

# Annual Report 2025

of OTP Group Slovenia  
and OTP banka d.d.



Name of parent bank:	OTP banka d.d.
Abbreviated bank name:	OTP banka d.d.
Registered office:	Slovenska cesta 58, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Website:	<a href="http://www.otpbanka.si">www.otpbanka.si</a>
Facebook:	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/OTPbankaSlovenija">www.facebook.com/OTPbankaSlovenija</a>
YouTube:	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/@OTPbankaSlovenija">www.youtube.com/@OTPbankaSlovenija</a>
Instagram:	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/otpbankaslovenija">www.instagram.com/otpbankaslovenija</a>
LinkedIn:	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/otpbankaslovenija">www.linkedin.com/company/otpbankaslovenija</a>
Email:	<a href="mailto:info@otpbanka.si">info@otpbanka.si</a>
Switchboard:	+386 2 229 22 90
Call centre:	080 17 70
Share capital:	€150,000,000
Registration number:	5860580
VAT ID no.:	S194314527
Account no.:	04000-0700000150
IBAN:	SI56040000700000150
BIC (SWIFT):	KBMASI2X
BLOOMBERG DEALING CODE:	NKBM
LEI:	549300J0GSZ83GTKBZ89
GIIN:	UH5299.00031.ME.705

## Highlights in 2025

Net profit for the financial year:	<b>€266 m</b>
ROE after tax:	<b>14.33%</b>
Total assets:	<b>€15.4 bn</b>
Total loans to the non-banking sector:	<b>€7.6 bn</b>
Total deposits by the non-banking sector:	<b>€12.3 bn</b>
Total equity:	<b>€1.9 bn</b>

Data related to OTP Group Slovenia

For OTP banka, 2025 was a year of exceptional achievements, strategic shifts, and consolidation of our role as a responsible, sustainably focused financial institution.



### Bank management:

András Hámori took over the management of the Bank on 1 May, and became President of the OTP banka Management Board on 1 June.



**Best bank in Slovenia** as chosen by Global Finance, Euromoney and The Banker.



**New strategy to 2030 and values.**



**Green Star certificate for the fourth year in a row**, making us a Green Leader.



### Signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Banking

- we are committed to sustainable and responsible banking.



**Participation in the issuing of the 30-year Slovenian government bond** and the successful issuing of the second people's bond **Title of Ljubljana Stock Exchange 'Member of the Year'** for our prominent contribution to the development of the bond market.



**Social responsibility certificates:**

- Sports-Friendly Company
- Family-Friendly Company (full renewed certificate)
- Top Investor in Education certificate



**OTP Volunteers:**

- We are planting more than 1,500 trees
- We are helping out at the Palčica and Palček children's crisis centres
- We give blood and collect gifts for children in children's homes



**Sustainable and social initiatives:**

- We are equipping two office buildings in Maribor with solar panels
- We collect 200 kg of honey from urban beehives located on the roofs of our buildings
- We have renovated our first branch building in line with ESG guidelines
- We are carrying out the 'OTP banka - Accessible to All' initiative, which makes our touchpoints more accessible to vulnerable groups



**Events for employees and their families:**

- First place at the summer Banking Games and employee sports games
- Open Day and summer camps for employees' children



**Sponsorships and culture:**

- General sponsor of the Slovenian Swimming Federation
- Proud sponsor of the Climbing World Cup
- Organisers of the Fourth Gold Circuit with Primož Roglič
- Continuing support for major cultural institutions and festivals in Maribor and Ljubljana
- OTP Book Club as a way of strengthening the Bank's internal culture of learning and curiosity



**Revival of Miki Muster's iconic 'Ježek' character** as the central image for in-house and external communications.

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# Business Report



# 1 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## 1.1 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA<sup>1</sup>

ITEM DESCRIPTION	2025	INDEX	2024	2023
<b>Statement of financial position (in € thousand)</b>	<b>31 Dec</b>		<b>31 Dec</b>	<b>31 Dec</b>
Total assets	15,390,792	103	14,928,714	15,399,941
Total deposits by the non-banking sector measured at amortised cost	12,301,286	105	11,694,457	12,063,995
Total loans to the non-banking sector that are not held for trading	7,621,378	109	6,995,238	7,254,696
Securities portfolio*	5,520,755	106	5,200,921	3,864,841
<i>a) of which financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>514,867</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>606,690</i>	<i>837,377</i>
<i>b) of which debt securities measured at amortised cost</i>	<i>4,953,569</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>4,524,941</i>	<i>2,984,297</i>
Total equity	1,910,874	102	1,867,884	1,690,079
Off-balance-sheet items	6,210,013	107	5,795,642	4,580,624
<b>Income statement (in € thousand)</b>	<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>		<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>	<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>
Net interest income	454,135	92	494,180	475,880
Net non-interest income	146,179	91	159,836	110,689
<i>– of which net fee and commission income*</i>	<i>133,482</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>136,073</i>	<i>128,737</i>
Net income	715,962	89	804,771	741,622
Staff, general and administrative costs	(265,069)	96	(277,389)	(232,510)
Depreciation and amortisation	(16,795)	82	(20,542)	(21,784)
Impairments and provisions (credit losses)	(22,285)	137	(16,286)	(9,658)
Profit before tax from continuing and discontinued operations	295,859	87	340,366	299,962
Corporate income tax on profit from continuing and discontinued operations	(30,054)	104	(28,938)	(19,624)
Net profit for the financial year*	265,805	85	311,428	280,338
<b>Statement of comprehensive income (in € thousand)</b>	<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>		<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>	<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before tax	12,987	72	17,931	37,012
Corporate income tax on other comprehensive income	(2,896)	67	(4,352)	(5,683)
	<b>31 Dec</b>		<b>31 Dec</b>	<b>31 Dec</b>
Number of employees (at the end of the financial year)	2,248	94	2,395	2,483

<sup>1</sup> OTP Group Slovenia is referred to as the Group in the Annual Report. OTP Group Slovenia includes OTP banka d.d., SKB Leasing d.o.o., SKB Leasing Select d.o.o. and OTP faktoring d.o.o. The data for 2023 and 2024 are the same as previously published data.

Except for those figures denoted by (\*), the key data in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 is prescribed by and has been drawn up in accordance with the Guidelines for calculating the performance indicators of banks and savings banks, which were issued by the Bank of Slovenia on the basis of the Regulation on the books of account and annual reports of banks and savings banks. For more information on the definition of the performance indicators in Tables 1.1 and 1.2, see the section entitled Alternative performance indicators.

ITEM DESCRIPTION	2025	INDEX	2024	2023
<b>Shares</b>				
Number of shareholders	1	100	1	1
Number of shares	10,000,000	100	10,000,000	10,000,000
Corresponding amount in share capital of one no-par-value share (in €)	15.00		15.00	15.00
Book value per share (€)	191.09		186.79	169.01
<b>Ratios (in %)</b>				
<b>a) Equity</b>				
- Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	20.47	19.94		18.49
- Tier 1 capital ratio	20.47	19.94		18.49
- Total capital adequacy ratio	21.22	20.92		20.68
<b>b) Asset quality</b>				
- non-performing (on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet) exposures / classified balance-sheet exposures and classified off-balance-sheet exposures	1.41	1.01		0.95
- non-performing loans and other financial assets / classified loans and other financial assets (excluding cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	3.03	2.28		1.90
- non-performing loans and other financial assets / classified loans and other financial assets (including cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	2.62	1.80		1.36
- value allowances and adjustments for credit losses / non-performing loans and other financial assets (excluding cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	46.54	54.62		57.46
- value allowances and adjustments for credit losses / non-performing loans and other financial assets (including cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	46.54	54.62		57.46
- collateral received / non-performing loans and other financial assets (excluding cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	18.50	30.15		29.95
<b>c) Profitability</b>				
- interest margin	3.02	3.31		3.18
- non-interest margin	0.97	1.07		0.74
- financial intermediation margin	3.99	4.38		3.93
- ROAA before tax	1.96	2.28		2.01
- ROAA after tax	1.76	2.09		1.88
- ROAE before tax	15.95	19.60		19.71
- ROAE after tax	14.33	17.93		18.42
<b>d) Operating costs</b>				
- operating costs / average assets	1.87	2.00		1.70
- cost-to-income ratio (CIR)	46.95	45.55		43.35
<b>e) Net loans to / deposits from non-banking customers (net LTD ratio)</b>	61.96	59.82		60.14
<b>f) Gross loans to / deposits from non-banking customers (gross LTD ratio)</b>	63.18	61.17		61.28

ITEM DESCRIPTION	2025	INDEX	2024	2023
g) Liquidity				
- liquidity coverage ratio <sup>2</sup>	378	421		348
- net stable funding ratio <sup>3</sup>	180	182		180
h) Leverage				
- leverage ratio	9.87	9.68		8.83

## 1.2 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF OTP BANKA D.D.<sup>4</sup>

ITEM DESCRIPTION	2025	INDEX	2024	2023
<b>Statement of financial position (in € thousand)</b>	<b>31 Dec</b>		<b>31 Dec</b>	<b>31 Dec</b>
Total assets	15,367,853	103	14,916,513	15,381,018
Total deposits by the non-banking sector measured at amortised cost	12,304,889	105	11,699,304	12,069,096
<i>a) of which from legal entities and other persons pursuing business activities</i>	3,563,804	101	3,535,512	3,869,232
<i>b) of which from retail (natural persons)</i>	8,741,085	107	8,163,792	8,199,865
Total loans to the non-banking sector that are not held for trading	7,584,523	109	6,968,177	7,235,844
<i>a) of which to legal entities and other persons pursuing business activities</i>	3,908,718	112	3,498,638	3,848,041
<i>b) of which to retail (natural persons)</i>	3,675,805	106	3,469,539	3,387,803
Securities portfolio*	5,520,755	106	5,200,921	3,864,841
<i>a) of which financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	514,867	85	606,690	837,377
<i>b) of which debt securities measured at amortised cost</i>	4,953,569	109	4,524,941	2,984,297
Total equity	1,896,600	102	1,861,338	1,685,555
Impairments and provisions for credit losses	155,952	96	163,137	142,803
Off-balance-sheet items	6,336,880	106	5,959,794	4,580,645
<b>Income statement (in € thousand)</b>	<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>		<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>	<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>
Net interest income	435,827	91	480,580	460,335
Net non-interest income	143,407	92	155,878	101,350
<i>- of which net fee and commission income*</i>	133,079	98	135,580	128,672
Net income	694,521	88	786,823	728,714

<sup>2</sup> Simple average of liquidity coverage ratios as of the last calendar day in a 12-month financial year. 2023 - Ratio of the last calendar day in a financial year.

<sup>3</sup> Ratio as of 31.12.2023 as a sum of NKBM d.d. and SKB d.d. reports.

<sup>4</sup> OTP banka d.d. is referred to as OTP banka or the Bank in the Annual Report. The data for 2023 and 2024 are the same as previously published data.

Except for those figures denoted by (\*), the key data in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 is prescribed by and has been drawn up in accordance with the Guidelines for calculating the performance indicators of banks and savings banks, which were issued by the Bank of Slovenia on the basis of the Regulation on the books of account and annual reports of banks and savings banks. For more information on the definition of the performance indicators in Tables 1.1 and 1.2, see the section entitled Alternative performance indicators.

ITEM DESCRIPTION	2025	INDEX	2024	2023
	1 Jan to 31 Dec		1 Jan to 31 Dec	1 Jan to 31 Dec
Staff, general and administrative costs	(254,455)	95	(267,672)	(222,652)
Depreciation and amortisation	(14,707)	78	(18,950)	(20,134)
Impairments and provisions (credit losses)	(24,107)	138	(17,479)	(9,087)
Profit before tax from continuing and discontinued operations	286,168	86	332,240	287,746
Corporate income tax on profit from continuing and discontinued operations	(28,041)	123	(22,887)	(15,544)
Net profit for the financial year*	258,127	83	309,353	272,202
<b>Statement of comprehensive income (in € thousand)</b>	<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>		<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>	<b>1 Jan to 31 Dec</b>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before tax	12,937	72	17,983	36,968
Corporate income tax on other comprehensive income	(2,896)	67	(4,352)	(5,683)
	<b>31 Dec</b>		<b>31 Dec</b>	<b>31 Dec</b>
Number of branches (at the end of the financial year)	71	91	78	113
Number of employees (at the end of the financial year)	2,125	93	2,274	2,378
	<b>31 Dec</b>		<b>31 Dec</b>	<b>31 Dec</b>
<b>Shares</b>				
Number of shareholders	1	100	1	1
Number of shares	10,000,000	100	10,000,000	10,000,000
Corresponding amount in share capital of one no-par-value share (in €)	15.00		15.00	15.00
Book value per share (€)	189.66		186.13	168.56
<b>Ratios (in %)</b>				
a) Equity				
- Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	19.87		19.64	18.18
- Tier 1 capital ratio	19.87		19.64	18.18
- Total capital adequacy ratio	20.60		20.60	20.34
b) Asset quality				
- non-performing (on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet) exposures / classified on-balance-sheet exposures and classified off-balance-sheet exposures	1.33		0.92	0.90
- non-performing loans and other financial assets / classified loans and other financial assets (excluding balances on accounts at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	2.87		2.11	1.79
- non-performing loans and other financial assets / classified loans and other financial assets (including balances on accounts at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	2.49		1.67	1.28
- impairments for credit losses / non-performing loans and other financial assets (excluding balances on accounts at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	46.84		55.74	55.85
- impairments for credit losses / non-performing loans and other financial assets (including balances on accounts at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	46.84		55.74	55.85

ITEM DESCRIPTION	2025	2024	2023
- collateral received / non-performing loans and other financial assets (excluding cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks)	19.11	31.97	31.84
<b>c) Profitability</b>			
- interest margin	2.90	3.22	3.08
- non-interest margin	0.95	1.05	0.68
- financial intermediation margin	3.85	4.27	3.76
- ROAA before tax	1.90	2.23	1.93
- ROAA after tax	1.72	2.08	1.82
- ROAE before tax	15.51	19.19	18.97
- ROAE after tax	13.99	17.86	17.95
<b>d) Operating costs</b>			
- operating costs / average assets	1.79	1.92	1.63
- cost-to-income ratio – CIR	46.47	45.03	43.22
<b>e) Net loans to / deposits from non-banking customers (net LTD ratio)</b>			
f) Gross loans to / deposits from non-banking customers (gross LTD ratio)	62.80	60.83	61.02
<b>g) Liquidity</b>			
- liquidity coverage ratio <sup>5</sup>	340	408	429
- net stable funding ratio <sup>6</sup>	175	178	177
<b>h) Leverage</b>			
- leverage ratio	9.79	9.62	8.83

<sup>5</sup> Simple average of liquidity coverage ratios as of the last calendar day in a 12-month financial year.

<sup>6</sup> Ratio as of 31.12.2023 as a sum of NKBM d.d. and SKB d.d. reports.

## 2 STATEMENT BY THE OTP BANKA MANAGEMENT BOARD



Management Board of OTP banka d.d.; from left: Miha Kristl, member; Sabina Župec Kranjc, member; András Hámori, president; Vojko Božiček, member; Spyridon Ntallas, member

### Dear customers, business partners, investors and the wider public,

For OTP banka, 2025 has been a continuation of the story we began when we embarked on the largest bank merger in Slovenian history in 2024. We have begun constructing a new chapter on the solid foundations of the merged bank, with the clear aim of becoming the leading innovative and socially responsible banking group in Slovenia.

OTP banka has achieved exceptional levels of financial solidity and sustained profitability. We have successfully completed a number of major projects, including the announcement of the acquisition of Primorski skladi together with OTP Fund Management, acting as one of the largest organisers of major bond issues (including the national 'people's bond') and refreshing the offering for young people and children with the 'Ježek' bundle. We are particularly proud of having revived the iconic 'Ježek' product on the 100th anniversary of the birth of the character's author, Miki Muster, the aim being to promote financial literacy among the very youngest.

We have invested in accessibility, not only by refurbishing and renovating our branch offices in line with modern ESG standards, but also by improving access to services for people with different issues and constraints. Our volunteers have been part of national reforestation campaigns, and supported the children's crisis centres in Maribor and Grosuplje. Our commitment to Slovenian communities remains firm, and we are proud supporters of sport, culture, education and local life around the country. Several highly prestigious international awards have come our way, with The Banker, Euromoney and Global Finance all recognising us as the best bank in Slovenia. To these we might add the Sports-Friendly Company, Family-Friendly Company and Top Investor in

Education certificates, as well as the title of 'outstanding member' on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange bond market. All of these awards and recognitions are the result of the dedication, professionalism and courage of our employees.

Our strategy to 2030 is clear: seamless, premium-level banking created by exceptional people. Through responsible management and a strategic mindset, we are laying firm foundations for growth – and by listening to our customers, businesses and partners, we are building bridges of trust and helping all those who have put their trust in us to grow as well. Through a clear view of the future and a high level of professionalism and expertise, we are able to ensure that the bank remains secure and stable. We promote a culture of responsibility and proactivity, and the driving force behind our digital transformation efforts is the objective of becoming a 'digital-first' bank, where curiosity and a desire for continuous learning inspire the team to seek out new paths and exceed expectations.

At OTP banka, we believe that curiosity is the cornerstone of innovation and progress. We believe in an environment in which every challenge is an opportunity to learn, and every experience a step towards personal and collective growth. By continuously learning, sharing knowledge and being open to new ideas, we are building a culture that will make us resilient, agile and ready for the future.

We would like to thank everyone who has helped create our story. Thank you for being there as we shape the future of Slovenian banking, and create a better, safer and more secure world for everyone. We are proud of the path we have travelled, and look to the future with excitement. We will continue to shift the boundaries of the possible, with you by our side.

With respect and best wishes to all of you.

Ljubljana, 18 March 2026

**Management Board of OTP banka d.d.**



**Vojko  
Božiček**  
Member



**Miha  
Kristl**  
Member



**Sabina  
Župec Kranjc**  
Member



**Spyridon  
Ntallas**  
Member



**András  
Hámori**  
President

# 3 REPORT OF THE CHAIR OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

## Introduction

As at 31 December 2025, the Supervisory Board comprised the following members: Imre Bertalan (Chair), Andrej Fatur (Deputy Chair), Tünde Barabás (Member), Sándor István Pataki (Member), Marko Košak (Member), Tamás Bernáth (Member), Draga Cukjati (Member) and Anna Mitkova Florova (Member).

The Supervisory Board carried out its function of supervising the management of OTP banka d.d. and OTP Group Slovenia, and honoured its duty of care and diligence based on authorisations provided by applicable laws and other regulations and OTP banka's bylaws. Having examined the success of the Supervisory Board's performance, it is our assessment that the Supervisory Board duly supervised the work of the Management Board and operations of OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia in accordance with its authorisations and responsibilities.

## Method and scope of supervision of the management of OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia

The work of the Supervisory Board was properly organised and carried out in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board and the Rules for Managing Conflict of Interest of Supervisory Board Members. In accordance with the Companies Act (ZGD-1) and the Banking Act (ZBan-3), the following Supervisory Board committees operated under the Supervisory Board in 2025:

- Audit Committee;
- Risk Committee;
- Remuneration Committee;
- Nomination and Governance Committee.

The Bank's Management Board provided Supervisory Board members with professionally drawn up materials, which allowed them to be well-informed of matters subject to their decisions.

We consider that the Supervisory Board received sufficient and transparent reports, together with timely and accurate information on the management function, to monitor the operations of the Group in a responsible and prudent manner, in particular the work of the Group's Internal Audit. The Supervisory Board and its committees were actively involved in all significant topics by way of formal and informal meetings, as reflected by decisions taken in or based on said meetings. Where necessary, the Supervisory Board was provided with additional clarifications and explanations, whereby together with the Management Board, they launched initiatives for further improvement of the quality and quantity of data delivered, including the optimisation of data submission times.

Members of the Supervisory Board took all precautionary measures to avoid any conflict of interest that may have influenced their decisions, as required by the Rules for Managing Conflict of Interest of Supervisory Board Members. Any conflicts of interest encountered by respective Supervisory Board members occurred only occasionally and they neither constituted a reason to terminate the term of office of any Supervisory Board member, nor did they impede smooth operations of the supervisory body. These conflicts of interest were duly recorded and reported to the Bank's Compliance Office.

The Chair of the Supervisory Board performed his duties in line with his powers and the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board, while communicating and working with the Management Board also in the periods between respective Supervisory Board meetings. He regularly monitored the developments related to operations of the Bank and responded promptly and consistently. The Chair encouraged other Supervisory Board members to perform their duties in an efficient and active manner and involved them in communications with the Management Board and heads of internal control functions even outside regular meetings. By chairing Supervisory Board meetings, the Chair ensured that the Supervisory Board took its decisions in a responsible, transparent, and prudent manner. He committed sufficient time to his duties as Chair; his other commitments therefore did not impede his work on the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board members have adequate and complementary professional knowledge, experience, and skills to perform their duties, and complement each other by virtue of their different professional, geographical and educational backgrounds. The current composition of the Supervisory Board allows for full compensation of any potential lack of specific knowledge by any of its members through the professional expertise of other members. All members of the Supervisory Board have the necessary personal integrity and professional ethics to hold their positions. This ensures responsible supervision and decision-making that is in the best interest of OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia.

Supervisory Board members were well-prepared for Supervisory Board meetings. The meetings were regularly attended by the majority of its members. Supervisory Board members were properly equipped to discuss important topics; they presented constructive proposals and often challenged the Management Board. On the basis of expertly drawn up and comprehensive information provided by the Management Board, Supervisory Board members were able to take high-quality decisions. The Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board comply with applicable principles of best corporate governance and banking-specific international guidelines. The work of the Supervisory Board and distribution of materials followed digitalisation trends, all while maintaining appropriate security standards. All meetings were recorded, with written minutes highlighting and/or summarising the most important positions and key questions raised during discussions which has ensured full traceability and transparency of all matters discussed or decisions made.

The Supervisory Board considers that its members carried out their work with appropriate responsibility, professionalism, and commitment. The Management Board completed the materials prepared for the Supervisory Board with all the necessary explanations on respective topics. Communication and cooperation between the Management Board and the Supervisory Board remained transparent, appropriate, and balanced.

### **Supervisory Board committees**

The Supervisory Board operated with four committees in 2025. The following is a breakdown of committee composition and their mission, all of which is in compliance with the provisions of the Banking Act (ZBan-3) and the Companies Act (ZGD-1):

a) **Audit Committee:** The Audit Committee comprised the following members in 2025: Andrej Fatur (Chair), Marko Košak (Deputy Chair), Sándor István Pataki (Member) and Tünde Barabás (Member).

In 2025, the Committee considered key topics and issues in line with Article 280 of ZGD-1. The following is a summary of key topics considered by the Audit Committee:

- 2025 and 2026 Group Internal Audit plan and revised plan;
- Control of the accuracy of financial and accounting information provided by the Group to shareholders and other external users;
- Assessing the structure of the Group's Annual Report, including drawing up a proposal to the Supervisory Board of the Group;
- Supervising the risk management system, internal control system, and internal audit;
- Monitoring the financial reporting procedure, the efficiency of the Group's internal controls, internal audit, and risk management systems;
- Working with the external auditor in auditing the Group's Annual Report and performing interim reviews, in particular by means of exchanging briefings on audit-related issues;
- Working with the internal auditor in auditing the annual report, in particular by means of exchanging briefings on the main issues arising from the activities of Internal Audit;
- Taking part in drawing up the agreement between the auditor and the Group;
- Considering reports of regulators and other supervisory and audit companies;
- Considering the OTP Group Slovenia Strategic and Financial Plan 2026–2028.

b) **Risk Committee:** The Risk Committee comprised the following members in 2025: Marko Košak (Chair), Draga Cukjati (Deputy Chair), Imre Bertalan (Member) and Tünde Barabás (Member).

In 2025, the Committee considered key topics as per the provisions of Article 53 of ZBan-3. The following is a summary of key topics considered by the Risk Committee:

- Reports on regulatory risks;

- The Group's Risk Appetite Framework for 2025, and the Group's Risk Appetite Statement for 2025, including ILAAP and ICAAP and Bank of Slovenia and internal stress test results;
- Resolvability Work Programme;
- Resolution planning and progress of the multi-annual work programme;
- Capital Adequacy Statement and Liquidity Adequacy Statement, including the ICAAP and ILAAP package;
- Advising on the Group's current and future risk appetite and the Risk Management Strategy;
- The Group's risk identification and assessment process and related reports;
- Monitoring of the Group's implementation of its Risk Management Strategy;
- Compliance function risk assessment;
- Assessment of the Risk function;
- Annual self-assessment related to identified staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Bank;
- Anti-Fraud Management Report and Information Security Report.

c) Remuneration Committee: The Remuneration Committee comprised the following members in 2025: Draga Cukjati (Chair), Tamás Bernáth (Deputy Chair), Sándor István Pataki (Member) and Anna Florova Mitkova (Member).

In 2025, the Committee considered key topics and issues as per the provisions of Article 54 of ZBan-3. The following is a summary of key topics considered by the Remuneration Committee:

- Approval of amendments to the Remuneration Policy;
- Annual self-assessment related to identified staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Bank;
- Reviewing proposals underlying general principles of remuneration policies, including definition of positions on respective remuneration policy topics;
- Preparing recommendations to the Group's Supervisory Board concerning the implementation of remuneration policies;
- Approval of employment contracts for procurators and Management Board members.

d) Nomination and Governance Committee: the Nomination and Governance Committee comprised the following members in 2025: Tamás Bernáth (Chair), Andrej Fatur (Deputy Chair), Imre Bertalan (Member) and Anna Florova Mitkova (Member).

In 2025, the Committee considered key topics and issues as per the provisions of ZBan-3. The following is a summary of key topics considered by the Nomination and Governance Committee:

- Appointment of procurators and Management Board members;
- Assessment of structure, size, composition, and performance of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, and drawing up recommendations for any changes;
- Assessment of knowledge, skills, and experience of each Management Board and Supervisory Board members as well as the body as a whole and reporting accordingly to the Supervisory Board;
- Updates of the Rules of Procedure of the Nomination and Governance Committee;
- Amendments to the DEIB Policy.

Supervisory Board committees performed their work in accordance with the tasks assigned to them, in line with decisions adopted and duties delegated by the Supervisory Board, and in accordance with duties imposed on the committees directly by ZGD-1 and ZBan-3, applicable implementing regulations, and the Bank's Articles of Association. Supervisory Board committees supported the Supervisory Board in controlling the management of OTP banka and companies in OTP Group Slovenia. The committees carried out their work based on the law, the Bank's Articles of Association, and respective rules of procedure setting out the lines and method of operation of respective committees. Pursuant to ZBan-3, committees need to be composed solely of Supervisory Board members.

The Supervisory Board held four ordinary, two extraordinary and 32 correspondence sessions in 2025. It discussed key topics and issues, as per the provisions of Article 50 of ZBan-3.

The following is a summary of key topics considered by the Supervisory Board:

- Regular monthly and quarterly financial, compliance and risk reports;
- Reports on the ICAAP, ILAAP;

- Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and Risk Appetite Statement (RAS);
- Amendments to the Group's Remuneration Policy;
- Amendments to the DEIB Policy;
- Update of Code of Conduct of OTP banka d.d. and OTP Group Slovenia;
- OTP Group Slovenia Strategic and Financial Plan 2026–2028;
- Succession Plan 2026;
- Recovery Plan;
- Appointment of Bank procurators and Management Board members;
- Adoption of Annual Report;
- Internal Audit Annual Report, AML and Sanctions Annual Report, Internal Control System Annual Report;
- Approval of the OTP Banka Slovenia (OBS) Strategy 2030: Frictionless Banking Powered by Exceptional People.

Based on the above, the Supervisory Board hereby considers and declares that it complied fully with Articles 272 and 281 of ZGD-1, having regularly and thoroughly monitored the operations and activities of OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia during 2025, at all times within its competences, and therefore properly supervised the management and operations of OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia and the work of Internal Audit.

#### **Review and approval of 2025 Annual Report in accordance with Article 282 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1)**

The Bank's Management Board submitted to the Supervisory Board within the statutory deadline the audited Annual Report of OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka d.d. for 2025, including the Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Management Board also submitted the 2025 Annual Internal Audit Report of OTP Group Slovenia.

The Supervisory Board discussed the audited Annual Report of OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka d.d. for 2025. It determined that the Annual Report was a complete and comprehensive review of business operations of the Bank and the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Supervisory Board also took note of the opinion of certified auditor Ernst&Young revizija, poslovno svetovanje d.o.o. on the audit of financial statements of OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia for the year ended 31 December 2025.

According to the certified auditor's opinion concerning the audit of financial statements of the Bank and Group as at 31 December 2025, the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OTP banka d.d. and OTP Group Slovenia as at 31 December 2025 and their separate and consolidated financial performance and separate and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

#### **Review of the Report on relations with affiliated companies**

Pursuant to Article 546a of ZGD-1, the Supervisory Board examined the Report on relations with affiliated companies and took note of the opinion given by certified auditor Ernst&Young revizija, poslovno svetovanje d.o.o. concerning the Report on relations with affiliated companies. The auditor declared in the report that the company Ernst&Young revizija, poslovno svetovanje d.o.o. based on procedures performed and evidence obtained, confirms that nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe that

- The representations made in the Report on relations with affiliated companies for the year ended on 31 December 2025, are not accurate in all material respects;
- Considering circumstances known at the time the legal transactions presented in the Report were performed, the value of the transactions to the company was, in a material respect disproportionately high; and
- There are circumstances relating to other actions represented in the Report, which point to a significantly different judgement from the one made by the management, all in consideration of the defined criteria.

## Conclusion

Based on the review of the Bank's operations described above, the Supervisory Board deems the Bank's operations in 2025 to have been successful.

The Supervisory Board is not aware of any relevant breach of legislation and/or the Group's internal rules.

Ljubljana, 18 March 2026

**Supervisory Board of OTP banka d.d.**



**Imre Bertalan**  
Chairman

# 4 STRATEGIC FOCUSES OF OTP BANKA AND OTP GROUP SLOVENIA

## 4.1 VISION AND MISSION

OTP banka is one of the leading financial institutions in Slovenia. Together with its partner companies OTP Faktoring, SKB Leasing and SKB Leasing Select under the umbrella of OTP Group Slovenia, it offers a comprehensive set of high-quality banking, leasing and factoring services for individuals and companies. It is a member of the international OTP Group, which is present in 11 Central European, Eastern European and Central Asian markets.

In 2025, the Management Board adopted a new five-year strategy setting out the Bank's vision and goals to 2030.

**Our vision: Frictionless Banking Powered by Exceptional People.**

**Our mission:** To create value for customers, employees and society through innovative solutions, digital excellence and a personal approach. To build banking without barriers, where technology enables and people make the difference.

## 4.2 VALUES

Values are the core of our culture and the fulfilment of our mission. They reflect what we cherish, believe in and wish to project.



**Customer focus**  
Customer First. Always.



**Accountability**  
Own It. Deliver It.



**Excellence**  
Raise the bar.  
Beyond expectations.



**Collaboration**  
Together we grow.

### Customer focus – Customer First. Always.

We listen and understand our customers, and deliver frictionless, personalized banking experiences.

### Accountability – Own It. Deliver It.

We act like owners - own the outcomes of our actions and decisions. We do the right thing before others tell us it is needed.

### Excellence – Raise the bar. Beyond expectations.

We always aim high, deliver quality, stability, and innovation that go beyond expectations.

### Collaboration – Together we grow.

We push each other to be better versions of ourselves and are always there for one another – together we make the best team.

## 5 MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS

In 2025, sustainability and ESG considerations remained a defining framework for responsible banking, even as the political environment across Europe and globally becomes more fragmented. While public debate increasingly reflects concerns about competitiveness, energy security, and regulatory burden, the long-term strategic direction set by the European Union—toward climate neutrality, resilience, and inclusive growth—continues to shape financial markets, supervisory expectations, and stakeholder trust. For financial institutions, ESG is no longer a question of alignment with political cycles, but a core element of prudent risk management, capital allocation, and long-term value creation.

In Slovenia, climate-related developments in 2025 continued to underscore the urgency of a sustainable transition. Building on the lessons learned from earlier extreme weather events, national and local authorities are increasingly focusing on climate adaptation, infrastructure resilience, and risk prevention. Ongoing investments in flood protection, water management, and resilient energy systems highlight the country's continued exposure to physical climate risks and the need for long-term, forward-looking solutions that support economic stability and social well-being.

In this context, our commitment to sustainability remains firm. As a leading Slovenian bank, we recognize our responsibility to support clients, communities, and the broader economy in navigating environmental and social challenges. In 2025, which has been a year focusing on laying down new grounds for OTP Slovenia Group's new strategic directions, we kept strengthening our commitment to further integrate ESG considerations into our strategy and operations, that enables us to anticipate risks, seize opportunities arising from the transition, and contribute to a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future for Slovenia. In the new 2025-2030 business strategy, we defined an ambitious target of providing 500 EURm outstanding green financing to our corporate clients by the end of 2030.

**OTP banka is signatory to the Principles of Responsible Banking**, an initiative by the United Nation's Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI). UNEP FI brings together a large network of financial institutions that collectively work together across the financial system to deliver more sustainable global economies. Our first report under the initiative is going to be published in the first half of 2026.

In 2025, OTP Slovenia once again **received the Green Star certificate**, awarded by the CER Partnership for a Sustainable Economy. The certificate serves as evidence that the Bank has objectives and measures in place for sustainable development, as well as a climate action plan, placing it in the "green leader" category, with four stars.

During the year, we continued working further on the implementation of our sustainable agenda. To that end, the Bank followed its adopted **ESG strategy**, based on **forward-looking ESG principles**, which can be found on our [website](#). These principles cover, among other things, the Bank's commitment to finance the transition towards a low-carbon economy and adapt its investment and loan portfolio to one which is aligned with the decarbonisation efforts of Slovenia and the EU, the intention to remain a socially responsible institution contributing to the development of the broader social and economic environment, and to meeting the highest corporate governance and compliance standards. To support its ESG agenda, the Bank has an **ESG KPI dashboard** in place, covering key targets related to our environmental aspirations (like green financing provided, decarbonisation of the portfolio, or greenhouse gas emissions associated with our own operations), employee satisfaction and diversity.

### **Environmental pillar: environmental considerations are an important aspect of the business decisions we make**

We recognise that as one of the largest banking institutions in Slovenia, the Bank plays a key role in financing the sustainable growth of the Slovenian economy, and we aim to support the transition to a low-carbon economy. Through sustainable financing and other solutions, we aim to help Slovenian companies and individuals in their **transition to more environmentally friendly, sustainable operations**. To this end, the Bank offers a wide range of sustainable products to its clients.

**For households**, the Bank offers sustainable loans, providing financing for green mobility (bicycles, e-bikes and electric cars) and energy efficiency (energy-efficient appliances and renewable energy usage). The Bank also offers housing loans with preferential rates for the purchase of energy-efficient real estate which is being extended to also cover new construction projects. Further details on the products offered are available on our website: [Sustainable loans | OTP banka](#).

For our **corporate clients**, the Bank offer **corporate credit facilities** to support customers in their transition to sustainable activities. Financing is provided for the purposes of e-mobility, energy production from renewable sources, renovation for energy efficiency and financing of the green transition: [Sustainable business loan | OTP banka](#).

Besides our sustainable corporate credit facilities, we are also committed to supporting the transition of our clients and their green investments with tailor-made financing. The Bank is thus providing green financing to its corporate customers in line with the frameworks defined by OTP Group: the [Sustainable Finance Framework](#) and the Green Capital Relief Program of the Central Bank of Hungary (Magyar Nemzeti Bank).

**At the end of 2025, OTP Group Slovenia's green financing provided reached 224 EURm, significantly surpassing the 173 EURm target defined in its strategy<sup>7</sup> for 2025.** Our portfolio is mostly comprised of financing energy efficient buildings, sustainable transportation and financing provided to the energy sector. Building on last year's portfolio, we consider this to be solid progress, and we are dedicated to financing more green projects in the years to come and supporting our clients in their transitions.

We also stayed on track to reach the **GHG emission intensity targets of our financed business loan and investment portfolio** (Scope 1 and Scope 2 financed emissions, targets defined for 2025 and 2030). In 2025, in line with the EBA guidelines on ESG risk management the (prudential) Transition Plan of the Group has been developed, defining an overarching framework for transition risk management, and ensuring that the bank remains resilient on short, medium and long term to this risk type. Our transition plan includes financed GHG intensity reduction targets covering up until 2040, our client climate engagement assessment approach to be put in place regarding clients active in the most relevant, carbon intensive sectors, new green financing targets for the period 2026-2028 and short term ESG risk portfolio limits.

We assumed no new exposure towards industries or activities which we consider harmful based on environmental or social considerations (among others certain fishing activities, the mining of hard coal or lignite, growing of tobacco or manufacturing of tobacco products; exploration of shale gas or manufacturing of articles made of fur). In our investment portfolio, we also remained above the defined target for the share of green bonds, which remained at 8% of our ALM bond portfolio.

In terms of our **own operations**, we continued to make further steps towards long term sustainability in 2025 by installing together more than 460 solar panels on the roofs of our Centrala and RCA Tezno buildings in Maribor, contributing to the reduction of the bank's environmental footprint by an expected generation of over 200 MWh of green electricity. On the roof of the Centrala Maribor, the solar panels are placed right next to an **urban beehive**, where bees have once again produced a rich harvest of honey this year. Next to the beehive, we've also created a herb garden on the terrace. The bees, however, prefer to forage on the nearby hills, Piramida and Kalvarija, where nature offers abundant pasture. This unique connection between nature and technology reflects our sustainable approach – thoughtful, responsible, and long-term. Furthermore, like in the previous years, we kept purchasing electricity only from renewable sources, and further expanded our electric car fleet with 7 new electric cars – increasing the share of electric (34) and hybrid (1) cars in the car fleet to 30%.

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<sup>7</sup> On top of the green financing, OTP Group Slovenia provided 84 EURm transition enabling financing to its clients in 2025. Transition-enabling loans are purposed loans, either with transition commitments by the clients (reductions in emissions, energy usage, water usage, etc); or real estate projects with EPC A class, but not meeting all the technical screening criteria of green loans. In the retail segment, they are defined based on clear product criteria. From 2026 onwards, the bank will only focus on green loans.

## Social pillar: Programmes for social development and improving the quality of life

We are a socially responsible bank, and we foster **sustainable, open and proactive relations with our stakeholders**: our own workforce, end users and affected communities. More information HR related activities are listed in section Human Resource Management.

As a **responsible service provider**, we are focused on the satisfaction of our customers. We seek their feedback through various surveys and complaints monitoring, we listen to customers' experiences, needs and their expectations of the Bank, and we also monitor customer satisfaction with the various products offered by the Bank and the numerous banking outlets and other channels through which customers have access to our services. The many experiences that customers have shared with us have contributed significantly to improving, upgrading, and expanding our range. The feedback has also helped us to improve our digital solutions, in particular to make them even more user-friendly.

At OTP Bank, we firmly believe that banking services should be accessible to everyone, regardless of their abilities. That is why we have adapted our operations to accommodate people with various forms of disability. In doing so, we have listened to the users themselves when making improvements and updates, which has enabled us to introduce a number of important changes:

- **Physical accessibility of branches:** Braille signage at entrances (e.g., opening hours), tactile paths and markings in the space, contrast-marked glass surfaces, and personal assistance from our employees.
- **Digital accessibility:** the website, Bank@net online banking, and mbanka@net mobile banking are adapted with high contrast, the option to enlarge text, change fonts, adjust spacing, pause animations, use screen readers, and navigate with a keyboard. Links are clearly marked, and forms are easy to fill out.
- Adapted user interface in **online and mobile banking**.
- **ATMs:** with integrated tactile keypads and additionally equipped with a voice interface that enables the conversion of information on the screen into spoken text via a headphone jack.
- **Accessibility officer:** function set up in ESG sector to act as a single contact point, coordinating accessibility related matters in the bank.

As a **responsible social actor**, our aim is to contribute to the development of the broader social and economic environment in which we operate. We thus participate in national, regional and local events, projects and initiatives as a **partner, sponsor or donator**. We organise special **awareness programmes** in the areas of financial literacy, responsible investing and borrowing, fraud prevention and security in online commerce. OTP banka is aware of the social and environmental responsibility that it assumes as one of the most important banking institutions in the country. Responsibility to society and the environment are closely intertwined with the Bank's commercial activities. For several years now, we have been supporting organisations that promote a more sustainable relationship with the environment. Collaborations in the area of sponsorships and donations are an important pillar of the Bank's social responsibility strategy. OTP banka **actively supports and contributes to a higher quality of life, and the development of the local and national environment**. In the context of sponsorships, donations and other partnerships, the Bank strives to include to the greatest extent possible activities that focus on ESG goals, such as protecting the environment, corporate volunteering and charity. The Bank ranks among the leading supporters of Slovenian sports and the Olympic movement. Its support extends beyond top athletes and performances at the Olympic Games, with activities that also bring together young athletes and fans. We ensure a positive organisational culture and encourage employees to perform volunteer and charity work and to be active in ESG-related areas such as planting trees in national project "Pomladimo gozdove", helping children in need in children crisis centres Palčica and Palček, blood donation campaign and collecting Christmas presents for children in youth homes throughout Slovenia. The Bank has more than 200 active volunteers in various fields of volunteer work.

## Governance pillar: Corporate governance programmes

Corporate responsibility is not merely prescribed in our bylaws; it is also practiced in our work and in our relations with stakeholders. We are committed to meeting high standards of corporate governance and compliance. We have combined our common values, the **bases of ethical standards and rules of conduct** into the Code of Conduct, which we renamed the Code of Ethics in 2025 to reflect the core values of OTP Group Slovenia.

OTP banka has an established clear organizational structure, defined responsibilities of management bodies, and a comprehensive system of internal controls. Special emphasis is placed on robust risk management, integrity, and the prevention of conflicts of interest, as well as on consistent compliance with legislation, regulatory requirements, and best practices in the industry. The bank fosters a strong culture of ethics and integrity, based on clear standards of conduct, respect for the highest moral principles, and a strict zero-tolerance policy towards corruption.

**Our bank expects transparency**, which includes appropriate disclosure of information and responsible communication with all stakeholders, **and the highest level of integrity in all of its business relations** to avoid any improper advantage, either in fact or appearance, as a result harmful practices. OTP banka expects its employees and third parties who cooperate with it to act with the same level of integrity as the Bank itself. By maintaining an open, responsible, and trustworthy working environment, the Bank encourages the timely, professional, and transparent identification and resolution of any potential irregularities. Furthermore, every OTP banka employee has the duty and right to anonymously report any suspicion of harmful conduct that they observe in practice.

Additional information regarding the Environmental, Social and Governance aspects of OTP Group's operations can be found in the **Consolidated Integrated Annual Report of OTP Group**, which is accessible by clicking the link [www.otpgroup.info/investor-relations/reports/annual](http://www.otpgroup.info/investor-relations/reports/annual).

## 6 PLANS FOR 2026

Next year will be marked by continued stabilisation of business following the merger and by fulfilment of the objectives of the 2030 Strategy. We will be focused on the following key areas:

### **Premium user experience and digital transformation**

Our customers remain at the heart of what we do. We will continue to optimise processes, simplify channels and develop innovative digital solutions that speed up operations and make them more straightforward and secure. Digital channels will be upgraded with advanced data and AI capacities, which will facilitate personalisation and enhance efficiency. In line with Strategy 2030, we are laying foundations that will enable us to do the majority of our sales digitally by the end of this decade.

### **Sustainability and responsibility**

ESG remains the basis of our strategy. We will expand our range of sustainable products for households and businesses, and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. As we do so, we will strengthen our management of C&E risk, and ensure compliance with the highest standards of corporate governance.

### **People and culture**

Our employees are the heart of the Bank, which is why we remain committed to employee welfare and to ensuring that a positive organisational culture is always in place. We are redesigning our operating model to make it more agile, and will invest in developing the competencies of the future and in fostering innovativeness, cooperation and well-being. We will build a strong leadership and a culture that unites and motivates us.

### **Strengthening the OTP banka brand**

We will boost the profile of the OTP banka brand, strengthen operational security, raise awareness of online fraud and continue our activities to improve financial literacy – all with a clear goal and in pursuit of our vision: seamless, premium-level banking created by exceptional people.

### **Security, compliance and responsible risk-taking**

We will continue to upgrade the risk management framework and digital operational resilience in 2026.

### **Raising awareness of online fraud and promoting financial literacy**

In 2026, we will continue to raise customers' awareness of online fraud, promote financial literacy, and strengthen our culture of secure and responsible use of financial services in collaboration with external partners.

# 7 PRESENTATION OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA AND OTP BANKA

## 7.1 SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS AND EVENTS IN 2025

For OTP banka Slovenia, 2025 was a year of innovation, sustainability, and domestic and international recognition.

### Management changes

On 1 May, András Hámori took over the management of the Bank, becoming President of the Management Board on 1 June. Under his leadership, we have strengthened our strategic focus on innovation, sustainability and doing business responsibly.

### Digital innovations that enhance the customer experience

We were the first in the Slovenian market to introduce push authentication at the Contact Centre and, at the end of the year, the mobile token at mBank@Net, meaning greater security and more straightforward procedures for customers. We introduced contactless payment on the city bus network in Maribor, along with the Click To Pay solution, which enables online payments to be made more quickly and securely without the need to reenter card details.

### Achievements on capital markets

We took part in the issuing of a 30-year Slovenian government bond, successfully issued our own bonds (€300m), and organised the first Slovenian sustainability-linked bond. With this we consolidated OTP banka's role as a leading sustainable financing partner. Following the announced takeover of the Primorski skladi management company, we will further bolster our position and the range of investment fund products and services.

### Credit rating

In 2025, Moody's Ratings raised the Bank's Long- and Short-Term Issuer Ratings to A2/P-1, and changed the outlook assessment to stable. The rating action follows Moody's rating action on OTP banka d.d.'s parent bank, OTP Bank Nyrt. It also reflects the bank's solid capitalisation, good-quality diversified loan portfolio, stable profitability despite lower interest rates, as well as a strong funding profile, with low market funding reliance, an ample deposit base and large liquidity buffers – all of which are key strengths of OTP banka d.d.'s financial profile.

### Accessibility and brand

With the 'OTP banka – Accessible to all' initiative, we focused on the accessibility of our touchpoints to vulnerable groups. By changing the name of the subsidiary Aleja finance to OTP faktoring d.o.o., we further strengthened the OTP banka brand name in the Slovenian market.

### Awards and certificates

Our achievements were recognised by a number of international institutions in 2025 with awards from Global Finance, Euromoney and The Banker, which recognised us as the best bank in Slovenia. We also renewed our Sport-Friendly Company, Family-Friendly Company and Top Investor in Education certificates, and obtained a Green Star certificate for corporate sustainability. We received a

Top Member of Ljubljana Stock Exchange award for our visible role on the bond market, and a prestigious Effie Award for the marketing excellence of the merger campaign.

**Our commitment to the future**

We adopted a new strategy to 2030, and continued to adhere to the values that will lead us onwards to a more integrated, responsible and advanced future.

