through the Risk Management System;
- Reward from the business venture should compensate for the risk relevant to said venture;
- Risk is to be continuously monitored; and
- Risk conscience is to be promoted and the risk management culture is to be strengthened, as it contributes to strengthening the Bank's resilience.

Under risk appetite, the Bank considers its assessment of the structure and levels of all risks to which the Bank is exposed or may be exposed in its operations. The Bank's Business Strategy envisages operations that will inevitably affect the Bank's exposure to a particular set of risks. Key risks to which the Bank is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, FX risk and others. These risks are described in detail in the Notes to the financial statements (section: 27 Financial risk management).

The Bank's risk appetite is considered the level of risk the Bank intends to take on in achieving its business strategy and strategic objectives. Risk tolerance is understood as the highest acceptable level of risk the Bank takes on in its operations.

The ability to take risks depends on the Bank's financial, liquidity and capital situation, i.e. constraints. The willingness to take risks depends on the Bank's shareholder perspective concerning its profile and positioning.

The Bank's risk appetite is formulated as a function of the needed regulatory capital for all risks it is exposed to, as well as a function of needed regulatory capital for individual risks the Bank exposes itself to. A formulated risk appetite sets the capacity of the Bank to assume risks in its business activities.

In 2025, the Bank performed a validation of its internal credit rating model, which included a methodological review, an analysis of the model's discriminatory/predictive power and performance stability, as well as benchmarking against market practice, together with a review of the model's application within the Bank's credit risk management processes.

5. Risk Management (continued)

5.1. Risk Profile and Risk Appetite (continued)

The validation results confirm that the model has a methodologically sound design, acceptable predictive and discriminatory capability on the validation sample, as well as stable performance and appropriate integration into credit risk management. The benchmarking analysis of predictive power (Gini) indicates that the model's performance is in line with the practice of leading banks in the Serbian market, and that the model remains fit for purpose by providing consistent and reliable risk differentiation across borrower segments.

5.2. NPLs & Collection

In its Risk Management Strategy the Bank has determined its long-term objectives concerning the level of distressed assets. The Bank's distressed assets are its non-performing exposures as defined by the Credit Risk Management Policy, which is in compliance with the NBS Decision on the Classification of Bank Balance Sheet Assets and Off-Balance Sheet Items. The Bank has determined the basic principles of Distressed Asset Management, and the highest acceptable level of distressed assets.

During 2025, the Bank collected outstanding receivables from one NPL client and as at 31 December 2025, the Bank did not have non-performing loans (NPL) in its portfolio. For the strategy planning period, NPLs are planned at a relatively low level (lower than the average for Serbia's banking sector). This represents one of the aims and most important principles of Distressed Asset Management.

The Bank uses wide spectar of credit risk management techniques to keep the NPL level in line with the defined levels, such as well defined credit process, robust credit analysis, approval of exposures to clients in relation to their credit capacity, strict monitoring of credit exposures post disbursement, early detection of deteriorating clients, well structured collection process, requirements with regard to credit protection instruments and other.

For the purpose of effective Distressed Assets Management, Bank has designated a position within its organization structure specialized in this area and has introduced set of internal acts that govern Bank activities and rules within this segment. Bank's Recovery Plan plays an important role in risk mitigation related to distressed asset management for all the risks arising from adverse developments of bank performance or external factors affecting the banking business.

6. Events after the End of the Reporting Period

On January 26, 2026, Decision on the issuance of ordinary shares of the VI emission in order to increase the Bank capital in amount of RSD 2,934.975 thousand has been adopted on Bank`s assembly.

There were no other significant events after the end of the reporting period that would require corrections or disclosures to the financial statements of the Bank for 2025.

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Executive Committee on 10 March 2026.

Nikola Mihailović
President of Executive Committee

Olivera Traflović
Chief Accountant

Marijana Trifković
Member of Executive Committee