**7.2 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR**

**Management changes**

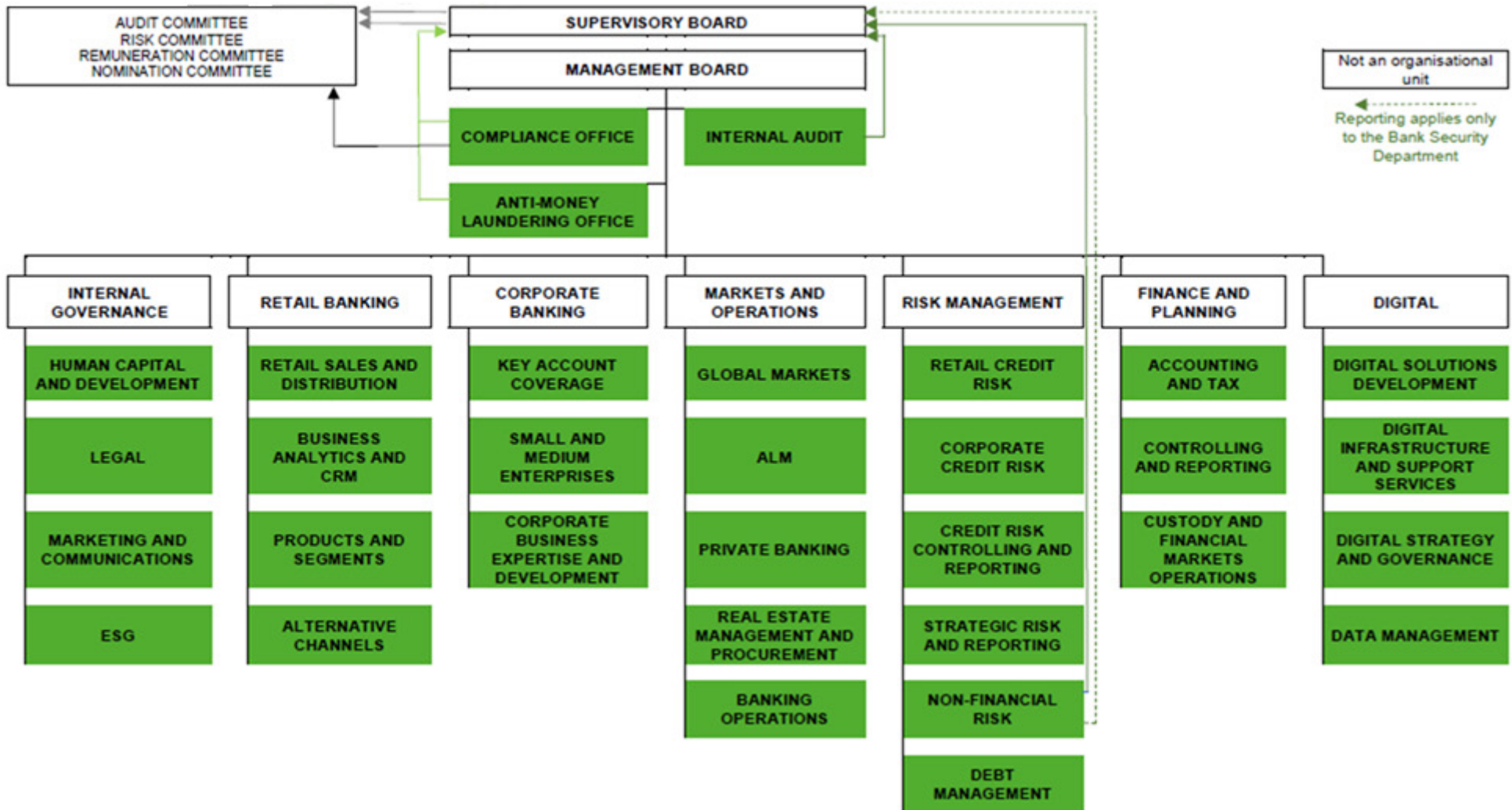
On 15 January 2026, Anita Stojčevska stepped down from the position of member of the OTP banka Management Board.

**7.3 GOVERNANCE OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA AND OTP BANKA**

**7.3.1 ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**



7.3.2 ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF OTP BANKA AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025



### 7.3.3 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF OTP BANKA

The corporate governance of OTP Group Slovenia is based on the applicable statutory framework, the Bank's Articles of Association and the rights and responsibilities of OTP Group Slovenia's governance bodies, which implement the mission that responsible governance is fundamental to all activities in the Bank and OTP Group Slovenia.

In accordance with Slovenian legislation, OTP Group Slovenia companies that are legally organised as joint stock companies (OTP banka d.d.) have a two-tier management system under which the relations between individual bodies are based on the mutual segregation of rights and responsibilities.

#### Bodies of OTP banka

The bodies of OTP banka as at 31 December 2025 are the Management Board (six members), the Supervisory Board (eight members), and the General Meeting.

#### Management Board

As at 31 December 2025, the Management Board of OTP banka consisted of the following six members.

Name and surname	Position	Term of office	Membership on the supervisory boards of companies
András Hámori	President of the Management Board	1 June 2025–31 May 2030	
Anita Stojčevska	Vice-President of the Management Board Management Board Member	22 August 2024–31 December 2024 1 January 2025–15 January 2026	OTP faktoring d.o.o. – Chair Pokojninska družba A d.d. – Member Bank Association of Slovenia (ZBS) – Deputy President
Sabina Župec Kranjc	Vice-President of the Management Board until 22 August 2024  Management Board Member	17 November 2014–16 November 2019, 17 November 2019–16 November 2022  17 November 2022–31 December 2023 1 January 2024–31 December 2024 1 January 2025–31 December 2029	ZBS – Deputy Member
Miha Kristl	Management Board Member	1 January 2022–31 December 2023 1 January 2024–31 December 2024 1 January 2025–31 December 2029	
Spyridon Ntallas	Management Board Member	22 August 2024–31 December 2024 1 January 2025–31 May 2025 (President of the Management Board) 1 June 2025–31 December 2029	
Vojko Božiček	Management Board Member	14 January 2025–13 January 2030	

András Hámori was appointed President of the Management Board, with a mandate to serve from 1 June 2025 to 31 May 2030. On 23 May 2025, he received ECB approval to perform the function of President of the Management Board.

On 10 April 2024, the Supervisory Board appointed Anita Stojčevska as a new member of the Management Board. On 29 July 2024, she received ECB approval to perform the function of a member of the Management Board. Her term of office began on the day of

the legal merger of the former Nova KBM d.d. and the former SKB banka d.d., i.e. 22 August 2024. Before the merger, she served as a member of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of the former SKB banka d.d. After assuming her role as a member of the Management Board, she was appointed Vice-President of the Management Board for the full duration of her term of office. Her term of office as Vice-President of the Management Board of OTP banka ended on 31 December 2024. On 1 January 2025, she had been reappointed as member of the Management Board for a term of office ending on 31 December 2029. However, that term was terminated early (on 15 January 2026) as a result of her resignation.

The Supervisory Board appointed Sabina Župec Kranjc as member of the Management Board for a five-year term on 1 October 2014. On 11 November 2014, she received her authorisation from the Bank of Slovenia to perform the function of member of the Management Board. The term of office of the new member of the Management Board began on the day she took office. Sabina Župec Kranjc was reappointed as member of the Management Board three further times, most recently in December 2023 for a term of office running from 1 January 2024 until 31 December 2024. On 1 January 2025, she was reappointed as member of the Management Board for a term of office ending on 31 December 2029.

Miha Kristl was appointed member of the Management Board for a period that ran from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2023. In December 2023, the Supervisory Board reappointed Miha Kristl as a member of the Bank's Management Board, for a term of office from 1 January to 31 December 2024. On 1 January 2025, he was reappointed as member of the Management Board for a term of office ending on 31 December 2029.

In December 2023, the Supervisory Board appointed Guido Jemenšek as a new member of the Bank's Management Board. Guido Jemenšek received ECB approval to perform the function of member of the Bank's Management Board on 3 April 2024. The term of office of the new member of the Management Board began on 1 May 2024. His term of office ended on 31 December 2024. On 1 January 2025, he had been reappointed as member of the Management Board for a term of office ending on 31 December 2029. However, that term was terminated early (on 31 August 2025) as a result of his resignation.

On 10 April 2024, the Supervisory Board appointed Spyridon Ntallas as a new member of the Management Board. On 22 July 2024, he received ECB approval to perform the function of a member of the Management Board. His term of office began on the day of the legal merger of the former Nova KBM d.d. and former SKB banka d.d., i.e. 22 August 2024, and ran until 31 December 2024. Before the merger, he served as a member of the Board of Directors and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the former SKB banka d.d. On 1 January 2025, he was appointed President of the Management Board until 31 May 2025. On 1 June 2025, he was reappointed as a member of a Management Board for a term of office to end on 31 December 2029.

In October 2024, the Supervisory Board appointed Vojko Božiček as a new member of the Management Board. He took up his post on the day he obtained ECB approval to perform the function of a member of the Bank's Management Board, i.e. 14 January 2025. His term of office will last for five years from the day he takes up office.

The remuneration of Management Board members is in line with their powers, tasks, knowledge and responsibilities. Remuneration for work, the reimbursement of costs and the benefits of the Management Board members are defined in the individual employment contract of each member.

The remuneration system for employees whose professional activities have a material impact on the Bank's risk profile is implemented in line with the Remuneration Policy of OTP banka.

The remuneration policy was updated on 1 January 2025 and again on 1 October 2025. The Bank discloses the remuneration of its Management Board in accordance with the relevant regulations in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

More detailed information on the work and powers of the Management Board can be found in the 'Corporate Governance Statement of OTP banka d.d.' section.

## Other committees of OTP banka

### Credit Committee

The Bank's Credit Committee makes decisions within its powers regarding all loans to customers, in accordance with the competencies, procedures and decision-making methods in place at the Bank with respect to loan origination.

The committee has four members, and is chaired by the member of the Management Board responsible for corporate banking operations. Meetings of the committee are convened once a week.

### Investment and International Lending Committee

The Investment and International Lending Committee makes decisions regarding international investments in accordance with the Bank's investment strategy and lending policy. The committee makes decisions regarding international lending activities (syndicated loans, direct lending and other instruments) on foreign markets, and regarding the deployment of the Bank's banking and liquidity portfolios. The committee consists of four members (representatives of the Management Board in the areas of financial markets and risk management) and meets weekly. The committee is chaired by the member of the Management Board responsible for financial markets and the Bank's operational business.

### Problem Loan Committee

The Bank's Problem Loan Committee makes decisions in respect of its non-performing loans. The committee, which is chaired by the Management Board member responsible for finance and planning, comprises six members. Meetings of the committee are convened once a week.

### Liquidity Commission

The Liquidity Commission monitors the situation and adopts measures to ensure short-term liquidity. The commission, which is chaired by the member of the Management Board responsible for financial markets and the Bank's operational business, has six members.

The Liquidity Commission meets once a week, generally on Wednesdays. Independently of meetings of the commission, the Asset and Liability Management Sector drafts standard material on liquidity on a daily basis and uploads it to the document platform, from where it can be viewed by all members of the commission.

### Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)

ALCO assesses and monitors the structure of the statement of financial position, capital adequacy, interest rate risk, structural liquidity, market risks, currency risks, the profitability and results of profit centres, financial plans, aggregate credit risk, regulatory requirements, the tax aspects of operations, and other risks associated with new products and services. The committee comprises six members, and is chaired by the member of the Management Board responsible for finance and planning.

ALCO meets once a month.

### Operational Risk Committee

The Operational Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring, measuring, assessing and managing operational risks. It has 11 members and is chaired by the member of the Management Board responsible for risk management (Chief Risk Officer).

The committee meets at a minimum quarterly.

## Crisis Committee

The Crisis Committee is a decision-making body responsible for managing crises. The committee considers and makes decisions in respect of proposals for immediate action when a crisis is called. It is chaired by the President of the Management Board.

## Model Risk Committee of OTP Group Slovenia

The committee is responsible for reviewing and assessing model risk management, the register of models and the model risk management statement. It is responsible for approval and the submission of final decisions to the Bank's Management Board in connection with new risk models, changes to existing models, the adoption of the Bank's bylaws regarding model risk management, the results of the assessment of materiality of risk models and plans and reports in connection with model validation.

The committee comprises eight members and is chaired by the Chief Risk Officer.

It typically meets once a month.

## Customer Experience and ESG Management Committee

The mission of this committee is to ensure that the customer experience and ESG management strategy is carried out throughout the whole organisation and to exploit as much as possible the potential business opportunities stemming from customer experience management and the ESG transformation, including the identification and management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The committee comprises twelve members, with the Chair and Deputy Chair being appointed from among those members with a vote for a one-year period starting on 1 January.

## Climate Change and Sustainability Committee

The Climate Change and Sustainability Committee is responsible for the comprehensive and effective implementation of the ESG strategy with the objective of managing the associated risks and opportunities. The committee makes decisions regarding strategy, policy, methodologies and processes, the design and delivery of action plans related to environmental and climate related risks. It monitors the work of the internal working group and action plans and all internal and external reporting requirements.

The committee comprises 11 members and is chaired by the director of the ESG sector.

## Corporate Client Monitoring Committee

The Corporate Client Monitoring Committee is a decision-making body to which the Bank's Management Board has transferred certain powers through the Bank's bylaws regulating the approval and monitoring of investments. The committee's powers relate to monitoring and handling the portfolio of performing investments/clients and the entire portfolio of domestic and international lending for corporate clients. The committee manages credit risks by taking into account the implementation of the Lending Policy for OTP Group Slovenia operations with corporate and financial market customers, along with other applicable regulations and the Bank's bylaws. The committee consists of five members and is chaired by the head of the Client Monitoring and Prevention Department.

## Retail Credit Risk Committee

The Retail Credit Risk Committee is a decision-making body to which the Bank's Management Board has transferred certain powers through the Bank's bylaws regulating the approval and monitoring of investments. The committee's powers and competences extend to the monitoring and consideration of the portfolio of performing and non-performing exposures/clients. The committee

manages credit risks by taking into account the implementation of the Lending Policy for OTP Group Slovenia operations with consumers and micro and small enterprises (MSEs), along with other applicable regulations and the Bank's bylaws.

The committee has six members and is chaired by the director of the Retail Credit Risk Sector.

## Development Committee

The Development Committee is responsible for strategic planning, and for discussing, categorising, prioritising and adopting key decisions in all areas relating to project management and IT, including IT direction, at the Bank, and has been assigned certain decision-making powers and authorisations for those purposes. The committee consists of seven members and is chaired by the member of the Management Board responsible for digital operations.

## Data Management Committee

The Data Management Committee oversees data within the organisation, and ensures that it is managed and used effectively. It ensures that data is secure, of high quality, accessible and in compliance with regulations, and also supports the organisation's capacity to use data in decision-making, innovation and growth. The committee's task is to inform, study, discuss, advise and decide on issues relating to the following data management-related areas:

- Data management framework;
- Data quality management;
- Data architecture;
- Data protection and security;
- Data analysis and business intelligence;
- Data access;
- Data linking;
- Data catalogues and metadata management;
- Data lifecycle management;
- Personal data management;
- User participation and training;
- Data literacy.

The committee has eight members and is chaired by the Chief Data Officer (CDO).

## Supervisory Board

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Supervisory Board comprises a minimum of six and a maximum of 11 members who are appointed by the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Supervisory Board comprised the following members as at 31 December 2025: Imre Bertalan (Chair), Andrej Fatur (Deputy Chair) and members Tünde Barabás, Sándor István Pataki, Marko Košak, Tamás Bernáth, Draga Cukjati and Anna Mitkova Florova.

**Imre Bertalan** received his bachelor's degree from Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences in Budapest, Hungary. He has more than 33 years' work experience in the field of economics. He is employed by OTP Bank Nyrt. as Managing Director of Human and Organisational Directorate of the OTP Group. He also served as President of the former SKB banka d.d.'s Board of Directors from September 2020 until 2023. On 6 February 2023, he was appointed as a new member of the Nova KBM d.d. Supervisory Board for a five-year term, and also as Chair of the Supervisory Board. In 2025, he was appointed to serve as a member of the Higher Education Council at the Hungarian Economic Association and of the International Corporate and Institutional Council of Corvinus University of Budapest.

**Dr Andrej Fatur** holds a doctorate in law from the School of Law at King's College London, and has many years of domestic and international experience (Legal Adviser at the Court of Justice of the European Union, occasional lecturer at the School of Law at King's College London, and director and occasional consultant at NEOS Business Consulting Ltd., London). After completing his

judicial clerkship, he began his career as a lawyer, returned to that profession after a few years abroad, and now works at his own law firm as a commercial lawyer. In the interim period, he served as a legal consultant for several months at the Bank of Slovenia in the areas of banking supervision and banking regulation. He is the author of numerous professional articles in the field of commercial law, in particular competition law. He has lectured on this subject at several conferences at home and abroad. He has been a member of the Bank's Supervisory Board since 2012.

**Dr Tünde Barabás** graduated from the University of Economic Sciences in Budapest, Hungary. She received her master's degree in business administration, and later earned a doctorate in management and organisational sciences. She has 25 years' work experience in banking in risk, governance, audit, controlling, and underwriting areas. She has been employed by OTP Bank Nyrt., Budapest, Hungary, since 2020 as Head of Risk Governance. She served in the past as a supervisory board and audit committee member in several European banks.

**Sándor István Pataki** graduated from the Moscow State Institute of Internal Relations (Faculty of Diplomacy) in Russia. He also received a degree from the Budapest Institute of Banking in Hungary. He has more than 32 years' work experience in the field of economics, including banking. He joined OTP in 2005 as Head of Investor Relations, and has also been in charge of Debt Capital Markets since 2008.

**Marko Košak** is a Full Professor of Money and Finance at the University of Ljubljana, School of Economics and Business, where he teaches several courses in banking, financial institutions and markets. His academic research interest lies in the field of banking, micro- and macroprudential regulation and financial markets. He has presented his work at different international conferences and has published in renowned international and domestic peer-reviewed journals and books. He has altogether more than 28 years' work experience in academia and as a finance professional with rich experience in cooperation with national and international institutions (European Banking Authority, European Banking Federation, The Bank Association of Slovenia) and has also served as a supervisory board member.

**Tamás Bernáth** holds a degree in economics from the University of Economics of Budapest. He completed postgraduate studies in law at ELTE in Budapest and received his MBA from INSEAD. He has more than 27 years' work experience in the area of finance. He is employed as a Faculty Member at the educational institute Mathias Corvinus Collegium (MCC), which is headquartered in Budapest. Tamás Bernáth holds a non-executive directorship position as a member of the OTP banka d.d. Supervisory Board and of the Supervisory Board of DSK BANKA AD, Bulgaria (which is a member of the OTP Group). Since 27 June 2025, he has been a member of the Supervisory Board of B+N Zrt., Hungary.

**Draga Cukjati** holds a degree in accounting and finance from the Faculty of Economics, University of Zagreb. She has 29 years' experience in banking, with 20 of those spent in management positions. She served as a member of the Management Board of Mercator d.d., with responsibility for finance, from 2017 to 2022, and has been CFO of REWE International/Penny Romania since September 2023. She is also a member of the OTP banka Supervisory Board and Chair of the Audit Committee at BTC d.d. At the beginning of March 2025, she was appointed Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of Penny/Rewe Romania, where she is in charge of the controlling, accounting, HR, legal and compliance, IT and MPDA departments.

**Anna Mitkova Florova** earned a bachelor's degree in economics from the Plekhanov University of Economics in Russia, and then completed her postgraduate studies in banking management at Corvinus University in Budapest. She has 30 years' work experience in leading positions in banking. Since 2017, she has held the position of Director of the Consumer and mortgage Loans and bancassurance Sector at OTP Bank Nyrt. She also performs several control functions. From 2018 to 22 August 2024, she was a non-executive member of the Board of Directors of the former SKB banka d.d. Ljubljana, and in 2023 she was appointed President of the Board of Directors. At the former SKB banka d.d. Ljubljana, she also served as a member of the supervisory board's risk committee, the supervisory board's audit committee and the supervisory board's nomination committee. She is currently also a non-executive member of the board of directors of OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd and OTP Building Society Ltd. She holds supervisory roles at OTP Financial Point Ltd (president of the board of directors) and OTP Inगतlanpont Real Estate Agent LLC (chair of the supervisory board).

**Composition of the Supervisory Board and Committees of the Supervisory Board as at 31 December 2025**

Name and surname	Term of office	Supervisory Board	Audit Committee	Nomination and Governance Committee	Remuneration Committee	Risk Committee
Imre Bertalan	2023–2028	Chair		Member		Member
Andrej Fatur	2021–2026	Deputy Chair	Chair	Deputy Chair		
Tünde Barabás	2023–2028	Member	Member			Member
Sándor István Pataki	2023–2028	Member	Member		Member	
Marko Košak	2023–2028	Member	Deputy Chair			Chair
Tamás Bernáth	2023–2028	Member		Chair	Deputy Chair	
Draga Cukjati	2024–2029	Member			Chair	Deputy Chair
Anna Mitkova Florova	2024–2029	Member		Member	Member	

More detailed information regarding the work and powers of the Supervisory Board can be found in the Corporate Governance Statement of OTP banka.

## Committees of the Supervisory Board

The following committees performed their work in accordance with the Companies Act (ZGD-1) and Banking Act (ZBan-3) during the 2025 financial year: the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination and Governance Committee, and the Risk Committee.

More detailed information regarding the work of the Supervisory Board's committees can be found in the 'Corporate Governance Statement of OTP banka d.d.' section.

## General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank

Two sessions of the General Meeting of OTP banka were held in 2025.

The Bank's 50<sup>th</sup> General Meeting took place on 4 April 2025. The General Meeting was briefed on the Annual Internal Audit Report of OTP Group Slovenia for 2024, together with the opinion of the Supervisory Board, on the Annual Report of OTP Group Slovenia and the Annual Report of OTP banka d.d. for 2024, on the auditor's report and on the report of the Supervisory Board on the verification of the Annual Report of OTP Group Slovenia and the Annual Report of Nova KBM d.d. for 2023. The General Meeting adopted a resolution on the use of distributable profit for 2024 and granted discharge to OTP banka d.d.'s Management Board and Supervisory Board for the 2024 financial year.

The General Meeting appointed Ernst & Young d.o.o., Dunajska cesta 111, 1000 Ljubljana, as the independent external audit firm tasked with the mandatory auditing of the financial statements and other audits and reviews of OTP banka d.d. and OTP Group Slovenia, and of its subsidiaries, for a three-year period (2025–2027).

The General Meeting was briefed on the amendments adopted to the Group's Policy on the Selection of Suitable Candidates for the Management Body.

At the 51<sup>st</sup> General Meeting on 15 July 2025, a decision was passed setting the remuneration of members of the Supervisory Board. The meeting was also briefed on the amendments adopted to the Policy on the Assessment of the Suitability of Members of Management Bodies and Key Function Holders ('Fit & Proper Policy').

### 7.3.4 ENSURING COMPLIANCE

The sustainable and profitable growth of the Bank is based on the development of new products, effective solutions and superior services on the one hand, and on reputable and regulatory-compliant business practices on the other. In this respect, OTP Group Slovenia and its operations are exposed to numerous threats in both the external and internal environment, including threats deriving from non-compliance and loss of reputation. The level and nature of risks change over time, while new risks arise in conjunction with the development of and changes at the Bank and the environment in which it operates.

The Compliance Office is a centralised, independent function that is segregated in functional and organisational terms from other functions where conflicts of interest may arise.

The compliance risk management function, the second line of defence at the Bank, is performed by the Compliance Office, while responsibility for this function in each subsidiary of the Group is assumed by compliance risk managers. The Compliance Office is a centralised, independent function that is segregated in functional and organisational terms from other functions where conflicts of interest may arise. The department reports directly to the Bank's Management Board and has unlimited access to all information required for the performance of its tasks and responsibilities, as well as direct access to the Supervisory Board, including the Audit Committee. The Compliance Office manages the compliance risk to which OTP Group Slovenia is or could be exposed in its operations due to breaches of applicable regulations or requirements of the Bank of Slovenia or the European Central Bank, valid agreements, and prescribed practices or ethical standards that may affect its income, capital or reputation. It works proactively with other control functions or specific organisational units within OTP Group Slovenia, in particular with internal audit, product development, marketing and corporate communications, employee development, the Legal Office, and with risk management, information security, prevention of money laundering, and prevention of external fraud functions.

In accordance with its adopted mission statement, the Compliance Office works with all organisational units of the Bank to support the achievement of the latter's strategic, business and financial objectives, while at the same time protecting the Bank through the establishment and promotion of ethical conduct and commitment to compliance with the law, and by strengthening the values of trust, responsibility, excellence, honesty, loyalty and integrity, all of which are important components of the Code of Conduct. The Compliance Office also advises the Bank in the identification of compliance risks, in the search for regulatory solutions and in the strengthening of institutional compliance through effective training programmes, and thus contributes to the preservation of the Bank's reputation. The department encourages anyone who suspects that a law, regulation, the Code of Conduct or any other policy or procedure has been breached to immediately report what they know or suspect. At the same time, the department ensures that whistleblowers can act without the fear of retaliatory measures. The Compliance Office helps ensure that there is no leakage of information or data from the Bank, and that a culture of compliance is adopted at the Bank.

Within the scope of their responsibility to ensure the compliance of OTP Group Slovenia, individual organisational units, responsible persons and all employees report to the Compliance Office with regard to prepared assessments, identified risks, incidents of non-compliance and findings in connection with the compliance of work content. The Compliance Office then defines measures and sets priorities depending on the identified level of risk, and continuously monitors, assesses and supervises the implementation of those measures and the implementation of potential action plans or recommendations whilst also providing guidance and advice.

The Compliance Office defines and implements the Compliance Policy with the help of the Compliance Strategy and the Compliance Monitoring Programme.

In 2025, the Bank revised the Code of Conduct of OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia, renaming it the Code of Ethics of OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia. It upgraded its existing technological solutions with the aim of managing compliance risks.

The Bank performed a general annual assessment of compliance risk, and specific risk assessments by area and product. With the aim of more effective risk assessment and monitoring, and control, the Bank developed application support in 2021 and further upgraded that support in 2025.

Due to the growing number of regulatory requirements, an IT solution is used in the area of regulatory compliance for the purpose of monitoring and implementing those requirements at the Bank.

In terms of the management of prohibited employee behaviour, the Bank has in place application support for the management of reports received from whistleblowers. The Bank also has application support to assist in the management of clients' complaints regarding the protection of personal data and for the management of employees' complaints addressed to the Compliance Office.

The effective management of reputation risk events serves as a means for strengthening the Bank's reputation. For that purpose, the Bank regularly monitors monthly media reports and analyses negative articles, monitors customer complaints and implements the appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate reputation risk, as required.

The Bank continuously improves the compliance risk management system, regularly monitors and implements activities and updates the relevant bylaws, all with the aim of managing compliance risks in specific areas, such as compliance of the management body, the functioning of the financial instruments and custody market, data protection, the prevention of cases of tax evasion, obligations arising from the automatic exchange of information regarding financial accounts, the prevention of the avoidance of tax payments and the transfer of profits into more favourable tax jurisdictions, and the management of the internal control system and the risks brought about by new legislation.

The Compliance Office has been evaluating and monitoring the effectiveness of its operations since 2017 using a methodology developed in-house. One of the key challenges is measuring the effectiveness of the Compliance Strategy and the activities performed by the compliance function.

The Bank organises the regular training of all employees, and proposes appropriate measures, provides advisory services and raises employee awareness in different ways as a form of continuous support to the Bank's individual organisational units for the purpose of preventing or mitigating compliance risks at the Bank.

The Compliance Office includes the Compliance of the Management Body Department, which is responsible for performing tasks relating to corporate governance (i.e., corporate compliance) on the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board, and the bodies/committees appointed by them. The department therefore ensures the improvement of professional standards, the quality of management practices and organisational performance, all with the aim of ensuring compliance at the level of the Bank's management body. It is responsible for supervising and ensuring corporate compliance at the level of the entire Bank, for an effective corporate governance framework, and for the general compliance of the work performed by the Management Board and Supervisory Board.

For this purpose, the Bank provided application support and digitalised the work processes of the management body and the bodies/committees appointed by it. The latter facilitates the complete protection of the materials discussed by those bodies, as well as secure and traceable remote decision-making, which increases efficiency, eases the workload and increases transparency in the decision-making process.

The Bank has in place in this regard special signing rules (the Signature Book), which, as a core bylaw of the Bank, ensure effective corporate governance in the management and the granting of powers, with a traceable procedure for the transfer of those powers. In this way it encourages a transparent and responsible compliance culture at OTP banka d.d. The signing rules are aligned with the organisational structure, business lines and positions within the Bank.

We believe that an effective compliance programme, together with a generally accepted compliance culture, provides the Bank a competitive advantage in its operations.

### 7.3.5 ENSURING AN ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING FUNCTION AND COMPLIANCE IN THE AREA OF RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

The prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and the consistent verification of and adherence to restrictive measures are among the tasks that OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia carry out with particular care and responsibility. The Group has a system for preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, and for the implementation of restrictive measures. Activities are carried out in the scope of that system with the aim of complying with legal requirements and managing risks in this area.

The Bank has a centralised Anti-Money Laundering Office, which is an autonomous and independent function that reports directly to the Bank's Management Board. Work at the office takes place within four sections. The office's priorities include the compliance of banking operations with legal requirements, the development and upgrading of a system for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and the implementation of restrictive measures, an effective system of internal controls, the verification of established rules in day-to-day operations, and regular employee training and awareness-raising activities across the entire Group. Operational tasks are performed centrally by a team of experts who deal exclusively with the implementation of measures in connection with the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, and restrictive measures. Special coordinators are appointed for each business area. They are responsible for coordinating and overseeing operational activities.

Activities continued in 2025 to upgrade the system for the diligent monitoring of business activities and the verification of restrictive measures and political exposure, with the Bank further improving the functioning of modern and advanced software that facilitates the more effective implementation of these activities. We upgraded the software support in line with the requirements of instant payment regulations. In 2025 we conducted the regular annual risk assessment of the Bank and Group in compliance with anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism legislation. We also continued to upgrade the system used to assess the risks to which the Bank and its clients are exposed in connection with the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and set up a new procedure for producing risk assessments from the perspective of sanctions and sensitive current transactions by legal entities. We organised a large number of education and training programmes with focused content in order to raise employees' awareness and ensure that they were properly trained in the field. In order to ensure compliance with legislation, an internal control system has been set up at the Bank which includes the independent verification of performance by the Internal Audit Service.

In 2025 we also revised and updated the content of all internal policies on the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and the implementation of restrictive measures. Through the regular monitoring of developments in the Slovenian and wider social and economic environment, by tracking new money laundering and terrorist financing trends and typologies, and through the coordination of internal policies with legal and other operational changes, the Bank ensures more effective supervision and risk management in the areas of preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, and the implementation of restrictive measures.

## 8 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY OF OTP BANKA D.D.

### 8.1 STRUCTURE OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The structure of OTP banka equity is shown in the table below:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Share capital	150,000	150,000
Share premium	560,147	560,147
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(13,287)	(23,327)
Profit reserves	49,334	49,334
Retained earnings	892,278	815,831
Net profit for the financial year	258,127	309,353
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,896,600</b>	<b>1,861,338</b>

OTP banka's shareholders' equity as of 31 December 2025 was up by 2%, or €35,262 thousand, relative to 31 December 2024. There was no change to OTP banka's share capital in 2025 and totalled €150 million at the end of the year.

As at 31 December 2025, OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l. was the owner of 10,000 ordinary, registered no-par-value shares, with voting rights, which represent 100% of the Bank's share capital.

At the 50<sup>th</sup> General Meeting of OTP banka d.d. on 28 March 2025, further to the proposal of the Bank's Management Board and the opinion of the Supervisory Board, distributable profit for 2024 in the amount of €1,125,184,052.37 was allocated as follows:

- a portion of distributable profit in the amount of €232,905,933.11 was allocated as shareholder dividends;
- the remainder of distributable profit in the amount of €892,278,119.26 remained undistributed and represents retained earnings.

#### Information on shares

	OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Book value of one share (in €)	191.09	186.79	169.01	189.66	186.13	168.56
Earnings per share/diluted earnings per share (in € per share)	26.58	31.14	28.03	25.81	30.94	27.22

The data for 2023 was adjusted as if the two former banks (Nova KBM d.d. and SKB banka d.d.) were already operating together in the comparable period.

## 8.2 INFORMATION REGARDING THE STRUCTURE OF THE SHARE CAPITAL, SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS OF OTP BANKA D.D. AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE BANK AND MEMBERS OF ITS MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

**INFORMATION AND CLARIFICATIONS FROM COMPANIES BOUND TO APPLY THE ACT GOVERNING TAKEOVERS (INFORMATION FROM POINTS 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 11 OF THE EIGHTH PARAGRAPH OF ARTICLE 70 OF ZGD-1).**

**Structure of share capital, including the securities set out in the Takeovers Act, with an indication of the rights and obligations attached to shares or the shares of a specific class, and whether there are several classes of shares and the proportion of share capital accounted for by a specific class (point 1 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)**

The Bank has only issued ordinary registered no-par-value shares. Each share represents the same stake and corresponding amount in share capital. The stake of an individual no-par-value share in share capital is determined with respect to the total number of no-par-value shares issued. Shareholders have the right to participate in the management of the Bank, the right to a share in profits, the right to an appropriate share of residual assets after the liquidation or bankruptcy of the Bank, and the right to information. All shares constitute the same class and are issued in book-entry form and entered in the share register.

More detailed information on the shareholder structure of OTP banka can be found in the Corporate Governance Statement of OTP banka d.d.

Data regarding shares is presented in the sub-section 'Structure of shareholders' equity'.

**All restrictions on the transfer of shares, in particular restrictions on the ownership of securities and the need to obtain authorisation from the company or the other holders of securities for the transfer of shares (point 2 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)**

The Bank's shares are freely transferable in accordance with its Articles of Association.

**Employee share scheme, if the company has one, shares to which that scheme relates and how it is controlled if controlling rights are not exercised directly by employees (point 5 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)**

Pursuant to OTP banka's Remuneration Policy, the Bank has not established a share scheme for the remuneration of Management Board members. This means that shares are not part of the variable component of the remuneration of Management Board members.

**All agreements known to the company between shareholders that might result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or voting rights (point 7 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)**

The Bank is not aware of any such agreements.

**All major agreements to which the company is party and that come into effect, are amended or terminated on the basis of a change in control at the company as the result of a bid as defined by the act governing takeovers, and the effects of such agreements (point 10 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)**

Major agreements to which the Bank is party and that come into effect, are amended or terminated on the basis of a change in control at the Bank as the result of a bid as defined by the Takeovers Act have not been entered into.

**All agreements concluded between the company and the members of its management or supervisory body or employees that envisage compensation if those persons resign or are laid off without justification or if their employment is terminated on account of a bid as set out in the act governing takeovers (point 11 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)**

Employment contracts of Management Board members include provisions on severance pay in the event of contract termination and specify cases in which a member is not entitled to severance pay (resignation or termination of the contract of employment by the member, dismissal due to breach of obligations, or extraordinary termination by the company for reasons set out in Article 110 of the Employment Relationships Act (ZDR)).

**The remaining points of paragraph 8 of Article 70 of ZGD-1 are explained in the 'Corporate Governance Statement of OTP banka d.d.' section.**

## 9 DECLARATION OF THE MANAGEMENT BODY REGARDING THE ADEQUACY OF RISK MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

In accordance with Article 17 of the Regulation on internal governance arrangements, the management body and the internal capital adequacy assessment process for banks and savings banks and Articles 435(1)(e) and 435(1)(f) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR), the management body comprising the Management Board:

- András Hámori, President of the Management Board,
- Spyridon Ntallas, member of the Management Board,
- Sabina Župec Kranjc, member of the Management Board,
- Miha Kristl, member of the Management Board,
- Vojko Božiček, member of the Management Board,

and the Supervisory Board: Imre Bertalan, Chair of the Supervisory Board,

hereby confirm, by signing this declaration, that the risk management function, which is an independent area within the Bank's organisational scheme, is adequately arranged. The risk management system is appropriate with respect to the Bank's risk profile and strategy, and its capacity to take up risks.

Within the framework of its Governance Policy and its Internal Control System Policy, the Group has put in place an effective internal governance system based on the concept of three lines of defence, where the risk management function represents the second line of defence. The risk management function is an independent organisational unit.

### Risk Management Function and Risk Appetite Framework

The risk management function is an important part of the overall governance of the Group and is based on OTP Group Slovenia's Risk Appetite Framework which defines the concepts, objectives and procedures in connection with the conscious acceptance of risks. The Risk Appetite Framework is linked to the Group's business strategy, ICAAP, ILAAP, the implementation of stress tests, including sensitivity analyses, and other processes/strategies material for the governance of the Group. The main elements of the Risk Appetite Framework are included in the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement which serves as the basis for guiding the Bank's organisational units with regard to OTP banka Slovenia's risk appetite. This approach provides for the proper implementation of the Group's risk management strategy.

The basis for the drafting of the Risk Appetite Statement is the identification of the risks associated with the Group's current and future operations. Risks are identified using the appropriate process, which is an integral part of the assessment of the Bank's risk profile in the scope of the ICAAP and ILAAP. The identification of risks is carried out with the help of quantitative and qualitative models and covers both the risks to which the Group is already exposed and the risks to which it might be exposed in the future. The result of the risk identification process is a list of risks that are subsequently assessed and managed in the scope of the ICAAP and ILAAP processes. The materiality of individual types of risks is defined based on an assessment of each type of risk during the risk quantification process through the definition of the materiality of risks and the need to allocate capital or a liquidity buffer. This is performed with the help of an assessment of the probability of the realisation of risks and the occurrence of a loss event, an assessment of the appropriateness of controls established to mitigate individual risks and on the basis of the results of stress tests from the business plan and sensitivity analyses. The need to allocate capital or a liquidity buffer is assessed, and a limit system established for identified and assessed risks.

## Risk Appetite Statement and Risk Bearing Capacity

In its risk appetite statement, the Group defines the overall scope and type of risks that it is willing to accept or avoid achieving its business objectives. Defined in that statement is the framework which sets out a list of material and other risks, as well as key risk indicators relating to capital adequacy, liquidity, asset quality and profitability. Those indicators are monitored on a regular basis. For the purpose of defining its risk appetite, the Group has established threshold values for the aforementioned key risk indicators by acceptance level based on forward-looking assessments, as well as risk triggers. The established risk appetite is further integrated in the limit system, together with the early warning system. The limit system is defined in the Group's Operational Limits Handbook which is a separate document supporting the risk appetite statement.

In addition to the risk appetite statement, the Group has also defined its risk-bearing capacity. Risk-bearing capacity determines the maximum scope of risks that OTP Group Slovenia is capable of taking up and is defined by the amount of Common Equity Tier capital (CET1) which is in line with the 'going concern' approach defined in the ICAAP framework. In the scope of the ILAAP, this is represented by available, highly liquid assets, and the definition of the minimum required liquidity buffer that must be ensured by the Bank for a three-month period of emergency liquidity conditions.

Risk-bearing capacity represents the starting point for the definition of the overall risk appetite, which is also defined for each type of risk by the need to allocate capital or a liquidity buffer, and by the total utilisation of the acceptable scope of risks with respect to the risk appetite. When determining its risk appetite, OTP Group Slovenia takes into account the most recent list of risks, the utilisation of limits by individual type of risk, and by individual organisational unit, segment and product, where appropriate. The risk appetite is in line with the Group's business plan and the results of the internal stress tests. The Group regularly monitors the utilisation of risk-bearing capacity through key risk triggers and reports them to the Bank's bodies. The risks that the Group is willing to take up do not exceed its risk-bearing capacity.

The performance of stress tests and sensitivity analyses is also an integral part of the overall risk management process within OTP Group Slovenia. The results obtained from both processes are used in the decision-making process and in the adoption of strategic decisions. Stress tests and sensitivity analyses are performed in scope of the ICAAP, ILAAP and the Recovery Plan.

The Bank includes environmental, social and governance risks in risk management and other internal processes, with an emphasis on environmental and climate risks. That process is continuously updated to achieve the associated goals and commitments in connection with sustainable development and the transition to a low-carbon society.

Effective risk management system, adapted to the business model put in place at the Group, and also effective corporate governance, have made a comprehensive contribution to reducing SREP requirements in recent years.

## Resolution planning

The Group Resolution Plan is prepared by the resolution authorities, rather than by the Group itself. The Group works closely with the Single Resolution Board (SRB) and the Bank of Slovenia (BoS) which established the Group Resolution Plan. The Resolution Plan is based on a multiple-point-of-entry resolution of the OTP Group. Under the preferred resolution strategy, the Bank would be recapitalised through a write-down and/or conversion to equity of capital instruments and other eligible liabilities to stabilise the Bank.

To further support and improve resolvability, the Group drafts an annual resolvability work programme, which defines resolution planning activities. The programme deliverables for 2025 include, *inter alia*:

- the preparation of an updated 'Bail-In Manual' (a resolution tool involving creditor funds), which defines the procedures for recapitalisation through the write-down and/or conversion of capital instruments or other eligible liabilities into equity, envisaged as the preferred resolution strategy;
- the preparation of a stand-alone 'Transfer Manual', which, together with the updated stand-alone 'Separability Analysis Report', defines the sale of the Bank as a whole, and is envisaged as an alternative resolution strategy for OTP Group Slovenia;

- the preparation of updated documents relating to liquidity provision in the event of recovery, such as the Methodology of Liquidity Requirements in Recovery, the Report on the Provision of Collateral for Liquidity Acquisition Requirements, and the Report on Liquidity Reporting;
- the updating of all other resolution-related documents, primarily due to the integration of the Bank into the OTP Group.

The Group's Management and Supervisory Boards regularly review progress with regard to the multi-annual resolvability work programme.

### Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) requires banks in EU member states to maintain the MREL in order to make resolution credible by establishing sufficient loss absorption and recapitalisation capacity. The Group regularly analyses and monitors the MREL and includes it in full in its comprehensive risk management system.

The Group's MREL for 2025 based on the total risk exposure amount (TREA), as issued by the Bank of Slovenia on 4 February 2025, is set at the level of 22.36% (excluding the combined buffer requirement (CBR), which stands at 4.64% for 2025), which the Group meets in full.

Ljubljana, 18 March 2026

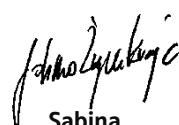
#### Management Board of OTP banka d.d.



**Vojko  
Božiček**  
Member



**Miha  
Kristl**  
Member



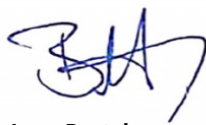
**Sabina  
Župec Kranjc**  
Member




**Spyridon  
Ntallas**  
Member

**András  
Hámori**  
President

#### Supervisory Board of OTP banka d.d.



**Imre Bertalan**  
Chairman

## 10 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has internal policies and methodologies in place for the assumption, measurement, monitoring and management of risk. All Group companies manage risks in accordance with legal requirements and internal policies or methodologies that reflect their activities and the scope of operations. Group staff responsible for individual policies and methodologies must be familiar with the method used to manage the risks covered by those policies and methodologies at all Group companies and have the ability and responsibility to ensure the appropriate methods for managing and measuring individual risks at Group companies. Risk management procedures are carried out at the level of each individual company. The Group has defined reporting methods, report content, reporting frequency and report recipients for each individual type of risk.

The Group's mission remains that of ensuring the security of operations, assuming risks responsibly and achieving the highest risk management standards. In the scope of the Risk Appetite Framework, the Group defined the objectives of the future take-up and management of risks, taking into account its risk profile, the envisaged and expected development of the Group's operations, its business and investment strategies, the Asset and Liability Management Strategy, including the security strategy, IT strategy, non-performing loans management strategy, the recovery plan and the external environment. The Group regularly conducts processes for identifying and measuring various types of risks at the level of individual customers or groups of related persons and at the level of portfolios and sub-portfolios, taking into account forward-looking information. The Group regularly monitors macroeconomic forecasts and prepares analyses and scenarios of developments with significant impacts on risks.

The risk management process reflects the Group's comprehensive approach and includes the following:

- the identification of the risks to which the Group is exposed in its operations;
- the measurement of risks and risk factor monitoring methods, including validation and back-testing;
- continuous monitoring of exposure to a particular risk, and systematic and comprehensive reporting on risk;
- the performance of stress tests, the results of which inform the decision-making process;
- the established risk limit system, with an early warning system and a clearly defined risk appetite;
- adaptations to the changing business environment, which includes the re-assessment of established limits and methodologies for setting limits in order to secure long-term operations of the Group;
- conducting analyses, modelling scenarios and preparing guidelines for active risk management.

The identification of risks is the task of every employee. The acceptable level of and method for measuring and monitoring individual types of risk are defined by experts who specialise in the management of such risks. The organisational unit responsible for defining the acceptable level of and method for measuring and monitoring risks is organisationally segregated from the units that take up risks.

The take-up, measurement, monitoring and management of individual types of risk are defined in detail in the relevant risk management policy and the associated methodologies, which take into account the specific characteristics of individual types of risk. Each policy or methodology is the responsibility of the policy owner, usually a senior-level manager of the respective risk unit, who ensures the harmonisation of a specific bylaw with other bylaws, taking into account the applicable legislation, guidelines, recommendations and best banking practice.

At least once a year, the Group critically reviews its risk profile and appetite for individual types of risk in the scope of an integrated process, from the identification of risks to the performance of stress tests and the drafting of a recovery plan and the feedback process, which then affect regular processes and strategic decisions. Since 2021 the Group has included environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks in all risk management processes in accordance with regulatory requirements and guidelines and, since that time, has actively and systematically enhanced the treatment of ESG risks as part of established risk management processes. The treatment of ESG risks is based on the inclusion of ESG factors in existing risk types where they are relevant, rather than as stand-alone risks. The Group's other initiatives in the area of ESG are explained in the 'Management of environmental, social and governance ESG factors' section and in detail in Pillar 3 disclosures.

All Group companies treat risk management as the continuous process of identifying, measuring and managing the risks that arise in the course of their operations. Detailed information regarding risk management and exposure to risks is disclosed by the Group in its Pillar 3 disclosures.

## Credit risk

In 2024, the Group entered the market as a new banking group that in 2025 combined a range of expertise and experience with the aim of establishing modern and effective credit risk management. Economic conditions remained difficult in 2025 as a result of tariffs and the structural challenges facing the European economy. The Group therefore paid particular attention to customers and portfolios from sensitive sectors in order to identify risks in good time and maintain stability.

Credit risk is the possibility of loss arising from a borrower's failure to meet its liabilities to the Group. It is the basic risk to which the Group is exposed in its credit portfolio activities.

The main objective of credit risk management is to ensure stable and profitable operations on the part of the Group while assuming the credit risk stemming from the micro- and macroeconomic conditions in the business environment. The Group mitigates the impact of assumed risks by adhering to:

- European Central Bank regulations and the instructions of the European Banking Authority and the Bank of Slovenia, which are based on EU regulations and directives;
- its own Risk Management Strategy, which is defined in detail in the OTP Group's risk management policies and methodologies; and
- good banking practices.

Credit risk management includes the identification, measurement and reduction of risks to an acceptable level that is in line with the established business strategy, risk appetite statement and the related policies.

The following key activities are performed as part of credit risk management at the Group:

- the high-quality and timely assessment of risks associated with a particular borrower and investment;
- the continuous monitoring and analysis of borrowers' performance, and thus their classification to the appropriate credit rating grades;
- the approval of investments in accordance with specific decision-making powers;
- the management of data for risk management requirements;
- the effective monitoring of the key indicators of portfolio quality;
- the monitoring of the credit concentration and quality of the portfolio in terms of its compliance with established operational and transactional risk limits;
- the definition of rules for the identification of non-performing and forborne exposures, and rules for the suspension of non-performing and forborne exposure status, and the implementation of those rules;
- the development of high-quality rating models and their regular calibration and validation;
- the monitoring of risks associated with the portfolio using risk parameters, such as probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD);
- the separate management of risks associated with the performing and non-performing exposures;
- the assessment of expected losses arising from credit risk for the performing and non-performing elements of the portfolio;
- the monitoring of the collateralisation of individual financial assets and assumed liabilities;
- the limitation of exposure to individual customers and groups of connected clients;
- the systematic early identification of credit risk based on warning signals (EWS);
- the identification and detailed monitoring of sensitive portfolios;
- the development of stress scenarios for the purpose of recovery plan development, and reporting on the values of indicators as action plan triggers.

The Group uses advanced systems and mechanisms for classifying borrowers to credit rating grades. Using credit risk models, the Group assesses the risk of financial assets or clients or issuers of financial assets. The risk assessment serves as the basis for

determining creditworthiness, calculating the expected credit losses and internal capital, and conducting stress tests. In 2024 and 2025, the Group developed new PD models, first for legal entities and then for retail exposures. Both models are based on the characteristics of the OTP Group's portfolios, and include updated methodologies that enable the quality of exposures, debtors and the whole portfolio to be monitored more reliably. In doing so, the Group ensures compliance with best practices and strengthens the robustness of its risk management system.

Before approving a loan, the Group carries out a thorough review of the borrowers and classifies them to the appropriate credit rating grades in accordance with an internal credit rating model. The Group ordinarily reviews its credit ratings at least once a year, and monthly for the majority of borrowers. Particular attention is given to the monitoring of the assignment and revocation of the statuses of 'default' and 'non-performing exposure'. When the debtor's business performance improves, the Group reassigns the status of 'performing exposure' to the exposure in accordance with internal rules. With retail customers, the Group classifies every individual exposure to a credit rating grade, while classification of legal entities takes place at customer level.

During a business relationship with a borrower, the Group:

- reviews the appropriateness of the credit rating of legal entities deriving from financial statements and other available and relevant business factors at least once a year;
- reviews the appropriateness of the credit ratings of private individuals monthly;
- assesses the appropriateness of credit ratings on a daily basis following delays in the settlement of obligations, blockages of current accounts and the initiation of insolvency proceedings;
- verifies adverse events on a daily basis in accordance with the early warning system (EWS);
- on the basis of the risk profile of the borrower or exposure, creates appropriate impairments or assesses expected credit losses for each contract on a monthly basis, including by taking into account forward-looking information;
- continuously monitors credit portfolios via credit risk indicators and operational limits.

The introduction of broad-ranging tariffs has caused considerable uncertainty in the international business environment. As a consequence, many companies around the world have deferred investments and strategic decisions in the expectation that clearer trade policies will emerge at some point. These measures have also caused major disruptions to global trade. Slovenia is firmly embedded in international commercial flows, particularly within the single European market, which means that it is not only domestic factors, but global stability and conditions that affect its economic success, chiefly in the key industry clusters, such as automotive, metal and chemicals. In July, the European Union and the United States reached an agreement on the key elements of their trade relations following several months of uncertainty regarding tariff levels. The agreement set a single upper limit for US tariffs of 15% for goods from the EU, while maintaining increased sectoral tariffs of up to 50% on steel, aluminium and copper.

These measures had a direct impact on export-oriented sectors, particularly the automotive industry, which was already seeing a fall in demand and production difficulties in 2024. In 2025, the metal industry saw a marked contraction in production and a protracted fall in orders as a result of weak demand in foreign markets, rising energy costs and raw materials, and strong competition from Asia. In addition, stricter environmental legislation and pressure on the transition to sustainable forms of production are further reducing the competitiveness of European companies, which is, in turn, threatening the existence of the sector and jobs in Slovenia. The Group is carefully assessing the risks, which could lead to a deterioration in the financial position of its customers in the near future.

Given Slovenia's close connection to the EU macroeconomic environment, the Group has identified the economic sectors and clients that are more sensitive to this situation, and has conducted a series of analyses, including of:

- the potential impact of events in the European automotive industry on the corporate portfolio;
- the effects of disruptions to international trade (rising tariffs and protectionist measures), the quality of the Bank's portfolio in various sectors, taking into account key risk indicators (such as share of non-performing loans, subprime rating portfolio, portfolio with early warning indicators, share of the restructured portfolio).

Owing to the high degree of uncertainty, the Group has:

- established the regular monitoring of sectors assessed as being directly affected by tariffs (i.e. the automotive, metal and chemical industries);
- incorporated those sectors into a process of collective impairment and transferred some companies from the at-risk sectors to Group 2 under IFRS 9;

- set additional criteria for assessing risks in the approval process.

The Group strengthened the following activities in particular for better credit risk management under current conditions:

- the preparation of ad hoc macroeconomic analyses;
- optimisation of the process for the timely acquisition of data and therefore analyses;
- the monitoring of borrowers' key financial and operating indicators in the EWS process;
- the setting of acceptable limits for key risk indicators at the portfolio and sub-portfolio levels and their monitoring;
- expansion of the limit system at the sub-portfolio level;
- proactive engagement with individual borrowers;
- the regular monitoring of individual borrowers;
- the identification of activities and sub-portfolios where increased risk is detected or there are indications of increased risk in the near future;
- conducting stress tests to assess impact on the portfolio.

In 2025, the Group conducted regular analyses in retail and corporate banking to assess portfolio quality. The Group continuously adjusted its product rules and credit process in response to its portfolio risk findings.

The Group regularly updates macroeconomic scenarios to serve as the basis for calculating expected credit losses. Nevertheless, it believes that subsequent model adjustments (MA) are still required because of factors that stem from the macroeconomic environment and are currently not fully covered by existing internal models.

A subsequent MA is based on several key factors. The first is high inflation, which has a direct impact on the costs of living, and increases input costs for both individuals and businesses. This can have a significant impact on borrowers' ability to repay, particularly in the retail segment.

The second factor is linked to the unstable economic environment in Europe and the increased likelihood of recession in several European countries. This is a major risk for Slovenian SMEs and large companies, which are heavily dependent on markets such as Germany and Austria. A prolonged recession could have a negative impact on the quality of loan portfolios in these segments.

In addition to macroeconomic risks, MA also takes into account the ESG risks, which have a major impact on business operations. Stricter environmental regulations and the transition to sustainable sectors require considerable capital investments in new technologies and infrastructure, which increases the financial burden on companies. Operational inefficiencies during the transition can additionally lead to higher costs and reduced productivity. Taking stricter environmental regulations and penalties aimed at reducing emissions into account, the Bank assesses an increased risk for ESG-risk borrowers that could lead to difficulties in repaying debts.

Based on the PMA (Post-Model Adjustments) framework, the Bank reclassified to Group 2 under IFRS 9 those borrowers in credit rating grades with elevated risk who are more exposed to the risk of a sudden deterioration in the macroeconomic environment. The purpose of these adjustments is to secure a more realistic assessment of expected credit losses, and to maintain the stability of the portfolio in conditions of increased uncertainty.

The Group systematically monitors and assesses borrowers' ESG risks using several sources of data: (i) publicly available information, such as annual and sustainability reports, customers' websites and data from Bloomberg and other media; (ii) data from external ESG assessment providers (e.g. Vigeo Eiris, MSCI); (iii) information from national and international agencies and ministries; and (iv) data obtained directly from customers via an internal questionnaire.

Since 2024, the Group has classified activities and borrowers to low, medium, medium-high and high ESG risk categories. The lending policy contains precisely defined ESG criteria for the approval of loans to customers with a medium-high and high ESG risk, particularly customers in carbon-intensive industries. Loans are generally approved for borrowers with low, medium or medium-high ESG risk, while approvals for borrowers with high ESG risk are limited and mainly given to finance the transition to sustainable activities.

The Group has also defined the sectors that it does not, as a rule, finance (i.e. excluded industries), or that it finances only in exceptional circumstances.

A more detailed presentation of individual types of credit risk is given in the financial report.

## Liquidity risk

In 2025, OTP Group Slovenia continued to upgrade the ILAAP, implemented new models for calculating stress-test assumptions, and introduced a new risk factor for the liquidity position at the end of the business day.

Liquidity risk management is an integral element of the prudent and secure operations of the Bank. Liquidity risk is the risk of loss if the Group is unable to settle all mature liabilities or when it is forced to secure the necessary funds at significantly higher costs than normal. Liquidity risk arises due to maturity mismatches between assets and liabilities. It may result in the failure to fulfil obligations to customers in the repayment of deposits and in the drawdown of previously approved credit lines.

The Group has defined four key risk categories in the scope of liquidity risk, as follows:

- Liquidity risk in connection with funding is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet all of its outstanding obligations or will be forced to settle those obligations at significantly higher costs.
- Market liquidity risk is the risk of loss when a financial instrument cannot be sold or replaced in a shorter period of time without a significant discount. This may be the result of insufficient market depth or excessive concentration on the investment side (i.e., exposure to individual, joint or related parties bearing the same risk factors), or as the result of market imbalances and other causes.
- Intra-day liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will not have sufficient funds to cover intra-day outflows or settle outstanding obligations due to major, unexpected intra-day outflows.
- Asset encumbrance risk is the risk of an excessively high proportion of pledged assets, for which reason the Group would not have a sufficient stock of unencumbered assets that it could pledge as collateral to secure the necessary funding and liquid assets should it encounter liquidity problems.

The Group has in place methodologies for identifying, measuring, managing and monitoring liquidity, for which a validation framework is also in place. Those methodologies facilitate the matching of actual and potential sources of liquidity with the actual and potential use of liquid assets over the same time periods.

The ILAAP is an internal process which is aligned with the Group's business model, size, complexity, risk and market expectations. It includes all qualitative and quantitative information that serves as the basis of its risk appetite, including a description of the systems, processes and methodology used to measure and manage liquidity and funding risks.

The Group regularly pursues the following main objectives of liquidity risk management and the ILAAP:

- the definition of the risk appetite and key risk triggers based on forward-looking estimates that are in line with the Group's business plan and other relevant strategies;
- the planning of actual and potential cash inflows and outflows, and the assessment of liquidity risk through the calculation of liquidity ratios;
- ensuring adequate amounts of liquid assets (liquidity buffer) or other forms of liquidity supply in relation to liquidity risk;
- the monitoring of the appropriate structure of liabilities and financial assets;
- the daily settlement of all on- and off-balance-sheet liabilities in various currencies;
- compliance with all regulatory requirements;
- the definition of the economic and normative perspectives of the ILAAP and their mutual impact;
- the definition of links between the ICAAP, ILAAP, recovery plan and planning process;
- the availability and maintenance of a liquidity contingency plan should liquidity problems arise;
- the monitoring of compliance with established limits, liquidity ratios and other elements of liquidity risk;
- the management of a sufficient stock of financial assets as collateral for the central bank's claims; and
- the regular performance of liquidity risk stress tests and reporting on the results thereof.

In accordance with the Capital Requirements Directive IV and European Banking Authority (EBA) guidelines, OTP Group Slovenia is implementing the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).

In 2025, the Group operated throughout the year with high surplus liquidity; this was despite the unpredictability of the business environment. The Group continued its investment strategy of increasing the debt securities portfolio, in this way generating additional net interest income while maintaining liquidity ratios well above regulatory and internal requirements.

The Group managed liquidity risk in 2025 in accordance with the adopted policy and methodologies. It complied in full with the regulations regarding the minimum requirements for ensuring an adequate liquidity position which define the regulatory LCR and NSFR as binding. These ratios are identified as key risk indicators in the Risk Appetite Statement. From an economic perspective, the internal liquidity buffer and the survival period in emergency conditions are defined as the key liquidity risk indicators.

The Group has a limit system in place as insurance against liquidity risk and the mitigation thereof. It is in line with the risk appetite and includes quantifiable risks and material liquidity risk factors. The limit system is intended for the management of liquidity risk and the definition of effective measures and activities to be applied to prevent and manage various liquidity crises, including appropriate measures to overcome and limit the consequences of liquidity crises, and to restore the Bank's normal liquidity position.

The Group has three types of stress scenario, at two degrees of severity, that serve as a guide in the adoption of the appropriate measures to mitigate liquidity risk. Stress tests are carried out monthly with the primary objective of ensuring a sufficient stock of liquidity reserves for a predefined survival period. Assumptions for stress scenarios, which are based primarily on past trends, are updated quarterly. In this way, circumstances that arise as the result of macroeconomic conditions are regularly identified and tested. The Group performs a stress test of its funding plan once a year to verify the sustainability of its business and financial plan. That stress test is performed according to both the normative and economic perspectives. In the scope of the normative perspective, the Group verifies the sustainability of its LCR and NSFR over the next three years, while it verifies the long-term sustainability of the internal liquidity buffer and the cumulative net liquidity position in the scope of the economic perspective. The results of stress scenarios are regularly discussed by the ALCO, and the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board in the scope of the regular report on the Group's risk exposure and during discussions of the funding plan.

The Group performs a climate risk sensitivity analysis in the scope of the liquidity stress test, and sensitivity analyses of the funding plan. Several expertly defined scenarios for the relevant clients were assessed taking into account physical and transition risk.

The Group also has intraday liquidity stress tests in place, based on four stress test scenarios, which take as the source the Group's own liquidity position, the position of the counterparty, counterparty banks and the market scenario deriving from the behaviour of clients. As a result of the introduction of unlimited instant payments, the Group is particularly attentive to its liquidity position at the end of the business day. That position must be sufficient to secure liquidity requirements until the Bank reopens and ECB refinancing options become available. It therefore monitors the intraday and end-of-day liquidity position, where it has introduced a new risk factor for the latter.

The Group has in place a plan for the implementation of measures in the event of liquidity problems, and a recovery plan with additional liquidity ratios that includes its liquidity position and the stock of unencumbered assets eligible as collateral at the ECB. It has a methodology in place and has performed a quantitative assessment of its liquidity position and the need to secure additional external liquidity in the event of recovery.

In 2025, the Group also conducted a dry run of OTP Group Slovenia's Liquidity Contingency Plan Methodology. The main objectives of the exercise were to test the processes and the ability to implement options in stress situations, allot the necessary time to the implementation of options, brief the different groups of stakeholders on the key procedures when implementing options in stress situations, and identify gaps and opportunities for improvement.

The Group reports daily to the Liquidity Commission regarding the implementation of the Bank's liquidity position plan and the previous day's liquidity ratios, and submits the Bank's liquidity position for the current day for approval. The causes of potential deviations from the liquidity position plan and liquidity ratios are also reported on a daily basis. The Bank's liquidity position for the following month is submitted to the Liquidity Commission on a monthly basis.

The Group reports monthly to the ALCO regarding the diversification of funding sources, liquidity ratios, the stability of sight deposits, the structure of inflows and outflows, liquidity gaps, the internal liquidity buffer, the internal liquidity indicator, the results of a dynamic liquidity gap analysis that takes into account the time component of cash flows, which is used for the timely identification of liquidity risk in the expected liquidity position, and regarding the results of stress tests.

## Market risk

**The Group is not materially exposed to market risk and is coordinated within the banking Group in the area of monitoring and the limit system.**

Market risk is the risk of loss arising due to unfavourable adverse changes on the financial markets (the prices of securities, exchange rates, interest rates, etc.). The Bank monitors market risks in connection with trading book items and those associated with banking book items separately. The method of monitoring and reporting, and limits on exposure are set out in the Market Risk Management Policy of OTP Group Slovenia.

The objective of that policy is the management of the market risks that the Group is willing and capable of assuming in its operations. The management process includes the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of market risks. The Market Risk Management Policy is part of the overall risk management strategy, where market risk is defined as acceptable.

The assessment of exposure to market risk is based on a combination of three types of measurement indicators, the results of which are monitored through the following set of limits:

- value-at-risk and expected loss indicators: these indicators facilitate the daily monitoring of market risk to which the Bank is exposed in its trading activities;
- measurement of position size, which ensures compliance between general risk limits and the operational thresholds applied by the Treasury Department; and
- stop-loss limits on the measurement of profit and losses with the aim of limiting short-term losses (daily or monthly limits, depending on the asset category) and limiting major losses (annual limit).

When setting trading book limits, the Group follows the principle of prudence and greater portfolio diversification in terms of market risk. The limit system follows the Bank's investment strategy and is aligned with the parent company OTP Bank Nyrt. Limits and the early warning system are updated at least once a year and approved by the Bank's Management Board. Compliance with limits and the early warning system is monitored daily by the Strategic Risk Management Sector and published on the Bank's intranet site. Breaches are reported to the responsible persons in accordance with adopted documents.

Position risk is the risk of loss due to a change in the price of a financial instrument held by the Bank in its portfolio for the purpose of trading on own account. Position risk is mitigated through the use of trading limits defined by the Bank. The Group follows a policy of closed positions in the management of the trading book. The Group has two trading portfolios of debt securities that are segregated according to their purpose and content. The portfolio of equities in the banking book comprises solely required for the functioning of the Bank. The Bank's strategy does not envisage investments in equities held for trading. The Bank enters into currency and interest rate derivative transactions only on a back-to-back basis.

Currency risk represents a potential loss arising from an open foreign exchange position and the volatility of foreign exchange rates. Currency risk is limited by the maximum allowable VaR for an individual currency and is further limited by the maximum allowable one-day VaR for all currencies together. The Bank monitors on a daily and intraday basis whether individual foreign currency positions are successfully closed, while breaches are reported to the responsible persons in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Credit spread risk is risk driven by the changes of market price of debt instruments in the portfolios of the banking book because of credit risk, liquidity and other potential characteristics of credit-risky instruments, which is not captured by IRRBB or by expected credit/(jump-to-) default risk. CSRBB captures the risk of an instrument's changing spread while assuming the same level of creditworthiness, i.e., how the credit spread is moving within a certain rating / PD range. Through the ICAAP process, the Bank

determines its exposure to credit spread risk due to the size of the portfolio. Exposure to credit spread risk is limited through the investment policy, which restricts both the duration and the credit quality of the investment portfolio. The Bank invests almost exclusively in debt instruments with a high credit rating (investment grade), issued by euro area issuers.

The assessment of internal capital for credit spread risk is based on the internal model. The impact of a shock on the value of debt instruments in the Bank's portfolio is calculated on the basis of this assessment. The method used to calculate and report on credit spread risk is described in detail in the ICAAP methodology for measuring the risks to which the Group is exposed. The credit spread calculation is automated in an internally developed application.

The Group further upgraded its market risk management process in 2025, primarily in the area of monitoring and the limit system and the enhancing of internal policies and reports.

## Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

In 2025, the Bank improved the monitoring and management of interest rate risk through methodological upgrades, the development and implementation of new non-maturing deposits (NMD) models, prepayment and refinancing models, the development of new off-balance-sheet models, and the further coordination of interest rate positions with the parent bank. The Group updated the interest rate scenarios for current interest rate risk management to reflect market interest rate trends. It also paid considerable attention to reducing NII sensitivity, particularly through investments in the debt securities portfolio and by continuing macro and micro hedging against interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss in the event of sudden and unexpected changes in market interest rates and is the result of maturity mismatches between interest-sensitive assets and liabilities. The Bank identifies, measures, manages, controls and monitors interest rate risk in accordance with the Interest Rate Risk Management Policy of OTP Group Slovenia and the Interest Rate Risk Measurement Methodology of OTP Group Slovenia.

The Group has in place an effective interest rate risk management process which ensures that the level of risk remains within acceptable limits. When measuring risk, the Bank takes into account the basis risk that arises from different benchmark interest rates, and the option risk that arises from the possibility of the early repayment or rescheduling of loans, as well as the early call of bonds and deposits, in addition to the interest gap risk and the shift in the yield curve. For the purpose of managing interest rate risk, the Group measures the impact of various shifts in the yield curve on the economic value of equity (EVE) and net interest income (NII) on a monthly basis. For its internal needs and in order to calculate capital requirements for interest rate risk, the Group creates various interest rate scenarios for current management of interest rate risk and interest rate scenarios for supervisory reporting, taking into account the interest rate floor for individual products. The Bank calculates capital requirements based on continuous internal interest rate risk management scenarios and scenarios for supervisory reporting. The result of the scenario with the most adverse impact represents capital requirements for interest rate risk. In all scenarios, the Group also takes into account the distribution of sight deposits by maturity bucket in accordance with internal models.

The Group carries out regular stress testing (internal and regulatory) with the aim of measuring vulnerability in stressful market conditions. In addition to internal interest rate scenarios for current interest rate risk management, the Group carries out six yield curve shifts of varying magnitudes, summarised in accordance with the Guidelines on the management of interest rate risk and on the assessment and monitoring of credit spread risk arising from non-trading book activities (EBA/GL/2022/14). When calculating EVE in the event of a downward shift in market interest rates, the Group takes into account the interest rate floor prescribed in the aforementioned guidelines, in addition to an interest rate floor by individual product.

The Group limits its exposure to the interest rate risk associated with its portfolio through a limit system that is approved by the Bank's Management Board and updated at least once a year. Compliance with limits is monitored monthly by the Strategic Risk Management Department. Breaches are reported to the responsible persons in accordance with adopted documents.

The Group has limited its exposure to interest rate risk by time bucket for the three most important currencies: EUR, USD and CHF.

In 2025, the Group closely monitored shifts in market interest rates, to which it responded with the strict monitoring of its exposure to interest rate risk and by adjusting interest rate scenarios for the continuous management of interest rate risk, in order to reflect market interest rate trends. The Group also continues to apply fair-value hedging (micro-hedging), where it concludes standard interest rate swaps to hedge the fair value of bonds in the portfolio, and interest rate swaps to hedge issued bonds, thereby reducing its interest rate risk exposure and limiting capital volatility. The Group also continued macro-hedging, where it concludes standard interest rate swaps to hedge core sight deposits. In 2025 the Group devoted particular attention and effort to reducing NII sensitivity. Following a significant increase in market interest rates, the Bank continued its investment strategy and increasing investments in long-term securities in order to protect increased levels of NII even in a decreasing interest rate environment. New investments in debt securities portfolio together with continuation of hedging activities reduces the future NII sensitivity, in particular for downward interest rate shocks, while keeping EVE sensitivity in line with set risk appetite and limits.

In 2025, the Bank improved the monitoring and management of interest rate risk through methodological upgrades, the development and implementation of new non-maturing deposits (NMD) models, prepayment and refinancing models, the development of new off-balance-sheet models, and the further coordination of interest rate positions with the parent bank. Interest rate monitoring also improved with the updating of interest rate scenarios for current interest rate risk management to reflect market interest rate trends.

A more detailed presentation of interest rate risk is given in the financial report.

## Operational risk

In 2025 the Group continued to upgrade the comprehensive operational risk management framework, which includes the ESG aspect. Special attention is dedicated to information security, and the identification, detection and management of fraud risks.

Operational risk is the risk of loss from the inadequate or unsuccessful implementation of internal processes, human conduct and system operation, or from external events. It includes, *inter alia*, legal risk, model risk and risks in the field of information and communication technology (ICT), but excludes strategic risk and reputational risk. Nevertheless, the Group manages legal risk, model risk and ICT risk as separate types of risk.

The Group addresses the following risks in the scope of general operational risk: risks in connection with employee conduct, project risk, compliance risk, the risk of fraud (external and internal), cyber crime risk, human resources risk, risk associated with data quality and outsourcing risk.

The Operational Risk Management Policy defines interrelated components that are important in the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of operational risk, in accordance with the Bank's approved operational risk appetite. Those components include documented processes and procedures, measurement techniques, reporting mechanisms and risk management arrangements.

The Outsourcing Policy describes components of the outsourcing framework in accordance with comprehensive operational risk management in the scope of the Bank's appetite to take up risk as defined in the OTP Group Slovenia Risk Appetite Strategy. It defines requirements, management, roles and responsibilities, and components of the framework for identifying, monitoring and managing risks associated with the outsourcing of services. The policy covers all types of outsourcing agreement, including the subcontracting of services. It also defines the process, roles and responsibilities to complete the questionnaire that the Group receives from third parties vis-à-vis which it acts as an external service provider. The policy will be expanded to all ICT services in accordance with DORA and recast as a comprehensive third-party risk policy.

The Group regularly monitors and upgrades the outsourcing management framework, in part with the aim of increasing the level of automation and improving risk management. The Group continued to upgrade its outsourcing and ICT services framework in 2025, with a focus on management, strengthened roles and responsibilities, internal control improvements, process optimisation, and the upgrading of application support for the processes. With the upgraded framework, the Group achieved improved quality of vendor oversight and a faster response when needed.

The Group also includes ESG risks in operational risk management.

The Group has a system for the systematic recording of operational risk events in place. Operational risk events are reported monthly to senior management via a risk report for the Supervisory Board, and quarterly at meetings of the Operational Risk Committee. The Group classifies operational risk events as (i) legal risk events, (ii) loss events, (iii) non-financial events and (iv) potential operational risk events. Training on operational risk and outsourcing is carried out, along with activities to improve the risk management culture.

The Group conducts operational risk self-analyses and scenario analyses, and has operational risk indicators in place that include the ESG aspect. Using management tools, it thus identifies increased risk in a timely manner with the aim of taking fast and effective action.

At the Group, the capital requirement for operational risk under Pillar 1 is calculated using the standardised procedure (in accordance with CRR3 requirements) and under Pillar II using internal models that take into account data on operational risk events, the results of self-analyses of operational risk and the status of operational risk indicators. At the Group, the management of events, self-analyses and indicators of operational risk is based on process architecture and standard categorisation (in accordance with the Basel III Capital Accord), which facilitates their integration.

Operational risk reports for the entire Group are discussed by the Operational Risk Committee, which is an advisory body to the Bank's Management Board with the role of studying, discussing and making decisions regarding operational risk issues. The presence of the Management Board and the directors of sectors that play an important role in the management of operational risks also ensures that appropriate measures can be taken when higher-level risks are identified.

The Group ensures a high level of operational resilience by continuously ensuring that services and products are available, secure and of high quality. In the widest sense, operational resilience is the ability to identify, adapt to, respond to and recover from disruptions so that they do not substantially affect the performance of critical or material functions. Ensuring a high level of operational resilience is important because of the numerous evolving potential threats (political, economic, social, technological, environmental) that could negatively impact the stability of the Group's operations.

The Operational Resilience Department maintains the foundations and framework for operational resilience management, thereby enabling the Group to develop and maintain the concept of operational resilience management and business continuity, with an emphasis on ensuring effective continuity and incident management. This includes the establishment of processes for the rapid identification of, response to and removal of disruptions, a crisis management system, the drafting of crisis plans, testing and reporting, and the organisation of education, training and awareness-raising in the field of operational resilience and business continuity management.

As the Group constantly strives to improve its cyber resilience, it continued to invest in cybersecurity in 2025. It carries out regular security screenings and identifies security risks, ensures protection against and the detection of threats, and responds to attacks as necessary. In order to raise awareness of cyber threats such as phishing, to which customers and employees can fall victim, the Bank organises regular education and training in cybersecurity for staff, and raises staff and customer awareness of current topics in the field of information security. Separate education and training is organised for members of the Bank's Supervisory Board and Management Board, while employees take part in monthly phishing campaign simulations. Throughout the year, the Group conducts regular security reviews and penetration tests as an additional measure to facilitate the identification and removal of potential vulnerabilities and improve the resilience of its information systems. The Group signed a new cyber insurance contract in 2025, and also successfully adjusted to all requirements of the legislation and the regulator.

The Group has a system in place for identifying, detecting and managing fraud risk. OTP banka uses analytical and other tools for the effective management of fraud. The Group is aware of the exceptional importance of raising awareness among clients and

employees (information provided via social networks, the website, the online bank, training and education programmes for employees, etc.), as this is crucial for preventing fraud. The Group focuses on prevention, detection and protection, and has established reporting mechanisms to enable management to understand trends and to design appropriate and effective responses to cases of fraud. In 2024, in cooperation with Bankart, OTP banka implemented 24/7 monitoring of card transactions and instant payments, thereby ensuring better responsiveness to fraud and better fraud prevention. In 2025, rules for real-time monitoring were also implemented. These include financial and non-financial data, enabling further detection and prevention of suspicious transactions.

# 11 BUSINESS OPERATIONS OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA AND OTP BANKA

## 11.1 MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

At 3.3% in real terms, global economic growth in 2025 remained at the same level recorded in 2024, when it was also 3.3%. There was a slight slowdown in developed countries (from 1.8% to 1.7%), while there was modest growth in developing countries (from 4.3% to 4.4%). The decline in economic growth in the developed world was mainly the result of lower growth in the US (from 2.8% to 2.1%), Canada (from 2.0% to 1.6%) and other developed countries (from 2.3% to 1.8%), although it was higher in the eurozone (from 0.9% to 1.2%), Japan (from 0.1% to 1.1%) and the UK (from 1.1% to 1.3%). Of the group of developing countries and economies, Asia stood out with a growth rate of 5.4%, followed by sub-Saharan Africa (4.4%).

Demographics (slowdown in population growth and ageing of the population) remain one of the main reasons for the slowdown in global economic growth, while the increase in the urbanisation rate is having a positive impact on economic growth. However, this effect is more pronounced in developing countries and economies. In March, the US triggered major tensions in international trade, which led to uneven changes in export flows, while investments in AI infrastructure had a positive impact on goods flows. The growth in the volume of trade in goods and services therefore even rose to 4.1%, up from 3.6% in 2024. The growth in the volume of exports in developed countries (3%) again lagged behind growth in exports in developing countries (5.7%), it did strengthen by one percentage point compared with 2024.

Average price growth also slowed in the global economy in 2025, dropping from 5.8% to 4.1%. This was chiefly down to lower price growth in developing countries (from 6.3% to 5.7%), while price growth fell slightly in developed countries (from 2.6% to 2.5%). The 14.2% fall in dollar oil prices played a major role here, although the price of other commodities rose by 9.4%.

The composite PMI in the eurozone rose modestly in 2025 (to 51 from the 2024 figure of 50), with the trend higher in the second half of the year. Services PMI remained high (51.2), albeit slightly lower than the year before, while manufacturing PMI rose from 45.9 to 49.3; this was linked to stagnation in industrial production whose decline had been arrested. The competitiveness of European manufacturers came under pressure from the rise in tariffs on exports to the US and from increased competition from China. The latter was reflected in the EU-27's growing deficit with China (€338 billion, an increase of 17%), while the trade surplus with other countries increased by 9% to €430 billion. Export growth was weak (2%) as a result of a decline in exports to China (-7.2%) and modest growth in exports to other markets (2.6%). Relative growth in imports was higher (2.4%): highest in imports from China (+6%), more modest from other countries (2%).

According to the seasonally adjusted figures, the ESI<sup>8</sup> in the EU-27 (the trend was similar to that of the eurozone) fell slightly, by 0.5 percentage points, and remained below the long-term average. This was mainly the result of a decline in optimism in services (-1.7 percentage points), which did otherwise remain above the long-term average. Pessimism continued in industry (equilibrium indicator -10.2) as well as among consumers (-12.9). Propensity to hire fell significantly, by 2.6 percentage points to 97.9.

Average price growth in the eurozone (HICP index) stood at 2.1% in 2025, which was less than the rate of 2.4% recorded in 2023. The rise in core inflation (i.e. excluding food, alcohol, tobacco and energy prices) fell to 2.4%, with lower petroleum product prices contributing significantly to the lower final price growth.

According to the OECD, monetary and fiscal policies in OECD countries were expansive, which contributed significantly to economic growth. The public finance deficit in the global economy fell from 4.7% to 4.5% of GDP, but remained higher than the 2013–2019 average (3.1% of GDP). It rose slightly in the eurozone, from 3.1% to 3.2%.

According to European Commission assessments, economic growth in the eurozone reached 1.3% in 2025, which was higher than the growth figure for the previous year (0.9%). Of the larger economies, growth was highest in Spain (2.9%), and positive in Italy, France

<sup>8</sup> Economic Sentiment Indicator.

and Germany (albeit below 1%). Central European economies saw below-average economic growth on account of the higher importance of industry in GDP: Hungary 0.4%, Slovakia 0.8% and Austria 0.3%, for example, although the Czech Republic and Poland both bucked the trend (2.4% and 3.2%, respectively). According to figures on the quarterly change in GDP (seasonally and annually adjusted), it remained positive in the euro zone in every quarter, with surprisingly high growth in the first quarter (0.6%) as a result of high growth in exports to the US, with pharmaceutical exports from Ireland having an above-average impact.

In Slovenia, economic sentiment rose modestly (by 0.7 percentage points), with pessimism in manufacturing waning slightly (+1.3 percentage points), but increasing in construction (+2.2 percentage points). In retail, optimism fell by two percentage points, but remained above the long-term average; this was unusual given the high growth in real incomes. The consumer confidence indicator remained deeply negative (-26.5).

According to initial estimates, industrial manufacturing in Slovenia contracted for the third year in a row in 2025 (by 1.8%). In mining it rose by 3.7%, but fell by 2.6% in the electricity, gas and steam sector and by 1.5% in manufacturing.

Measured by technological complexity, industrial manufacturing fell most in medium-tech (-4%) and medium-low tech sectors (-1.8%). It fell by just over one per cent in high-tech sectors, and only rose in low-tech sectors (+2%). There was growth in industrial manufacturing in less important sectors: administrative and support service activities (+15%), food production (+7%), the repair and installation of machinery and equipment (+7%), the manufacture of electronic and optical products (+7%), wood processing and treatment (+6%) and textile production (+3%). On the other hand, there was a decline in output of more than 5% in three sectors: the manufacture of leather and related products (-20%), printing (-6%) and the manufacture of beverages (-5%). There was also a fall of around 4% in the manufacture of metal products and of motor vehicles and trailers. Sectors linked to the mobility industry and those with low value added and strong international competition saw the biggest falls in manufacturing. Although data on trends in the pharmaceutical industry are confidential, we can assume that growth was low given the slight decline in industrial output seen in high-tech sectors.

Electricity prices fell for business consumers in 2025 (by 12% according to figures for the first three quarters), while the price of natural gas increased by 8% (both figures are before VAT). The reason for this lies in the fact that movements in electricity prices lag behind those in wholesale prices, while this lag is lower on average in natural gas prices.

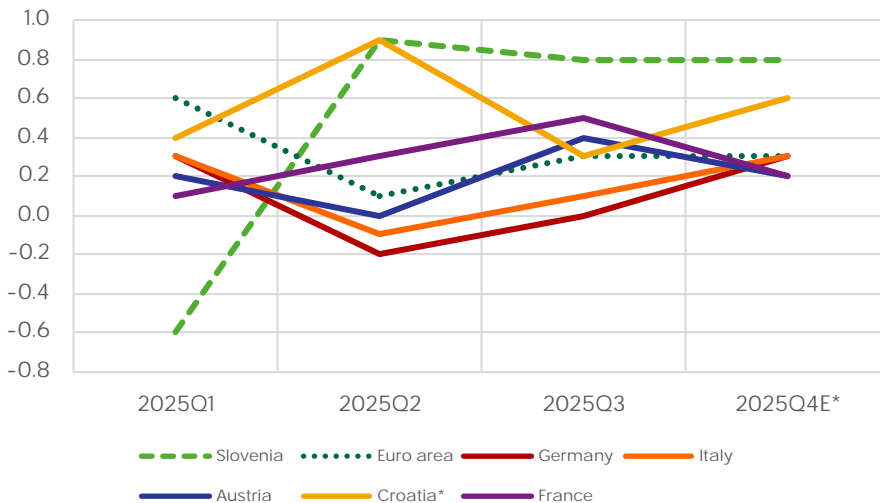
In services and trade, sales volumes grew by 1.3% in 2025. This was less than the growth recorded in 2024 (+2%), and was unusually low given the high growth in household disposable income. In trade, real income grew by 2%, and most significantly in motor vehicle trade and repairs (+5.7%), and grew by just under one per cent in intermediation and wholesale trade and by 1.5% in retail trade. Sales volumes in market services grew by just over one per cent, which was less than the year before (1.5%). In the transport sector, sales volumes grew only slightly (by 0.4%); this was mainly as a result of weaknesses in manufacturing and a fall in warehousing. There was an insignificant rise in catering as well, while the ICT sector saw growth in sales of 2.6%. In real estate activities, volumes fell by 7%, while growth was high in professional, scientific and technical activities (+3.8%), which was connected to the growth in construction. On the other hand, the 1.5% fall in sales volumes in administrative and support service activities reflected a 7% fall in employment activities related to lower demand for employees in manufacturing.

In 2025, construction volumes rose by just over a tenth after the 9% fall the year before. This increase came on account of a 15% rise in specialised construction works, a 10% rise in building construction and a 7% rise in civil engineering projects. In building construction, there was a particular increase in the construction of non-residential buildings as a result of projects co-financed by the RRP and also one of the highest private project in capital city.

The workforce in employment declined slightly in 2025 and from the very beginning of the year. This was the result of the slightly higher rate of retirement seen at the end of 2024 – indeed, it led to an unusually high fall in the number of people in employment already in December 2024. The number of employed people fell by 0.6%, while the number of people in self-employment grew by 1.6% (number of people independently performing a professional activity up by 13%, number of sole traders up by 1.9%). In 2025, the workforce in employment was 3,000 lower on average, with the growth in the number of state sector jobs (+3,200) offsetting the fall in the number of private sector and public sector jobs (-5,800 and 400, respectively). The fall in the number of people working in manufacturing (-4,000) and related activities (-1,300 in administrative and support service activities), construction (-1,100) and trade (-1,000) had the biggest impact on the fall in the private sector workforce. The fall in the workforce at aggregate level was offset by recruitment in activities related to the state sector, with the number of people working in education, healthcare and social care rising by 3,800. The average monthly unemployment figure in 2025 was 45,410, which was a fall of 1.2% on the year before.

The state budget deficit (without emergency measures) increased significantly: from –€0.2 billion in 2024 to –€1.7 billion in 2025. The high deficit at the end of the year was chiefly the result of economic policy measures (winter leave allowance and bonus, extra health budget spending) and not of extraordinary conditions, which had been the case in previous years. State budget revenue grew more slowly than the year before (4.1% vs. 7.3%). The main source of growth was European and not domestic funds, which were negatively impacted by a deterioration in economic conditions. State budget expenditure (without emergency measures) increased by 15%, which was five times the rate seen in 2024. Growth was broadly based, the key reason being higher labour costs stemming from pay reform and the winter leave allowance. There were also transfers for public passenger transport services (higher by €80 million) and compensation for Šoštanj thermal power plant (TEŠ) in the amount of €164 million. Investments rose by around a fifth, with half the growth resulting from increased investments in defence. A significant portion of the state’s investment activities takes place outside the central government budget, including through budget funds. These budget funds almost doubled the volume of investment in 2025 to €832 million, which was around half the total value of the investments realised through the central government budget. The gross debt to GDP ratio increased slightly up to the end of the third quarter last year, and stood at a level similar to that recorded before the start of the pandemic. By debt ratio in GDP, Slovenia is tenth of the 27 countries of the EU. The high liquidity reserve remains an important risk buffer.

### GDP and Slovenia's main trading partners, quarterly change (real, and seasonally and annually adjusted data)



Source: Eurostat , 30 January 2025. For Slovenia and Croatia, the figures for Q4 2025 come from the Focus Economics forecast published in January 2026

The average yield on 10-year Slovenian government bonds rose slightly in 2025 by nine basis points to 3.09%. Despite this, the average credit spread on 10-year German government bonds contracted from 70 to 45 basis points, and even to around 30 basis points in the last two months of the year. This mainly reflected the rise in the yield on German bonds of comparable maturity.

The annual growth in retail prices was 2.7% in December 2025 (compared with 1.9% the previous year), while average annual price growth was 2.4%. In 2024, the prices of services rose by an average of 3% and of goods by 2%. Rises were highest in goods and services in the food and non-alcoholic beverages categories (+5.4%), restaurants and hotels (+4.7%), healthcare (+4.3%) and education (+4.0%). Inflation as measured by the HICP was slightly lower at the annual level (2.6%), but higher at the average annual level (2.5%).

## Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 estimate	2026 forecast	2027 forecast
Real GDP growth (in %)	8.4	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.3
Inflation (HICP, annual average in %)	2.0	9.3	7.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2
ILO unemployment rate (in %)	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Exports of goods and services (real growth in %)	14.1	7.4	-1.9	2.3	0.3	2.4	2.9
Imports of goods and services (real growth in %)	17.8	9.3	-4.5	4.3	2.1	2.6	3.0

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, forecasts: Focus Economics, January 2026

In 2025, the US Federal Reserve (FED) continued the process of lowering the key interest rate that began in September 2024. It was only at the last three meetings at the end of 2025 that the rate was lowered: by 25 basis points on each occasion, resulting in a final level of between 3.5% and 3.75%. The FED's total assets continued to contract, but less markedly than in 2024, and was down \$0.25 trillion to stand at \$6.64 trillion at the end of the year. Price growth slowed in the US, but less markedly than in the eurozone; this was linked to the rise in tariffs, which partly fed into consumer prices in 2025. This impact is expected to continue in 2026. Annual and average inflation both stood at 2.7% in 2025, while core inflation fell to 2.6% at the end of the year (2.9% was its average over the year). The private consumption deflator, which is the FED's preferred inflation matrix, stood at 2.8% in December (and was at a similar level with food and beverages excluded).

The ECB Governing Council decided to lower interest rates at four of eight meetings, exactly as it had done so in 2024, with all reductions introduced in the first half of the year. At all four meetings, it lowered all three key interest rates by 25 basis points, which brought down the core refinancing interest rate to 2.15%, the deposit interest rate to 2.0% and the marginal lending interest rate to 2.4%.

The APP portfolio is being reduced gradually and predictably, as the Eurosystem continued to stop reinvesting payments of principal from maturing securities, contributing to a contraction in assets. The PEPP portfolio also contracted by around €14 billion a month, which was the result of the reinvestment of payments of principal coming to an end. In one year, the ECB's total assets contracted by 4% or €260 billion to €6.16 trillion.

## Slovenian banking system

The Slovenian banking system's total assets were up by 6.5% (or €3.6 billion) in 2025 to stand at approximately €59 billion, which was 84% of Slovenian GDP. After a long time, the growth in assets was higher than the growth in nominal GDP (+4%), which is also connected to both low growth in household consumption (55% of GDP) and credit expansion. According to preliminary data from national accounts, investments in equipment and machinery in the economy increase by 1% (transport equipment fell by 4.7%, other machinery and equipment rose by 2.8%), by a total of around €50 million, while investments in buildings and structures rose by 9.2%, or €600 million, and inventories increased by €160 million.

The stock of loans to the non-banking sector was €29 billion at the end of December 2025, a year-on-year increase of €1.8 billion, or 6.7%. The stock of household loans increased by €1 billion to €14.7 billion (around 7.5%), with consumer loans increasing by €0.3 billion to €3.6 billion (+9.3%). The stock of housing loans grew by €0.7 billion to €9.3 billion, which was twice the growth rate recorded in 2024. The growth in the stock of loans to households reflected the high growth in net wages (around 5.9%), more favourable interest rate conditions and the fact that real estate is one of the most popular forms of saving for households. The stock of loans to non-financial corporations rose by €0.5 billion to €10.6 billion (5.4%), which was mainly the result of increased demand for working capital, while corporate investments in share capital did not rise to any significant extent.

Deposits by the non-banking sector increased by €2.8 billion in 2025, or by 6.8% to €43.6 billion (overnight deposits by 9.4% or €3 billion). Short-term deposits grew by €80 million, while long-term deposits fell by €224 million. Overnight deposits accounted for 80% of all bank deposits by the non-banking sector. Deposits by non-financial corporations increased by €850 million to €11.8 billion (8%), with overnight deposits rising (+€870 million) and other deposits falling by €20 million. Household deposits increased by €1.6 billion to €29 billion, or 6%, which was double the rate seen in 2024 and reflected the high growth in household income as

well as the rise in the household saving rate. The increase in overnight deposits by households (+€2 billion) also came partly at the expense of fixed-term deposits, which contracted by around €140 million. Slovenia issued its second "people's bond" in the nominal amount of €250 million (€223 million of which was invested by individuals), which prevented an even higher increase in deposits.

The non-performing exposure ratio remained low for most of the year at 1%, but rose to 1.2% from September. This was mainly the result of a rise among non-financial corporations (2.5%). By December, it had reached 1.5% (3.7% among non-financial corporations). It was highest in manufacturing, whose figure of 8.5% represented a considerable increase on previous years' figures of between 1% and 2.4%. There was an increase in exposures to large enterprises, linked to a procedure at several bank customers. It fell slightly further among households, from 1.7% to 1.6%, standing at 3.1% for consumer loans and below 1% for housing loans.

In the income statement, interest income fell by 14%, while interest expenses fell even more, by 23%. As the former is several times higher than the latter, this did not prevent a fall in net profit from interest, which fell by just over one tenth. The net interest margin therefore fell from 3.1% to 2.7%. Non-interest income grew strongly in 2025 as well (by 10%), although this was only a third of the increase seen in 2024. Net fees from non-interest income increased by 5%. Banks' operating costs grew by more than 2%. Net impairments and provisions increased by 30% as a result of the deterioration in the credit portfolio quality in relation to a number of manufacturing companies. Pre-tax profit fell by 11% and profit after tax by slightly less (around one tenth). Pre-tax return on equity (ROE) stood at 16%, which was a fall of three percentage points on 2024.

The less restrictive monetary policy was reflected in a fall in asset interest rates. The fixed interest rates for new housing loans in December fell from 3.1% to 2.8% and for consumer loans from 6.4% to 5.6%. The variable interest rate on new corporate loans of up to €1 million fell from 4.3% to 3.6%, while the interest rate on larger loans (over €1 million) fell from 4.3% to 4%. The interest rate for fixed-term household deposits of up to one year fell in one year from 1.4% to 0.8%, and fell from 2.1% to 1.5% for deposits with longer maturities. The high liquidity of banks and the reduction in the ECB deposit interest rate were the main reasons for the fall in liability interest rates.

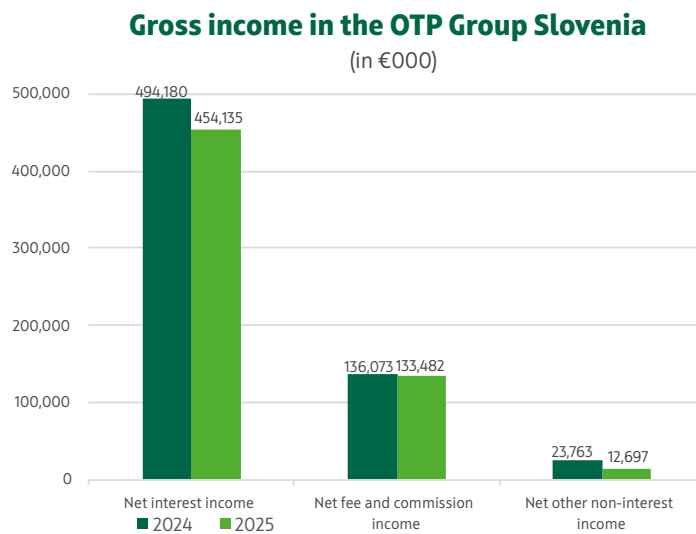
The total capital ratio and CET1 ratio on a consolidated basis stood at 19.6% and 17.5% respectively in the third quarter of 2025. This was fairly similar to the level seen in 2024. The total risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA) increased by 2% and the RWEA for credit risk by 5%. Regulatory capital increased by 0.7% over the same period, with the largest increase of 1.4% being recorded by the highest-quality component (CET1). Further evidence of the good solvency of the Slovenian banking system comes from the capital surplus above the overall capital requirement, which amounted to 5.3 percentage points at the end of September 2025 (down 0.6 percentage points on the end of 2024). The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) on an individual basis declined, reaching 256% by November 2025, as a result of a decline in high-quality liquid assets and a simultaneous increase in net liquidity outflows. The capacity to cover liquidity outflows over a short-term stress period remains high at system level, as the LCR is far above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%, and is among the highest figures in the euro area.

## 11.2 ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP AND OTP BANKA

The Group performed well in challenging and very competitive business conditions, marked by low economic growth and falling interest rates. Detailed income statement and balance sheet data are presented in the notes to the financial statements.

### Income statement

The Group generated net profit of €265,805 thousand in 2025 (2024: €311,428 thousand) and OTP banka net profit of €258,127 thousand (2024: €309,353 thousand). Return on equity after tax was 14.33% at Group level in 2025, compared with 17.93% in 2024.



The Group generated gross income of €600,314 thousand in 2025 (2024: €654,016 thousand). Net revenues primarily comprised net interest income and net fee and commission income. The lower gross income in 2025 relative to 2024 was the result of lower net interest income (downward trend in market interest rates influenced by the European Central Bank's monetary policy), and net fee and commission and other non-interest income.

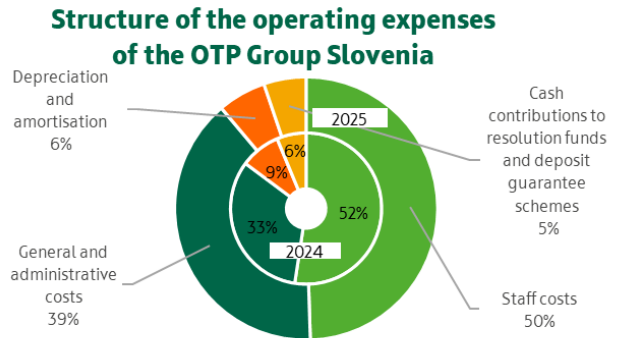
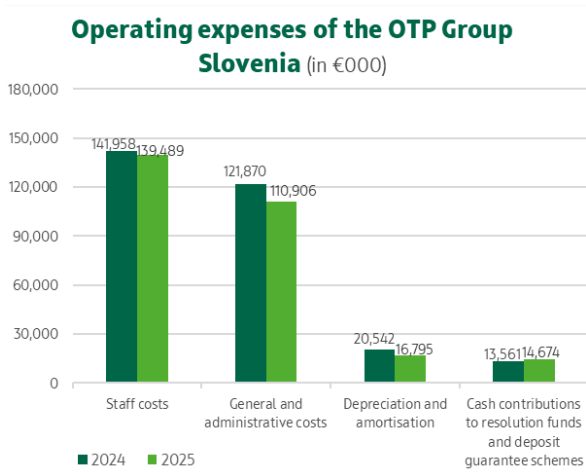
### Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to €454,135 thousand at Group level in 2025, a fall of 8.1% relative to 2024, while net interest income amounted to €435,827 thousand at the Bank. The net interest margin of the Group fell to 3.02% in 2025 (2024: 3.31%). The interest income generated by the Group was down by 12.8%, while interest expenses were up by 36.6% relative to 2024.

### Non-interest income

The Group generated net non-interest income of €146,179 thousand in 2025 (2024: €159,836 thousand). Net fee and commission income at Group level amounted to €133,482 thousand in 2025, a fall of 1.9% relative to 2024, when it totalled €136,073 thousand. Mainly net fee income related to transaction account management, payment transactions, card and ATM operations.

## Operating expenses



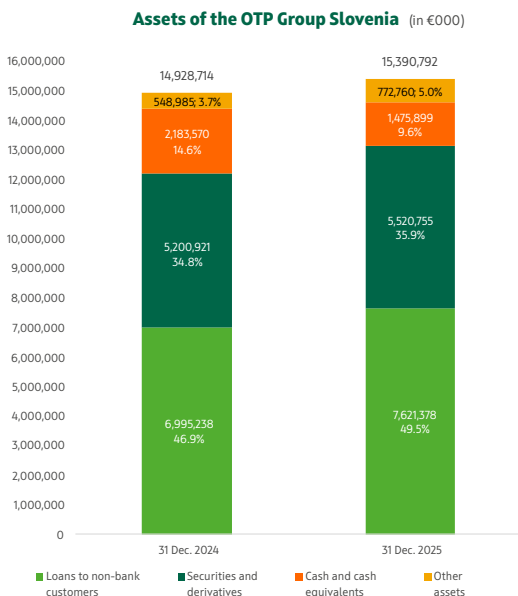
The Group's operating expenses, which include staff, general and administrative costs, together with depreciation and amortisation and cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes, amounted to €281,864 thousand in 2025 (2024: €297,931 thousand). The cost-to-income ratio stood at 46.95% (2024: 45.55%). The Group's staff, general and administrative costs (excluding cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes), together with depreciation and amortisation, totalled €267,190 thousand in 2025, a fall of 6.0% relative to 2024.

## Net impairments and provisions

The Group created net impairments and provisions of €22,591 thousand in 2025. These comprised net created provisions of €1,664 thousand and net created impairments of €20,927 thousand. The Group created net provisions and impairments of €15,719 thousand in 2024.

## Financial position

The Group's total assets amounted to €15,390,792 thousand as at 31 December 2025, representing an increase of €462,078 thousand, or 3.1%, over the year. Assets were higher mainly on account of higher loans to non-bank customers and a higher balance of debt securities. On the liabilities side, total assets were higher mainly on account of an increase in deposits from non-bank customers. The Group's total equity amounted to €1,910,874 thousand at the end of 2025, an increase of 2.3% relative to the end of 2024. The Bank's total assets amounted to €15,367,853 thousand at the end of 2025.



## Cash in hand, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks

The Group had cash in hand, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks in the amount of €1,475,899 thousand as of 31 December 2025, a decrease of 32.4% relative to the end of 2024.

## Loans to customers

Loans to non-bank customers amounted to €7,621,378 thousand at OTP Group Slovenia at the end 2025 (end of 2024: €6,995,238 thousand). Corporate loans accounted for 52% of OTP banka's total loans to the non-banking sector, which totalled €7,584,523 thousand at the end of 2025 (end of 2024: 50%), while retail loans accounted for 48% of that amount (end of 2024: 50%). For more information, see the Corporate Banking section.

## Investments in equity and debt securities, and derivatives

The Group's investments in equity and debt securities, and derivatives amounted to €5,520,755 thousand at the end of 2025, an increase of 6.1% relative to the end of 2024. These investments accounted for 36% of total assets, an increase of one percentage point relative to the end of 2024.

### Movements of assets in the OTP Group Slovenia (in €000)



## Liabilities and equity

The Group's total liabilities and equity at the end of 2025 comprised liabilities in the amount of €13,479,918 thousand (end of 2024: €13,060,830 thousand) and equity in the amount of €1,910,874 thousand (end of 2024: €1,867,884 thousand).

## Deposits from customers

The Group held deposits from non-bank customers in the amount of €12,301,286 thousand at the end of 2025, an increase of 5.2% relative to the end of 2024. Those deposits accounted for 80% of total liabilities (and equity) at the end of 2025. Deposits from non-bank customers amounted to €12,304,889 thousand at the Bank at the end of 2025, with retail deposits accounting for 71% of that amount (end of 2024: 70%) and corporate deposits accounting for 29% (end of 2024: 30%).

## Deposits and loans from banks and the central bank (CB)

The Group held deposits and loans from banks and the central bank in the amount of €170,696 thousand at the end of 2025 (end of 2024: €222,887 thousand), with those deposits and loans accounting for 1.1% of total liabilities (and equity).

## Debt securities issued

In order to meet the binding minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities set by the SRB, the Bank issued three-year senior preferred bonds on the international market in May 2025 in the amount of €300 million with a call option after two years. With the new issue, the Bank replaced the bonds recalled early in June 2025 in the amount of €400 million.

### Movements of liabilities and equity in the OTP Group Slovenia (in €000)



## 11.3 PRESENTATION OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA SUBSIDIARIES

### OTP FAKTORING D.O.O.

**Established:** 26 April 2011

**Website:** [www.otpfactoring.si](http://www.otpfactoring.si)

**Email:** [info@otpfactoring.si](mailto:info@otpfactoring.si)

**Participating interest of OTP banka d.d. as at 31 December 2025:** 100%

**Management bodies as at 31 December 2025:**

Directors: Roman Gomboc and Danijel Mitrović

**Supervisory Board members as at 31 December 2025:**

Chair: Anita Stojčevska, Members: Urban Palčnik, Denis Mulalić, Davorin Okorn, Silvia Gabriela Birla

On 3 January 2025, **Aleja finance d.o.o. was renamed OTP faktoring d.o.o.** Besides making it part of the corporate identity of the OTP Group in Slovenia, this has also raised its profile on the Slovenian financial market.

#### Activity

The company's core activity is factoring. For the purpose of **financing sales** to business customers, the company offers the one-time purchase of receivables, frame factoring and continuous factoring, all with and without recourse. The company offers business customers **supplier factoring** for the purpose of financing purchases.

#### Analysis of operations in 2025

The economic environment and geopolitical uncertainty had an adverse effect on factoring in 2025. The gradual and persistent reduction in orders in the economy led to a fall in the balance of receivables at companies, which also reduced the volume of factoring and volume of client financing by factors.

However, despite these unfavourable conditions on the market, OTP Faktoring exceeded the target growth. The company purchased receivables in the amount of €305,692 thousand in 2025, an increase of 21% relative to 2024. Trade receivables rose by 42% in 2025 to stand at €86,177 thousand, while the company's total assets rose by 42% to €87,267 thousand. Owing to the more rapid and substantial decline in the Euribor, net operating income rose by 2% to €2,712 thousand relative to 2024. The company's administrative costs rose by 2.64% to €2,037 thousand, while good risk management meant that the company was able to release €59.87 thousand in adjustments to value of financial receivables. The company ended 2025 with a profit after tax of €571.07 thousand and equity of € 20,079 thousand. In 2025, the company upgraded its IT support for speedier automated transactions, improved key processes and brought its largest customers into an online factoring application that provides them with the best user experience and services, and the company with a competitive advantage. The company had 19 employees at the end of 2025.

#### Business policies

The company is planning further aggressive growth in factoring trade, trade receivables and profitability in 2026.

The company's business policies for 2026 are as follows:

- to accelerate the attraction of new clients via the OTP banka sales network and its own sales team;
- to bring clients into the new online factoring app for a better user experience and enhanced services;
- to offer digital financing of companies' supply chains;
- to further optimise and automate/digitalise processes.

## SKB LEASING D.O.O.

**Established:** 27 October 1993

**Website:** [www.skb-leasing.si](http://www.skb-leasing.si)

**Email:** [info@skb-leasing.si](mailto:info@skb-leasing.si)

**Participating interest of OTP banka d.d. as at 31 December 2025:** 100%

**Management bodies as at 31 December 2025:**

Managing Director: Don Schöffmann

Managing Director: Monika Jenko

Managing Director: Andreja Koradej Sok

### Activity

The company's core activity is financial leasing. Leasing is one of the most flexible forms of financing. A lessor purchases the leased assets of the lessee's choice and gives them to the lessee to use for business and/or private purposes. The lessor remains the owner of the leased assets for the full duration of the contractual obligations.

### Analysis of operations in 2025

In 2025, SKB Leasing retained its position as one of the leading companies on the Slovenian leasing market. SKB Leasing continued the growth in the volume of new business seen in 2024. In 2025, the financed value amounted to €387,949 thousand, which was an increase of 8% on the year before, or 15,228 newly concluded contracts. The total gross exposure of the portfolio increased by 6% in 2025 to €484,301 thousand (31,635 active contracts concluded with 22,880 clients). The client structure remained the same as the previous year. Eighty per cent were private individuals and 20% were legal entities. The company ended the year with after-tax profit of €4,920 thousand.

### Business policies

The company's business policies for 2026 are as follows:

- to accelerate the attraction of new clients via the OTP banka network
- to digitally transform and optimise processes
- to strive for cost-effectiveness and optimise operating costs

## SKB LEASING SELECT D.O.O.

**Established:** 23 January 2008

**Website:** [www.skb-leasing-select.si](http://www.skb-leasing-select.si)

**Email:** [select-info@skb-leasing.si](mailto:select-info@skb-leasing.si)

**Participating interest of SKB Leasing d.o.o. as at 31 December 2025:** 100%

**Management bodies as at 31 December 2025:**

Managing Director: Don Schöffmann

### Activity

The company's core activity is financial leasing. Leasing is one of the most flexible forms of financing. A lessor purchases the leased assets of the lessee's choice and gives them to the lessee to use for business and/or private purposes. The lessor remains the owner of the leased assets for the full duration of the contractual obligations.

### Analysis of operations in 2025

SKB Leasing Select continued the growth in the volume of new business seen in 2024. In 2025 the financed value amounted to €394,430 thousand, which was an increase of 27% on the year before, or 17,469 new concluded contracts, which was 17% more than the year before. The total gross exposure of the portfolio increased by 15% in 2025 to €173,210 thousand (16,420 active contracts concluded with 12,503 clients). The client structure remained similar to the previous year. Eighty-five per cent were private individuals and 15% legal entities. The company ended the year with after-tax profit of €2,052 thousand.

### Business policies

The company's business policies for 2026 are as follows:

- to expand existing cooperation with the Emil Frey Group to new car brands
- to digitally transform and optimise processes

## 12 BUSINESS SEGMENTS

### 12.1 CORPORATE BANKING

#### Corporate banking

OTP Group Slovenia continued its active role in financial support for the Slovenian economy in 2025, and facilitated the growth and development both of our existing and new customers. We are an important bank in terms of supporting businesses in their growth, transformation and development. We can achieve this by offering customers a comprehensive range of top-quality products, a professional attitude and expert knowledge supported by digital technology. Through a combination of tailored financial solutions, digital technologies, awareness-raising and education, we will continue to play a systematically important role in supporting the growth of businesses and building a stronger Slovenian economy.

The Bank offers a comprehensive range of banking services to business entities, from basic banking services such as business accounts, deposits and domestic and international payments to structured banking products. The range of services available to businesses also includes the entire spectrum of loans, from short-term overdrafts and working capital financing to medium- and long-term investment loans to services in the Group (leasing and factoring), bank guarantees for various purposes and documentary business. The Bank continues to pay special attention to the identification of ESG criteria at customers in its portfolio, and to raise their awareness about the transition to a more sustainable economy, a process in which the Bank is actively participating. Financing the gradual transition of the economy to a low-carbon or carbon-neutral economy is primarily based on renewable energy sources and e-mobility, and later on other activities of our customers.

The Bank collaborates, *inter alia*, with the Slovenian Enterprise Fund, where with our assistance small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular, can obtain funding for their fixed assets and medium-term working capital.

The organisational structure of the Corporate Banking Division comprises three sectors:

- The Key Clients Sector, which covers the Large Corporate Clients and International and Regional Customers Department, the Government and Public Sector Business Department, and the Project and Structured Finance Department.
- The SME Sector is divided into three regions (western, central and eastern), including a specialised agriculture section.
- The Sales Support and Business Development Sector includes the Documentary Business and Sales Support Department and the Business Development Department for corporate clients.

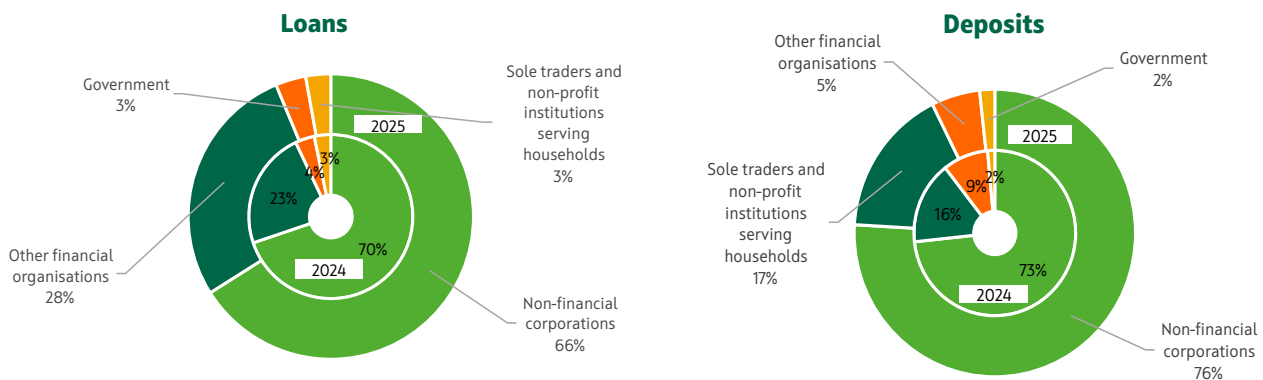
The trend in 2025 was similar to that seen in 2024, with relatively low demand by companies for long-term investment loans. We believe that caution on the part of firms had a considerable impact on reducing demand as a result of the uncertainties and challenges in the broader macroeconomic environment. We are carefully monitoring and analysing these trends, and taking mitigation measures in response to the situation. Based on cooperation and regular communication with our customers, we conclude that companies are very well aware of the changed conditions on the market and in the economy. These uncertainties are giving rise to new problems and challenges in their business, and having a major impact on their competitiveness and profitability. The challenges are more pronounced in some segments than others. As a systemically important bank, we help them overcome these challenges, and adjust their business models and financing structures.

The Group has maintained its significant share of the Slovenian project financing market. Project financing remains an important element of the corporate banking sector, both in terms of volume of lending and profitability. We continued to improve our range of specialised services for investors and project financing partners in residential housing construction, commercial buildings, the infrastructure, tourism and trade. In 2025, we successfully financed a large number of new projects, and further consolidated our position in the market.

Synergistic cooperation with OTP Faktoring, through which the Group is continuing and enhancing its sales activities in the area of factoring, and with SKB Leasing and SKB Leasing Select in the area of leasing services, continued in 2025. Joint sales and cross-selling programmes with all three companies were successfully implemented throughout 2025.

In 2025, we also formulated a new strategy for the Bank and for operations with corporate customers for 2026–2030. We are convinced that with successful implementation of the strategy, we will upgrade the user experience for our customers, and provide them with even better support for their growth, business operations and development. Given its size and systemic importance in the Slovenian financial market, the Bank is able to take part in all larger-scale projects in the country and provide them with financial support. We will continue to strengthen synergies within the Group to support medium-sized and large enterprises in expanding their sales and business channels in the wider Central and Eastern Europe region, particularly in the Balkans, where other OTP Group banks are present.

The graphs below illustrate the structure of corporate loans and corporate deposits (including the micro enterprise segment) by segment at OTP banka at the end of 2024 and 2025.



### International lending portfolio

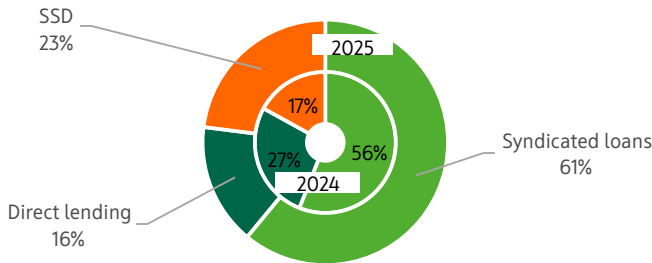
In 2017, the Group introduced a new business line, international lending (syndicated loans, direct lending and SSDs).

The Group steered part of its surplus liquidity to corporate loans outside Slovenia, primarily in EU jurisdictions (75% of international lending portfolio, with the largest exposures falling to the Netherlands (18%), Germany (18%) Luxembourg (13%), the US (18%) and the UK (7%)). There had been a gradual increase in the volume of international lending from the introduction in 2017 to 2023, when the Bank recorded a fall in the international loan portfolio for the first time. Lending contraction continued in 2024, mainly on account of the temporary halt to lending following takeover of the Bank, the increase in the share of early repayments, the prohibition on direct lending and more conservative framework established for future lending outside Slovenia. In 2025, the Bank further strengthened its lending activity in international markets, as a result of the supplementing of its credit policy and the coordinated pursuit of the objectives of the new banking strategy, which include expansion of the SSD segment.

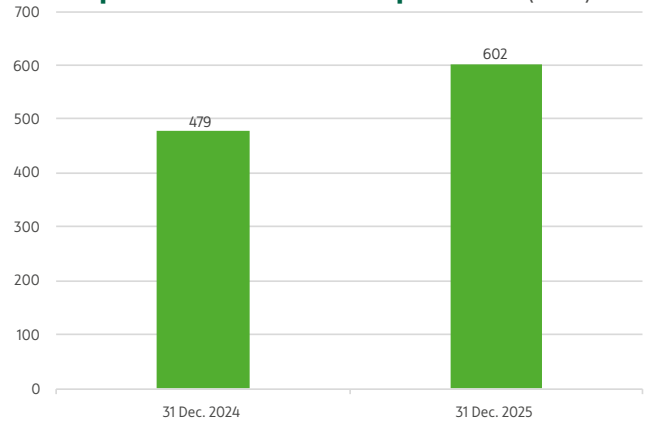
The international lending portfolio amounted to €601,816 thousand at the end of 2025, which was in line with the Group's investment strategy. The international lending portfolio increased by 26% (or €122,742 thousand) relative to 2024, with 61% of the portfolio accounted for by investments in syndicated loans, 23% by investments in SSDs, and the rest by direct lending. The majority (76%) of syndicated loans had an external credit rating of Ba1/Ba2/Ba3 (BB+/BB/BB-).

The graphs illustrate changes in the OTP Group Slovenia’s international lending portfolio by volume (in € million) and product type (in %).

### International lending portfolio in the OTP Group Slovenia by product type



### Changes of the international lending portfolio in the OTP Group Slovenia (in €m)



## 12.2 RETAIL BANKING

**OTP banka is the most accessible bank in Slovenia, with a network comprising 71 branches, 390 ATMs and 454 post offices.**

The retail banking segment contributes the highest revenue to OTP banka’s results. The retail banking portfolio has approximately 700,000 customers with whom the Bank does business through various sales channels – 71 branches, 454 post offices and digital channels.

At the Bank, we focus on customers and their user experience, recognising the diversity of our customers and their needs. We therefore tailor our offer and approaches to the needs of different segments, and we continued to carry out activities focused on individual customer segments in 2025 as well.

Retail banking operations are divided into three segments: (i) banking services for high-net-worth customers, separated into private banking clients and premium clients, (ii) the mass retail segment offering standard services, with a special emphasis on the segment of young people, and (iii) the micro segment for micro-enterprises. The range of products and services for all three segments is simple and transparent, of high quality and sustainably profitable.

The Bank provides a full range of retail banking services, including transactional accounts, lending (consumer and housing loans for individuals and loans for micro-enterprises), savings, card operations, brokerage services and additional third-party products (insurance products and mutual funds).

At OTP banka, we endeavour to exceed our customers’ expectations in all segments with a consistent, professional and friendly approach. In 2025, we revised our Standards of Excellence, which guide employees’ everyday work with customers and help create an authentic customer experience – one that keeps them coming back and recommending us to others. In a world in which digital services are complementing personal contact to an ever-increasing extent, every visit to a branch is an opportunity for us to demonstrate our commitment to excellence. In tandem with the revision of the Standards of Excellence, we have prepared new training modules for employees aimed at improving the quality of services in our sales network. This is one way of ensuring that our motivated and well-trained staff always stand ready to create premium experiences that strengthen customer loyalty and consolidate the reputation of the Bank as an organisation that understands and values its customers, and is prepared to go the extra mile.

## Private Banking

In 2025, we upgraded the Private Banking service for those of our clients with the highest net worth. This service offers exclusive financial advice and access to advanced investment opportunities and products. At the end of 2025, the number of primary Private Banking customers had increased by 35%. They are served, along with their family members, by the Private Banking Department. We offer these clients complete privacy, the option of remote banking, the availability of a private banker every working day from 8 am to 8 pm, and regular portfolio reviews (monthly, quarterly and annual) aimed at fine-tuning existing investments.

The Private Banking service rests on three pillars: professional asset care, the very latest banking services all in one place and exclusive benefits.

Using a tailored approach, private bankers provide customised solutions, including the option of investing in model portfolios adjusted to conditions and expectations on capital markets and based on international expertise and many years' experience. Within the scope of investment consulting, clients can invest in structured products.

We have further segmented the Private Banking segment, offering free-of-charge services to clients with the highest assets. In 2025, we also enhanced the security of our remote banking services with the highest level of authentication, providing clients with even greater protection and increasing their trust in us and our services.

## Premium Banking

In 2025, we continued to develop our Premium Banking service. According to surveys, it is the most recognised service in the high-net-worth segment of Slovenian banking. The striking logo and overall graphic identity of the Premium Banking service have become synonymous with quality and reliability.

At the end of 2025, the Bank enlarged the portfolio of customers eligible for Premium Personal Banking and service by Premium personal bankers. Of key importance to the success of the Premium Banking segment is the ongoing education and training of personal bankers who provide clients with professional and highly skilled support for financial planning, the management of personal finances and the creation of solutions for the achievement of individual financial goals.

Financial planning in the Premium Banking segment rests on four pillars: investments and saving, additional pension provision, financing and insurance.

Clients are therefore able to obtain a comprehensive banking picture that includes all their assets and liabilities at the Bank. At the same time, we enable them to create a monthly cash-flow plan and provide them with solutions that help them achieve the goals they have set themselves. In 2025, we provided even more clients with a personalised financial report.

We are proud to have received the highest score in our retail customer satisfaction survey from our Premium clients – proof that they are very happy with the Premium services they receive from us. Premium clients rated the service as excellent, and emphasised the commitment of their personal banker, who is available from 8 am until 8 pm, priority treatment, the provision of remote services, and accessibility through previously agreed meetings.

In 2025, we organised 'Premium Brunch' events for Premium customers in collaboration with JRE Slovenija, along with Masterclass workshops, yachting, a tennis tournament, theatre evenings, an investment evening, and a pre-New Year's get-together.

## Everyday banking services/mass customer banking services

The Retail sector is the Bank's most populous sector, and also its most diverse. Only by thoroughly understanding our customers and their needs can we develop our offering and adapt the sales channels via which customers can select and manage products. Accordingly, we are developing models that allow us to identify key segments within the Retail sector and tailor our communication methods and sales channels to them, in this way offering them the highest added value.

OTP banka continues to be successful in offering and developing a large number of retail banking products. It does so within tailored bundles/packages, providing customers with the opportunity to make everyday financial arrangements in a straightforward and secure way, and enabling the Bank to build long-term relationships with its retail clients. The expansion of the Retail bundles that took place in 2024 was well-received. By the end of 2025, even more customers had been equipped with bundles, with a significant portion opting to upgrade to the expanded Ekstra bundle.

We continued to build the profile of our products and services for young people, who are an important source of new accounts and also comprise a significant proportion of the Bank's overall customer portfolio. In 2025, we focused mainly on adjusting products, services and communication approaches, focusing in particular on educating young people (and their parents) about finances, with the aim of bringing the world of finance closer to young people and increasing their trust in financial services. To increase young people's financial literacy, we focused in particular on strengthening cooperation with educational institutions, sharing our knowledge in relation to the safe and secure use of financial products and the importance of saving from early childhood on, which leads to the formulation of healthy financial habits and long-term personal and financial sustainability.

To increase access and add value to our range of housing loans, we have set up teams of field-based loan specialists. In collaboration with estate agencies and housing developers, they give property buyers the benefit of their considerable expertise in the field of property financing. Their expertise and flexibility make the service effective and customer satisfaction is high, as demonstrated by the number of times it is recommended to others by those who have used it.

We are continuing our Bank at Work ('Banka na delu') programme, which offers special bundle and credit benefits to employees of participating companies. We have further added to the programme, thereby enhancing its value for employees in partner companies. Today, OTP banka works with a wide range of companies, building close, long-term cooperation with them through regular visits and agreements to ensure successful implementation of the programme and employee satisfaction in these companies, thereby further strengthening the OTP banka brand.

The establishment of sales support has proved to be good practice as it has made an important contribution to the achievement of outstanding results in the marketing of investment funds. Because of its success, we have decided to increase the scope of support and expand the team into a comprehensive sales support service. As well as investment products, the expanded team also provides support for the marketing of products for merchants, such as POS terminals and acquiring services. Sales support is intended for all segments of sales staff, from cashiers to Premium bankers, as well as corporate account managers (micro to large enterprises). Particular attention is also aimed at operational support, as well as advisory and educational content. By bolstering the team, we have managed to introduce more efficient cooperation between product departments and the sales network, and further boosted sales results in key areas.

## Smart Business

In the micro and small enterprise (MSE) segment, we continue to successfully implement a strategy of accessible, simple and transparent operations, with a focus on digitalisation. We enable customers to manage services more quickly through digital channels, and are gradually introducing a comprehensive digital approach, guiding them through the transition to digital operations and providing continuous support.

In 2025, we continued activities to tailor our products and services to customers' needs. We have enhanced the existing model of services, adapted it to customer profiles, and strengthened the competencies of account managers with further education and training and the chance to specialise in working with a diverse range of clients. We have developed a portfolio of products, offered new insurance products, improved bundle services and optimised lending terms to provide customers with competitive solutions in a quick, straightforward and transparent way.

The optimisation of internal processes to enable quicker access to products is an important part of our efforts. In this we follow the best practices of the international group and are gradually building solutions for complete digitalisation. Although we have upgraded the Smart Business bundle with additional functions, we have maintained the personal approach as a key value: the presence of business managers at branches ensures a combination of digital solutions and one-to-one advice.

We improved the onboarding process and put in place more comprehensive customer monitoring through the entire life cycle. In addition to activities to expand the market, we are focusing heavily on existing customers with targeted approaches to prevent

customer departures, the monitoring of key milestones and proactive activities. We have introduced targeted online content and a new form for promotional activities that enables more effective communication when new customers join and in marketing campaigns. We use digital channels to keep customers updated about important changes and trends in the financial world, which ensures consistent support at all phases of their operations.

We measure customer satisfaction through surveys. In addition to a high level of trust, these surveys also disclose areas for improvement. The results serve as guidance when we are developing new activities and improving the user experience. We are also maintaining a targeted approach in the development of solutions for the agricultural segment, upgrading the products and services in collaboration with the credit risk department and external specialists. With the help of specialist managers, we provide micro agricultural enterprises with careful, professional and tailored solutions that we supplement in line with the development of the sector and conditions in the market.

## Retail lending

The Bank's retail lending activities remain focused on offering a wide range of financial products to consumers, including personal loans, deferred payment cards, and overdraft facilities.

The bank also increased the volume of consumer loans in 2025.

The graphs below illustrate the structure of retail loans by product and retail (only natural persons) deposits by maturity in OTP banka at the end of 2024 and 2025.



## 12.3 ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

### Asset and liability management

The Group monitored and managed its liquidity, interest rate and currency position, taking into account the macroeconomic environment and expectations on the financial markets. In accordance with the relevant policies, the Group monitors and manages exposure to individual risks and reports to the Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO).

The Group's total assets amounted to €15,390,792 thousand as at 31 December 2025. Total liquid assets accounted for 47.8% of total assets, and included cash and balances with central banks, loans and deposits at banks, debt securities and ECB-eligible loans. OTP Group Slovenia has a strong and stable liquidity position, reflected in the high proportion of liquid assets relative to total assets.

### Liquidity management

The Group managed its liquidity in such a way as to ensure the settlement of all due obligations under normal business and different stress scenarios. In addition to adequate level of primary liquidity, the Bank also maintained an adequate secondary

liquidity reserve, comprising eligible securities, eligible claims from loans and eligible bank loans (ECB eligible). The Bank may use these instruments as collateral when borrowing via ECB instruments.

Unencumbered liquid assets (in € thousand)	31 December 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	1,311,315
Highly liquid bonds <sup>9</sup>	3,997,913
Additional ECB-eligible bonds	1,057,899
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,367,127</b>

Deposits by non-bank customers represent the main source of funding for the Group. They accounted for 79.9% of total liabilities as at 31 December 2025. Wholesale funding comprised deposits and loans from banks and the central bank, and issued securities.

In order to meet the binding minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities set by the SRB, the Bank issued three-year senior preferred bonds on the international market in May 2025 in the amount of €300,000 thousand with a call option after two years. With the new issue, the Bank replaced the bonds recalled early in June 2025 in the amount of €400,000 thousand.

Type of bond	Designation	ISIN code	Date of issue	Date of final maturity	Interest rate	Amount (in € thousand)
Senior non-preferred (SNP)	KBM12	SI0022104176	25 May 2021 and 12 October 2021	25 May 2027*	1.625% p.a.	175,700
Senior preferred (SP)	OTP banka 4.75% 3 April 2028	XS2793675534	3 April 2024	3 April 2028*	4.750% p.a.	300,000
Senior preferred (SP)	OTP banka 3.5% 20 May 2028	XS3050686321	20 May 2025	20 May 2028*	3.50% p.a.	300,000

\* Bond features the option of recall by OTP banka d.d.

## Operations with banks and OTP banka's credit rating

The Bank continued with the intensive strengthening of cooperation with partner banks abroad, further bolstering its ability to provide high-quality and comprehensive services for customers in their cross-border business operations. Such strategic networking facilitates more effective support to international financial flows, and helps make the Bank more competitive in the global marketplace.

The Bank also worked actively with international rating agencies that assign independent ratings. These are based on a thorough analysis of the Group's business operations and key financial indicators, such as capital adequacy, profitability, financing structure, liquidity, asset quality, strategic focus and effectiveness of corporate management. Credit ratings are an important signal of trust for investors, business partners and other stakeholders.

In 2025, Moody's Ratings raised the Bank's Long- and Short-Term Issuer Ratings to A2/P-1, and changed the outlook assessment to stable.

## Credit rating of OTP banka as at 31 December 2025

Moody's Ratings: **A2/P-1** (Stable Outlook)

<sup>9</sup> In accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1620 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/786.

## Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

In 2025, the Group maintained a high level of liquidity, as confirmed by its outstanding performance in going above and beyond the regulatory requirements. In its operations, the Bank complied in full with regulatory requirements regarding minimum reserves, liquidity ratios and the liquidity coverage ratio.

The LCR was 394% at OTP Group Slovenia level as at 31 December 2025, while the minimum LCR under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 is 100%.

The fulfilment of the NSFR has been a regulatory requirement in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2019/876 since 30 June 2021. As at 31 December 2025, the NSFR at OTP Group Slovenia level was 179.85%.

The LCR and NSFR achieved go significantly beyond the minimal requirements, which demonstrates a stable and secure financing structure and the effective management of liquidity risks. The high LCR (394%) and NSFR (179.85%) values are a reflection of the Group's reliability when it comes to ensuring long-term financial stability and its ability to manage market fluctuations.



## Interest rate risk management and the portfolio of debt securities held in the banking book

The Group actively and comprehensively manages interest rate positions in order to maintain the interest rate margin and limit the impact of interest rate changes on the net interest rate margin and the economic value of equity. It achieves this by adjusting its pricing policy and through the targeted management of interest rate risk. It employs a conservative approach that includes the optimisation of the average duration of liquidity reserves and the use of standard derivatives to manage the interest rate risk. The Group regularly carries out stress tests within different interest rate scenarios. This strategy enables the effective mitigation of negative impacts of interest rate changes on the Bank's operating result and capital position, and helps to secure long-term stability, predictability of income and compliance with regulatory requirements.

The securities held in the banking book are intended primarily for ensuring an adequate liquidity reserve and for managing interest rate risk. The Group manages the portfolio of debt securities in accordance with its investment policy and internal regulations. The total stock of debt securities held in the banking book was €5,400,747 thousand as at 31 December 2025.

In accordance with the Bloomberg Industry Classification System, government securities account for 74.8% of the portfolio of debt securities in the banking book, while the securities of financial institutions and corporates account for the remainder. The portfolio is sufficiently diversified with an average duration of 3.9 years. The average yield on the portfolio of debt securities held in the banking book is 2.8%.

**Composition of the portfolio of debt securities held in the banking book of OTP banka**

Item (in € thousand)	31 December 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,953,569
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	447,178
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,400,747</b>

The tables illustrate the portfolio of debt securities in OTP banka's banking book by sector, rating and geographical distribution as at 31 December 2025.

Sectoral breakdown of securities	Item (in € thousand)	Item (in %)	Weighted return (in %)	Weighted duration (in years)
Government bonds	4,037,487	74.8%	2.8%	4.4
Bonds of financial institutions	1,178,990	21.8%	3.2%	2.7
Corporate bonds	184,270	3.4%	0.8%	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,400,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Rating of securities	Item (in € thousand)	Item (in %)
Aaa–Aa3	1,487,584	27.5%
A1–A3	3,100,901	57.4%
Baa1–Baa3	781,010	14.5%
Other	31,252	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,400,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Geographical breakdown of securities	Item (in € thousand)	Item (in %)
Slovenia	982,319	18.2%
EU	4,283,407	79.3%
USA	5,351	0.1%
Other countries (total)	129,669	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,400,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 12.4 FINANCIAL MARKETS

### Trading on financial and capital markets

OTP banka remains an indispensable partner of domestic and foreign institutional investors in ensuring the liquidity of Slovenian government securities.

The trend of uncertainties in financial markets continued in 2025, with growing geopolitical tensions, particularly the escalation of trade disputes between the United States and its trading partners, and continuing military conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East. At the beginning of the year, long-term interest rates rose to higher levels than had been seen in 2024. They continued to fluctuate at relatively high levels throughout the year because of persistent inflationary pressures and uncertainties surrounding global trade. In the first half of the year, the ECB continued to reduce key interest rates, and cut the deposit interest rate by 25 basis points from 3.00% to 2.00% at each of four meetings. After the June cut, the cycle of cuts stopped as a result of the inflation rate having been stabilised at around the 2% target and better-than-expected economic growth. While the Fed kept interest rates steady in the first half of the year, it began to cut key interest rates in the second half, lowering the target range by 25 basis points at each of three consecutive meetings, from 4.25–4.50% to 3.50–3.75%.

There was a high degree of volatility in the euro/US dollar exchange rate in 2025 than in 2024. At the start of the year, the dollar was relatively strong against the euro, at around €1.03/US\$, before the trend that had begun in October 2024 reversed in March, with the dollar using value against the euro until the end of the second half of the year, when it reached €1.18/US\$, and continued to move within the €1.15–1.18/US\$ range up until the end of the year. The fluctuations resulted from differences between the monetary policies of the ECB and the Fed, and from global trade tensions, which fuelled speculation about further strengthening of the euro. Uncertainties in the market led to a strengthening of interest in currency and interest rate hedging, as firms and investors were faced with a greater risk of exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations, which also led to a growth in derivatives trading. Generally speaking, 2025 confirmed that conditions in financial markets are heavily dependent on macroeconomic factors, and on geopolitical and technological developments. The Bank is continuing with its digital development efforts and the introduction of sales channels in the area of financial instruments as well.

The Group remains one of the key players in the trading of debt securities on the domestic market as well as in the wider region. It maintains its important role as primary dealer for Slovenian government bonds and treasury bills, and is consistently strengthening its position as official liquidity provider for Slovenian government bonds on the MTS Slovenia[1] platform and the Ljubljana Stock Exchange. In recent years, it has consistently increased its turnover and client numbers on the primary and secondary markets, thereby consolidating its reputation on local and international financial markets. The year was marked by the successful issuing of the second people's bond (RS96). The Bank took an active part in this and helped ensure that it was well-received by small investors. In 2025, the Bank also received two mandates to organise the issuance of new bonds: new 30-year government bonds and new green bonds tied to the achievement of sustainability targets.

### Investment banking

The Group concluded transactions in the amount of €806,979 thousand on the domestic and foreign markets in 2025, primarily as a result of favourable conditions on the capital markets and primary issues of debt financial instruments. With the active promotion and marketing of online trading in financial instruments, which is facilitated by the online and mobile bank, we took a significant step forward in the direction of digitalisation in this area. We thus offer clients easy and transparent trading in mutual funds and shares on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange and most of the world's capital markets via the online and mobile banks – anywhere, anytime.

In 2025, OTP banka concluded transactions in the amount of €135,600 thousand on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange (including liquidity providing transactions), in the amount of €328,721 thousand on international stock markets through an IPO in the amount of €342,546 thousand, and in the amount of €112 thousand on the unregulated capital market.

The volume of trading in the investment banking sector was up in 2025, primarily as a result of primary issues and trading via digital online and mobile banking channels.

### Distribution of investment funds

OTP banka was active in 2025 in the segment of the marketing of mutual funds via distribution partnerships with OTP Fund Management, Sava Infond, Raiffeisen Capital Management and Triglav Investments, and the mutual funds Amundi, CPR Invest and Moorea. The Bank also does business with more than 100 mutual funds.

Investors' holdings of mutual funds increased significantly in 2025 as a result of favourable developments on capital markets. Bank clients made mutual fund purchases totalling €324,109 thousand. OTP banka clients' assets in mutual funds amounted to over €1,380 million at the end of 2025.

## 12.5 CUSTODY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

In 2025, we maintained our leading position on the market of custody services for mutual and pension funds in Slovenia, and our presence in the area of alternative investment funds. As a settlement agent for all members of the Ljubljana Stock Exchange, we provided efficient and secure transaction settlement services through remote access.

Our clients enjoy comprehensive support in the area of custody and administrative services. OTP banka occupies a **leading position** in the provision of custody services for investment and pension funds, and **successfully provides these services to domestic and foreign institutional investors**. In addition, we offer **administrative services** for mutual and alternative funds, and services for fund management companies to help them manage institutional investors' assets. Our wide range of solutions provides us with a competitive advantage based on **flexibility and comprehensiveness** of service.

A number of important events took place in 2025:

- **January 2025:** We began providing administrative services for a mutual fund manager as an external provider.
- **March 2025:** Signing of agreements with an alternative funds management company, and the commencement of provision of custody services for their funds in June.
- **April 2025:** We took over the assets of the parent company in the Slovenian market.
- **May 2025:** Signing of an agreement with one of the leading providers of custody services for an alternative fund (service provision expected to start in 2026).
- **October 2025:** Signing of an agreement with a pension fund management company for the management of custody accounts.
- **December 2025:** Signing of an agreement with one of the leading investment fund management companies for the management of custody accounts.

We automated and optimised a large number of processes, thereby improving service performance and quality. These steps have not only strengthened our operational excellence, but also consolidated our position as the leading provider of custody and administrative services in Slovenia.

## 13 DEVELOPMENT OF THE BANK

### 13.1 DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AND ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS

#### Client excellence programme

Excellence for clients remains one of OTP banka's strategic priorities. Focusing on the client is at the forefront of the **Client Excellence Programme**, the activities of which have a significant impact on increasing customer satisfaction and loyalty.

We listen to customers' experiences, needs and expectations by systematically monitoring customer experience with the help of various market research tools. We also monitor customer satisfaction with the various products offered by the Bank, as well as satisfaction with the banking outlets and channels through which services are provided. The numerous experiences and suggestions, as well as complaints, that our clients have shared with us have contributed significantly to improving and **rounding out our offer**, and upgrading our digital solutions (in particular) to make them **even more user-friendly**.

#### High levels of customer satisfaction were recorded again in 2025.

One of OTP banka's strategic objectives is to provide excellence to our customers and clients. We offer customers high-quality, fast, straightforward and seamless services. We strive to address and adapt to the needs of clients to the greatest extent possible. We closely monitor the user experience, while many clients helped us to supplement and improve our services and pathways in 2025.

Active client care and a focus on customer experience have helped us to achieve a high level of satisfaction, which is reflected in customers' willingness to recommend the bank to their family members, friends and acquaintances. We are particularly proud of the **high ratings and positive feedback given to employees in branch offices** by clients in surveys conducted following visits to branch offices across Slovenia. Customers were satisfied above all with the friendliness and professionalism of staff and the assistance they gave. High scores were also given by **users of online and mobile banking and by holders of bundles, particularly Komplet, Ekstra and Premium**.

Active client care was reflected in the high ratings clients gave to branches, online and mobile banking, and the Komplet, Ekstra and Premium bundles.

All employees continuously strive for excellence. We believe that the successful internal **Champions Forum** programme, which fosters commitment to clients, teamwork and healthy competition amongst employees, has also helped to strengthen the focus on clients and loyalty.

In 2025, we introduced the **Customer Champion Programme** for employees. It is designed to further promote a focus on customers and encourage staff to continue to provide high-quality services leading to even greater customer satisfaction.

We will continue with client-oriented activities in the future to increase the number of positive experiences with OTP banka, strengthen long-term cooperation and deepen trust between clients and the Bank.

### 13.1.1 DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

In 2025, we continued to improve the portfolio of products and services, with a focus on simplifying processes, increasing added value for customers, and digitalising all key groups of financial products (such as basic banking services for everyday business and financing) and connected financial products (such as insurance products and asset management products).

OTP banka provides access to banking services at physical branches and via modern channels (mobile and online banking, contact centre). It secures its competitive position by developing and introducing new features – new products and services, as well as new sales channels and new ways of engaging with customers.

The table presents new features, upgrades and improvements in new products and services.

Area	New products and services, upgrades and improvements
<b>New sales channel for products and services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constant fine-tuning of products, services and processes with the aim of servicing customers remotely;</li> <li>• Insertion of field-based loan specialists into the Bank's sales channels as an important link between estate agencies and property developers, and bringing us closer to customers who are taking a major step in their lives: buying property. The loan specialists, who provide customers with the benefit of their professional expertise in the financing of housing loans, are committed to being constantly on hand to close transactions swiftly, and to accompany the customers all the way through the process, from the loan application to the purchase of the property itself.</li> </ul>
<b>Retail accounts (including Premium, Private)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrading of bundles with more benefits tailored to customers' needs;</li> <li>• Introduction of bundles for young people: Ježek, Superstar and Vizija;</li> <li>• Improvement in processes and digitalisation of procedures at post offices;</li> </ul>
<b>Payment cards (issuing and acquisition) and payment services;</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We complemented our range of business debit cards with Platinum Visa cards, which provide business customers with additional benefits;</li> <li>• We upgraded our approach to the management of profitability and business policy in the area of products and services for merchants (POS acquisition), thereby enabling faster and more efficient provision of services to customers;</li> <li>• We launched a simplified SoftPOS product with a single commission rate for all cards, and further enhanced it with a tips option and option for the acceptance of Flik payments. We are therefore further extending cashless transactions and optimising business customers' costs;</li> </ul>
<b>Loans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous improvements to loan products and processes;</li> <li>• A renewed positioning of our sustainable loan portfolio, reflecting our commitment to responsible financing and supporting customers in their transition towards more sustainable choices;</li> </ul>
<b>Insurance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launching of insurance products in collaboration with the Groupama insurance company: life insurance for holders of overdraft facilities and loans for the retail and corporate segments, risk life and accident insurance for the retail segment;</li> <li>• Launching of insurance products in collaboration with Sava insurance company: payment card insurance for individuals and business card insurance;</li> <li>• Better digital experience for the PPI product at the online bank;</li> <li>• Optimisation of the product range in accordance with areas of strategic focus;</li> </ul>
<b>Micro and small enterprises</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancement of Smart Business bundle with more features;</li> <li>• Improved user experience when opening an account and continuous optimisation of internal processes.</li> </ul>

### 13.1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS

#### Digital channels

In 2025, we continued work to upgrade the digital bank for retail customers. We gave customers the chance to join the Trojni Plus (Triple Plus) savings scheme at the online and mobile bank, and introduced push authentication for calls to the contract centre, which simplified the identification process, shortened the duration of the procedure and reduced the number of unsuccessful verifications.

We completed extensive upgrades of the online and mobile bank and the otpbanka.si website with the aim of ensuring that all users are able to enjoy the same digital experience, including people with sight, hearing, mobility and cognitive impairments, in accordance with the Accessibility of Products and Services to People with Disabilities Act, the Social Integration of People with Disabilities Act, and the WCAG 2.0 guidelines. We introduced adjustments to the display (higher contrast, up to 200% larger type, option of use without graphic content), screen-reader support and mouse-free use with visually marked active elements. The site also offers the user the option selecting the font, adjusting the spacing, using text-to-speech conversion, stopping on-screen animations and taking advantage of more clearly marked links.

For greater accessibility and payment security, we introduced instant payments and Verification of Payee (VoP) in compliance with the EU Instant Payments Regulation. Customers can make domestic and cross-border SEPA payments in a matter of seconds, 24/7 and at the same price as charged for normal payments, and can set a daily limit for instant payments themselves in the online or mobile bank. This service is available to individuals and corporate customers.

We made the digital bank even safer to use by introducing a mobile token as one of the latest strong authentication methods. Following the discontinuation of the mDenarnic@ app, we transferred verification of online card transactions to the online and mobile bank, made it possible to open a trading account digitally, and expanded functionalities at the mutual funds OTP Fund Management, Triglav Investments, Amundi Funds and Moorea Fund, with the option of opening new accession statements, transfers between funds and sales.

Digital channels remain the primary way in which banking services are provided. Digitally performed financial transactions accounted for 96.2%.

The table presents new features, upgrades and improvements in the development of digital channels and e-services.

Area	New products and services, upgrades and improvements
<b>Bank@Net online bank and mBank@Net mobile app</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addition of option of joining the Trojni Plus (Triple Plus) savings scheme at the online and mobile bank.</li> <li>• Introduction of push authentication for calls to the contact centre for speedier and more secure customer identification.</li> <li>• Completion of upgrades to improve accessibility (higher contrast, larger type, option of use without graphic content, screen-reader support, mouse-free use, spacing adjustments, text-to-speech conversion, stopping of on-screen animations, more clearly marked links).</li> <li>• Niko chatbot adjusted for simpler use across different devices.</li> <li>• Instant payments and Verification of Payee (VoP) for domestic and cross-border SEPA payments and the option of setting a daily limit for instant payments.</li> <li>• Introduction of a mobile token as a new method of strong authentication for safe digital bank use.</li> <li>• Approval of online card payments transferred from the mDenarnic@ app to the online and mobile bank.</li> <li>• Option of digitally opening a trading account.</li> <li>• Expansion of functionalities at mutual funds OTP, Triglav Funds, Amundi and Moorea (opening new accession statements, transfers between funds and sales).</li> </ul>
<b>Bank@Net com and mBank@Net com</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instant payments and Verification of Payee (VoP) for domestic and cross-border SEPA payments and the option of setting a daily limit for instant payments.</li> <li>• Introduction of monitoring and identifying malware infections of devices for fraud prevention purposes.</li> </ul>
<b>mDenarnic@ mobile wallet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of online card transactions.</li> <li>• Flik instant payments.</li> </ul>
<b>FlikPay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent app since December 2025.</li> <li>• All types of Flik transaction.</li> </ul>

<b>Otpbanka.si website</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of upgrades to improve accessibility (higher contrast, larger type, option of use without graphic content, screen-reader support, mouse-free use, spacing adjustments, text-to-speech conversion, stopping of on-screen animations, more clearly marked links).</li> <li>• Revised 'Invite a Friend' programme, which is now more user-friendly and compliant with GDPR guidelines.</li> <li>• Introduction of a new contact form for Private banking.</li> <li>• New website and amendments to existing 'Instant Payments' pages.</li> <li>• New website for activating the 'Ježek' bank mascot.</li> <li>• Increases in promotion of bank products and services with the help of 'Push Push Go' push notifications</li> </ul>
<b>ATMs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 390 ATMs throughout Slovenia: 112 allow immediate cash deposits to be made.</li> <li>• Option of paying universal payment orders (UPN) via ATMs discontinued on 9 October 2025.</li> <li>• Increased number of deposits at ATMs (through regular communication with our users).</li> </ul>

## Contact centres

### Inbound Contact Centre

The **Inbound Contact Centre** further upgraded services provided remotely to clients in 2025.

We offered clients support in the area of banking transactions, the use of the online and mobile banks and the execution of payment transactions, while we also dedicate additional attention to raising awareness about the security of our clients' operations, primarily in the areas of payments with debit and credit cards, and online shopping.

Clients can obtain six types of banking product via the Contact Centre (loans, overdraft facilities, payment cards, simplified insurance products and the Komplet and Ekstra bundles), while we also provide 48 different additional services. We provide support to both retail and corporate clients, primarily in the area of card operations and the use of electronic and mobile banking solutions.

We facilitate access to information by clients through conversations with advisers, voicemail, video calls or by chatting with our online chatbot, Niko.

In 2025, around half of all customer contacts were processed automatically, via the Niko interactive chatbot and the automated response system. Customer contact with agents via phone calls and email was an important second half of the interaction between the Contact Centre and customers.

In June 2025, we introduced **simplified authentication via push notifications** at the online and mobile bank. In its very first month, this new method became the most popular (64% of all authentications), the quickest (twice as quick as other methods) and the most effective form of authentication (94% success rate).

We moved the Niko chatbot to the new platform, improved the quality of response and responsiveness, and adjusted it to banking service accessibility requirements for people with various forms of disability.

Together with the Fraud Prevention Department, we created several new processes and rules for active fraud prevention on digital channels. We also set up a team at the Inbound Contact Centre tasked with checking suspicious transactions in real time and, since March 2025, have **prevented** our customers from suffering **loss from fraud totalling more than €1.4 million**.

In the area of complaints, we continued in 2025 with improvements to the internal reporting system, which gives the Bank's employees an even better overview of the progress of the resolution of each complaint and a more transparent history. Despite growth in the number of complaints from clients, which were up by 11% relative to 2024, we maintained a response time of less than four working days to resolve complaints thanks to internal improvements in processes and support systems.

We also paid particular attention to the **education and training of all employees** involved in resolving complaints, including internal e-learning modules.

## **Outbound Contact Centre**

This year has been a breakthrough one for the OTP banka Outbound Contact Centre – in terms of both sales results and the continued digitalisation of sales processes. Our channel again confirmed its strategic role in remote service provision, where professional one-to-one advice is combined with a modern digital experience (including the newly introduced push authentication system).

### **Outstanding sales results and growth in customer satisfaction**

In 2025, we achieved record results with consumer loans and associated insurance products. The share of transactions concluded remotely rose further, which confirms that customers value the combination of speed, friendliness and security via the E2E process.

### **Record growth in recommendations from Pošta Slovenije**

One particularly outstanding achievement this year has been the growth in recommendations from post office counters – indeed, we generated the highest annual number of 'hot leads' so far. This partnership has become one of key engines of growth in consumer lending, and is an excellent example of how traditional and digital channels can complement each other effectively.

### **Foundations of future growth of alternative channels**

In 2025, we laid the strategic foundations for the further development of digital channels, with an emphasis on providing even more options for purchasing products and providing various services through them, for improving the user experience, and for increasing interactivity and relevance for our customers. Alongside this development, the contact centre is gradually becoming the central support channel for digital sales. The role of the agent is developing in the direction of digital assistance and advice to provide a seamless experience in the mobile and online bank as well as in direct communication. We are also embarking on projects to introduce AI into the Outbound Contact Centre. We have started to upgrade our speech analytics, establishing a knowledge base from archived calls and preparing data for future AI solutions. These steps constitute the basis for the next evolution of the channel – from a better insight into conversations to the gradual use of AI-supported voice agents for simpler tasks. This will, in the years to come, bolster the effectiveness, availability and quality of services, while maintaining the human being at the centre of more complex interactions.

Our vision remains clear: to combine the best of both worlds – digital simplicity and personal professionalism.

## **13.1.3 SERVICES AT POST OFFICES**

The Bank and Pošta Slovenije, as an important strategic partner, cooperate in various areas, one of the most important being the provision of payment and banking services for customers at postal counters.

**The Bank's customers and non-customers can engage with OTP banka at 454 post offices, including 296 regular post offices and 158 contracted post offices.**

Pošta Slovenije has an extensive network of post offices throughout the country that enable OTP banka customers to receive payment services, and the Bank to provide banking services to customers and non-customers alike. The Bank's customers can make cash withdrawals and deposits, conclude deposit agreements or submit requests for a range of banking services at 296 regular post offices. Even those who are not yet customers of the Bank but who wish to become customers, can open an account at regular post

offices. The Bank's customers and non-customers can also make use of the most urgent banking and payment services (in limited amounts) at 158 contracted post offices.

The Bank and Pošta Slovenije are improving services and together meeting the needs of customers and clients. Therefore, in 2025 as well, we focused on changes and on upgrading several processes, and particularly on managing risks relating to specific services and transactions. In 2025, the Bank updated the transaction approval process for customers and non-customers, with a complete shift to signature pads.

## 13.2 DIGITAL OPERATIONS

This year saw a continuation of the Bank's intensive digital transformation process. Since the successful merger and integration, this has become a basic pillar of OTP banka's strategic development. Digitalisation is no longer simply about supporting operations, but represents a key competitive advantage, and a source of innovation and long-term sustainability. In this context, the Bank is making strategic investments in the very latest digital solutions, modern data infrastructure and AI with the aim of creating an environment in which customers are at the centre of all processes, and their user experience is as straightforward and intuitive as possible (and without unnecessary obstacles).

### Strategic ambitions and investments in digitalisation

In 2025, the Bank stepped up its investments in digitalisation at all levels of its business, and set itself challenging strategic objectives for the coming period. The key objective is to put in place a completely digital banking environment, one in which all key services are accessible via the latest digital channels – from the mobile and online bank to advanced self-service solutions. Customers are therefore able to take care of all their banking needs quickly, securely and without unnecessary complications, anywhere and at any time. Digitalisation is also focused on optimising internal processes, which means the automation of routine tasks, reducing administrative burdens and increasing employee productivity.

### Key achievements and technological innovations

One of the most important achievements in 2025 has been the start of the implementation of a modern data platform based on data flow architecture, which allows large quantities of data to be collected, processed and analysed in real time. This platform is the basis for the development of products tailored personally to each customer, swifter response to market changes and more effective risk management. The Bank also began deploying tools for modelling and automating business processes, which will foster even greater agility and transparency in the implementation of key operations in the years to come.

In 2025, payment recipient name checks were introduced, leading to significant reductions in the risk of incorrect or malicious transactions. A solution was also introduced that enabled instant payments to be made 24/7 – an important improvement to the user experience. The Bank increased the availability of the central information system with updated architectural approaches and the upgrading of server capacities, improved redundancy and the introduction of cloud services, ensuring greater resilience to disruption and business continuity even in the event of extraordinary or emergency events.

In 2025, we took major steps towards the establishment of a comprehensive data management system in support of the Bank's strategic objectives. A Data Management Sector, combining two key departments, was established: the Data Analytics and Business Intelligence Department and the Strategic Data Management Department. This organisational change has secured clear lines of responsibility and more effective coordination of activities in the data field.

Particular emphasis is on the sensible and responsible use of AI. In 2025, the Bank set up an AI management committee, a multidisciplinary body to steer the development, implementation and oversight of the use of AI at the Bank. It is responsible for ensuring the ethical, safe and effective use of AI in detecting fraud, automating decision-making in loan processes, and in preparing offers and communication tailored to each individual customer. Artificial intelligence is becoming ever more integrated into key business processes, enabling faster, more precise and more customised services, as well as ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and the highest ethical standards.

Focus on the customer is the basis of all the Bank's digital initiatives. All new products and services are designed with the customer in mind, and with the aim of ensuring a customer experience that is as smooth, seamless and user-friendly as possible. In 2025, the Bank overhauled its digital channels, which now make it even easier to open accounts, take out loans, manage investments and access all the necessary information from one place. The user interfaces are modern and intuitive, procedures have been streamlined, and support is available 24/7 via digital assistants and contact centres. Special attention is also paid to vulnerable groups of users, for whom customised and tailored digital solutions have been developed.

## **Optimisation and digitalisation of internal processes**

Digital transformation is not only projected outwards, but also inwards, into the Bank's internal organisation. In 2025, several internal processes were automated with the help of robotisation and initial conceptual designs for AI deployment. This has brought greater efficiency, reduced errors and accelerated task completion. Key customer-support, risk management, compliance and reporting processes have been digitalised, not only bringing down costs, but also increasing agility and enhancing the ability to respond swiftly to changes in the environment.

## **Security and the fight against today's threats**

Digital security is one of the Bank's highest priorities. In 2025, implementation of the demands of the European Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) was completed. This regulation has led to a strengthening in security protocols, advanced systems for identifying and managing cyber threats, and robust crisis management and business continuity plans. In its fight against today's security threats, such as phishing attacks designed to steal data, the Bank has introduced several technologically sophisticated approaches to identifying and preventing fraud, conducts security reviews and attack simulations on a regular basis, and educates and informs its employees and customers, all with the aim of ensuring the highest possible level of protection for data and transactions. The introduction of the mobile token, together with push notifications in the mobile app, provides users with friendlier and safer access to banking services, and reduces the risk of cyber fraud and attacks.

## **ESG and digital sustainability**

The Bank's digital strategy is closely linked to its ESG targets. Digitalisation has led to a reduction in paper-based operations, the optimisation of energy resources at data centres, and the development of digital products that stimulate green financing and sustainable investments. The Bank is planning to integrate ESG indicators and tools into its digital channels in order to keep customers up to date with sustainability-related opportunities.

## **Efficient use of collaborative tools, support for remote working and the use of copilots**

In 2025, OTP banka continued with its intensive development of a digital collaborative culture, where modern tools for teamwork, such as MS Teams, play a vital role. Teams has become the main platform for communication, document exchange, project management and virtual meetings. This has led to greater flexibility, faster decision-making and more effective collaboration between employees regardless of their location.

In 2025, the Bank introduced a number of important updates to the Teams app. These improved the user experience in chats, channels and the integration of business applications. Special attention has been paid to security and to controls of access to applications, with the introduction of security groups and of rules for protecting sensitive data.

Support for remote working has been strengthened by the expanded use of digital tools to enable collaboration to take place smoothly and without disruption outside of the Bank's business premises as well. Employees have been able to make use of technical support, regular education and training, and instructions for the effective use of Teams and other digital solutions. The Bank has therefore ensured that all staff, regardless of the way in which they work, remain connected, informed, and involved in key business processes.

The Bank made particular progress in the introduction of copilots – advanced assistants that employ AI integrated into digital collaboration tools. Copilots enable employees to find information more quickly and prepare minutes of meetings. They also

automate routine tasks and provide support for the preparation of documents. They have significantly increased work efficiency, reduced the administrative burden and allowed employees to focus on tasks with higher added value. Copilots have become an indispensable part of everyday work at the Bank, both in the office and in remote working, as they provide real-time assistance and support tailored to the user's specific requirements.

### **Support to subsidiaries and digital infrastructure**

The Bank's digital strategy also includes the provision of comprehensive support to subsidiaries, such as SKB Leasing and OTP Faktoring, whose integration into the Bank's ecosystem is already under way. This enables licences to be used effectively, data management to be centralised, security standards to be unified and effective support provided in all parts of the Group. The digital infrastructure has been upgraded with new server capacities, improved redundancy, and the introduction of cloud services, with the aim of increasing availability and ensuring greater resilience when it comes to disruption.

Another special milestone in 2025 was the creation of a new mobile app for customers of the SKB Leasing Group. The SKB Leasing Group is the first leasing company in the Slovenian market to offer customers straightforward, quick and secure access to information on agreements and contracts, an overview of balances and payments, the submission of applications and document exchange, and real-time service status monitoring. The new app has been designed with the user in mind. It features modern security standards and an intuitive user interface, which additionally strengthens the customer's digital experience and consolidates SKB Leasing's position as an innovative provider of financial services within the OTP Group.

OTP banka remains committed to a strategic vision of becoming the most digitally advanced, secure and user-friendly bank in Slovenia through careful investments in digitalisation, modern data solutions and AI, and a steadfast focus on the customer. Digital business is and will remain a key component of the Bank's competitiveness, innovativeness and sustainable growth.

## 13.3 INVESTMENTS IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

### Investments in information technology

In 2025, the Bank continued investing in IT, with an emphasis on modernising infrastructure, digitalising business, and strengthening security and compliance with regulatory requirements. In the area of IT infrastructure consolidation, historical data from the systems of the former SKB banka is being archived, and the migration of SKB Leasing and SKB Leasing Select to the Bank's IT environment is in the process of completion. This is enabling the old IT environments to be phased out, while archived data remains accessible to users in accordance with the plan.

We have continued to upgrade network and server components: upgraded security switches, consolidated WAN connections for former SKB branches, and upgraded LTE routers at ATMs. One of the key investments is the procurement of new ATMs with advanced security functions.

In the area of databases and data storage, we upgraded databases and implemented advanced security back-up solutions.

In the area of software and apps, we began implementing new business support for the OTP Group's treasury department, and modernised and upgraded existing digital channels.

Special focus was placed on the modernisation of BI solutions, data management and the development of AI for analytics and automation, where we have embarked on multi-annual investments. We have bolstered our abuse- and fraud-prevention software, approaches and solutions, and will continue to do so in 2026. We have begun introducing an event-driven architecture platform that enables better throughput, availability and access to data, and therefore the performance of the applications that will use this platform.

We strategically strengthened the field of AI with test implementations of AI/ML platforms, and invested in support tools for daily use that include AI. We began introducing micro-services architecture for orchestrating containers, as well as hybrid architecture, in accordance with the Bank's modular strategy.

In the field of cybersecurity, we integrated measures for compliance with DORA into the IT architecture, and strengthened the management of internal user identities and the 'zero trust' principle.

Through these investments, OTP banka ensured a high level of digital maturity, security and compliance in 2025 while laying the foundations for further extensive digital transformation and strategic investments in IT and innovations in the next few years.

### Investments in buildings and upgrading of the vehicle fleet

The Bank continued with activities in 2025 as part of ESG initiatives with the aim of further reducing emissions from its operations.

It continued to optimise the business network, and consolidated its business operations at seven sites around the country. Investments were also made in reducing energy consumption and improving accessibility and security, including:

- Renovation of selected business units in line with the latest OTP standards
- Adaptation of premises to improve access for people with restricted mobility
- Establishment of renewable energy sources at several locations
- Upgrading of infrastructure to ensure reliability and security of operations.

The Bank continued its transition to an electric vehicle fleet in 2025, and had 35 electric vehicles in its fleet at the end of the year. The transition to electric vehicles will continue in 2026.

# 14 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Bank had 2,125 employees as at 31 December 2025, with 98% of employees under permanent employment contracts and 2% under temporary contracts. A total of 97 new employees were hired in 2025 and 246 employees left the Bank.

As at 31 December	2025	2024
Total number of employees	2125	2,274
Number of permanent employees	2087	2,223
Number of temporary employees	38	51
Number of employees with disabilities	48	61
During the year	2025	2024
Average number of employees	2162	2,369
Number of new employees	97	117
Number of departures during the year	246	221

Proportion of employees by gender	As at 31 December 2025	
	% of women	% of men
Total employees	72%	28%
Level B-1 directors	47%	53%
Management Board	33%	67%

In 2025, we paid a significant amount of attention to activities and initiatives to foster a common culture and increase employee satisfaction and engagement.

We are particularly proud of having put a talent management concept in place, with an emphasis on employees with considerable potential for further development. We have brought these individuals into high-quality development programmes, and will continue to do so. These programmes support their growth and career advancement, and strengthen the development of key staff with an eye on the future of the Bank.

## Non-monetary remuneration

In addition to regular performance-related pay, OTP banka also has a comprehensive non-monetary remuneration programme in place that aims to recognise and support those employees who show exceptional commitment, dedication and creativity. Non-monetary remuneration is awarded when a particularly significant milestone, or one of particular importance for the organisation, is reached – for example, when an innovative solution is introduced that improves work processes, in the case of outstanding prosocial behaviour that strengthens the culture of cooperation within the organisation, or when our customers are provided with a particularly outstanding experience.

Another particular feature of the programme is that the recipients themselves choose the form of the reward that best suits them. A wide range of options is available, including additional days of paid leave, the possibility of taking part in education or coaching chosen by them, and a rich array of events and experiences – those than can be shared with the family, as well as those designed for relaxation or shared as a couple. The rewards therefore not only represent a recognition of outstanding work, but also an opportunity for personal development and regeneration, and the chance to consolidate work-life balance.

## Pre-boarding activities

OTP banka continues to implement activities to ensure that every new employee has a positive experience when they integrate into the new work environment. From the moment a job offer is accepted until their first day of work at the Bank, we strive to make the transition to their new position as smooth as possible for new employees.

The welcome package for new employees, which includes a welcome letter, provides insight into the culture and operations of the Bank. Practical office materials, important information, an inspiring book and maintaining personal contact throughout the onboarding process alleviate potential stress and allow new employees to feel involved and at least a little familiar with their new environment before the first day.

Positive feedback from new employees confirms the success of the above-described initiatives, and strengthens our commitment to create an employee-friendly work environment in which every individual feels valued and accepted.

## Promotion of employee innovation

As an important step in promoting employee innovation, the Bank introduced application support back in 2021 to collect ideas put forward by employees. The 'Idejomat' was named by employees themselves. The aim of the Idejomat is to promote the values of innovation and effectiveness and include in the idea management process all employees who wish to improve the operations, efficiency and performance of the Bank through their ideas.

## Coaching

As an important part of the support for professional and personal development, we give all Bank employees the chance to become involved in a coaching process. This takes place either in the form of external coaching designed for employees in management positions, or in-house coaching, which is available to all other employees.

There are 14 in-house coaches at the Bank ready to provide employees with support to tackle a wide variety of challenges. Most commonly they help employees balance their professional and private lives, manage their time more effectively, set and achieve goals, enjoy personal growth and increase their efficiency at work. Coaching is therefore a valuable source of support for developing the individual and maximising their potential.

## Connecting with young people with potential

Through its employer branding activities and acquisition of talented employees, the Bank strives to address new generations of young people who are entering the labour market. We provided 31 pupils and students the opportunity to perform their mandatory internships in 2025. In accordance with our employee development strategy and the needs of different organisational units, we facilitate occasional student work. We also awarded one new company scholarship for the field of risk management. We also cooperate systematically with various educational institutions on a wide range of projects. We are proud of our longstanding cooperation with the School of Economics and Business in Ljubljana. For the sixth year in a row, we organised a multi-day educational event for students with the aim of establishing career partnerships. The revised banking school format attracted 30 students of economics, mathematics and other lines of study. In 2025, we also sponsored the 'Inkubator PRiložnosti' public relations competition, setting the students a communication challenge on the topic of raising the Bank's profile as a potential employer among young people. In 2025 we again attended several career fairs aimed at different target groups, and made our first appearance at the UL Faculty of Mathematics and Physics careers fair. In practice, we are already seeing these types of links develop into long-term cooperation with both educational institutions and with young people entering the labour market. As we would like to further enhance our existing practices in 2026, we have put significant effort into preparing a new strategy aimed at connecting with young people.

## Health promotion: care for mental, social and physical health

At OTP banka, we believe that good health is a precondition for high-quality and successful life and work, for the individual as well as for the organisation. As a focus on maintaining and improving employee health is so important, the Bank encourages all efforts that value, support and facilitate the good health and well-being of all employees and that are carried out under equal conditions for all employees.

In 2025, in addition to the activities imposed by legislation, we planned and carried out health-promotion activities relating to all three components of health: mental, social and physical health. We devoted special attention to health promotion in April, which is known as health awareness month, and October, when we marked World Food by organising activities that promoted healthy eating habits. Over the course of the year, we continued with our established health-related activities, such as free fruit in the office, weekly online active break times, workshops on the topic of safety and resuscitation, free vaccinations against tick-borne encephalitis and flu, and information provided in staff circulars. As always, we also organised a large number of online topical and awareness-raising lectures, as well as workshops. This year we focused on the topics of sleep, keeping active as you age, brain health and psychological resilience, and also provided information on cancer, coeliac disease and blood donation. We are proud to have retained the title of 'Heart-Friendly Bank' in 2025, offered employees anonymous psychological counselling, provided chair massages at work and promoted sports activities, such as a marathon and excursions organised by the Bank's sports society.

This year, for social health purposes, we also organised a Bankathlon, team building exercises and a New Year's party to bring employees together and strengthen team spirit. All events focused on strengthening the culture of interconnection, the construction of solid ties, cooperation within and between departments, and employee satisfaction. In addition to strengthening relations, the Bankathlon and the numerous team building events also contained sporting elements that promote healthy lifestyles.

In the summer we launched the OTP summer challenge, encouraging employees to count their steps, take walks in the hills and mountains, and cook healthy meals. This year we completed a study of our employees' health, and will use the results to design a high-quality and employee-tailored health promotion programme for the next year.

## Employee engagement and satisfaction

We carried out a survey of employee engagement and satisfaction again in 2025, with 97% of OTP Group Slovenia employees taking part. We are delighted to note that the results improved in 2025 compared with 2024 in relation to all engagement factors, which is testament to the Bank's ceaseless efforts to create a working environment in which employees feel included, motivated and valued, and have the opportunity for development, education and training. Following on from the results, we have already begun planning activities and measures to help increase employee engagement and satisfaction still further in the future.

## Family-Friendly Company certificate

The Bank attempts to address various target groups within the scope of the Family-Friendly Company certificate, and does so using 14 measures. These measures are designed to make it easier for employees to balance their work and private lives. They also offer free psychological counselling, additional hours for medical consultations, and thematic lectures on health and healthy lifestyles with the aim of promoting and maintaining employee vitality. Employees most value the flexible working time options, with the results of an internal survey suggesting that this is the measure most used by employees.

In 2025, we introduced summer holiday daycare as part of activities aimed at relieving some of the burden from employees with young children, while the month of June was entirely devoted to the topics of family and children. We prepared a range of topical educational content on family life and partnerships, group coaching for businesswomen, and a painting competition and an open day (both open to the children and grandchildren of employees). In the holiday month of December, we again thrilled our employees' children by organising a holiday show and a visit from Father Christmas. We gave Christmas and New Year's gifts to more than 700 children.

## Training and education

Our employees took part in 418 different training programmes in 2025 for a total of 126,258 hours, which translates to an average of 56.21 hours per employee. In 2025, we followed the latest education and training trends. At the Bank we organised education and training for the development of digital skills, with an emphasis on understanding and using AI (e-learning for all employees, education and training for management, basic education and training for all employees), continued and successfully completed the programme for managers from 2024, strengthened employees' soft skills and broadened horizons via the 'Odklenjena radovednost' (Curiosity Unlocked) programme, which addressed issues around well-being, skills, innovativeness and social responsibility. Employees also take part in in-house and external education and training, which enables us to upgrade and enhance our workforce's knowledge and skills on a continuous basis.

Education takes place in person and via digital channels. There is also an increasing focus on employees' self-education via learning platforms.

Training is organised for both employees and students who perform work at the Bank via student services. Students took part in a total of 288 hours of education and training across 34 different programmes. Online learning is also available to OTP Group Slovenia members.

## Employee development

In 2025, OTP banka provided its employees with a large number of educational opportunities and opportunities to develop their potential. We know that continuous learning is vitally important if we are to adapt to the rapid changes in the banking sector and achieve our strategic goals. By encouraging professional and personal development, we strengthen our employees' competencies, increase their engagement and motivation, and create conditions for innovation and successful collaboration.

We continued to place considerable emphasis in 2025 on the development of management skills, adapting related activities to managers' experience and level within the organisation. We reestablished the 'talent management' concept, with a particular focus on individuals with considerable potential for further development. Inclusion among the 'talents' depends on exceptional ability, dedication and the potential that the individual has demonstrated in the course of their work. We will further enable these employees to take part in various development programmes aimed at supporting their continued growth and career development. With this approach we are aiming to boost the development of key staff and secure the success of the Bank over the long term.

## Building a common culture

Our customer focus involves placing the needs and expectations of our customers at the centre of everything we do, and creating tailored and seamless experiences. We take ownership of and responsibility for our results, proactively resolve challenges and learn from our mistakes – all of which strengthens trust and transparency. Excellence means that we never accept the average, but strive for the highest standards of quality, for innovativeness and for continuous improvement. Collaboration is our passion. We share ideas openly, respect different opinions, and achieve more together than we could do alone.

These renewed values are closely intertwined with our areas of strategic focus: digital transformation, customer focus, data-supported decision-making, and long-term thinking. This helps us create a culture that promotes innovation, personal growth and a sense of belonging, and enables us to meet the Bank's ambitious targets and remain committed to the highest standards of quality and to sustainable progress.

# REGULATORY SECTION

# 15 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT OF OTP BANKA D.D.

In accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 70 of the Companies Act, the Bank hereby issues the following Corporate Governance Statement, which is part of the Business Report included in the Annual Report.

## 1. INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXTENT OF DEVIATIONS FROM CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FIRST AND SECOND INDENTS OF POINT 1 OF THE SIXTH PARAGRAPH OF ARTICLE 70 OF ZGD-1

The Bank was a company with capital investment by foreign investors as at 31 December 2025.

The Bank was not a public company as at 31 December 2025 in terms of the provisions of the Financial Instruments Market Act, as it has no financial instruments listed for organised trading or listed on a stock exchange.

The Bank complies with the regulations cited in the fifth and sixth paragraph of point 1 of this statement. Given that the Bank is not a public undertaking, it is not required to comply with the Slovenian Corporate Governance Code. The Bank also makes no use of any other corporate governance codes, as the Bank's corporate governance is already largely regulated by Slovenian regulations (statute law and secondary regulations), by EU regulations, and by standards, resolutions and recommendations issued by its banking regulators.

The Bank's own bylaws, namely the Code of Ethics of OTP banka d.d. and the OTP Group Slovenia, and the Code of Ethics of the Bank Association of Slovenia are also of great importance to its governance and operations.

In 2025 the Bank pursued its internal governance arrangements, including corporate governance, in accordance with applicable legislation in Slovenia, taking into account its own bylaws.

With the aim of strengthening internal governance arrangements, the Bank took into account, particularly, the following in its operations:

1. the provisions of the applicable Banking Act (ZBan-3), which define internal governance arrangements, in particular the provisions of Chapter 3.4 (Banking management system) and Chapter 6 (Internal governance arrangements and internal capital adequacy), in the part of the requirements applicable to the Bank or members of its governing body, taking into account the acts referred to in the second paragraph of Article 9 of the Banking Act;
2. the Regulation on internal governance arrangements, the management body and the internal capital adequacy assessment process for banks and savings banks; and
3. the EBA guidelines that govern internal governance and the assessment of the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders, and remuneration policies and practices, based on the relevant Bank of Slovenia regulations regarding the application of these guidelines.

The Bank also endeavours to take into account, to the greatest extent possible, the non-binding recommendations of the Bank of Slovenia.

The Bank does and will proactively strengthen and promote the appropriate internal governance arrangements and corporate integrity in the wider professional, financial, economic and public environment.

The Group followed the Corporate Governance Policy of OTP banka and of the companies within OTP Group Slovenia. The most recent version of the policy took effect on 1 April 2025.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN FEATURES OF INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS

Internal controls ensure the appropriate management of risks, appropriate accounting and internal and external financial reporting and communication, and the lawful and ethical operations of the Bank. Internal controls are in place in all processes and organisational units, at all organisational levels of the operations of the Bank and Group.

Risk management is an important part of the management and governance system, and relates to the systematic identification, measurement and assessment of risks arising from operations of the Group and the environment in which it operates. Procedures for measuring and managing risks by individual type of risk are set out in individual risk management policies. Procedures for assessing the design and effectiveness of internal controls at the process level are defined in the Internal Control System Policy. Every Group company is responsible for identifying, measuring and managing all risks that affect their operations.

Assessing and managing risks have a significant impact on the formulation of the business and strategic plan of the Bank and Group, and on the decision-making process in commercial transactions, individual agreements, investments and other activities.

The system for monitoring risk management is based on monthly and other reports that are discussed by the Bank's competent bodies responsible for monitoring exposure to individual risks.

For the needs of a comprehensive overview of the risks to which the Group is exposed, the Bank prepares a risk profile once a year. That document contains an assessment of all types of risks to which the Bank is or could be exposed in its operations, and an assessment of the associated controls. The document is discussed and approved by the Bank's Management Board.

Both the Bank and the Group seek to ensure an appropriate system of internal controls that includes precisely defined accounting procedures (competences and responsibilities for individual tasks, automated and manual controls in all phases of the accounting process, reporting, etc.).

The Internal Audit Department assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of:

- the governance system,
- the risk management system, and
- the system of internal controls of audited processes and the Bank's organisational units

and contributes to the improvement of those systems.

The Internal Audit Department provides support and assistance to the governing body in the achievement of the long-term objectives of the Bank and protects its reputation. It reports regularly to the Bank's Management Board, Audit Committee and Supervisory Board on the results of its work.

When auditing the financial statements, the external auditor examines, at its discretion, internal controls as they relate to the compilation and fair presentation of the financial statements. When auditing the financial statements, the external auditor examines, at its discretion, internal controls as they relate to the compilation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

### 3. INFORMATION AND CLARIFICATIONS FROM COMPANIES BOUND TO APPLY THE LAW GOVERNING TAKEOVERS (INFORMATION FROM POINTS 3, 4, 6, 8 AND 9 OF THE EIGHTH PARAGRAPH OF ARTICLE 70 OF ZGD-1).

#### Significant direct and indirect ownership of the company's securities in terms of achieving a qualifying holding as set out in the law governing takeovers (point 3 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)

As at 31 December 2025, OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l. was the owner of 10,000,000 ordinary, registered no-par-value shares, with voting rights, which represent 100% of the Bank's share capital.

#### Holders of securities that provide special controlling rights (point 4 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)

Shareholders have no special control rights arising from the ownership of OTP banka shares.

#### Restrictions on voting rights, in particular: (i) restrictions on voting rights to a certain stake or certain number of votes, (ii) deadlines for the exercising of voting rights, and (iii) agreements where, based on the company's cooperation, the financial rights arising from securities are segregated from the ownership of those securities (point 6 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, there are no restrictions on voting rights.

#### The Bank's rules on the appointment and replacement of members of management and supervisory bodies, and changes to the articles of association (point 8 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)

##### Management Board

In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Supervisory Board appoints and recalls the President and other members of the Management Board, where the President of the Management Board may appoint one of the other members of the Management Board to serve as Vice-President.

Members of the Management Board are appointed for a period of up to five years and may be reappointed.

The Supervisory Board may recall members of the Management Board for the reasons stipulated in the applicable regulations and the Bank's bylaws and rules.

Members of the Management Board may also resign voluntarily.

##### Supervisory Board

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the members of the Supervisory Board are elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders for a period of five years.

The appointment of Supervisory Board members ends with the expiry of the aforementioned period or based on a resolution to recall a member adopted by the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders. Members of the Supervisory Board may resign at any time.

In accordance with the provisions of ZGD-1 and Article 13 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the General Meeting of Shareholders adopts decisions regarding amendments to the Articles of Association. In accordance with the provisions of ZGD-1 and the Bank's Articles of Association, a majority of at least three-quarters of represented share capital is required to pass a General Meeting of Shareholders resolution.

#### **Powers of senior management, in particular powers to issue or purchase treasury shares (point 9 of the eighth paragraph of Article 70 of ZGD-1)**

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association and its other bylaws, the powers of the Management Board members to issue or purchase treasury shares are not limited. Members of the Management Board may issue and purchase treasury shares in accordance with the law.

#### **4. INFORMATION REGARDING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE BANK'S GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS AND ITS KEY COMPETENCES, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS AND HOW THOSE RIGHTS ARE EXERCISED**

The General Meeting of Shareholders has the powers set out in the applicable regulations.

The General Meeting of Shareholders is convened by the Management Board or Supervisory Board.

The General Meeting of Shareholders is convened in the circumstances defined by valid regulations and when the convening of the General Meeting of Shareholders is in the Bank's interest.

The General Meeting of Shareholders may also be convened by the Supervisory Board, in particular when the Management Board fails to convene the General Meeting of Shareholders in a timely manner or when the convening of the General Meeting of Shareholders is required for the smooth functioning of the Bank.

As a rule, the General Meeting of Shareholders is held at the Bank's registered office or at another location defined in the notification of the convening of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The General Meeting of Shareholders adopts resolutions with a simple majority of votes cast, unless a different majority is specified in the law or the Bank's Articles of Association.

The voting rights of shareholders are exercised in accordance with their stake in share capital. Each ordinary no-par value share with voting rights is entitled to one vote.

#### **5. INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING OF OTP BANKA MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND THEIR COMMITTEES**

##### **Management Board**

The OTP banka Management Board comprised six members as at 31 December 2025: András Hámori (President), Anita Stojčevska (Vice-President), Sabina Župec Kranjc (Member), Vojko Božiček (Member), Miha Kristl (Member) and Spyridon Ntallas (Member).

##### **Work of the Management Board**

Pursuant to the law and the Bank's Articles of Association, the Management Board manages transactions independently and at its own risk.

The Management Board comprises at least two members. Members of the Bank's Management Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board. One of the members of the Management Board is appointed President of the Management Board. The President of the Management Board appoints one member to serve as Vice-President. The number of members of the Management Board is determined by the Supervisory Board by means of a resolution. Members of the Management Board are appointed for a period of five years and may be reappointed.

The Supervisory Board recalls members of the Management Board for the reasons stipulated in the applicable regulations and the Bank's bylaws and rules. Members of the Management Board may also resign voluntarily.

The Management Board decides on all company matters, except those matters on which the General Meeting of Shareholders or Supervisory Board decides in accordance with valid regulations and/or the Articles of Association.

The Bank's Management Board must obtain the prior consent of the Supervisory Board for legal transactions that require such consent in accordance with the law. For the conclusion of legal transactions that require a special resolution of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board must obtain the prior consent of the Supervisory Board or its competent commissions or committees that were created by the Supervisory Board for that purpose. The method and process of issuing consent is determined by the Supervisory Board by means of a special resolution.

The Management Board performs its work in accordance with its rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Supervisory Board. The rules of procedure are approved by the Supervisory Board.

The Management Board makes decisions by a majority of votes cast. In the event of an equal number of votes, the President of the Management Board casts the deciding vote.

The Management Board adopts decisions at ordinary, extraordinary and correspondence sessions (by electronic means). Minutes are drawn up for sessions of the Management Board.

The Management Board informs the Supervisory Board with regard to all matters requiring such notification according to valid regulations. The Management Board also informs the Supervisory Board with regard to all other matters that the latter deems necessary by means of a resolution.

Detailed information regarding the composition and powers of the commissions and committees of management bodies is presented in the section 'Corporate governance'.

## Supervisory Board

The management of OTP banka's operations is supervised by the Supervisory Board which, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, comprises a minimum of six and a maximum of 11 members.

The Supervisory Board comprised the following members as at 31 December 2025:

Imre Bertalan (Chair), Dr Andrej Fatur (Deputy Chair), and members Tünde Barabás, Sándor István Pataki, Marko Košak, Tamás Bernáth, Draga Cukjati and Anna Florova Mitkova.

### Work of the Supervisory Board

The members of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Supervisory Board elects a Chair and at least one Deputy Chair from among its members.

Members of the Supervisory Board are appointed for a period of five years, and may be reappointed. The appointment of Supervisory Board members ends with the expiry of the aforementioned period or based on a resolution to recall a member adopted by the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders. Members of the Supervisory Board may resign at any time.

The work of the Supervisory Board may be governed by rules of procedure.

Members of the Supervisory Board are entitled to remuneration that is determined by the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders.

Decisions of the Supervisory Board are deemed valid if the majority of that body's members are present. The Supervisory Board adopts resolutions by a majority of votes cast. In the event of an equal number of votes, the Chair of the Supervisory Board casts the deciding vote.

The Supervisory Board adopts decisions at ordinary, extraordinary and correspondence sessions (by electronic means). Minutes are drawn up for sessions of the Supervisory Board.

Sessions of the Supervisory Board are convened at least four times a year. Sessions are convened by the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board may appoint other commissions, the appointment of which was not envisaged or mandatory based on valid regulations. The competences of other commissions are to be defined in a resolution adopted by the Supervisory Board, as required.

Detailed information regarding the composition of the Supervisory Board as at 31 December 2025 and other information regarding the functioning of the Supervisory Board is presented in the 'Corporate governance' section.

Information regarding the functioning of the Supervisory Board is also presented in the 'Report of the Chair of the Supervisory Board' section.

### **Supervisory Board committees**

The following committees performed their work in accordance with the Companies Act (ZGD-1) and Banking Act (ZBan-3) during the 2025 financial year: the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination and Governance Committee, and the Risk Committee.

Information regarding the composition of the Supervisory Board and its committees is presented in the 'Corporate governance of OTP banka' section.

#### **Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee provides the Supervisory Board with expert support in the supervision of the management of the Bank and Group companies regarding matters within its powers, in particular the assessment of the internal control and risk management systems, the assessment of accounting and financial reporting, the lawfulness and ethics of the Bank's operations, and the assessment of internal and external auditing at the Bank and Group companies.

The Audit Committee performs its activities in accordance with the law (ZGD-1), the Bank's Articles of Association and the internal audit charter, which defines the purpose and composition of the Audit Committee, the conditions and methods of its work, and the competences and responsibilities of its members. The area and method of work of the Audit Committee, its decision-making process and all other matters deemed important for its functioning are regulated by the rules of procedure of the Audit Committee.

#### **Nomination and Governance Committee**

The Nomination and Governance Committee provides the Supervisory Board expert bases for decision-making, particularly in connection with personnel issues relating to the performance of the function of the Management Board and Supervisory Board member, the composition of the management body, the appointment of members, and the provision of diversity, professionalism and independence. It conducts an annual performance assessment of the management body, reviews succession plans, and assesses the reappointment of members of the management body. The committee also monitors corporate management, and ensures compliance with policies, legal standards and ethical guidelines.

#### **Remuneration Committee**

The main purpose of the Remuneration Committee is to assist the Supervisory Board in the performance of its supervisory function in connection with remuneration that affects risks and risk management.

The area and the method of work of the Remuneration Committee, its decision-making process, and all other issues deemed important for its work are regulated by the rules of procedure of the Remuneration Committee.

#### **Risk Committee**

The main purpose of the Risk Committee is to provide the Supervisory Board with expert assistance in the performance of its supervisory functions in connection with the preparation of decisions relating to risk management and the risk profile, and the implementation of the Risk Management Strategy. The area and the method of work of the Risk Committee, its decision-making process, and all other issues deemed important for its work are regulated by the rules of procedure of the Risk Committee.

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF THE DIVERSITY POLICY IMPLEMENTED IN CONNECTION WITH REPRESENTATION ON MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES, IN TERMS OF GENDER, AGE OR EDUCATION

The Bank carries out a policy of diversity, equity, inclusion and commitment that reflects its commitment to adhere to these principles and is reflected in the day-to-day work and behaviour of employees. We are aware that diversity is a driving force behind success, and benefits employees, customers and shareholders. Our culture is based on inclusiveness, where employees are free to express their opinion and to share their knowledge and experience. This helps us to attract new talent, retain existing staff, increase their commitment, and encourage innovativeness and effective risk management.

To create a diverse and inclusive environment, the Bank organises a variety of programmes and practices that support equity, inclusion and commitment. The policy is effected through balanced gender representation, the recruitment and selection of candidates, the remuneration policy, career development, success management, succession planning, education, employee satisfaction surveys, internal communication, the prohibition of discrimination, and the feeling of safety, security and belonging.

Gender diversity is crucial at all levels of the organisation. The Bank has goals in place for increasing representation of the under-represented gender, which promotes diversity in its two-tier system of governance. The Bank strives to ensure that governing bodies are diverse in terms of age, gender, geographic origin, education and profession, that they represent various views and experiences, and that they facilitate independent opinions and critical thinking.

We are committed to ensuring equal opportunities for all and to preventing discrimination at all stages of the planning and performance of activities. We believe that a culture that accepts diversity and equality enables all employees to become involved in our programmes and projects on an equal footing.

In line with the Supervisory Board's responsibilities for appointment as laid down in the Banking Act (ZBan-3), the committee has undertaken to improve the gender balance in management bodies over the next five years, with an emphasis on increasing the representation of women on the Management Board and Supervisory Board. Diversity is ensured in practice through procedures of the nomination and appointment of members of management and supervisory bodies, with due regard paid to the relevant diversity criteria (gender, age, education, professional experience, professional knowledge).

As at 31 December 2025, women accounted for 37.5% of the Supervisory Board, which numbers eight members. There are two women on the six-member Management Board, which means that they account for one third of that body.

Ljubljana, 18 March 2026

### Management Board of OTP banka d.d.



**Vojko  
Božiček**  
Member



**Miha  
Kristl**  
Member



**Sabina  
Župec Kranjc**  
Member




**Spyridon  
Ntallas**  
Member

**András  
Hámori**  
President

### Supervisory Board of OTP banka d.d.



**Imre Bertalan**  
Chairman

# 16 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF OTP BANKA FOR THE COMPILATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2025

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 134 of the Financial Instruments Market Act, by signing this statement, the Bank's Management Board, comprising András Hámori (President of the Management Board), Sabina Župec Kranjc (Member of the Management Board), Miha Kristl (Member of the Management Board), Spyridon Ntallas (Member of the Management Board) and Vojko Božiček (Member of the Management Board), hereby declares, to the best of its knowledge that the business report includes a fair presentation of the development and operating results of the Bank and of its financial position, together with a description of the principal types of risk to which the Bank and companies included in consolidation are exposed.

The Bank's Management Board also declares that the Bank did not, pursuant to Article 545 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1), engage in or conclude any legal transactions with the controlling company or its affiliates at the initiative or in interest of those companies during the 2025 financial year, nor did it perform or omit any other acts at the initiative or in interests of those companies that would result in detriment to or the deprivation of the Bank.

Ljubljana, 18 March 2026

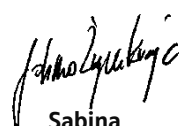
**Management Board of OTP banka d.d.**



**Vojko  
Božiček**  
Member



**Miha  
Kristl**  
Member



**Sabina  
Župec Kranjc**  
Member




**Spyridon  
Ntallas**  
Member

**András  
Hámori**  
President

## 17 SUBSIDIARY EXEMPTION STATEMENT

Pursuant to Article 70c(8) of the Companies Act (ZGD-1), OTP banka d.d. Slovenska 58, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, registration number 5860580000, hereby provides the following statement:

- The parent undertaking of OTP banka d.d. is OTP Bank Nyrt., Nádor u. 16, 1051 Budapest, Hungary ("OTP Bank Nyrt.");
- OTP banka d.d. and its subsidiaries:
  - OTP Faktoring d.o.o., Slovenska 58, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija, registration number 3962067000
  - SKB Leasing d.o.o., Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija, registration number 5808596000
  - SKB Leasing Select d.o.o., Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija, registration number 2366878000

are included in the consolidated business report of parent company OTP Bank Nyrt., Nádor u. 16, 1051 Budapest, Hungary, prepared in accordance with Articles 29 and 29a and published in accordance with Article 30 of Directive 2013/34/EU;

- The consolidated business report of parent undertaking OTP Bank Nyrt. and the opinion on compliance of the report with sustainability reporting rules are available online at:
  - [www.otpbank.hu/portal/hu/ir-eves-jelentes](http://www.otpbank.hu/portal/hu/ir-eves-jelentes) available as of 17 April 2026 (original report and opinion);
  - [www.otpgroup.info/investor-relations/reports](http://www.otpgroup.info/investor-relations/reports) (English translation of report and opinion).
- As the subsidiary of OTP Bank Nyrt., OTP banka d.d. is exempt from obligations provided by Article 70c(1) through (4) of the Companies Act (ZGD-1) pursuant to Article 70c(8) of the Companies Act (ZGD-1).

Ljubljana, 18 March 2026

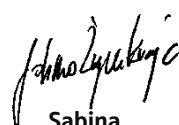
### Management Board of OTP banka d.d.



**Vojko  
Božiček**  
Member



**Miha  
Kristl**  
Member



**Sabina  
Župec Kranjc**  
Member




**Spyridon  
Ntallas**  
Member

**András  
Hámori**  
President

## 18 TYPES OF SERVICE FOR WHICH OTP BANKA HAS BANK OF SLOVENIA AUTHORISATION

OTP banka d.d. holds authorisation to provide banking services pursuant to Article 5 of the Banking Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 92/2021 with amendments; hereinafter: ZBan-3). Banking services comprise the acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public, and lending for own account.

The Bank holds authorisation to provide mutually recognised financial services and ancillary financial services.

It holds authorisation to provide the following mutually recognised financial services in accordance with Article 5 of ZBan-3:

1. the acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds;
2. the granting of loans, including:
  - consumer loans,
  - mortgage loans,
  - the purchase of receivables with or without recourse (factoring),
  - the financing of commercial transactions, including export financing based on the purchase of non-current non-past-due receivables at a discount and without recourse, secured by financial instruments (forfeiting);
3. financial leasing (lease or rent) of assets, where all material risks and rewards arising from ownership of the leased asset are transferred to the lessee, and where the transfer of ownership rights to the lessee is possible but not necessarily exercised;
4. payment services;
5. the issuance and management of other payment instruments (e.g., travellers' cheques and bankers' drafts), insofar as such services are not included in the services referred to in the previous point;
6. the issuing of guarantees and other sureties;
7. trading on own account or for the account of customers:
  - in money-market instruments,
  - in foreign legal tender, including currency exchange transactions,
  - in standardised futures and options,
  - in currency and interest rate instruments,
  - in transferable securities;
8. participation in securities issuance and related services;
9. participation in securities issuance and related services;
11. advice in connection with investments (investment advice);
12. safekeeping of securities and other related services;
14. leasing of safe deposit boxes; and;
15. investment services and transactions, and ancillary investment services in accordance with the ZTFI.

The Bank may perform the following ancillary financial services in accordance with Article 6 of ZBan-3:

1. insurance agency or brokerage services pursuant to the law governing the insurance industry;
4. custody and administrative services pursuant to the law governing investment funds and management companies;
5. the purchase of receivables with or without recourse (factoring):
  - finance leasing; and
6. the marketing of investment funds and the sale of investment coupons or shares in investment funds:
  - brokerage of voluntary supplementary pension insurance.

The Bank may also provide services in connection with voluntary supplementary pension insurance in accordance with point 6 of the first paragraph of Article 6 of ZBan-3.

# 19 OTP BANKA BUSINESS NETWORK

## OTP banka d.d.

Branch Office Network Sector  
Slovenska cesta 58  
1000 Ljubljana

## Branch East Region

Breg Branch Office  
Zagrebska cesta 4a  
2250 Ptuj  
Tel: +386 2 229 18 90

Maribor Central Branch Office  
Ulica Vita Kraigherja 4  
2000 Maribor  
Tel: +386 2 229 21 40

Europark Branch Office  
Pobreška cesta 18  
2000 Maribor  
Tel: +386 2 229 15 10

Gornja Radgona Branch Office  
Partizanska cesta 26  
9250 Gornja Radgona  
Tel: +386 2 229 19 70

Hoče Branch Office  
Miklavška cesta 63  
2311 Hoče  
Tel: +386 2 229 17 40

Kidričevo Branch Office  
Mladinska ulica 10  
2325 Kidričevo  
Tel: +386 2 229 18 65

Koroška vrata Branch Office  
Turnerjeva ulica 17a  
2000 Maribor  
Tel: +386 2 229 16 60

Lenart Branch Office  
Partizanska cesta 3  
2230 Lenart v Slovenskih goricah  
Tel: +386 2 229 15 80

Lendava Branch Office  
Trg ljudske pravice 11  
9220 Lendava  
Tel: +386 2 229 16 30

Ljubljanska Branch Office  
Ljubljanska ulica 1-3  
2000 Maribor  
Tel: +386 2 229 15 20

Ljutomer Branch Office  
Stari trg 7  
9240 Ljutomer  
Tel: +386 2 583 13 12

Murska Sobota Branch Office  
Kocljeva ulica 16  
9000 Murska Sobota  
Tel: +386 2 229 17 70

Novi trg Branch Office  
Novi trg 1  
2250 Ptuj  
Tel: +386 2 229 19 45

Ormož Branch Office  
Ptujška cesta 2  
2270 Ormož  
Tel: +386 2 229 18 70

Pobrežje Branch Office  
Cesta XIV. divizije 34  
2000 Maribor  
Tel: +386 2 229 15 30

Premium Branch Office  
Razlagova ulica 4  
2000 Maribor  
Tel: +386 2 229 21 20

Ptuj Branch Office  
Puhova ulica 21  
2250 Ptuj  
Tel: +386 2 749 29 00

Ruše Branch Office  
Jamnikova ulica 2  
2342 Ruše  
Tel: +386 2 229 17 50

Tabor Branch Office  
Kardeljeva cesta 61  
2000 Maribor  
Tel: +386 2 229 17 20

Tezno Branch Office  
Ptujška cesta 105  
2000 Maribor  
Tel: +386 2 229 16 90

Titova Branch Office  
Ljubljanska cesta 11  
2310 Slovenska Bistrica  
Tel: +386 2 229 18 15

## Central Region Branch Office

Aleja Branch Office  
Rakuševa ulica 1  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 620 30 20

Bežigrad Branch Office  
Dunajska cesta 48  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 300 46 80

Brežice I Branch Office  
Cesta prvih borcev 39  
8250 Brežice  
Tel: +386 7 620 23 40

BTC City Park Branch Office  
Moskovska ulica 4  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 546 69 62

Črnomelj Branch Office  
Zadružna cesta 16  
8340 Črnomelj  
Tel: +386 7 305 64 91

Domžale Branch Office  
Ljubljanska cesta 85  
1230 Domžale  
Tel: +386 1 729 89 10

Grosuplje Branch Office  
Taborska cesta 2  
1290 Grosuplje  
Tel: +386 1 788 87 10

Jesenice Branch Office  
Cesta maršala Tita 39a  
4270 Jesenice  
Tel: +386 4 581 19 10

Kamnik Branch Office  
Glavni trg 13  
1240 Kamnik  
Tel: +386 1 831 85 62

Kočevje Branch Office  
Trg zbora odposlancev 18  
1330 Kočevje  
Tel: +386 1 893 18 74

Kranj Branch Office  
Nazorjeva ulica 1  
4000 Kranj  
Tel: +386 4 620 31 04

Kranj Centre Branch Office  
Koroška cesta 5  
4000 Kranj  
Tel: +386 4 281 01 12

Krško Branch Office  
Cesta 4. julija 42  
8270 Krško  
Tel: +386 7 488 26 30

Litija Branch Office  
Jerebova ulica 14  
1270 Litija  
Tel: +386 1 890 02 30

Ljubljana Centre Branch Office  
Stritarjeva ulica 2  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 620 30 30

Ljubljana Centre I Branch Office  
Ajdovščina 4  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 471 59 58

Novo Mesto Novi Trg Branch Office  
Novi trg 3  
8000 Novo Mesto  
Tel: +386 7 373 15 60

Radovljica Branch Office  
Kranjska cesta 4  
4240 Radovljica  
Tel: +386 4 537 08 11

Slovenska Branch Office  
Slovenska cesta 50  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 300 15 00

Smelt Branch Office  
Dunajska cesta 160  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 589 65 60

Škofja Loka Branch Office  
Kapucinski trg 4  
4220 Škofja Loka  
Tel: +386 4 518 40 42

Trebnje Branch Office  
Gubčeva cesta 16  
8210 Trebnje  
Tel: +386 7 348 25 50

Trnovo Branch Office  
Ziherlova ulica 4  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 244 29 69

Tržič Branch Office  
Cankarjeva cesta 1a  
4290 Tržič  
Tel: +386 4 598 17 00

Vič Branch Office  
Tržaška cesta 87  
1000 Ljubljana  
Tel: +386 1 244 29 00

Vrhnika Branch Office  
Ljubljanska cesta 29  
1360 Vrhnika  
Tel: +386 1 757 12 00

Zagorje Branch Office  
Kopališka ulica 14  
1410 Zagorje ob Savi  
Tel: +386 3 566 47 90

**Branch West Region**  
Ajdovščina Branch Office  
Goriška cesta 25  
5270 Ajdovščina  
Tel: +386 5 331 70 14

Brda Branch Office  
Trg 25. maja 5  
5212 Dobrovo v Brdih  
Tel: +386 5 331 74 85

Nova Gorica Central Branch Office  
Kidričeva ulica 11  
5000 Nova Gorica  
Tel: +386 5 331 70 00

Idrija Branch Office  
Lapajnetova ulica 41  
5280 Idrija  
Tel: +386 5 331 71 00

Izola Branch Office  
Sončno nabrežje 6  
6310 Izola – Isola  
Tel: +386 5 611 68 80

Kobarid Branch Office  
Trg svobode 2  
5222 Kobarid  
Tel: +386 5 331 71 70

Koper Branch Office  
Ferrarska ulica 12  
6000 Koper  
Tel: +386 5 611 68 30

Postojna Branch Office  
Tržaška cesta 59  
6230 Postojna  
Tel: +386 5 726 45 27

Sežana Branch Office  
Partizanska cesta 41  
6210 Sežana  
Tel: +386 5 707 43 50

Šempeter Branch Office  
Cesta prekomorskih brigad 9  
5290 Šempeter pri Gorici  
Tel: +386 5 331 70 60

Tolmin Branch Office  
Trg maršala Tita 14  
5220 Tolmin  
Tel: +386 5 331 71 47

**Branch Celje Region**

Aškerčeva Branch Office  
Aškerčeva ulica 10  
3000 Celje  
Tel: +386 3 425 81 40

Laško Branch Office  
Valvasorjev trg 5  
3270 Laško  
Tel: +386 3 733 81 00

Mozirje Branch Office  
Šmihelska cesta 2  
3330 Mozirje  
Tel: +386 3 839 12 55

Ravne Branch Office  
Prežihova ulica 5  
2390 Ravne na Koroškem  
Tel: +386 2 229 16 40

Rogaška Slatina Branch Office  
Kidričeva ulica 5  
3250 Rogaška Slatina  
Tel: +386 3 818 43 00

Slovenj Gradec Branch Office  
Ronkova ulica 4a  
2380 Slovenj Gradec  
Tel: +386 2 883 91 85

Slovenske Konjice Branch Office  
Oplotniška cesta 1a  
3210 Slovenske Konjice  
Tel: +386 3 758 02 04

Šentjur Branch Office  
Mestni trg 8  
3230 Šentjur  
Tel: +386 3 746 36 00

Šmarje Branch Office  
Aškerčev trg 13  
3240 Šmarje pri Jelšah  
Tel: +386 3 818 43 68

TUŠ Celje Branch Office  
Mariborska cesta 128  
3000 Celje  
Tel: +386 3 422 25 10

Velenje Branch Office  
Kersnikova cesta 1  
3320 Velenje  
Tel: +386 3 898 82 50

Žalec Branch Office  
Savinjska cesta 20  
3310 Žalec  
Tel: +386 3 713 44 12

## 20 RECONCILIATION OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN THE BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

Business Report		Financial Report		
Income statement of the OTP Group Slovenia for the year ending 31 Dec 2025	in € thousand	Income statement of the OTP Group Slovenia for the year ending 31 Dec 2025	in € thousand	Notes
Net interest income		Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	503,466	10
		Other interest and similar income	12,645	10.2
	454,135	Interest expenses calculated using the effective interest method	(58,910)	10
		Other interest and similar expenses	(3,066)	10.2
Dividend income	206	Dividend income	206	11
Net fees and commissions	133,482	Fee and commission income	185,578	12
		Fee and commission expenses	(52,096)	12
		Net (losses) on the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,172	
		Net gains on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	8,483	13
Net revenues from financial transactions	15,147	Net gains/(losses) on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	234	
		Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	1,314	26.1
		Net exchange differences	1,944	
		Net gains on derecognition of non-financial assets	(9,018)	
Net other expenses	(2,656)	Other net operating gains	3,632	14
		Share of profits of investments in associates and joint ventures	1,695	
		Net profit from non-current assets held for sale and associated liabilities	1,035	
Net other non-interest expense	12,697			
Net non-interest income	146,179			
<b>Net revenues/gross income</b>	<b>600,314</b>			
Staff costs	(139,489)	Administrative costs	(250,395)	15
General and administrative costs	(110,906)	Depreciation and amortisation	(16,795)	16
Depreciation and amortisation	(16,795)			
Staff, general and administrative costs and amortisation	(267,190)			
Costs of contributions to resolution fund and deposit guarantee scheme	(14,674)	Costs of contributions to resolution fund and deposit guarantee scheme	(14,674)	15
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<b>(281,864)</b>			
Impairments and provisions (credit losses)	(22,285)	Provisions for off-balance-sheet liabilities	(707)	17
		(Creation)/reversal of impairments of financial assets measured at amortised cost – loans and other financial assets	(21,578)	18
		Other provisions	(957)	17
		(Creation)/reversal of impairments of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss – debt securities, demand deposits at banks	1,182	18
Other impairments and provisions	(306)			
		Impairments of non-financial assets	(531)	18
<b>Impairments and provisions</b>	<b>(22,591)</b>			
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (Pre-tax profit from continuing and discontinued operations)</b>	<b>295,859</b>	<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>295,859</b>	
Corporate income tax on continuing operations	(30,054)	Corporate income tax on continuing operations	(30,054)	19
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>265,805</b>	<b>PROFIT AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>265,805</b>	

Business Report Statement of financial position of OTP Group Slovenia for the year ending 31 Dec 2025		in € thousand	Financial Report Statement of financial position of OTP Group Slovenia for the year ending 31 Dec 2025		in € thousand	Notes
Cash in hand, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks		1,475,899	Cash in hand, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks		1,475,899	21
Securities portfolio – equity and debt securities, and derivatives		<b>5,520,755</b>				
– banking book		5,400,746	Financial assets measured at amortised cost – debt securities		4,953,569	25.1
			Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt securities		447,177	24
			Financial assets held for trading		11,060	22
– trading book		120,009	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss – equity instruments		16,467	23
			Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity		67,690	24
			Derivatives – hedge accounting		24,792	26.2
Net loans to non-banking customers		<b>7,621,378</b>	Financial assets measured at amortised cost – loans to non-banking customers		7,621,378	25.3
			Financial assets measured at amortised cost – loans to banks		457,162	25.2
			Financial assets measured at amortised cost – other financial assets		63,912	25.4
Other assets		772,760	Investments in the equity of subsidiaries and associates		13,658	27
			Tangible assets		93,840	28
			Intangible assets		36,746	29
			Income tax assets		89,350	30
			Other assets		16,055	31
			Non-current assets held for sale		2,037	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS (BALANCE SHEET TOTAL)</b>		<b>15,390,792</b>	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>15,390,792</b>	
Deposits by non-bank customers		<b>12,301,286</b>	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost – deposits from non-banking customers		12,301,286	34.1
Debt securities issued		795,267	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost – debt securities		795,267	34.4
Other liabilities		383,365				
Deposits and loans from banks and the central bank		170,696	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost – deposits by banks and the central bank		10,082	34.1
			Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost – loans from banks and the central bank		160,614	34.2
			Derivatives – hedge accounting		843	26.2
Other liabilities		212,669	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		2,678	
			Financial liabilities held for trading		5,840	33
			Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost – other liabilities		85,727	34.5
			Provisions		48,991	35
			Corporate income tax liabilities		0	
			Other liabilities		68,590	36
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>13,479,918</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>13,479,918</b>	
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,910,874</b>	<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,910,874</b>	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (BALANCE SHEET TOTAL)</b>		<b>15,390,792</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>15,390,792</b>	

## 21 ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS<sup>10</sup>

The Bank presents alternative performance indicators that are frequently used in banking or by investors, and are therefore useful in disclosures. Alternative performance indicators are used internally for monitoring and managing the operations of OTP banka d.d. and the OTP Group Slovenia.

Calculated indicators marked with '(BS)' are in line with the Guidelines for calculating the performance indicators of banks and savings banks, which were issued by the Bank of Slovenia on the basis of the Regulation on the books of account and annual reports of banks and savings banks (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 36/25). The BS guidelines prescribe the methodology used to calculate performance indicators, which is based on the definition of items, codes and value data from the report 'Interest-bearing accounting items' (BSIS) and the report 'Relational tables for the allocation of collateral values' (BSIVZ) from sections 2, 3, and 8.3 and the appendix RECAPITULATION to the Guidelines for implementing the Regulation on reporting by monetary financial institutions.

Other indicators deemed relevant for the presentation of the Bank are also presented below.

### (a) Equity

**(BS) Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio**

**(BS) Tier 1 capital ratio**

**(BS) Total capital adequacy ratio**

Capital ratios are presented in detail in the section 'Capital risk' in the financial report.

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<sup>10</sup> The data for 2023 and 2024 are the same as previously published data.

## (b) Quality of assets and liabilities assumed

### (BS) Proportion of non-performing exposures (gross NPEs)

Calculated as the ratio of non-performing on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures to total on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures (gross).

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Non-performing (on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet) exposures – gross carrying amount	260,850	179,118	170,238	246,756	165,135	160,117
Denominator	Classified on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures – gross carrying amount	18,493,355	17,778,657	17,929,648	18,554,482	17,874,365	17,870,599
<b>Proportion of non-performing exposures (gross NPEs)</b>		<b>1.41%</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>0.95%</b>	<b>1.33%</b>	<b>0.92%</b>	<b>0.90%</b>

### (BS) Proportion of non-performing loans (gross NPLs)<sup>(i)</sup>

Calculated as the ratio of non-performing loans and other financial assets to total loans and other financial assets (gross).

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Non-performing loans and other financial assets – gross carrying amount	251,172	169,648	160,585	237,078	156,461	150,463
Denominator	Classified loans and other financial assets – gross carrying amount	8,292,688	7,445,310	8,443,355	8,248,052	7,409,301	8,413,852
<b>Proportion of non-performing loans (gross NPLs)</b>		<b>3.03%</b>	<b>2.28%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.11%</b>	<b>1.79%</b>

<sup>(i)</sup> Excluding cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks.

### (BS) Proportion of non-performing loans (gross NPLs)<sup>(ii)</sup>

Calculated as the ratio of non-performing loans and other financial assets to total loans and other financial assets (gross).

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Non-performing loans and other financial assets – gross carrying amount	251,172	169,648	160,585	237,078	156,461	150,463
Denominator	Classified loans and other financial assets – gross carrying amount	9,573,015	9,414,353	11,769,511	9,528,378	9,378,344	11,732,695
<b>Proportion of non-performing loans (gross NPLs)</b>		<b>2.62%</b>	<b>1.80%</b>	<b>1.36%</b>	<b>2.49%</b>	<b>1.67%</b>	<b>1.28%</b>

<sup>(ii)</sup> Including balances on accounts at the central bank and demand deposits at banks (according to the methodology used by the EBA).

**(BS) Level of coverage of non-performing loans<sup>(iii)</sup>**

Coverage of the portfolio of gross non-performing loans by allowances for credit losses.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Impairments and allowances for credit losses	116,898	92,668	93,480	111,052	87,215	85,197
Denominator	Non-performing loans and other financial assets – gross carrying amount	251,172	169,648	162,674	237,078	156,461	152,553
<b>Level of coverage of non-performing loans</b>		<b>46.54%</b>	<b>54.62%</b>	<b>57.46%</b>	<b>46.84%</b>	<b>55.74%</b>	<b>55.85%</b>

<sup>(iii)</sup> Excluding cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks.

**(BS) Level of coverage of non-performing loans<sup>(iv)</sup>**

Coverage of the portfolio of gross non-performing loans by allowances for credit losses.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Impairments and allowances for credit losses	116,898	92,668	93,480	111,052	87,215	85,197
Denominator	Non-performing loans and other financial assets – gross carrying amount	251,172	169,648	162,674	237,078	156,461	152,553
<b>Level of coverage of non-performing loans</b>		<b>46.54%</b>	<b>54.62%</b>	<b>57.46%</b>	<b>46.84%</b>	<b>55.74%</b>	<b>55.85%</b>

<sup>(iv)</sup> Including balances on accounts at the central bank and demand deposits at banks (according to the methodology used by the EBA).

**(BS) Level of coverage of non-performing loans with collateral**

Coverage of the portfolio of gross non-performing loans with collateral for non-performing loans

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Collateral received for non-performing loans and other financial assets	46,462	51,153	48,714	45,300	50,013	48,572
Denominator	Non-performing loans and other financial assets - gross carrying amount <sup>(v)</sup>	251,172	169,648	162,674	237,078	156,461	152,553
<b>Level of coverage of non-performing loans with collateral</b>		<b>18.50%</b>	<b>30.15%</b>	<b>29.95%</b>	<b>19.11%</b>	<b>31.97%</b>	<b>31.84%</b>

<sup>(v)</sup> Excluding cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks.

## (c) Profitability

### (BS) Interest margin

Calculated as the ratio of net interest to average total assets.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Net interest income <sup>(vi)</sup>	454,134	494,180	475,880	435,827	480,580	460,335
Denominator	Average assets <sup>(vii)</sup>	15,061,400	14,923,563	14,944,034	15,042,792	14,902,900	14,925,693
<b>Interest margin</b>		<b>3.02%</b>	<b>3.31%</b>	<b>3.18%</b>	<b>2.90%</b>	<b>3.22%</b>	<b>3.08%</b>

<sup>(vi)</sup> Net interest income is calculated as the sum of interest income and interest expense.

<sup>(vii)</sup> Average assets are calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year ending 31 December and the monthly balances on the last day of a given month from January until the reporting month (t) divided by (t+1).

### Non-interest margin

Calculated as the ratio of net non-interest income to average total assets.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Net non-interest income <sup>(viii)</sup>	146,179	159,836	110,689	143,407	155,878	101,350
Denominator	Average assets <sup>(ix)</sup>	15,061,400	14,923,563	14,944,034	15,042,792	14,902,900	14,925,693
<b>Interest margin</b>		<b>0.97%</b>	<b>1.07%</b>	<b>0.74%</b>	<b>0.95%</b>	<b>1.05%</b>	<b>0.68%</b>

<sup>(viii)</sup> Net non-interest income is calculated as the sum of net fees and commissions, dividend income, net income from financial transactions and net other income.

<sup>(ix)</sup> Average assets are calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year ending 31 December and the monthly balances on the last day of a given month from January until the reporting month (t) divided by (t+1).

### (BS) Financial intermediation margin

Calculated as the ratio of net income to average total assets.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Net income <sup>(vi)</sup>	600,314	654,016	586,569	579,234	636,457	561,685
Denominator	Average assets <sup>(xii)</sup>	15,061,400	14,923,563	14,944,034	15,042,792	14,902,900	14,925,693
<b>Financial intermediation margin</b>		<b>3.99%</b>	<b>4.38%</b>	<b>3.93%</b>	<b>3.85%</b>	<b>4.27%</b>	<b>3.76%</b>

<sup>(vi)</sup> Net income is calculated as the sum of net interest income and net non-interest income. Net non-interest income is calculated as the sum of net fees and commissions, dividend income, net income from financial transactions and net other income.

<sup>(xii)</sup> Average assets are calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year ending 31 December and the monthly balances on the last day of a given month from January until the reporting month (t) divided by (t+1).

### Pre-tax return on average assets – Pre-tax ROAA

Calculated as the ratio of profit from ordinary operations to average total assets.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Profit from ordinary operations	295,859	340,366	299,962	286,168	332,240	287,746
Denominator	Average assets <sup>(xii)</sup>	15,061,400	14,923,563	14,944,034	15,042,792	14,902,900	14,925,693
<b>Pre-tax return on average assets – Pre-tax ROAA</b>		<b>1.96%</b>	<b>2.28%</b>	<b>2.01%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>2.23%</b>	<b>1.93%</b>

<sup>(xii)</sup> Average assets are calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year ending 31 December and the monthly balances on the last day of a given month from January until the reporting month (t) divided by (t+1).

### (BS) Return on assets after tax – ROAA after tax

Calculated as the ratio of net profit for the financial year to average total assets.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Net profit for the financial year	265,805	311,428	280,338	258,127	309,353	272,202
Denominator	Average assets <sup>(xiii)</sup>	15,061,400	14,923,563	14,944,034	15,042,792	14,902,900	14,925,693
<b>Return on assets after tax – ROAA after tax</b>		<b>1.76%</b>	<b>2.09%</b>	<b>1.88%</b>	<b>1.72%</b>	<b>2.08%</b>	<b>1.82%</b>

<sup>(xiii)</sup> Average assets are calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year ending 31 December and the monthly balances on the last day of a given month from January until the reporting month (t) divided by (t+1).

**(BS) Pre-tax return on average equity – pre-tax ROAE**

Calculated as the ratio of profit from ordinary operations to average equity.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Profit from ordinary operations	295,859	340,366	299,962	286,168	332,240	287,746
Denominator	Average equity <sup>(xiv)</sup>	1,855,328	1,736,716	1,521,668	1,844,887	1,731,741	1,516,860
<b>Pre-tax return on average equity – pre-tax ROAE</b>		<b>15.95%</b>	<b>19.60%</b>	<b>19.71%</b>	<b>15.51%</b>	<b>19.19%</b>	<b>18.97%</b>

<sup>(xiv)</sup> Average equity is calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year ending 31 December and the monthly balances on the last day of a given month from January until the reporting month (t) divided by (t+1).

**(BS) Return on equity after tax – ROAE after tax**

Calculated as the ratio of net profit for the financial year to average equity

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Net profit for the financial year	265,805	311,428	280,338	258,127	309,353	272,202
Denominator	Average equity <sup>(xv)</sup>	1,855,328	1,736,716	1,521,668	1,844,887	1,731,741	1,516,860
<b>Return on equity after tax – ROAE after tax</b>		<b>14.33%</b>	<b>17.93%</b>	<b>18.42%</b>	<b>13.99%</b>	<b>17.86%</b>	<b>17.95%</b>

<sup>(xv)</sup> Average equity is calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year ending 31 December and the monthly balances on the last day of a given month from January until the reporting month (t) divided by (t+1).

## (d) Operating costs

### (BS) Costs as a proportion of total assets

Calculated as the ratio of operating costs to average assets.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
	Administrative costs <sup>(xvi)</sup>	(250,395)	(263,828)	(216,562)	(239,781)	(254,111)	(206,704)
	Depreciation and amortisation	(16,795)	(20,542)	(21,784)	(14,707)	(18,950)	(20,134)
	Costs of contributions to resolution fund and deposit guarantee scheme	(14,674)	(13,561)	(15,948)	(14,674)	(13,561)	(15,948)
<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(281,864)</b>	<b>(297,931)</b>	<b>(254,294)</b>	<b>(269,162)</b>	<b>(286,622)</b>	<b>(242,786)</b>
<b>Denominator</b>	<b>Average assets<sup>(xvii)</sup></b>	<b>15,042,792</b>	<b>14,923,563</b>	<b>14,944,034</b>	<b>15,042,792</b>	<b>14,902,900</b>	<b>14,925,693</b>
	<b>Costs as a proportion of total assets</b>	<b>1.87%</b>	<b>2.00%</b>	<b>1.70%</b>	<b>1.79%</b>	<b>1.92%</b>	<b>1.63%</b>

<sup>(xvi)</sup> Calculated as the sum of staff, general and administrative costs.

<sup>(xvii)</sup> Average assets are calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year ending 31 December and the monthly balances on the last day of a given month from January until the reporting month (t) divided by (t+1).

### Cost-to-income ratio – CIR

Indicator of cost efficiency calculated as the ratio of operating costs to net income.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
	Administrative costs <sup>(xviii)</sup>	(250,395)	(263,828)	(216,562)	(239,781)	(254,111)	(206,704)
	Depreciation and amortisation	(16,795)	(20,542)	(21,784)	(14,707)	(18,950)	(20,134)
	Costs of contributions to resolution fund and deposit guarantee scheme	(14,674)	(13,561)	(15,948)	(14,674)	(13,561)	(15,948)
<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(281,864)</b>	<b>(297,931)</b>	<b>(254,294)</b>	<b>(269,162)</b>	<b>(286,622)</b>	<b>(242,786)</b>
	Net interest income	454,134	494,180	475,880	435,827	480,580	460,335
	Net non-interest income <sup>(xix)</sup>	146,179	159,836	110,689	143,407	155,878	101,350
<b>Denominator</b>	<b>Total net income</b>	<b>600,314</b>	<b>654,016</b>	<b>586,569</b>	<b>579,234</b>	<b>636,457</b>	<b>561,685</b>
	<b>Cost-to-income ratio – CIR</b>	<b>46.95%</b>	<b>45.55%</b>	<b>43.35%</b>	<b>46.47%</b>	<b>45.03%</b>	<b>43.22%</b>

<sup>(xviii)</sup> Calculated as the sum of staff, general and administrative costs.

<sup>(xix)</sup> Net non-interest income is calculated as the sum of net fees and commissions, dividend income, net income from financial transactions and net other income.

## (e) Liquidity

### Net loan-to-deposit ratio for non-banking customers (net LTD)

Calculated as the ratio of net loans to non-banking customers to deposits by non-banking customers.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Net loans to non-bank customers	7,621,378	6,995,239	7,254,696	7,584,523	6,968,178	7,235,844
Denominator	Deposits from non-banking customers measured at amortised cost	12,301,286	11,694,457	12,063,995	12,304,889	11,699,304	12,069,096
	<b>Net loan-to-deposit ratio for non-banking customers (net LTD)</b>	<b>61.96%</b>	<b>59.82%</b>	<b>60.14%</b>	<b>61.64%</b>	<b>59.56%</b>	<b>59.95%</b>

### Gross loan-to-deposit ratio for non-banking customers (gross LTD)

Calculated as the ratio of gross loans to non-banking customers to deposits by non-banking customers.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
	Net loans to non-bank customers	7,621,378	6,995,239	7,254,696	7,584,523	6,968,178	7,235,844
	Adjustment of value of loans to non-bank customers	150,007	157,762	138,069	142,537	149,021	128,754
<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Gross value of loans to non-bank customers</b>	<b>7,771,385</b>	<b>7,153,001</b>	<b>7,392,765</b>	<b>7,727,060</b>	<b>7,117,199</b>	<b>7,364,598</b>
<b>Denominator</b>	<b>Deposits from non-banking customers measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>12,301,286</b>	<b>11,694,457</b>	<b>12,063,995</b>	<b>12,304,889</b>	<b>11,699,304</b>	<b>12,069,096</b>
	<b>Gross loan-to-deposit ratio for non-banking customers (gross LTD)</b>	<b>63.18%</b>	<b>61.17%</b>	<b>61.28%</b>	<b>62.80%</b>	<b>60.83%</b>	<b>61.02%</b>

### (BS) Liquidity coverage ratio – LCR

Calculated as the simple average of liquidity coverage ratios as of the last calendar day in an individual 12-month financial year (ratio of the liquidity buffer to net liquidity outflows).

(in €)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023*	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Liquidity buffer (average)	5,415,299,019,618	5,314,928,906	/	5,415,299,019,618	5,314,928,906	5,307,461,323
Denominator	Net liquidity outflows (average)	1,440,800,915,883	1,267,240,128	/	1,601,481,483,171	1,309,118,493	1,282,358,996
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio – LCR (average)</b>		<b>378%</b>	<b>421%</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>340%</b>	<b>408%</b>	<b>429%</b>

\* Average data for 2023 for OTP Group Slovenia are not available, as the former SKB d.d. was not required to prepare consolidated LCR reports in 2023.

### Liquidity coverage ratio – LCR

Calculated as the ratio of the liquidity buffer to net liquidity outflows as of the final calendar day in an individual financial year.

(in €)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Liquidity buffer	5,355,545,974	5,674,774,744	5,869,565,116	5,355,545,974	5,674,774,744	5,869,565,116
Denominator	Net liquidity outflows	1,357,813,080	1,353,992,713	1,688,721,556	1,501,839,856	1,529,354,611	1,714,844,058
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio – LCR</b>		<b>394%</b>	<b>419%</b>	<b>348%</b>	<b>357%</b>	<b>371%</b>	<b>342%</b>

### (BS) Net stable funding ratio – NSFR

NSFR is defined as the ratio of available stable funding to required stable funding. The aim of the ratio is to ensure a bank's resilience to liquidity risk over a longer time period.

(in €)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Amount of available stable funding sources	12,942,657,942	12,286,937,293	12,896,828,699	12,930,996,261	12,279,433,780	12,894,333,691
Denominator	Amount of required stable funding sources	7,196,191,821	6,747,369,912	7,176,734,215	7,369,021,092	6,915,730,493	7,293,665,034
<b>Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)</b>		<b>180%</b>	<b>182%</b>	<b>180%</b>	<b>175%</b>	<b>178%</b>	<b>177%</b>

\* Ratio as of 31.12.2023 as a sum of NKBM d.d. and SKB d.d. reports.

## (f) Leverage

### (BS) Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio is calculated as Tier 1 capital divided by the total exposure measure of all items for the leverage ratio. This includes the Bank's assets and its off-balance-sheet items, regardless of the risk they bear. Because the leverage ratio is not based on risks, the 3% leverage ratio requirement represents the floor for risk-weighted capital requirements.

(in € thousand)

		OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Numerator	Tier 1 capital	<b>1,614,094</b>	1,526,360	1,439,620	<b>1,604,435</b>	1,524,644	1,437,607
Denominator	Total exposure measure	<b>16,361,287</b>	15,771,023	16,301,260	<b>16,393,628</b>	15,845,461	16,283,008
<b>Leverage ratio</b>		<b>9.87%</b>	<b>9.68%</b>	<b>8.83%</b>	<b>9.79%</b>	<b>9.62%</b>	<b>8.83%</b>

## Abbreviations

<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence
<b>ALCO</b>	Assets and Liabilities Committee
<b>ALM</b>	Asset Liability Management
<b>BAS</b>	Bank Association of Slovenia
<b>BRRD</b>	Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
<b>CBR</b>	The Combined Buffer Requirement
<b>CDO</b>	The Chief Data Officer
<b>CET1</b>	The Common Equity Tier 1
<b>CRR</b>	Regulation (EU) No. No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms
<b>DORA</b>	Digital Operational Resilience Act
<b>EAD</b>	Exposure at default
<b>EBA</b>	European Banking Authority
<b>ECB</b>	European Central Bank
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, Social and Governance
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EVE</b>	Economic Value of Equity
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System
<b>E2E</b>	End-to-end
<b>FED</b>	the US Federal Reserve
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GDPR</b>	The General Data Protection Regulation
<b>ICAAP</b>	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
<b>ICT</b>	Information and communications technology
<b>IFRS</b>	International Financial Reporting Standards
<b>ILAAP</b>	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
<b>IRRBB</b>	Interest rate risk in the banking book
<b>IT</b>	Information technology
<b>KPI</b>	Key Performance Indicators
<b>LCR</b>	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
<b>LGD</b>	Loss given default
<b>MREL</b>	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
<b>MSE</b>	Micro and small enterprises
<b>NII</b>	Net interest income
<b>NMD</b>	<i>Non-Maturing Deposits</i>
<b>NSFR</b>	Net stable funding ratio
<b>PD</b>	Probability of default
<b>PMA</b>	Post model adjustments
<b>RWEA</b>	Risk-Weighted Exposure Amount
<b>SREP</b>	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
<b>TREA</b>	The Total Risk Exposure Amount
<b>ZTFI</b>	Financial Instruments Market Act



# Financial Report

**FINANCIAL REPORT**

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# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## **OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA AND OTP BANKA**



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**This is a translation of the original report in Slovene language**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the Shareholders of OTP banka, d.d.**

### **REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the separate financial statements of OTP banka, d.d. ("the Bank") and the consolidated financial statements of the OTP Group Slovenia ("the Group"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position and consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the separate income statement and consolidated income statement, the separate statement of other comprehensive income and consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the separate statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of changes in equity, the separate statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank and the Group as at 31 December 2025 and its separate and consolidated financial performance and its separate and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities ("Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council"). Our responsibilities under those rules are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate and the consolidated financial statements of public interest entities in Slovenia, 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.

#### **Key audit matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the matters below, our description of how our audit addressed the matters is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate and consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements.

#### **Credit risk and impairment of loans to customers including impact of uncertain macroeconomic environment**

The carrying amount of loans to customers at amortized cost amounts to EUR 7,584 million (or 49% of total assets) at the Bank and EUR 7,621 million (or 50% of total assets) at the Group as of 31 December 2025. As of 31 December 2025, total impairments of the Bank amounted to EUR 142.5 million and of the Group to EUR 150 million.

Impairment allowances on Loans to customers represent management's best estimate of the expected

We understood and evaluated the impairment assessment processes for loans as well as the processes for identifying default events within the loan portfolios, including design and operating effectiveness of controls relevant to our audit.

In addition to analytical procedures, we tested a sample of performing loans with characteristics that might imply a default event had occurred to assess whether default event had been identified by management and therefore whether there was a



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credit losses within the loan portfolios at the reporting date.

For defaulted loans that are considered to be individually significant the impairment assessment is based on the knowledge of each individual debtor, taking into consideration the fair value of the related collateral as well as expected recovery based on going concern principle. Related impairment allowances are determined on an individual basis by means of a discounted cash flows forecasts based on scenarios and their likelihood of happening. Scenarios are based on 'going' and 'gone' assumption of debt repayment containing high level of complexity and subjectivity.

The Bank's Stage 3 gross balance of loans to customers is EUR 233.7 million as of 31 December 2025 (Group: EUR 247.7 million) and total impairments EUR 110.2 million (Group: EUR 116 million).

Impairments for loans to customers in Stage 1 and Stage 2 are determined based on complex models and parameters used in those models (i.e. life time probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD")), identification of significant changes in credit risk, inclusion of forward-looking elements and segmentation of exposures, which all involve significant management's assumptions and estimates. The Bank's Stage 1 and Stage 2 combined gross balance of loans to customers was EUR 7,479 million (Group: EUR 7,509 million) as of 31 December 2025 and total impairments EUR 31.2 million (Group: EUR 32.8 million).

The Group assesses that model adjustment (MA) assumptions are still necessary due to remaining current uncertainties in the macroeconomic environment and geopolitical situation, which internal models cannot capture. The Group uses:

- PD model adjustment for the retail and corporate segment excluding international lending related to high inflation, unstable economical and political conditions and ESG risk
- LGD adjustment due to physical risk and leasing product risks
- International lending floor on parameters due to unstable economical and political conditions.
- based on the industry which have been identified as worse performing within OTP Group Slovenia, the bank assumed restaging to stage 2 for all clients with rating 6 and worse.

The estimated impact on impairments related to post-model adjustments as of 31.12.2025 is EUR 25.6 million, of which EUR 17 million relates to the retail segment and EUR 8.7 million relates to other segments.

requirement to calculate an impairment allowance using Stage 3 methodology.

For a selected sample of non-performing loans where impairment allowance is assessed on individual basis, we assessed the models, assumptions related to debt repayment based on going or gone principle and data underlying the impairment identification and quantification. We understood the latest developments at the borrower and considered whether key judgments were appropriate given the borrowers' circumstances. We also re-performed management's impairment calculation for mathematical accuracy. In addition, we tested key inputs to the impairment calculation including the expected future cash flows and valuation of collateral held and discussed with management as to whether valuations were up to date, consistent with the strategy being followed in respect of the particular borrower and appropriate for the purpose.

In respect of statistical models that are used for the estimation of credit risk related impairment losses of Stage 1 and Stage 2 exposures, we involved EY internal credit risk specialists in evaluation of the model documentation and other related evidence such as models' governance, segmentation policy, expected credit loss estimation process and assessment of their compliance with IFRS 9. We also reviewed changes in risk models implemented in the current period. We evaluated the application of the models through the recalculation for mathematical accuracy of credit risk related impairment losses, allowances and provisions defined by IFRS 9. We tested the days past due counter and consistent application of staging criteria in relation to the effect on the staging classification of the exposures.

In connection with the Group's post model adjustments, we evaluated the Bank's and the Group's argumentation for the use of post model adjustments and assessed specific disclosure included in the separate and consolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, we assessed how the Bank and Group incorporated uncertainties related to the macroeconomic environment (inflation, geopolitical conflicts and general uncertainty) on parameters used for the calculation of collective impairments. Our credit risk specialists reviewed forward looking information ("FLI") and input parameters used and assess if the uncertainty related to the macroeconomic situation was adequately reflected on the PD.

We assessed the adequacy of the Bank's and the Group's disclosures included in Note 41.1 Credit risk, 22.3 Loans to customers and 15 Impairments of the separate and consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.


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As impairments for loans to customers are significant to understanding the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole and bear significant judgements, we conclude this to be a significant item for our audit and a key auditing matter. For further information, refer to Note 41.1 Credit risk of the separate and consolidated financial statements.

**Information technology (IT) systems and controls over revenue recognition**

A significant part of the Bank's and the Group's interest and fee revenue recognition process is reliant on IT systems with automated processes and controls over the capture, storage, and extraction of information. A fundamental component of these processes and controls is ensuring that appropriate user access and change management protocols exist and are being adhered to.

These protocols are important because they ensure that access and changes to IT systems and related data are made and authorized in an appropriate manner.

As our audit sought to place a high level of reliance on IT systems and application controls related to interest and fee revenue recognition, a high proportion of the overall audit effort was in this area. Furthermore, the complexity of IT systems and nature of application controls requires special expertise to be involved in the audit. We therefore consider this to be a key audit matter.

We focused our audit on those IT systems and controls that are significant for the Bank's and the Group's interest and fee revenue recognition processes. As audit procedures over the IT systems and application controls require specific expertise, we involved IT audit specialists in our audit procedures. This includes among other procedures, testing of IT dependent and application controls specific to interest and fee revenue recognition in the Bank's and Group's IT systems. We have tested algorithms used to calculate interest and fee income using banks pricing tables for different products.

We understood and assessed the overall IT control environment and the controls in place which included controls over access to systems and data, as well as system changes. We adjusted our audit approach based on the financial significance of the system and whether there were automated procedures supported by that system.

As part of our audit procedures, we tested the operating effectiveness of controls over appropriate access rights to assess whether only appropriate users had the ability to create, modify or delete user accounts for the relevant in-scope applications. We also tested the operating effectiveness of controls around system development and program changes to establish that changes to the system were appropriately authorized, developed and implemented. Additionally, we assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the application controls embedded in the processes relevant to our audit.

We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to interest and fee revenue included in Notes 9. Interest income and interest expenses 10. Fee and commission income and fee and commission expenses of the separate and the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

**Other information**

Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the separate and consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the separate and consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate and consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. In addition, we assess whether the other information has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable law or regulation, in particular, whether the other information complies with law or



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regulation 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.

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

- The other information describing the facts that are also presented in the separate and consolidated financial statements is, in all material respects, consistent with the separate and consolidated financial statements; and
- The other information is prepared in compliance with applicable law or regulation.

In addition, our responsibility is to report, based on the knowledge and understanding of the Bank and the Group 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 those in charge with governance for the separate and consolidated financial statements**

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

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

Those in charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's and the Group's financial reporting process and to approve the annual report.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA 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 separate and consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with audit rules, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's and the Group's internal 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' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;


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with confidence**

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those in charge with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those in charge with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

**REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**
**Other requirements on content of auditor's report in compliance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council**
*Appointment and Approval of Auditor*

We were appointed as auditors of the Bank and the Group at the general meeting of shareholders on 4 April 2025, the president of the Supervisory Board has signed the audit agreement on 9 April 2025. The agreement was signed for a period of 3 years.

Total uninterrupted engagement period, including previous renewals (extension of the period for which we were originally appointed) and reappointments for the statutory auditor, has lasted for four years. Simon Podvinski and Nena Cvetkovska are certified auditors, responsible for the audit in the name of Ernst & Young d.o.o.

*Consistence with Additional Report to Audit Committee*


Our audit opinion on the separate and consolidated financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Bank, which we issued on the same date as the issue date of this report.

*Non-audit Services*

No prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council were provided by us to the Bank and its controlled undertakings and we remain independent from the Bank and its controlled undertakings in conducting the audit.

In addition to statutory audit services and services disclosed in the Annual Report and in the separate and consolidated financial statements, there are no other services which were provided by us to the Bank and its controlled undertakings.

Ljubljana, 18 March 2026



Simon Podvinski  
Director, Certified auditor  
Ernst & Young d.o.o.  
Dunajska 111, Ljubljana

**ERNST & YOUNG**  
Revizija, poslovno  
svetovanje d.o.o., Ljubljana 1



Nena Cvetkovska  
Certified auditor

# STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Management Board of the Bank has approved the financial statements of OTP banka d.d. and the consolidated financial statements of the OTP Group Slovenia for the year ended 31 December 2025 (pages 131 to 140 of the Annual Report), the applied accounting policies, and the notes to the financial statements (pages 141 to 305 of the Annual Report).

The Management Board is responsible for preparing the Annual Report, which gives a true and fair presentation of the financial position of the Bank and the Group as at 31 December 2025, and the results of their operations for the year then ended.


The Management Board confirms that accepted accounting policies have been applied consistently, and that accounting estimates have been made in accordance with the principles of prudence and good management. The Management Board also confirms that the financial statements and the accompanying notes have been prepared on a going concern basis for the Bank and the Group and in accordance with the relevant legislation and the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU.

The Management Board is also responsible for the proper management of accounting, taking appropriate measures to protect the Group's assets, and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities or illegal acts.

OTP banka d.d. did not execute any related party transactions under unusual market conditions in the year ended 31 December 2025.

Ljubljana, 18 March 2026

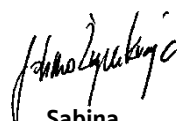
## Management Board of OTP banka d.d.



**Vojko  
Božiček**  
Member



**Miha  
Kristl**  
Member



**Sabina  
Župec Kranjc**  
Member




**Spyridon  
Ntallas**  
Member

**András  
Hámori**  
President

 *otpbanka*



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA AND OTP BANKA

# 1 INCOME STATEMENT

ITEM DESCRIPTION	Notes	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
		1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	9	503,466	578,937	485,113	565,306
Other interest and similar income	9.2	12,645	13,029	12,645	13,029
Interest expenses calculated using the effective interest method	9	(58,910)	(81,315)	(58,865)	(81,284)
Other interest and similar expenses	9.2	(3,066)	(16,471)	(3,066)	(16,471)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>454,135</b>	<b>494,180</b>	<b>435,827</b>	<b>480,580</b>
<b>Dividend income</b>		<b>206</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>951</b>
Fee and commission income	10	185,578	187,862	184,915	187,079
Fee and commission expenses	10	(52,096)	(51,789)	(51,836)	(51,499)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>133,482</b>	<b>136,073</b>	<b>133,079</b>	<b>135,580</b>
Net gains on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss		3,172	4,285	3,172	4,285
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	11	8,483	7,716	8,483	7,716
Net gains on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		234	4,036	234	4,036
Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	23.1	1,314	(142)	1,314	(142)
Net exchange differences		1,944	(915)	1,944	(915)
Net losses on derecognition of non-financial assets	26	(9,018)	(23)	(9,013)	(22)
Other net operating income		3,632	6,140	1,040	4,203
- other operating income		5,208	7,320	2,560	5,314
- other operating expense		(1,576)	(1,180)	(1,520)	(1,111)
Administrative expenses	12	(250,395)	(263,828)	(239,781)	(254,111)
Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes	12	(14,674)	(13,561)	(14,674)	(13,561)
Depreciation and amortisation	13	(16,795)	(20,542)	(14,707)	(18,950)
Net losses on modification of financial assets		0	(19)	0	(19)
Provisions	14	(1,664)	1,443	(1,706)	646
Impairments	15	(20,927)	(17,162)	(22,198)	(18,242)
Share of the profit of investments in associates		1,695	2,339	0	0
Net profit from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations		1,035	205	1,035	205
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>295,859</b>	<b>340,366</b>	<b>286,168</b>	<b>332,240</b>
Tax expense related to profit from continuing operations	16	(30,054)	(28,938)	(28,041)	(22,887)
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>265,805</b>	<b>311,428</b>	<b>258,127</b>	<b>309,353</b>
<b>NET PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<b>265,805</b>	<b>311,428</b>	<b>258,127</b>	<b>309,353</b>
Basic earnings per share/diluted earnings per share (in € per share)	17	26.58	31.14	25.81	30.94

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## 2 STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

ITEM DESCRIPTION	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024
<b>NET PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>265,805</b>	<b>311,428</b>	<b>258,127</b>	<b>309,353</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>10,091</b>	<b>13,579</b>	<b>10,041</b>	<b>13,631</b>
<b>ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>(350)</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>(298)</b>
Actuarial (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	(231)	(1,982)	(225)	(1,910)
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method	56	20	0	0
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,977	2,036	1,977	2,036
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(435)	(424)	(435)	(424)
<b>ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS</b>	<b>8,724</b>	<b>13,929</b>	<b>8,724</b>	<b>13,929</b>
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,185	17,857	11,185	17,857
- Valuation gains taken to equity	11,705	19,057	11,705	19,057
- Transfer of (gains) to profit or loss	(520)	(1,200)	(520)	(1,200)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(2,461)	(3,928)	(2,461)	(3,928)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>275,896</b>	<b>325,007</b>	<b>268,168</b>	<b>322,984</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

### 3 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ITEM DESCRIPTION	Notes	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash in hand, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	18	1,475,899	2,183,570	1,475,899	2,183,570
Financial assets held for trading	19	11,060	13,264	11,060	13,264
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	20	16,467	16,233	16,467	16,233
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	514,867	606,690	514,867	606,690
Financial assets at amortised cost	22	13,096,021	11,812,014	13,058,871	11,784,760
– debt securities	22.1	4,953,569	4,524,941	4,953,569	4,524,941
– loans to banks	22.2	457,162	223,674	457,162	223,674
– loans to customers	22.3	7,621,378	6,995,238	7,584,523	6,968,177
– other financial assets	22.4	63,912	68,161	63,617	67,968
Derivatives – hedge accounting	23.2	24,792	39,793	24,792	39,793
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	24	13,658	13,820	52,532	52,532
Tangible assets	25	93,840	96,877	84,870	85,564
– property, plant and equipment	25.1	90,216	93,073	80,035	80,623
– investment property	25.2	3,624	3,804	4,835	4,941
Intangible assets	26	36,746	43,671	31,999	38,938
Income tax assets	27	89,350	83,590	82,870	81,220
– current tax assets		9,193	2,439	4,712	2,382
– deferred tax assets	27	80,157	81,151	78,158	78,838
Other assets	28	16,055	17,316	11,589	12,073
Non-current assets held for sale		2,037	1,876	2,037	1,876
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>15,390,792</b>	<b>14,928,714</b>	<b>15,367,853</b>	<b>14,916,513</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	30	5,840	12,386	5,840	12,386
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	31	13,352,976	12,912,851	13,346,947	12,910,813
– deposits from banks and the central bank	31.1	10,082	13,596	10,082	13,596
– deposits from customers	31.1	12,301,286	11,694,457	12,304,889	11,699,304
– loans from banks and the central bank	31.2	160,614	209,291	160,614	209,293
– debt securities	31.4	795,267	909,714	795,267	909,714
– other financial liabilities	31.5	85,727	85,793	76,095	78,906
Derivatives – hedge accounting	23.2	843	600	843	600
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		2,678	9,524	2,678	9,524
Provisions	32	48,991	56,095	48,616	55,666
Income tax liabilities		0	1,042	0	0
– current tax liabilities		0	1,042	0	0
Other liabilities	33	68,590	68,332	66,329	66,186
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>13,479,918</b>	<b>13,060,830</b>	<b>13,471,253</b>	<b>13,055,175</b>
Share capital	35	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Share premium	35	560,147	560,147	560,147	560,147
Accumulated other comprehensive income	35.1	(13,296)	(23,387)	(13,286)	(23,327)
Reserves from profit	35.2	49,334	49,334	49,334	49,334
Retained earnings (including net profit for the financial year)	35.3	1,164,689	1,131,790	1,150,405	1,125,184
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,910,874</b>	<b>1,867,884</b>	<b>1,896,600</b>	<b>1,861,338</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>15,390,792</b>	<b>14,928,714</b>	<b>15,367,853</b>	<b>14,916,513</b>

## 4 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Label	ITEM DESCRIPTION	Notes	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
			1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>a)</b>	<b>Total profit before tax</b>		<b>295,859</b>	<b>340,366</b>	<b>286,168</b>	<b>332,240</b>
	Depreciation and amortisation	13	16,795	20,542	14,707	18,950
	Impairments/(reversal of impairments) of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	15.1	(372)	(456)	(372)	(456)
	Impairments/(reversal of impairments) of loans and other financial assets measured at amortised cost	15.1	25,707	23,715	27,242	23,996
	Impairments/(reversal of impairments) of tangible assets (including impairments of investment properties), intangible assets and other assets	15	531	0	0	0
	Net (gains)/losses from exchange differences		(1,944)	915	(1,944)	915
	Net (gains)/losses from sale of tangible assets and investment property		(72)	22	(77)	21
	Net (gains)/losses from derecognition of intangible assets		9,090	1	9,090	1
	Net (gains)/losses from investing activities		(142,003)	(96,055)	(142,221)	(94,526)
	Net (gains)/losses from financing activities		4,425	9,097	4,425	9,097
	Other adjustments to total profit or loss before tax		56,734	74,593	56,486	74,975
	<b>Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		<b>264,750</b>	<b>372,740</b>	<b>253,504</b>	<b>365,213</b>
<b>b)</b>	<b>(Increases)/decreases in operating assets (excluding cash &amp; cash equivalents)</b>		<b>(432,446)</b>	<b>831,030</b>	<b>(424,039)</b>	<b>829,401</b>
	Net (increase)/decrease in financial assets held for trading		(1,428)	4,024	(1,428)	4,024
	Net (increase)/decrease in non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		0	154	0	154
	Net (increase)/decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		105,505	253,294	105,505	253,294
	Net (increase)/decrease in loans and receivables measured at amortised cost		(568,931)	559,380	(560,280)	566,585
	Net (increase)/decrease in derivative financial assets - hedge accounting		31,869	8,937	31,869	8,937
	Net (increase)/decrease in other assets		539	5,241	295	(3,593)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Increases/(decreases) in operating liabilities</b>		<b>371,149</b>	<b>(713,247)</b>	<b>367,162</b>	<b>(705,883)</b>
	Net increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities held for trading		(2,804)	(4,398)	(2,804)	(4,398)
	Net increase/(decrease) in deposits, loans and receivables measured at amortised cost		573,210	(639,329)	569,318	(636,734)
	Net increase/(decrease) in debt instruments issued measured at amortised cost		(148,245)	(40,111)	(148,245)	(40,111)
	Net increase/(decrease) in derivative financial liabilities - hedge accounting		(18,070)	(25,145)	(18,070)	(25,145)
	Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		(32,942)	(4,264)	(33,037)	505
<b>d)</b>	<b>Cash flow from operating activities (a+b+c)</b>		<b>203,453</b>	<b>490,523</b>	<b>196,627</b>	<b>488,731</b>
<b>e)</b>	<b>Income taxes (paid)</b>		<b>(39,241)</b>	<b>(57,907)</b>	<b>(32,077)</b>	<b>(50,985)</b>
<b>f)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (d+e)</b>		<b>164,212</b>	<b>432,616</b>	<b>164,550</b>	<b>437,746</b>

Label	ITEM DESCRIPTION	Notes	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
			1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024
<b>B.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>a)</b>	<b>Receipts from investing activities</b>		<b>777,910</b>	<b>317,607</b>	<b>746,354</b>	<b>296,247</b>
	Receipts from the sale of tangible assets and investment property		32,033	21,515	477	161
	Receipts from the sale of intangible assets		0	6	0	0
	Receipts from the sale and maturity of investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost		741,374	294,732	741,374	294,732
	Receipts from non-current assets and related liabilities held for sale		2,590	544	2,590	544
	Other receipts from investing activities		1,913	810	1,913	810
<b>b)</b>	<b>Cash payments on investing activities</b>		<b>(1,081,092)</b>	<b>(1,780,449)</b>	<b>(1,049,874)</b>	<b>(1,756,905)</b>
	(Cash payments to acquire tangible assets and investment property)		(38,787)	(31,896)	(7,735)	(8,582)
	(Cash payments to acquire intangible assets)		(9,027)	(9,477)	(8,861)	(9,247)
	(Cash payments to acquire debt securities measured at amortised cost)		(1,033,278)	(1,739,076)	(1,033,278)	(1,739,076)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (a+b)</b>		<b>(303,182)</b>	<b>(1,462,842)</b>	<b>(303,520)</b>	<b>(1,460,658)</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>a)</b>	<b>Cash proceeds from financing activities</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>b)</b>	<b>Cash payments on financing activities</b>		<b>(237,334)</b>	<b>(246,965)</b>	<b>(237,334)</b>	<b>(246,965)</b>
	(Dividends and shares in profits paid)		(232,906)	(147,252)	(232,906)	(147,252)
	(Cash repayments of subordinated liabilities)		(4,428)	(99,713)	(4,428)	(99,713)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (a+b)</b>		<b>(237,334)</b>	<b>(246,965)</b>	<b>(237,334)</b>	<b>(246,965)</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Effects of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(18,319)</b>	<b>3,454</b>	<b>(18,319)</b>	<b>3,454</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (Af+Bc+Cc)</b>		<b>(376,304)</b>	<b>(1,277,191)</b>	<b>(376,304)</b>	<b>(1,269,877)</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,327,304</b>	<b>3,601,041</b>	<b>2,327,304</b>	<b>3,593,727</b>
<b>G.</b>	<b>Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (D+E+F)</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>1,932,681</b>	<b>2,327,304</b>	<b>1,932,681</b>	<b>2,327,304</b>

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

#### Cash flows from interest, dividends and shares in profits

ITEM DESCRIPTION	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024
Interest paid	(156,319)	(184,661)	(156,319)	(183,416)
Interest received	564,738	615,937	545,886	600,994
Dividends and shares in profits paid	(232,906)	(147,252)	(232,906)	(147,252)
Dividends and shares in profits received	2,048	951	2,048	951

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## 5 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

OTP Group Slovenia for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2025

ITEM DESCRIPTION	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings (including net profit)	Total equity
<b>Opening balance for the reporting period</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>560,147</b>	<b>(23,387)</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>1,131,790</b>	<b>1,867,884</b>
Comprehensive income for the financial year after tax	0	0	10,091	0	265,805	275,896
– Net profit for the year	0	0	0	0	265,805	265,805
– Other comprehensive income	0	0	10,091	0	0	10,091
Dividends	0	0	0	0	(232,906)	(232,906)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Closing balance for the reporting period</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>560,147</b>	<b>(13,296)</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>1,164,689</b>	<b>1,910,874</b>

**OTP Group Slovenia for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2024**

ITEM DESCRIPTION	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings (including net profit)	Total equity
<b>Opening balance for the reporting period</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>560,147</b>	<b>(36,966)</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>967,564</b>	<b>1,690,079</b>
Comprehensive income for the financial year after tax	0	0	13,579	0	311,428	325,007
- Net profit for the year	0	0	0	0	311,428	311,428
- Other comprehensive income	0	0	13,579	0	0	13,579
Dividends	0	0	0	0	(147,252)	(147,252)
Other	0	0	0	0	50	50
<b>Closing balance for the reporting period</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>560,147</b>	<b>(23,387)</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>1,131,790</b>	<b>1,867,884</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**OTP banka for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2025**

ITEM DESCRIPTION	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings (including net profit)	Total equity
<b>Opening balance for the reporting period</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>560,147</b>	<b>(23,327)</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>1,125,184</b>	<b>1,861,338</b>
Comprehensive income for the financial year after tax	0	0	10,041	0	258,127	268,168
– Net profit for the year	0	0	0	0	258,127	258,127
– Other comprehensive income	0	0	10,041	0	0	10,041
Dividends	0	0	0	0	(232,906)	(232,906)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Closing balance for the reporting period</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>560,147</b>	<b>(13,286)</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>1,150,405</b>	<b>1,896,600</b>
<b>Distributable profit</b>					<b>1,150,405</b>	

**OTP banka for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2024**

ITEM DESCRIPTION	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings (including net profit)	Total equity
<b>Opening balance for the reporting period</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>560,147</b>	<b>(36,958)</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>963,032</b>	<b>1,685,555</b>
Comprehensive income for the financial year after tax	0	0	13,631	0	309,353	322,984
- Net profit for the year	0	0	0	0	309,353	309,353
- Other comprehensive income	0	0	13,631	0	0	13,631
Dividends	0	0	0	0	(147,252)	(147,252)
Other	0	0	0	0	51	51
<b>Closing balance for the reporting period</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>560,147</b>	<b>(23,327)</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>1,125,184</b>	<b>1,861,338</b>
<b>Distributable profit</b>					<b>1,125,184</b>	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## OF OTP GROUP SLOVENIA AND OTP BANKA

## 6 GENERAL INFORMATION

OTP banka d.d.<sup>11</sup> is the parent company of the OTP Group Slovenia<sup>12</sup>, which comprised the parent company and four companies as at 31 December 2025.

OTP banka is a commercial bank with tradition, focusing on providing its retail and corporate customers with standard banking products. Its registered office is in Slovenska cesta 58, 1000 Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia.

As at 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank's share capital amounted to €150,000,000; it was split into 10,000,000 ordinary no-par-value shares.

The Parent Bank is required to prepare consolidated financial statements at the level of the OTP Group Slovenia, while OTP banka reports at the level of the OTP Group Luxembourg only for regulatory reporting purposes.

The financial statements of the OTP Group Luxembourg are included in the consolidated financial statements of OTP Bank Nyrt., the ultimate parent of the OTP Group. The bank's registered office is located at 16 Nádor Street, Budapest, Hungary. The consolidated financial statements of the OTP Group are available on the following website: [www.otpbank.hu/portal/en/IR/Reports/Annual](http://www.otpbank.hu/portal/en/IR/Reports/Annual).

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<sup>11</sup> In the Financial Report, OTP banka d.d. is also referred to as the Parent Bank, the Bank, or OTP banka.

<sup>12</sup> In the Financial Report, the OTP Group Slovenia is also referred to as the Group.

## 6.1 DEFINITION OF THE GROUP

The Group comprises the Parent Bank, its subsidiary companies and an associated company.

### As at 31 December 2025

Company	Position in OTP Group Slovenia	Group's voting rights (%)	Place of business (or country of incorporation)
OTP banka d.d.	parent bank		Ljubljana, Slovenia
OTP faktoring d.o.o.*	subsidiary company	100.00	Ljubljana, Slovenia
SKB Leasing d.o.o.	subsidiary company	100.00	Ljubljana, Slovenia
SKB Leasing Select d.o.o.	subsidiary company of SKB Leasing	100.00	Ljubljana, Slovenia
Bankart d.o.o.	associated company	43.06	Ljubljana, Slovenia

\*On 3 January 2025, ALEJA finance was renamed to OTP faktoring.

### As at 31 December 2024

Company	Position in OTP Group Slovenia	Group's voting rights (%)	Place of business (or country of incorporation)
OTP banka d.d.*	parent bank		Ljubljana, Slovenia
ALEJA finance d.o.o.	subsidiary company	100.00	Ljubljana, Slovenia
SKB Leasing d.o.o.	subsidiary company	100.00	Ljubljana, Slovenia
SKB Leasing Select d.o.o.	subsidiary company of SKB Leasing	100.00	Ljubljana, Slovenia
Bankart d.o.o.	associated company	43.06	Ljubljana, Slovenia

\*On 22 August 2024, Nova KBM acquired SKB banka. The merged bank was renamed to OTP banka on 23 August 2024 and moved its headquarters from Maribor to Ljubljana.

Through the merger with SKB banka d.d., its subsidiaries, SKB Leasing d.o.o. and SKB Leasing Select d.o.o., also became subsidiaries of the merged bank. SKB banka d.d. was also a 13.84% owner of Bankart d.o.o., which is why the merged bank's share of ownership in this company increased to 43.06%.

# 7 BASIS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka for the year ending 31 December 2025 were approved by the Bank's Management Board on 18 March 2026.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with regulatory requirements and on the assumption that both the Bank and the Group will continue as going concerns in the foreseeable future and that they will be able to meet their liabilities when due.

## 7.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND THE PURPOSE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The separate and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter: IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

Financial statements included in this Report are prepared in accordance with legal requirements. The Group is legally required to obtain an independent audit of these financial statements. The scope of that audit is limited to an audit of general purpose statutory financial statements to fulfil the legal requirement for audit of statutory financial statements. The audit scope comprehends the statutory financial statements taken as a whole and does not provide assurance on any individual line item, account or transaction.

## 7.2 BASIS FOR VALUATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the following items for which the fair value has been used:

- Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets held for trading;
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Investment property;
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value assessment methods are set out below.

## 7.3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the IFRSs requires the use of certain accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions which affect the value of reported assets and liabilities and of potential assets and liabilities as of the reporting date, and income and expenses for the period then ended. Estimates and assumptions are based on the going concern basis, historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events.

Significant accounting estimates are used for: impairments of financial assets (Chapter 41), fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Chapter 40), provisions for off-balance sheet risks (Chapter 41), potential tax items (point c below) and provisions for pending legal issues (Note 8.10).

Changes in estimates of impairments have an especially important impact on the financial position and results of operations. These estimates are subject to adjustment in the future as a result of changes in economic conditions, customers' repayment capabilities, changes in macroeconomic forecasts used in assessment of expected loss for impairment, and the change in collateral values for defaulted loans at their realisation. The most important estimates under impairments of financial assets relate to an assessment of when a significant increase in credit risk occurs, incorporation of forward-looking information into the calculation of the expected loss for impairment, and the key assumptions used in estimating future cash flows. These estimates are detailed in Chapter 41.

### **Uncertainty in macroeconomic and geopolitical environment**

OTP Group Slovenia closely follows the uncertain impacts of the events in macroeconomic and geopolitical environment (rise in commodity prices, inflation, introduction of broad-ranging tariffs by USA, conflicts, ...), updates the estimates and recognises the effects in the financial statements on an ongoing basis.

All of these negative impacts increase uncertainty, as they relate to accounting estimates and assumptions, and increases the need to use judgements in assessing economic and market environments and their impact on key estimates. This affects especially estimates and assumptions regarding value adjustments for impairments, valuation of financial instruments, and impairment of assets.

#### **a) Loan impairments**

The uncertainty and deterioration of the macroeconomic environment and the geopolitical situation, have increased the level of accounting judgements used in estimating value adjustments for impairments. The Group also considers the indirect effects of tariff-driven disruptions on export-dependent customers, particularly the automotive, metal and chemicals industries, which could adversely affect their financial position. Uncertain impacts, assumptions, scenarios and measures taken in the field of lending are detailed in Chapter 41.

#### **b) Fair values of financial instruments**

When estimating fair value, it is necessary to use judgements. Judgement type and level significantly depend on the size of the market concerned and the availability of market information. Trade-related uncertainties and tariff adjustments have further contributed to market instability and affected certain price-forming mechanisms. Used assumptions are detailed in Chapter 40.

#### **c) Taxes**

The Group recognises deferred taxes on the basis of estimated taxable income in a foreseeable future period (a period of three years). Estimates are updated on a yearly basis according to expected future profits and identified relevant factors for developing assumptions that represent management's judgment when preparing and estimate. Therefore, the Group estimates that deferred tax assets are established in an appropriate amount given adopted future plans used in estimate.

## **7.4 PRESENTATION AND FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY**

Items included in the financial statements are presented in euro, which is the functional and presentation currency of both the Bank and the Group.

All amounts in the financial statements and in the notes to the financial statements are expressed in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. Slight discrepancies in the totals may occur due to rounding adjustments.

## 8 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted were used consistently in the two reporting periods presented in these financial statements.

### 8.1 CONSOLIDATION

#### Basis for consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Bank, its subsidiaries and an associate.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control. Subsidiaries are excluded from the Group at the moment when the controlling impact of the parent company or company in the Group ceases. The financial statements of the Group's companies are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company's, using the same accounting policies. All intra-group transactions, balances, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognises the book value of any non-controlling interest;
- Derecognises cumulative translation differences in equity;
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- Reclassifies the Parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

#### Business combinations and goodwill/gain on a bargain purchase

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in "Administrative expenses".

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances, and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration, which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised either in profit or loss or as a change in other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value recognised for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree, the difference is recognised in profit or loss (gain from the bargain purchase).

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the book value of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained by the Group.

### **Business combinations of entities under common control**

Business combination of entities under common control is treated as a reorganisation (of an economic whole) if the acquiree was already accounted for using the acquisition method, as provided for under IFRS 3, at the time it was included in the consolidated financial statements of its parent company for the first time (at the time when control of the acquiree was obtained). When a business combination occurs between entities under common control and such a transaction has a commercial substance a receiving entity has an accounting choice between the Acquisition method set out in IFRS 3 or the Pooling of interest method. The Bank has elected to use the Pooling of interest method to account for the business combination of entities under common control (between the two sister subsidiaries).

Under the IFRS guidance, when applying the Pooling of interest method for business combinations under common control (BCUCC), the receiving entity should generally use the carrying amounts as recognised by the controlling party for the transferred business. The circumstances of the particular transaction support the use of the standalone carrying amounts of the acquiree because they satisfy the needs of the sole owner, are consistent with regulatory requirements and there are no planned transactions or other potential users that would be better served by the fair values, therefore the Bank has elected to use the standalone carrying amounts of the acquiree to recognise the transferred assets, liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive income.

The Pooling of interest method is generally considered to involve the combining parties being presented as if they had always been combined. To this effect, the receiving entity accounts for the transaction from the beginning of the period in which the combination occurs (irrespective of its actual date) and restates comparatives to include all combining parties. For the consolidated financial statements, when applying the Pooling of interest method for BCUCC, the receiving entity has an accounting policy choice between restatement of periods prior to the BCUCC, to the extent that the combining parties were under common control of the same controlling party (retrospective approach) and no restatement of periods prior to the BCUCC (prospective approach). The Bank has chosen to account a BCUCC by applying the retrospective approach, which requires the recalculation of periods prior to the BCUCC from the beginning of common control, in its consolidated and standalone financial statements.

### **Subsidiaries**

Subsidiary entities are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its interests in an entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Financial statements of subsidiary entities are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which effective control is transferred to the Group, and are no longer consolidated from the date of disposal. Business combinations achieved in stages are accounted for as separate steps. Any additional acquired share of interest does not affect previously recognised goodwill.

When necessary, accounting policies of subsidiary entities have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. The reporting dates are unified across the entire Group. Subsidiary entities, as disclosed in Note 24.1, are fully consolidated.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, non-controlling interests are reported as a separate item within equity. Shares of non-controlling interests are eliminated from equity items in proportion to the share of non-controlling interests in the share capital of subsidiaries.

### Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, transactions, income, expenses and dividends are eliminated in full. Unrealised gains and losses arising from intra-group transactions and recognised in assets are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

### Equity investments in subsidiaries presented in the separate financial statements of the Parent Bank

In making decisions on whether it has control over an entity, the Management Board takes into consideration the pre-determined criteria regarding the definition of subsidiaries.

In the separate financial statements of OTP banka, equity investments in subsidiaries are presented at cost in line with IAS 27, less any adjustment for impairment in line with IAS 36.

### Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but does not control them. Significant influence is normally indicated when the Group has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. In the consolidated financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost.

In the separate financial statements of the Bank, investments in associates are measured at cost.

## 8.2 CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents are current, highly liquid investments that can be quickly converted into a known amount of cash and for which the risk of changes in value is negligible.

The Group regards the following items as cash equivalents:

- Cash in hand and balances in settlement and current accounts;
- Loans to banks with an original maturity of up to three months;
- Investments in debt securities with the original maturity of up to three months, eligible as collateral at the ECB.

Obligatory deposit funds are available to finance day-to-day operations and are therefore considered as cash equivalent.

## 8.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS

### 8.3.1 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

At initial recognition, a financial asset shall be classified in one of the following classification categories: measurement at amortised cost, measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income (hereinafter also FVOCI), or measurement at fair value through profit and loss account (hereinafter also FVTPL).

Financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if the following two criteria are met:

- Financial asset is held to collect contractual cash flows;
- Contractual cash flows represent solely the payment of principal and interest on an outstanding principal amount at specified dates.

The category of financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income includes debt financial instruments not to be designated at FVTPL and fulfilling the two criteria listed below:

- Financial asset is held to collect contractual cash flows and for sale;
- Contractual cash flows of the financial asset represent solely the payment of principal and interest on an outstanding principal amount at specified dates.

Investments in equity instruments (non-monetary items) that are not held for trading and for which an irrevocable option of recognising subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income is selected at initial recognition are also measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Other financial instruments are classified in the category of measurement at FVTPL. They include either financial assets that do not pass a SPPI test or equity securities that do not qualify for measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income or are not held for trading (e.g., equity securities acquired to repay bank's receivables, to be sold by the bank as soon as possible).

### **Business model assessment**

The Group assesses the purpose of the business model in which a financial asset is held on a portfolio basis. When defining a business model, the Group takes into account the following information:

- Policies and objectives for the financial assets portfolio, and functioning of these policies in practice;
- The method of evaluating performance of the business model and the financial assets managed accordingly, and the method of reporting it to the Bank's management;
- The risks affecting performance of the business model (and the financial assets managed accordingly), and the method of managing such risks;
- Frequency, volume and timing of sales in previous periods, reasons for sales, and expectations of future sales activities;
- The method of remunerating the manager responsible for these transactions (for example, whether their receipts are based on fair value of the managed assets or the volume of contractual cash flows received), based on the reward criteria set out in the Group's internal rules.

Financial assets that are held for trading and the performance of which is measured at fair value are classified in the classification category measured at FVTPL, as they are held neither for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows nor for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and sale.

### **Assessment of whether contractual cash flows constitute solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI test)**

For the purpose of a SPPI test, the principal is defined as the fair value of a financial asset on initial recognition. Interest is defined as compensation for the time value of money, credit risk associated with the outstanding principal and other basic credit risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs) and a profit margin.

In assessing the condition of whether contractual cash flows constitute solely principal and interest payments, the Group assesses the contractual characteristics of a financial instrument. This assessment also includes an assessment of whether a financial asset contains contractual provisions, which may change the time and amount of contractual cash flows in such a way that this condition is no longer met. In doing so, the Group takes into account:

- Any events that could change the time and amount of contractual cash flows;
- An option of early repayment or extension of repayment time;
- The facts restricting the Group in cash flows of certain funds (e.g., subordinate payments);
- Features that change the concept of the time value of money (e.g., periodic interest rate adjustment).

Financial assets that do not pass the SPPI test are mandatorily measured at FVTPL.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to economically hedge against risks arising from other financial instruments. The Group's derivative financial instruments are classified as assets and liabilities held for trading. In its accounting, the Group also applies the rules of hedge accounting because gains and losses resulting from the hedged item and the hedging instrument are recognised simultaneously in profit or loss. The rules of hedge accounting are explained in more detail in Note 8.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting.

### 8.3.2 RECOGNITION, DERECOGNITION AND MODIFICATION OF THE CONTRACTUAL TERMS APPLICABLE TO AN EXISTING FINANCIAL ASSET

Purchases and sales of financial assets other than loans and advances are recognised on the trading date (the day when the contract is made). Loans and advances are recognised when funds are advanced to borrowers.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the financial asset is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition (the Group has transferred all rights and risks under the financial asset) or by writing off. Should the Group transfer the financial asset, but retain practically all risks and rights, derecognition of the asset is not carried out.

If a financial asset is derecognised in full, the difference between the book value of the asset and the sum of any consideration received (including any new assets obtained less any new liabilities assumed), together with any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised directly in other comprehensive income, is recognised in profit or loss. However, this does not apply to equity securities for which the irrevocable option to classify them into assets measured at FVOCI was chosen, in which the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of any consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised directly in other comprehensive income shall not be recognised in profit or loss.

In the event where the cash flows of a modified financial asset measured at amortised cost are not significantly different (a change of less than 10%), such a modification does not result in derecognition. In such a case, gross book value of this financial asset is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows using the effective interest rate. A difference that occurs is recognised in profit or loss as net profit or loss resulting from a change in the conditions of financial asset repayment. If the conditions have changed due to financial difficulties of the counterparty, the gain or loss arising thereon is recognised in losses due to impairment.

If the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset measured at amortised cost changes as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, then the Group updates the effective interest rate of the financial asset to reflect the change that is required by the reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- The change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform.
- The new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis (i.e. the basis immediately before the change).

If changes are made to a financial asset in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, then the Group first updates the effective interest rate of the financial asset to reflect the change that is required by interest rate benchmark reform. After that, the Group applies the policy on accounting for modifications set out above to the additional changes.

### 8.3.3 MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss, are initially measured at fair value plus any transaction costs.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value, and the transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss on the purchase date.

After they are initially recognised, financial assets held for trading and financial assets measured at FVOCI are measured at fair value. Fair value of financial assets is based on current bid prices as valid on the reporting date or, if such are not available, closing prices. If quoted market price is not available, the fair value of the financial instrument is estimated using comparative pricing models or discounted cash flow techniques.

Derivatives, including foreign currency forward transactions, interest rate swaps, currency options, and forward transactions in securities, are used by the Group for trading purposes and measured at their fair value. The fair value of derivatives equals unrealised gains or losses on the valuation of derivatives at market prices or at contractual forward prices.

Financial assets at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. They are recognised at their outstanding principal balances plus any accrued interest and fees and reduced by appropriate impairments.

### 8.3.4 GAINS AND LOSSES

Gains and losses arising from the change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they incur.

Gains and losses arising from a change in fair value of debt financial assets measured at FVOCI are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, except for losses due to impairment and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised, at which time the effect previously included in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognised directly in profit or loss. In case of equity securities for which the option of irrevocable election of measurement at FVOCI is selected at initial recognition, any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income, while at equity instrument derecognition, any accumulated gains and losses are transferred to retained earnings or loss. Dividends on these equity financial instruments are recognised in profit and loss.

### 8.3.5 RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

As a rule, financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition, unless the Group modifies its business model in which financial assets are held. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the presented periods. Financial liabilities shall not be reclassified.

### 8.3.6 IMPAIRMENTS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND OTHER CREDIT EXPOSURES

Impairments for expected credit losses are recognised for the following items:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost (including operating receivables);
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt financial instruments);
- Loan commitments (if a current contractual commitment exists to draw up a loan and commitments are not measured at fair value through profit or loss);
- Financial guarantees (which are the subject to IFRS 9 and not measured at fair value through profit or loss);
- Claims arising from leases, contract assets, issued financial guarantees.

Expected credit loss is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e., present value of all cash flow losses) over the expected period of a financial instrument (Stage 2 and Stage 3) or within a period of 12 months after the reporting date (Stage 1).

Credit loss is a difference between discounted contractual cash flows and discounted expected cash flows, whereby the effective interest rate is used as a discount factor.

An estimate of expected credit losses of a financial asset is made at least on each reporting day. It is based on a symmetric three-stage model allowing for a financial asset to transfer between groups depending on the intensity of a change (increase or decrease) in credit risk held by the financial asset on the reporting day compared to the credit risk held by that financial asset at initial recognition. If the credit risk is significantly reduced in the reporting periods following the period in which lifetime credit losses were recognised for the financial asset, re-adjustments are made to reflect the 12-month expected credit losses.

Upon initial recognition, all financial assets (other than financial assets impaired at initial recognition – POCIs) are classified to Stage 1, for which 12-month expected credit losses are made. The Stage 1 also includes financial assets in which no significant increase in credit risk has been identified since their initial recognition, or financial assets having low credit risk on the reporting date. Exposures with low credit risk are financial assets where at least one of the following conditions is met:

- Current long-term rating is 0, 1, 2 or 3 OR
- Current life-time PIT PD is lower than 0.5% OR
- 1-year PIT PD change since origination is not greater than 25bps (an absolute change of PD).

With low credit risk, internal segments Banks (BA), Financial institutions (FI), Public sector (PS) and International lending (IL) are taken into account. 12-month expected credit losses represent the part of lifetime expected credit losses relating to the possibility of default within the next 12 months following the reporting date. Interest income for financial assets classified to Stage 1 is calculated from their gross carrying amount (i.e., excluding expected credit losses) using the effective interest method, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Stage 2 includes financial assets subject to a significant increase in credit risk compared to the credit risk held by the financial asset at initial recognition (except in cases where credit risk of a financial asset is still low on the reporting date), while not yet showing objective signs of impairment. For financial assets included in Stage 2, lifetime expected credit losses are made. Lifetime expected credit losses represent expected credit losses resulting from any default events throughout the lifetime of the financial asset. Interest income is calculated in the same way as for Stage 1 using the effective interest method from the financial asset's gross carrying amount and recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets not purchased or issued as financial assets impaired at initial recognition (POCIs) and showing signs of objective impairment at the reporting date are included in Stage 3. For such financial assets, lifetime expected credit losses are made, and interest income is recognised from the financial asset's net carrying amount (i.e., including impairments due to expected credit losses) using the effective interest method.

The general three-stage model of expected credit losses does not apply to purchased or issued financial assets impaired at initial recognition (POCIs). Impairments at initial recognition of POCI assets do not affect profit or loss, because lifetime credit losses are included in estimated cash flows when calculating the credit-adjusted effective interest rate. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss on the basis of credit-adjusted effective interest rate on the financial asset's net carrying amount.

Allowances relating to impairment of financial assets are detailed in Chapter 41.

#### **Presentation of expected credit losses in the statement of financial position:**

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a decrease in gross carrying amount of the asset;
- Undrawn portion of loan commitments, and financial guarantees: as provisions;
- Debt financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: expected loss due to credit risk as impairment is not recognised in the statement of financial position, because these assets are carried at fair value. However, the related value adjustment is disclosed and included in the item accumulated other comprehensive income.

## **8.4 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING**

For hedge accounting purposes, the Group applies IFRS 9, except in the part referring to fair value hedge of interest rate exposure of a portion of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities (macro) for which it applies the provisions of IAS 39 Carve out.

The purpose of hedge in economic terms is to offset profits and losses from two transactions which, when exposed to the risk, respond by moving into opposite directions. The purpose of hedge accounting is to ensure that profits and losses arising from the hedge instrument are recognised in the income statement for the same period as profit and losses arising from the hedged item. The hedged item can be a future transaction, or a balance sheet item not valued at fair price, whereas the hedge instrument is usually a derived instrument, which is valued as a balance sheet item at fair value. Without using the hedge accounting, the hedged items and the hedge instruments would be addressed separately and independently, which would, despite the effectiveness of hedging in economic terms, cause income statement fluctuations.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, the Group hedge fair value when it comes to hedging exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group formally document the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk. The Group also documents an assessment of the performance of hedging instruments in offsetting changes in fair values of hedged items. The Group assesses the effectiveness of hedging at the hedge inception and during the hedging relationship. To comply with the risk management policy, the hedge ratio is based on an interest rate swap which matches the hedged item with notional amount, currency, maturity date and other basic characteristics. This results in a hedge ratio of 1:1 or 100%.

Derivative financial instruments, including forward and futures contracts, swaps and options, are initially recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value, which is appropriately determined based on the quoted market prices, the discounted cash flow model or pricing models. Derivatives are recognised in the statement of financial position as an asset if the fair value is positive or as a liability if the fair value is negative.

The method of recognising gains or losses from changes in fair values depends on whether the derivative financial instrument is accounted for as a hedging instrument and on the type of hedging. The OTP Group Slovenia uses derivative financial instruments only to hedge fair value.

### **Fair value hedge**

In the fair value hedge relationship, hedge accounting can be used when the derivative may be associated with a specific known exposure of the fair value. This can be carried out on:

- individual (micro) basis for hedging exposure of the individual asset or group of assets or individual obligation or group of liabilities against the risk of a change in interest rate;
- portfolio (macro) basis – for hedging exposure of a portion of portfolio of financial assets or obligations with similar risk characteristics against interest rate change.

The effects (gain/loss) from a change in fair value in fair value hedging on an:

- individual (micro) basis in:
  - The hedging instrument are recognised directly in the income statement;
  - The hedged item measured at cost in the share that can be attributed to the hedged risk are recognised as an adjustment of the carrying amount of the hedged item using the counter-entry in the income statement (i.e. "hedge accounting entry"). If the hedged item is a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, gains/losses recognised in the equity are recognised in the income statement in the share relating to the hedged risk.
- portfolio (macro) basis in:
  - The hedging instrument are recognised directly in the income statement;
  - The hedged item in the share that can be attributed to the hedged risk are presented in a single separate line within liabilities using the counter-entry in the income statement (i.e. "hedge accounting entry").

The hedge accounting specified above will be discontinued prospectively:

- in case of early termination or sale of the derivative;
- if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting;
- if the entity revokes the designation (in case of macro fair value hedge of interest rate exposure under IAS 39 in curve-out version).

If the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged financial instrument, for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to profit or loss in the remaining period until maturity. The adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged equity security is included in the income statement upon sale.

## 8.5 LEASES

The accounting policies described below relate to lease accounting in accordance with IFRS 16.

A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Control is conveyed where the client has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use.

An asset is typically identified by being explicitly specified in a contract, but an asset can also be identified by being implicitly specified at the time it is made available for use by the client.

### **Lessee's incremental borrowing rate**

It is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The Group defined this rate as an internal incremental borrowing rate.

### **Lease term**

A non-cancellable period for which a lessee has the right to use an underlying asset, plus:

- Periods covered by an extension option if exercise of that option by the lessee is reasonably certain; and
- Periods covered by a termination option if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

The Group defines lease term as the term defined in contract. In case where lease term is not defined or is indefinite, the Group considers a period of five years. The lease term is extended annually, unless there are indications that the lease will be shorter.

### **Recognition exemptions**

The Group chose not to use IFRS recognition requirements in case of:

- Short-term leases (with the lease term of less than 12 months and the contract with no purchase option); and
- Leases where the underlying asset has a low value. The Group defined the small value as the amount lower than €5 thousand.

### **The Group as a lessee**

Upon the lease commencement date, the lessee recognises the asset representing a right-to-use, and the lease liability.

The right-to use asset value includes: the amount of the initially measured lease liability, lease payment made on or before the lease commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, and estimated costs expected to incur with the lessee relating to the leased asset dismantling or removing, renovating the asset, or returning the leased asset to the condition required under the lease terms. The value of the right-to-use asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group measures lease liabilities at the present value of lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the interest rate indicated above.

## The Group as a lessor

Lessors shall classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of an underlying asset resulting from ownership. Otherwise, a lease is classified as an operating lease.

When assets are the subject of a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The lessor uses the interest rate implicit in the lease to measure the net investment in the lease. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the net investment in the lease and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. The interest rate implicit in the lease is defined in such a way that the initial direct costs are included automatically in the net investment in the lease. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is treated as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

Lease income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation incurred in earning the lease income, are recognised as costs. Initial direct costs incurred by lessors in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as costs over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

## 8.6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Items of property, plant and equipment are assets, which the Group uses for conducting its business. They are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset are included in the initial cost recognition. Later, the Group measures them according to the cost model.

The following depreciation rates were applied by the Group in both 2025 and 2024:

	OTP Group Slovenia
Buildings	1.5 to 3%
Investments in third-party buildings	10 to 20%
Computer equipment	10 to 50%
Motor vehicles	20 to 100%
Other equipment	5 to 50%

## 8.7 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Items of investment property are tangible assets that the Group does not use directly in its operations; they are held with the intention of renting them out commercially.

In 2024, due to the unification of accounting policies in the merged bank, the Group switched to the cost model for investment property. Former Nova KBM did not have any investment property at the time of the merger, while former SKB banka has always had investment property recorded at cost.

## 8.8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Group possesses only intangible assets with a determinable period of useful life.

Initial recognition of an acquisition cost includes costs, which are directly linked to the acquisition of an asset and are necessary for the asset to be put into use. Later, the Group measures them according to the cost model.

The following amortisation rates were applied by the Group in both 2025 and 2024:

	OTP Group Slovenia
Licences	10 to 25%
Other long-term property rights	10 to 20%

## 8.9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities held for trading include liabilities arising from the valuation of forward sale of securities, and are measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are deposits and loans from banks (including the central bank) and customers, liabilities arising from debt securities issued, subordinated debt, and other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are recognised in the amount of proceeds received net of any direct transaction costs. After they are initially recognised, the liabilities are measured at amortised cost, and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

A financial liability is derecognised only when it is extinguished – i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the book value of a financial liability that is cancelled or transferred to another party, and the compensation paid is recognised in profit or loss.

## 8.10 PROVISIONS

The Group recognises non-current provisions for liabilities and expenses due to present obligations (legal or constructive) arising from past events for which it is possible that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reasonable estimate of the obligation can be made. The Group creates provisions for pensions and similar liabilities, for off-balance sheet liabilities, for pending legal issues, for the costs of restructuring, and other provisions.

The Group recognises provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities on the basis of risk classification of the client and transaction concerned taking into consideration similar criteria as for the impairment of loans. More information on provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities is provided in Chapter 41.

Provisions for pending legal issues represent the best estimate of the amounts that OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka would rationally pay to settle the present obligation at the date of the statement of financial position. The estimates of the outcome and financial effect are determined by the judgment of OTP banka's Management Board, supplemented by the experience of similar transactions and also from reports from independent experts. In the case that the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provisions is the present value of the expenditure expected.

Provisions for the costs of the Group's restructuring have been recognised based on the adopted Restructuring Programme. These provisions cover only expenses that are directly attributable to the restructuring of the OTP Group Slovenia.

## 8.11 SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

If certain conditions are met, identified staff receive part of their variable remuneration in the form of financial instruments, whose value is linked to the value of OTP Nyrt share (cash-settled share-based payment transactions). Upon expiration of the legally prescribed period, beneficiaries receive cash payments depending on the value of an OTP Nyrt share. In the statement of financial position, a liability is recognised in the line item 'Other financial liabilities.' Its fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement line item 'Administrative expenses'. OTP Group Slovenia does not have any equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

## 8.12 EQUITY

Share capital of OTP banka is split into ordinary no-par-value shares.

The shares are freely transferable and have been issued in book-entry form. All shares issued by OTP banka are of the same class. Holders of OTP banka shares have the following rights: participation in the voting at the Shareholders' Meetings in proportion to their interest in the share capital, participation in profits appropriated for dividends, and pro-rata distribution of residual assets in case of bankruptcy or liquidation of the Bank, as stipulated by the applicable legislation. All OTP banka shares have been fully paid for.

In accordance with OTP banka's Articles of Association, regulatory reserves are established until the aggregate amount of regulatory reserves and share premium equals 10% of the Bank's share capital.

Share premium cannot be paid out to shareholders, but can only be used for the purposes and under the conditions as laid down in the Companies Act.

The Bank does not create statutory reserves.

Other reserves from profit may be formed and used in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

Accumulated other comprehensive income reflects accumulated gains and losses from changes in fair value of equity and debt financial instruments, which are measured at FVOCI, as well as actuarial gains and losses decreased/increased for any deferred tax, and impairments of debt financial instruments measured at FVOCI.

Dividends on shares are recognised as a financial liability in the period in which the Shareholders' Meeting approves appropriation of dividends.

## 8.13 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Group undertakes transactions in financial instruments that carry off-balance sheet risk, such as financial and service guarantees, letters of credit and other contingent liabilities and commitments.

### Financial and service guarantees

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

Fees received are amortised to profit or loss using the straight-line method during the period of transaction.

Risks associated with off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities are assessed similarly as for loans (in accordance with IFRS 9). Any increase in liability as a result of estimated expenses required for the settlement of contractual obligations is taken account of in the creation of provisions.

#### **Letters of credit**

Documentary and standby letters of credit represent a written and irrevocable obligation of the issuing (opening) bank on behalf of the issuer (importer) to pay the beneficiary (exporter) the value set out in the documents by a defined deadline.

#### **Other contingent liabilities and commitments**

Other contingent liabilities and commitments represent approved and undrawn loans, approved and undrawn overdrafts, and approved credit lines.

## **8.14 INTEREST INCOME AND INTEREST EXPENSES**

Interest income and expenses from operations in financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. As indicated in Note 8.3.6, interest income on financial assets classified to Stage 1 and Stage 2 is calculated from the financial asset's gross carrying amount (i.e., excluding expected credit losses) using the effective interest method. Interest income on Stage 3 financial assets are recognised by using the effective interest method on the financial asset's net carrying amount (i.e., including impairments due to expected credit losses). In case of POCs, interest income is recognised in profit or loss on the basis of credit-adjusted effective interest rate on the financial asset's net carrying amount. The calculation of interest income does not change even if the credit risk of the asset has improved.

The calculation of effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received between contractual parties that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. These fees are transferred to profit or loss in line with the loan repayment period.

Income from finance lease is recognised over the entire period of the lease and reflects a constant periodic rate of return of the lessor. It is disclosed as interest income.

Interest expenses include all interest paid on deposits, securities issued, and loans received as well as other expenses on financial liabilities.

## **8.15 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSES**

Fee and commission income is recognised in accordance with the provisions set out in the contracts concluded with customers. Income is recognised when control is transferred to the customer and the performance obligation is fulfilled. The transfer of control can take place at a particular moment or gradually over a certain period. Fees and commissions received are generally recognised when the service has been provided.

Fees and commissions included in the calculation of the effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability are presented within interest income or expenses.

Fees received include mainly fees that are recognised at the point in time when the service is provided, namely fees from card and ATM operations, payment transactions, lending operations, brokerage services, transactions in securities for customers and other services.

Fees for current transaction account management are charged to customers on a monthly basis.

Fees and commissions for guarantees given are recognised in the income statement as income using the straight-line method over the period of the guarantee's validity.

The Group does not disclose the value of any open performance obligations, as its contracts with customers generally have a fixed term that is less than one year or an open term with a cancellation period that is less than one year.

Paid fees and commissions that primarily relate to payment transactions are recognised as the Group's expenses as they arise.

## 8.16 TAXES

Income tax is recognised at the amount as reported by the Group companies on the basis of the applicable local legislation. Deferred taxes are calculated for all temporary differences between the value of assets and liabilities for tax purposes and their book value. Deferred taxes are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

The most significant temporary differences arise from tax losses, valuation of financial instruments and provisions.

Deferred taxes are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised (in a foreseeable future – a period of three years).

Deferred taxes associated with measurement of securities measured at FVOCI are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The global minimum tax legislation has been enacted, or substantively enacted, in certain jurisdictions the OTP Group operates, generally in the EU Member States. The legislation has been effective for the Group's financial year beginning 1 January 2024 and has introduced a minimum rate of effective taxation of 15%.

The OTP Group is in scope of the enacted or substantively enacted legislation including its constituent entities resident in Slovenia, thus, among them, OTP banka d.d. in respect of financial year beginning 1 January 2024. The global minimum tax legislation has been adopted in Slovenia in The Minimum Tax Act.

The OTP Group has completed an assessment of its potential exposure to top-up tax under the global minimum tax framework for Slovenian constituent entities for the year 2024 as well as 2025. The results show that no top-up tax exposure arises in respect of profits generated, as the effective tax rate calculated for the period exceeds the 15% minimum global tax rate. The calculated effective tax rate under Full Globe Calculation for 2025 is 18.45% (2024: 18.79%).

From an accounting perspective, it is unclear if the global minimum tax rules create additional temporary differences, whether to remeasure deferred taxes for the global minimum tax rules and which tax rate to use to measure deferred taxes. In response to this uncertainty, IAS 12 'Income taxes' has been amended to introduce a mandatory temporary exception to the requirements of IAS 12. Under the mandatory temporary exception, a company does not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the global minimum tax rules. The OTP Group applied the temporary exception for the year-ended 31 December 2025.

The Act on Reconstruction, Development and the Provision of Financial Resources, which was adopted at the end of 2023, has introduced a tax on the balance sheet total of banks at a rate of 0.2% for the years 2024 to 2028. The tax liability and tax expense were and will be recognised on a pro-rata monthly basis in the years mentioned, as the binding event arises in proportion to the length of the tax period. Tax on the balance sheet total is included in the item Administrative expenses (Note 12).

## 8.17 STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

### A) Changes in accounting standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU

The accounting policies used to prepare the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for new and amended standards and interpretations issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee and adopted by the EU, as presented below.

In the current period, the following amendments to the existing standards apply:

- **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, with earlier application permitted. 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 adopted amendments to the existing standards had no material impact on the accounting policy of the Group.

### B) Standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU, but not yet effective

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

Amendments to the existing standard that are not yet effective have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group estimates that the adoption of these amendments will have no material impact on its financial statements in the period of initial application.

### C) Standards and interpretations issued by the IASB, but not yet adopted by the EU

- **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.

- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures**

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.

- **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.

- **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 Group is currently analyzing the impact of IFRS18 and it anticipates that the adoption of the new standard will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, other than some immaterial reclassifications between operating and other profit categories.

The Group anticipates that the adoption of other new standards and amendments to the existing standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

## Notes to the income statement items

# 9 INTEREST INCOME AND INTEREST EXPENSES

## 9.1 ANALYSIS OF INTEREST BY MARKET SEGMENTS

OTP Group Slovenia				
	2025		2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Non-financial companies	132,694	2,415	168,887	10,837
Government	105,569	514	72,350	1,292
Banks	44,871	48,983	55,298	72,794
Central bank	30,460	0	81,576	0
Other financial organisations	27,063	1,229	41,259	7,917
Households	175,454	8,835	172,596	4,946
<b>Total</b>	<b>516,111</b>	<b>61,976</b>	<b>591,966</b>	<b>97,786</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>454,135</b>		<b>494,180</b>	

OTP banka				
	2025		2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Non-financial companies	111,244	2,410	149,533	10,837
Government	105,453	514	72,309	1,292
Banks	44,871	48,947	55,290	72,768
Central bank	30,460	0	81,576	0
Other financial organisations	47,085	1,229	53,536	7,911
Households	158,645	8,831	166,089	4,946
<b>Total</b>	<b>497,758</b>	<b>61,931</b>	<b>578,335</b>	<b>97,755</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>435,827</b>		<b>480,580</b>	

## 9.2 ANALYSIS OF INTEREST INCOME AND INTEREST EXPENSES BY TYPE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

OTP Group Slovenia	2025		2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
<b>Interest income calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>81,295</b>	<b>422,171</b>	<b>150,842</b>	<b>428,095</b>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	3,613	0	5,864
Financial assets at amortised cost	49,306	418,558	67,656	422,231
– from loans	48,877	281,031	66,836	326,671
– from debt securities	429	137,527	820	95,560
Other assets – sight deposits with the Central Bank and other banks	31,981	0	83,181	0
Interest from financial liabilities resulting from negative interest rate	8	0	5	0
<b>Other interest and similar income</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,029</b>	<b>0</b>
Financial assets held for trading	2,754	0	10,805	0
Derivatives – hedge accounting	9,891	0	2,224	0
<b>Total by maturity</b>	<b>93,940</b>	<b>422,171</b>	<b>163,871</b>	<b>428,095</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>516,111</b>		<b>591,966</b>
<b>Interest expenses calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>54,982</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>76,917</b>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,703	54,858	4,390	76,538
Interest from financial assets resulting from negative interest rate	225	124	8	379
<b>Other interest and similar expenses</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>0</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	2,380	0	10,439	0
Derivatives – hedge accounting	686	0	6,032	0
<b>Total by maturity</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>54,982</b>	<b>20,869</b>	<b>76,917</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>61,976</b>		<b>97,786</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>454,135</b>		<b>494,180</b>

OTP banka	2025		2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
<b>Interest income calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>79,115</b>	<b>405,998</b>	<b>142,878</b>	<b>422,428</b>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	3,613	0	5,864
Financial assets at amortised cost	47,126	402,385	59,692	416,564
– from loans	46,697	264,858	58,872	321,004
– from debt securities	429	137,527	820	95,560
Other assets – sight deposits with the Central Bank	31,981	0	83,181	0
Interest from financial liabilities resulting from negative interest rate	8	0	5	0
<b>Other interest and similar income</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,029</b>	<b>0</b>
Financial assets held for trading	2,754	0	10,805	0
Derivatives – hedge accounting	9,891	0	2,224	0
<b>Total by maturity</b>	<b>91,760</b>	<b>405,998</b>	<b>155,907</b>	<b>422,428</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>497,758</b>		<b>578,335</b>	
<b>Interest expenses calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>54,937</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>76,971</b>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,703	54,813	4,305	76,592
Interest from financial assets resulting from negative interest rate	225	124	8	379
<b>Other interest and similar expenses</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>0</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	2,380	0	10,439	0
Derivatives – hedge accounting	686	0	6,032	0
<b>Total by maturity</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>54,937</b>	<b>20,784</b>	<b>76,971</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,931</b>		<b>97,755</b>	
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>435,827</b>		<b>480,580</b>	

# 10 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSES

## 10.1 ANALYSIS OF FEES AND COMMISSIONS BY TYPE

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Fee and commission income</b>	<b>185,578</b>	<b>187,862</b>	<b>184,915</b>	<b>187,079</b>
- Guarantees	8,429	8,228	8,429	8,228
- Payment transactions	62,395	64,757	62,721	64,962
- Transaction account management	49,682	46,577	49,682	46,577
- Card and ATM operations	34,917	43,341	34,918	43,342
- Brokerage and agency services	16,613	14,112	16,361	13,855
- Transactions in securities for customers	6,964	6,023	6,964	6,023
- Lending operations	2,792	4,344	2,054	3,612
- Other services	3,786	480	3,786	480
<b>Fee and commission expenses</b>	<b>52,096</b>	<b>51,789</b>	<b>51,836</b>	<b>51,499</b>
- Card and ATM operations	13,189	15,703	13,189	15,703
- Brokerage and agency services	2,231	2,394	2,006	2,147
- Stock exchange transactions and other transactions in securities	3,748	3,345	3,748	3,345
- Payment transactions	32,849	30,204	32,814	30,161
- Other services	79	143	79	143
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>133,482</b>	<b>136,073</b>	<b>133,079</b>	<b>135,580</b>

## 10.2 ANALYSIS OF FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME BY CUSTOMER SEGMENT

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Corporate, financial markets and other	92,460	91,701	92,308	91,459
Retail	93,118	96,161	92,608	95,620
<b>Total fee and commission income by segment</b>	<b>185,578</b>	<b>187,862</b>	<b>184,915</b>	<b>187,079</b>

## 10.3 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSES RELATING TO INVESTMENT SERVICES AND TRANSACTIONS FOR CUSTOMERS (FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES)

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Fee and commission income related to investment services and transactions and ancillary investment services and transactions for customers</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,193</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,193</b>
Receipt, transmission and execution of orders	4,135	3,815	4,135	3,815
Custodian and related services	5,202	4,161	5,202	4,161
Administration of book-entry securities accounts of customers	189	217	189	217
<b>Fee and commission expenses related to investment services and transactions and ancillary investment services and transactions for customers</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>2,386</b>
Fees and commissions relating to the Central Securities Clearing Corporation and similar entities	2,421	2,271	2,421	2,271
Fees and commissions relating to the stock exchange and similar entities	166	115	166	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>5,807</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>5,807</b>

The Bank discloses above information pursuant to the Regulation on the Books of Account and Annual Reports of Banks and Saving Banks issued by the Bank of Slovenia.

Those fee and commission income are part of income from transactions in securities for customers and other services, fee and commission expenses are part of stock exchange transactions and other transactions in securities in Note 10.1.

# 11 NET GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka			2025		2024	
	Gains	Losses	Net gains/ (losses)	Gains	Losses	Net gains/ (losses)
Trading in debt securities	2,073	801	1,272	1,348	456	892
Trading in foreign exchange (purchase/sale)	12,652	5,877	6,775	9,647	3,491	6,156
Trading in derivatives	25,940	25,504	436	36,700	36,032	668
– futures/forwards	17,011	14,969	2,042	16,183	15,133	1,050
– options	1,194	1,194	0	3,098	3,085	13
– swaps	7,735	9,341	(1,606)	17,419	17,814	(395)
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,665</b>	<b>32,182</b>	<b>8,483</b>	<b>47,695</b>	<b>39,979</b>	<b>7,716</b>

The Group uses derivatives (futures/forwards) held for trading to economically hedge its exposure to foreign exchange risk. Their effects are linked to the effects arising from exchange differences.

## 12 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Staff costs</b>	<b>139,489</b>	<b>141,958</b>	<b>132,372</b>	<b>135,430</b>
Salaries	112,649	113,884	106,897	109,363
Social security contributions	16,676	17,086	16,172	16,429
Other types of staff expenses	6,387	8,032	6,056	6,856
Pension and similar expenses	3,777	2,956	3,247	2,782
<b>General and administrative costs</b>	<b>110,906</b>	<b>121,870</b>	<b>107,409</b>	<b>118,681</b>
Material costs	1,098	1,947	1,037	1,873
Operating lease rentals	1,692	2,120	1,567	2,037
Information Technology expenses	26,082	24,289	25,095	23,211
Postal services and other communication expenses	6,790	11,529	6,486	11,217
Costs of other services	17,428	15,324	16,580	15,047
Maintenance, managing, protection and insurance of fixed assets	11,084	11,963	10,833	11,721
Advertising and marketing	5,970	8,229	5,487	7,910
Consulting and professional services	8,430	10,016	8,015	9,315
Costs of supervision	3,849	3,384	3,849	3,384
Education, training, scholarships and business travel	1,983	2,135	1,960	2,077
Other tax expenses (Note 8.15)	26,500	30,934	26,500	30,889
<b>Total administrative costs</b>	<b>250,395</b>	<b>263,828</b>	<b>239,781</b>	<b>254,111</b>
<b>Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes</b>	<b>14,674</b>	<b>13,561</b>	<b>14,674</b>	<b>13,561</b>

### Remuneration of auditors

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Audit of the annual report	702	775	626	700
Other assurance services	275	271	272	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>969</b>

In addition to the services included in the above table, the certified auditor also provided certain services in connection with the issue of the debt instrument in 2025, in the amount of €165 thousand (2024: €162 thousand). Payment was included in the calculation of the effective interest rate on the instrument issued.

## 13 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,921	10,133	7,946	8,662
Amortisation of intangible assets	6,802	10,366	6,655	10,211
Depreciation of investment property	72	43	106	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,795</b>	<b>20,542</b>	<b>14,707</b>	<b>18,950</b>

## 14 PROVISIONS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Provisions for pending legal issues	(2,503)	2,000	(2,503)	2,000
Provisions for pensions and similar benefits (Note 32)	(899)	(1,004)	(855)	(960)
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities	(707)	(281)	(727)	(394)
Other provisions	2,445	728	2,379	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,664)</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>(1,706)</b>	<b>646</b>

# 15 IMPAIRMENTS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Impairments of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(20,396)	(17,162)	(22,198)	(18,242)
Impairments of non-financial assets	(531)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>(20,927)</b>	<b>(17,162)</b>	<b>(22,198)</b>	<b>(18,242)</b>

## 15.1 (CREATION)/REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENTS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	372	456	372	456
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(20,768)	(17,618)	(22,570)	(18,698)
– debt securities	767	(1,636)	767	(1,636)
– demand deposits at banks	43	23	43	23
– loans and advances to banks	77	479	77	479
– loans to customers	(23,199)	(17,016)	(24,349)	(18,107)
– other financial assets	1,544	532	892	543
<b>Total</b>	<b>(20,396)</b>	<b>(17,162)</b>	<b>(22,198)</b>	<b>(18,242)</b>

Movements and other related disclosures in respect to impairments are disclosed in Chapter 41.

# 16 INCOME TAX ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Income tax on continuing operations	(31,955)	(40,403)	(30,256)	(34,249)
Deferred tax relating to continuing operations	1,901	11,465	2,215	11,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>(30,054)</b>	<b>(28,938)</b>	<b>(28,041)</b>	<b>(22,887)</b>

## 16.1 RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit before tax	295,859	340,366	286,168	332,240
Income tax calculated using the official tax rate	(65,089)	(74,880)	(62,957)	(73,093)
22% from income not subject to tax	4,571	9,711	1,552	6,269
22% from non-deductible expenses	(5,660)	(13,379)	(2,959)	(5,432)
Tax reliefs used and tax loss coverage	34,277	38,274	34,162	38,136
Tax from preceding years	(54)	(129)	(54)	(129)
Other adjustments	1,901	11,465	2,215	11,362
<b>Total income tax</b>	<b>(30,054)</b>	<b>(28,938)</b>	<b>(28,041)</b>	<b>(22,887)</b>

The prescribed income tax rate is 22%. The Act on Reconstruction, Development and the Provision of Financial Resources (ZORZFS) temporarily, i.e. for the calendar years 2024 to 2028, provides that corporate income tax is to be paid at a rate of 22% instead of the 19% rate prescribed by the Corporate Income Tax Act. The difference between the amount of tax at the 22% rate and the 19% rate is revenue to the Development Fund.

The effective income tax rate, taking into account the total tax booked in the income statement, of the Parent Bank for 2025 was 9.78% (2024:6.85%), and the effective income tax rate of the Group for 2025 was 10.14% (2024: 8.50%). The effective tax rate, calculated on the basis of the income tax on continuing operations, for the Parent Bank in 2025 was 10.57% (2024: 10.31%) and for the Group 10.80% (2024: 11.87%).

The effective tax rate calculated in accordance with the Minimum Tax Act for the Slovenian constituent entities within the OTP Group amounts to 18.45% for 2025 (2024: 18.79%) and exceeds the 15% minimum global tax rate; therefore, no top-up tax liability arises under the Minimum Tax Act for OTP Group Slovenia.

The greatest impact on the effective tax rate is the utilization of past tax losses. The Parent Bank also used €146,282 thousand of past tax loss and €8,999 thousand of current tax relief in its 2025 income tax statement.

Most of the Group's not subject to tax income for 2025 relates to the reversal of impairments that were not recognised for tax purposes in the past and tax-exempt dividends received or income similar to dividends.

In accordance with local regulations, the tax authorities may at any time inspect the Bank's books and records covering the five-year period subsequent to the reported tax year and may impose additional tax assessments and penalties. The Group has no open tax audits.

# 17 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net profit for the financial year (€000)	265,805	311,428	258,127	309,353
Weighted average number of ordinary no-par-value shares	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
<b>Basic earnings per share/diluted earnings per share (€)</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>31.14</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>30.94</b>

Basic earnings per share is calculated as the ratio between the net profit reported for the period and the weighted average number of ordinary no-par-value shares.

## Notes to the statement of financial position items

# 18 CASH IN HAND, CASH BALANCES AT THE CENTRAL BANK, AND DEMAND DEPOSITS AT BANKS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash in hand	195,596	214,593	195,596	214,593
Cash balances at the central bank	1,235,274	1,870,041	1,235,274	1,870,041
Gross demand deposits at banks	45,052	99,003	45,052	99,003
Allowance for impairment	(23)	(67)	(23)	(67)
Total - net demand deposits at banks	45,029	98,936	45,029	98,936
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,475,899</b>	<b>2,183,570</b>	<b>1,475,899</b>	<b>2,183,570</b>

Cash in hand, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks of OTP banka decreased by a total of €708 million in 2025. The decrease of cash assets in 2025 was significantly influenced by growth of the debt securities portfolio in the banking book, which increased by €337 million in 2025, and by growth of loans to banks, which increased by €233 million in 2025. Part of the decrease of cash assets at the central bank is the result of the repayment of issued debt securities, which decreased by €114 million.

Slovenian banks are required to maintain an obligatory reserve with the Bank of Slovenia relative to the volume and structure of deposits received. OTP banka fulfils its obligatory reserve requirements. As at 31 December 2025, the obligatory reserve of OTP banka amounted to €119,555 thousand.

### 18.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash in hand, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,475,899	2,183,570	1,475,899	2,183,570
Loans to banks	456,782	143,734	456,782	143,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,932,681</b>	<b>2,327,304</b>	<b>1,932,681</b>	<b>2,327,304</b>

## 19 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka			
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Derivatives</b>		<b>6,112</b>	<b>12,756</b>
- forwards		935	1,502
- options		1,372	1,896
- swaps		3,805	9,358
<b>Debt securities</b>		<b>4,948</b>	<b>508</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,060</b>	<b>13,264</b>

### 19.1 DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka							
Type of risk	Type of derivative	Book value taken to the statement of financial position		31/12/2025	Book value taken to the statement of financial position		31/12/2024
				Off-balance sheet amount			Off-balance sheet amount
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate risk	Interest rate swaps	3,587	3,394	406,167	6,151	5,849	488,375
Interest rate risk	Options	1,372	1,372	69,536	1,896	1,896	85,968
Currency risk	Currency swaps	218	194	124,982	3,207	3,189	137,603
Currency risk	Currency forward	935	880	217,164	1,502	1,452	181,730
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,112</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>817,849</b>	<b>12,756</b>	<b>12,386</b>	<b>893,676</b>

## 20 NON-TRADING FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Equity instruments	16,467	16,233
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,467</b>	<b>16,233</b>

### 20.1 MOVEMENTS IN NON-TRADING FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Equity instruments	Equity instruments
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>16,233</b>	<b>12,351</b>
<b>Increase during the year</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>5,858</b>
Change in fair value	3,175	4,527
Other	803	1,331
<b>Decrease during the year</b>	<b>(3,744)</b>	<b>(1,976)</b>
Change in fair value	(1,083)	(1,211)
Sale	0	(154)
Other	(2,661)	(611)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>16,467</b>	<b>16,233</b>

## 21 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

### 21.1 ANALYSIS BY TYPE AND MARKET SEGMENTS

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Equity instruments</b>	<b>67,690</b>	<b>65,713</b>
Government (Bank Liquidation Fund)	66,460	64,880
Other financial organisations	1,230	833
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>447,177</b>	<b>540,977</b>
Government	406,894	469,122
Banks	37,280	58,826
Other financial organisations	2,007	3,980
Non-financial companies	996	9,049
<b>Total</b>	<b>514,867</b>	<b>606,690</b>

The OTP Group Slovenia chose the option to measure equity financial instruments held for strategic reasons (equity interest due to business cooperation) at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The transformation of the Single Bank Resolution Fund into the Bank Liquidation Fund was carried out in 2024 based on the amendment to the Resolution and Compulsory Winding-Up of Banks Act (ZRPPB-1B). The Bank Liquidation Fund will operate until December 31, 2030, until all processes related to the compulsory liquidation of banks are completed.

Debt securities decreased due to repayments and higher concentration on hold to collect business model for investing in current period which is reflected in increase in debt securities at amortised cost as disclosed in Note 22.1 Debt securities.

## 21.2 MOVEMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka			
2025	Equity instruments	Debt securities	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>65,713</b>	<b>540,977</b>	<b>606,690</b>
Derecognition of fin. assets upon sale or maturity	0	(104,575)	(104,575)
Net revaluation through equity	1,977	11,185	13,162
Net impairment	0	372	372
Net gains/(losses) on sale	0	(1)	(1)
Interest	0	(930)	(930)
Valuation in profit or loss – hedge accounting (Note 23.1)	0	149	149
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>67,690</b>	<b>447,177</b>	<b>514,867</b>

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka			
2024	Equity instruments	Debt securities	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>63,685</b>	<b>773,692</b>	<b>837,377</b>
Acquisition or recognition of new financial assets	39	0	39
Derecognition of fin. assets upon sale or maturity	(102)	(257,636)	(257,738)
Net revaluation through equity	2,036	17,857	19,893
Net impairment	0	456	456
Net gains/(losses) on sale	55	(662)	(607)
Interest	0	5,864	5,864
Valuation in profit or loss – hedge accounting (Note 23.1)	0	1,406	1,406
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>65,713</b>	<b>540,977</b>	<b>606,690</b>

Movements in impairments and gross amounts of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for 2025 and 2024 financial years are presented in Note 41.1.6.

## 22 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Debt securities	4,953,569	4,524,941	4,953,569	4,524,941
Loans to banks	457,162	223,674	457,162	223,674
Loans to customers	7,621,378	6,995,238	7,584,523	6,968,177
Other financial assets	63,912	68,161	63,617	67,968
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,096,021</b>	<b>11,812,014</b>	<b>13,058,871</b>	<b>11,784,760</b>

Movements in impairments and gross amounts for the 2025 and 2024 financial years are presented in Note 41.1.6.

### 22.1 DEBT SECURITIES

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Short term debt securities	0	38,383
Long term debt securities	4,956,294	4,490,050
<b>Total - gross amount</b>	<b>4,956,294</b>	<b>4,528,433</b>
<b>Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(2,725)</b>	<b>(3,492)</b>
<b>Total - net amount</b>	<b>4,953,569</b>	<b>4,524,941</b>

The increase in debt securities is detailed in Note 21 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

### 22.2 LOANS TO BANKS

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Short term loans	456,811	143,740
Long term loans	380	80,040
<b>Total - gross amount</b>	<b>457,191</b>	<b>223,780</b>
<b>Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(106)</b>
<b>Total - net amount</b>	<b>457,162</b>	<b>223,674</b>

Loans to banks of OTP banka increased by a total of €233 million in 2025. The increase of loans to banks in 2025 was significantly influenced by increase of loans to OTP Bank Nyrt. in the amount of €201 million, as disclosed in Note 38.4.

## 22.3 LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Short term loans	960,041	839,205	804,576	706,764
Long term loans	6,810,920	6,313,317	6,922,060	6,409,955
Claims under guarantees	424	479	424	479
<b>Total - gross amount</b>	<b>7,771,385</b>	<b>7,153,001</b>	<b>7,727,060</b>	<b>7,117,198</b>
<b>Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(150,007)</b>	<b>(157,763)</b>	<b>(142,537)</b>	<b>(149,021)</b>
<b>Total - net amount</b>	<b>7,621,378</b>	<b>6,995,238</b>	<b>7,584,523</b>	<b>6,968,177</b>

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Loans	6,888,807	6,104,681	7,262,134	6,671,591
Overdrafts	312,517	280,357	312,517	280,357
Payment card business	112,801	117,815	112,801	117,815
Factoring	118,945	99,171	32,637	38,695
Finance leases	331,344	542,237	0	0
Financial guarantees	424	479	424	479
Subordinated loans	0	0	0	0
Deposits	6,547	8,261	6,547	8,261
<b>Total - gross amount</b>	<b>7,771,385</b>	<b>7,153,001</b>	<b>7,727,060</b>	<b>7,117,198</b>
<b>Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(150,007)</b>	<b>(157,763)</b>	<b>(142,537)</b>	<b>(149,021)</b>
<b>Total - net amount</b>	<b>7,621,378</b>	<b>6,995,238</b>	<b>7,584,523</b>	<b>6,968,177</b>

## 22.4 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Claims for fees and commissions	2,112	1,979	2,034	1,910
Accounts receivables	521	454	297	318
Other financial assets	61,480	66,097	61,472	66,094
- of which claims accounted for	9,633	11,111	9,633	11,111
- of which other	51,847	54,986	51,839	54,983
<b>Total - gross amount</b>	<b>64,113</b>	<b>68,530</b>	<b>63,803</b>	<b>68,322</b>
<b>Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(201)</b>	<b>(369)</b>	<b>(186)</b>	<b>(354)</b>
<b>Total - net amount</b>	<b>63,912</b>	<b>68,161</b>	<b>63,617</b>	<b>67,968</b>

## 23 DERIVATIVES - HEDGE ACCOUNTING

### 23.1 FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS IN HEDGE ACCOUNTING RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka	1/1 - 31/12/2025	1/1 - 31/12/2024
<b>Fair value hedge</b>		
Net effects from hedging instrument – interest rate swaps for micro hedge	(5,119)	2,069
Net effects from hedging instrument – interest rate swaps for macro (portfolio) hedge	(5,532)	9,185
Net effects from hedged bonds measured at fair value through OCI – micro hedge	149	1,406
Net effects from hedged bonds measured at amortised cost – micro hedge	(1,270)	486
Net effects from the hedged bonds issued – micro hedge	6,240	(3,961)
Net effects from the hedged deposits from customers – macro (portfolio) hedge	6,846	(9,327)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>(142)</b>

## 23.2 DERIVATIVES – HEDGE ACCOUNTING

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka							
Type of risk	Type of derivative	Book value taken to the statement of financial position		31/12/2025	Book value taken to the statement of financial position		31/12/2024
				Off-balance sheet amount			Off-balance sheet amount
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
Fair value risk	Interest rate swaps	24,792	843	1,930,620	39,793	600	1,685,620
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,792</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1,930,620</b>	<b>39,793</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,685,620</b>

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka								
	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Accumulated amount of FV adjustments on the hedged item		Carrying amount of the hedged item		Accumulated amount of FV adjustments on the hedged item	
			31/12/2025				31/12/2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<b>Micro fair value hedge</b>								
Fixed rate bonds measured at FVOCI	86,933	0	149	0	85,713	0	1,406	0
Fixed rate bonds measured at amortised cost	91,759	0	(1,270)	0	21,848	0	486	0
Fixed rate issued bonds	0	795,267	0	6,240	0	909,714	0	(3,961)
<b>Total – micro fair value hedge</b>	<b>178,692</b>	<b>795,267</b>	<b>(1,121)</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>107,561</b>	<b>909,714</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>(3,961)</b>
<b>Macro fair value hedge</b>								
Fixed rate demand deposits from customers	0	1,016,850	0	6,846	0	743,800	0	(9,327)
<b>Total – macro fair value hedge</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,016,850</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,846</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>743,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(9,327)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,692</b>	<b>1,812,117</b>	<b>(1,121)</b>	<b>13,086</b>	<b>107,561</b>	<b>1,653,514</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>(13,288)</b>

Further disclosure on derivatives for hedging purposes is provided in Note 41.3.2.

## 24 EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Equity investments in other Group companies</b>				
- equity investments in Group's subsidiary financial organisations	0	0	20,454	20,454
- equity investments in Group's subsidiary non-financial organisations	0	0	21,220	21,220
- equity investments in Group's associated financial organisations	13,658	13,820	10,858	10,858
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,658</b>	<b>13,820</b>	<b>52,532</b>	<b>52,532</b>

OTP banka and OTP Fund Management are acquiring the Slovenian investment fund management company, Primorski skladi d.o.o., based in Koper. The transaction is expected to close in the second quarter of 2026, subject to approval by the relevant financial and competition authorities. After the closing, the company will become an associated company of OTP Group Slovenia.

Balance of investments in associated financial organisations at OTP Group Slovenia level changed due to equity method.

### 24.1 INFORMATION ABOUT COMPANIES IN WHICH THE BANK HOLDS AT LEAST A 20-PERCENT EQUITY STAKE

Company name	Activity	Total equity	Net profit	Equity attributable to OTP banka	Acquisition cost	OTP banka's interest (in %)	OTP banka's voting rights (in %)	31/12/2025
								Investment value
<b>Subsidiary companies</b>								
OTP faktoring d.o.o.*	Factoring	20,079	571	20,079	21,220	100	100	21,220
SKB Leasing Group	Leasing	28,012	6,973	28,012	20,454	100	100	20,454
<b>Associated company</b>								
Bankart d.o.o.	Processing of payment instruments	26,639	3,134	11,471	10,858	43.06	43.06	10,858
<b>Total</b>		<b>74,730</b>	<b>10,678</b>	<b>59,562</b>	<b>52,532</b>			<b>52,532</b>

\* The subsidiary ALEJA finance d.o.o. was renamed OTP faktoring d.o.o. on 3 January 2025.

								31/12/2025
Company name	Activity	Total equity	Net profit	Equity attributable to OTP banka	Acquisition cost	OTP banka's interest (in %)	OTP banka's voting rights (in %)	Investment value
<b>SKB Leasing Group</b>								
<b>Subsidiary companies</b>								
SKB Leasing d.o.o.	Leasing	25,764	4,920	25,764	20,454	100	100	20,454
SKB Leasing Select d.o.o.	Leasing	9,693	2,053	9,693	7,445	100	100	7,445
<b>Total</b>		<b>35,457</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>35,457</b>	<b>27,899</b>			<b>27,899</b>

								31/12/2024
Company name	Activity	Total equity	Net profit	Equity attributable to OTP banka	Acquisition cost	OTP banka's interest (in %)	OTP banka's voting rights (in %)	Investment value
<b>Subsidiary companies</b>								
ALEJA finance d.o.o.	Factoring	19,485	469	19,485	21,220	100	100	21,220
SKB Leasing Group	Leasing	21,049	62	21,049	20,454	100	100	20,454
<b>Associated company</b>								
Bankart d.o.o.	Processing of payment instruments	27,804	5,442	11,972	10,858	43.06	43.06	10,858
<b>Total</b>		<b>68,338</b>	<b>5,973</b>	<b>52,506</b>	<b>52,532</b>			<b>52,532</b>

								31/12/2024
Company name	Activity	Total equity	Net profit	Equity attributable to OTP banka	Acquisition cost	OTP banka's interest (in %)	OTP banka's voting rights (in %)	Investment value
<b>SKB Leasing Group</b>								
<b>Subsidiary companies</b>								
SKB Leasing d.o.o.	Leasing	20,854	42	20,854	20,454	100	100	20,454
SKB Leasing Select d.o.o.	Leasing	7,640	20	7,640	7,445	100	100	7,445
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,494</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>28,494</b>	<b>27,899</b>			<b>27,899</b>

## 25 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Property, plant and equipment	90,216	93,073	80,035	80,623
Investment property	3,624	3,804	4,835	4,941
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,840</b>	<b>96,877</b>	<b>84,870</b>	<b>85,564</b>

### 25.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

OTP Group Slovenia						
2025	Land and buildings	Computer equipment	Other equipment	Operating lease	PPE in progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>140,601</b>	<b>19,909</b>	<b>41,961</b>	<b>12,279</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>215,461</b>
Transfers between types of assets	(2,263)	1,670	4,723	0	(7,977)	(3,847)
Additions	15	20	14	31,002	7,735	38,786
Right-to-use additions (IFRS 16)	2,764	0	167	0	0	2,931
Disposals	(1,954)	(1,585)	(2,518)	(33,145)	0	(39,202)
Right-to-use disposals (IFRS 16)	(2,177)	0	(1,016)	0	0	(3,193)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>136,986</b>	<b>20,014</b>	<b>43,331</b>	<b>10,136</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>210,936</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(75,916)</b>	<b>(14,606)</b>	<b>(30,423)</b>	<b>(1,443)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(122,388)</b>
Transfers between types of assets	2,260	90	(90)	0	0	2,260
Depreciation	(1,835)	(2,253)	(2,199)	(1,751)	0	(8,038)
Right-to-use depreciation (IFRS 16)	(1,360)	(2)	(521)	0	0	(1,883)
Disposals	1,903	1,576	2,362	1,602	0	7,443
Right-to-use disposals (IFRS 16)	839	0	996	0	0	1,835
Other changes	51	0	0	0	0	51
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(74,058)</b>	<b>(15,195)</b>	<b>(29,875)</b>	<b>(1,592)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(120,720)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>64,685</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>11,538</b>	<b>10,836</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>93,073</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>62,928</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>13,456</b>	<b>8,544</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>90,216</b>

OTP Group Slovenia						
2024	Land and buildings	Computer equipment	Other equipment	Operating lease	PPE in progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>146,784</b>	<b>25,282</b>	<b>34,012</b>	<b>11,437</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>218,316</b>
Change in group	906	(5,011)	5,046	0	0	941
Transfers between types of assets	(5,092)	1,371	5,405	0	(5,924)	(4,240)
Additions	0	45	3	23,266	5,834	29,148
Right-to-use additions (IFRS 16)	(32)	0	265	0	0	233
Disposals	(828)	(1,778)	(2,546)	(22,424)	0	(27,576)
Right-to-use disposals (IFRS 16)	(1,137)	0	(224)	0	0	(1,361)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>140,601</b>	<b>19,909</b>	<b>41,961</b>	<b>12,279</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>215,461</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(77,620)</b>	<b>(16,844)</b>	<b>(25,878)</b>	<b>(1,236)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(121,578)</b>
Change in group	(695)	3,140	(3,146)	0	0	(701)
Transfers between types of assets	3,696	(12)	(1,327)	0	0	2,357
Additions	(42)	2	(74)	0	0	(114)
Right-to-use additions (IFRS 16)	(354)	0	(2)	0	0	(356)
Depreciation	(1,920)	(2,657)	(2,126)	(1,280)	0	(7,983)
Right-to-use depreciation (IFRS 16)	(1,615)	0	(535)	0	0	(2,150)
Disposals	477	1,765	2,401	1,073	0	5,716
Right-to-use disposals (IFRS 16)	1,869	0	264	0	0	2,133
Revaluation	239	0	0	0	0	239
Other changes	49	0	0	0	0	49
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(75,916)</b>	<b>(14,606)</b>	<b>(30,423)</b>	<b>(1,443)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(122,388)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>45,489</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>57,450</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>64,685</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>11,538</b>	<b>10,836</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>93,073</b>

<b>OTP banka</b>					
<b>2025</b>	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Computer equipment</b>	<b>Other equipment</b>	<b>PPE in progress</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>137,460</b>	<b>19,632</b>	<b>41,244</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>199,047</b>
Transfers between types of assets	(2,371)	1,670	4,723	(7,977)	(3,955)
Additions	0	0	0	7,735	7,735
Right-to-use additions (IFRS 16)	1,809	0	125	0	1,934
Disposals	(1,951)	(1,551)	(2,489)	0	(5,991)
Right-to-use disposals (IFRS 16)	(1,269)	0	(989)	0	(2,258)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>133,678</b>	<b>19,751</b>	<b>42,614</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>196,512</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(74,029)</b>	<b>(14,445)</b>	<b>(29,950)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(118,424)</b>
Transfers between types of assets	2,294	90	(90)	0	2,294
Depreciation	(1,823)	(2,218)	(2,193)	0	(6,234)
Right-to-use depreciation (IFRS 16)	(1,300)	0	(412)	0	(1,712)
Disposals	1,901	1,547	2,334	0	5,782
Right-to-use disposals (IFRS 16)	847	0	970	0	1,817
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(72,110)</b>	<b>(15,026)</b>	<b>(29,341)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(116,477)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>63,431</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>11,294</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>80,623</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>61,568</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>13,273</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>80,035</b>

<b>OTP banka</b>					
<b>2024</b>	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Computer equipment</b>	<b>Other equipment</b>	<b>PPE in progress</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>143,566</b>	<b>25,018</b>	<b>33,353</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>202,738</b>
Change in group	0	(5,005)	5,005	0	0
Transfers between types of assets	(5,092)	1,372	5,405	(5,924)	(4,239)
Additions	0	0	0	5,834	5,834
Right-to-use additions (IFRS 16)	951	0	194	0	1,145
Disposals	(828)	(1,753)	(2,544)	0	(5,125)
Right-to-use disposals (IFRS 16)	(1,137)	0	(169)	0	(1,306)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>137,460</b>	<b>19,632</b>	<b>41,244</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>199,047</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(75,693)</b>	<b>(16,703)</b>	<b>(25,454)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(117,850)</b>
Change in group	0	3,140	(3,140)	0	0
Transfers between types of assets	3,696	(12)	(1,327)	0	2,357
Additions	(42)	2	(75)	0	(115)
Right-to-use additions (IFRS 16)	(354)	0	(2)	0	(356)
Depreciation	(1,910)	(2,614)	(2,095)	0	(6,619)
Right-to-use depreciation (IFRS 16)	(1,579)	0	(465)	0	(2,044)
Disposals	477	1,742	2,399	0	4,618
Right-to-use disposals (IFRS 16)	1,137	0	209	0	1,346
Revaluation	239	0	0	0	239
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(74,029)</b>	<b>(14,445)</b>	<b>(29,950)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(118,424)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>67,872</b>	<b>8,316</b>	<b>7,899</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>84,888</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>63,431</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>11,294</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>80,623</b>

As at 31 December 2025, the cost of the Bank's fully amortised property, plant and equipment still in use amounted to €43,406 thousand (€28,962 thousand as at 31 December 2024). The cost of the Group's fully amortised property, plant and equipment still in use amounted to €43,907 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (€29,486 thousand as at 31 December 2024).

The Banks's liabilities to suppliers of property, plant and equipment amounted to €339 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (€304 thousand as at 31 December 2024). The Group's liabilities to suppliers of property, plant and equipment amounted to €339 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (€304 thousand as at 31 December 2024).

No items of property, plant and equipment were pledged by the Group as at 31 December 2025.

Assets leased by the Group (and recognised in accordance with IFRS 16) are detailed in Note 34.

## 25.2 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	OTP Group Slovenia 31/12/2025	OTP banka 31/12/2025
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>8,087</b>
Transfers between types of assets	(108)	0
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>8,087</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(1,577)</b>	<b>(3,146)</b>
Transfers between types of assets	34	0
Depreciation	(106)	(106)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(1,649)</b>	<b>(3,252)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>4,941</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>4,835</b>

	OTP Group Slovenia 31/12/2024	OTP banka 31/12/2024
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>5,484</b>
Change in group	96	0
Transfers between types of assets	(147)	(147)
Additions	2,750	2,750
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>8,087</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(1,599)</b>	<b>(3,208)</b>
Change in group	(40)	0
Transfers between types of assets	139	139
Depreciation	(77)	(77)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(1,577)</b>	<b>(3,146)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>2,276</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>4,941</b>

The aggregate Group's annual rental income from investment property amounted to €226 thousand in 2025 (€86 thousand in 2024).

Direct operating expenses incurred by the Group in respect of investment property amounted to €2 thousand in 2025 (€0 in 2024).

Investment properties are recognised in financial statements in accordance with the cost model. The fair value of investment property was assessed in 2025 by a certified appraiser, so the fair value of investment property as at 31 December 2025 approximates the carrying amount.

Items of investment property are not subject to any restrictions of sale.

## 26 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

OTP Group Slovenia					
2025	Computer software	Intangible assets in progress	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
As at 1/1	69,993	9,684	1,809	4,074	85,560
Transfers between types of assets	8,689	(8,836)	0	0	(147)
Additions	151	9,009	0	0	9,160
Disposals and write-offs	(272)	(9,017)	0	0	(9,289)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>78,561</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>85,284</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>					
As at 1/1	(40,080)	0	(1,809)	0	(41,889)
Additions	(73)	0	0	0	(73)
Amortisation	(6,802)	0	0	0	(6,802)
Disposals and write-offs	226	0	0	0	226
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(46,729)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,809)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(48,538)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>29,913</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>43,671</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>31,832</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>36,746</b>

OTP Group Slovenia					
2024	Computer software	Intangible assets in progress	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
As at 1/1	87,884	11,350	1,809	4,074	105,117
Change in group	20	(20)	0	0	0
Transfers between types of assets	10,931	(10,931)	0	0	0
Additions	126	9,285	0	0	9,411
Disposals and write-offs	(28,968)	0	0	0	(28,968)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>69,993</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>85,560</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>					
As at 1/1	(58,691)	0	(1,792)	0	(60,483)
Amortisation	(10,349)	0	(17)	0	(10,366)
Disposals and write-offs	28,960	0	0	0	28,960
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(40,080)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,809)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(41,889)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>29,193</b>	<b>11,350</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>44,634</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>29,913</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>43,671</b>

OTP banka				
2025	Computer software	Intangible assets in progress	Other intangible assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>67,890</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>79,330</b>
Transfers between types of assets	8,689	(8,689)	0	0
Additions	0	8,852	0	8,852
Disposals and write-offs	(272)	(9,017)	0	(9,289)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>76,307</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>78,893</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>				
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(38,583)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,809)</b>	<b>(40,392)</b>
Additions	(73)	0	0	(73)
Amortisation	(6,655)	0	0	(6,655)
Disposals and write-offs	226	0	0	226
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(45,085)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,809)</b>	<b>(46,894)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>29,307</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,938</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>31,222</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,999</b>

OTP banka				
2024	Computer software	Intangible assets in progress	Other intangible assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>85,764</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>98,890</b>
Transfers between types of assets	10,931	(10,931)	0	0
Additions	0	9,246	0	9,246
Disposals and write-offs	(28,805)	0	0	(28,805)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>67,890</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>79,330</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>				
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(57,194)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,792)</b>	<b>(58,986)</b>
Amortisation	(10,193)	0	(18)	(10,211)
Disposals and write-offs	28,804	0	0	28,804
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(38,583)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,809)</b>	<b>(40,392)</b>
<b>Book value at 1/1</b>	<b>28,570</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39,904</b>
<b>Book value at 31/12</b>	<b>29,307</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,938</b>

Due to the discontinuation of further development an intangible asset in the amount of €9,092 thousand was written off in 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the cost of the Bank's fully amortised intangible assets still in use amounted to €25,709 thousand (€13,230 thousand as at 31 December 2024). The cost of the Group's fully amortised intangible assets still in use amounted to €27,001 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (€14,405 thousand as at 31 December 2024).

The Bank's liabilities to suppliers of intangible assets amounted to €450 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (€105 thousand as at 31 December 2024). The Group's liabilities to suppliers of intangible assets amounted to €450 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (€105 thousand as at 31 December 2024).

The Group may freely dispose of its intangible assets and none of these assets are pledged as collateral.

Goodwill includes goodwill resulting from the acquisition of ALEJA finance in 2021 (€2,784 thousand) and goodwill resulting from merger with SKB (SKB Leasing in SKB Group: €1,290 thousand). The Group internally tested the need for impairment of goodwill and determined that no impairment was necessary.

In 2025 and 2024, the Parent Bank did not capitalise development costs.

## 27 INCOME TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### 27.1 GROSS DEFERRED TAXES

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Deferred gross tax assets</b>	<b>83,914</b>	<b>85,580</b>	<b>81,915</b>	<b>83,267</b>
- relating to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,773	7,612	4,773	7,612
- relating to financial assets at amortised cost	600	768	600	768
- relating to tax loss	75,043	72,827	75,043	72,827
- relating to fixed assets	249	236	94	94
- relating to other provisions for employees	358	452	338	429
- relating to provisions for restructuring costs	1,067	1,537	1,067	1,537
- relating to other items	1,824	2,148	0	0
<b>Deferred gross tax liabilities</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>4,429</b>
- relating to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,587	2,894	2,587	2,894
- relating to financial assets at amortised costs	858	1,217	858	1,217
- relating to fixed assets	312	318	312	318
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>80,157</b>	<b>81,151</b>	<b>78,158</b>	<b>78,838</b>

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Included in profit or loss</b>				
- relating to impairments of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(82)	(100)	(82)	(100)
- relating to impairments of financial assets at amortised cost	(170)	97	(170)	123
- relating to tax loss	2,216	9,205	2,216	9,205
- relating to impairments of fixed assets	0	0	0	0
- relating to business combination	812	2,701	812	2,701
- relating to other provisions for employees	(93)	(231)	(91)	(230)
- temporary differences arising from impairments of receivables	(325)	106	0	0
- relating to depreciation	13	(64)	0	(88)
- relating to provisions for restructuring costs	(470)	(171)	(470)	(171)
- relating to other items	0	(78)	0	(78)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>11,465</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>11,362</b>
<b>Included in other comprehensive income</b>				
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>6,283</b>	<b>10,633</b>	<b>6,277</b>	<b>10,628</b>
- relating to provisions for retirement benefits	0	25	0	24
- relating to revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,895)	(4,375)	(2,895)	(4,375)
- change in group	0	0	0	0
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>6,283</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>6,277</b>

For a portion of its uncovered tax loss totalling €341,107 thousand, the Parent Bank recorded deferred tax assets in the amount of €75,043 thousand. Residual tax loss for which the Parent Bank has not made deferred tax assets amounts to €707,070 thousand. With the legislative change in 2024, a time limit has been introduced for covering past tax losses in the next five tax periods following their occurrence, and no longer indefinitely. Tax losses incurred in periods beginning before January 1, 2025, can be claimed in the first five tax periods after the amended law comes into effect, that is, up to and including the tax period starting on January 1, 2029, or later in 2029.

## 28 OTHER ASSETS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Inventory	731	389	200	389
- assets received in settlement of claims	658	316	127	316
- other inventory	73	73	73	73
Claims arising from advance payments	4,267	5,035	166	77
Prepayments and accrued income	11,290	11,672	11,136	11,502
Other claims	298	220	87	105
<b>Total - gross amount</b>	<b>16,586</b>	<b>17,316</b>	<b>11,589</b>	<b>12,073</b>
<b>Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(531)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total - net amount</b>	<b>16,055</b>	<b>17,316</b>	<b>11,589</b>	<b>12,073</b>

## 29 PLEDGED ASSETS

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Obligatory reserve (Note 18)	119,555	114,361
Financial assets of the Bank pledged for Bank's liabilities	8,036	5,605
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt securities	84,378	51,213
Financial assets at amortised cost	6,841	8,595
– loans to banks	45	87
– loans to customers	0	141
– other financial assets	6,796	8,367
<b>Total pledged assets</b>	<b>218,810</b>	<b>179,774</b>

Assets are pledged as collateral for claims by counterparties arising from derivatives, to provide liquid assets for the Bank Liquidation Fund (pursuant to the Resolution and Compulsory Winding-Up of Banks Act - ZRPPB-1B), to ensure obligatory reserves on the cash account with the Bank of Slovenia and for collateral paid to clearing systems (SEPA DD).

## 30 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>12,386</b>
– forwards	880	1,452
– options	1,372	1,896
– swaps	3,588	9,038
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>12,386</b>

## 31 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Deposits	12,311,368	11,708,053	12,314,971	11,712,900
Loans	160,614	209,291	160,614	209,293
Debt securities issued	795,267	909,714	795,267	909,714
Other financial liabilities	85,727	85,793	76,095	78,906
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,352,976</b>	<b>12,912,851</b>	<b>13,346,947</b>	<b>12,910,813</b>

### 31.1 DEPOSITS BY TYPE OF CUSTOMERS AND MATURITY

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Deposits from banks</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>13,596</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>13,596</b>
– demand deposits	6,982	10,166	6,982	10,166
– non-current deposits	3,100	3,430	3,100	3,430
<b>Deposits from customers</b>	<b>12,301,286</b>	<b>11,694,457</b>	<b>12,304,889</b>	<b>11,699,304</b>
– demand deposits	11,550,492	11,056,917	11,554,095	11,061,764
– current deposits	255,029	244,430	255,029	244,430
– non-current deposits	495,765	393,110	495,765	393,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,311,368</b>	<b>11,708,053</b>	<b>12,314,971</b>	<b>11,712,900</b>

### 31.2 LOANS FROM BANKS BY MATURITY AND SUBORDINATION

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Non-current loans from banks</b>	<b>160,614</b>	<b>209,291</b>	<b>160,614</b>	<b>209,293</b>
– subordinated debt	80,023	80,026	80,023	80,026
– non-subordinated debt	80,591	129,265	80,591	129,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,614</b>	<b>209,291</b>	<b>160,614</b>	<b>209,293</b>

In 2022, former SKB banka received subordinated loan in the amount of €80 million (due in 2029) that is MREL eligible and qualifies as a Tier 2 Instrument.

### 31.3 DEPOSITS BY MARKET SEGMENTS

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Deposits</b>	<b>12,311,368</b>	<b>11,708,053</b>	<b>12,314,971</b>	<b>11,712,900</b>
- from banks	10,082	13,596	10,082	13,596
- from non-financial companies	2,705,451	2,591,097	2,705,839	2,591,740
- from the government	61,811	50,399	61,811	50,399
- from other financial organisations	196,010	317,302	199,225	321,506
- from households	9,189,803	8,600,155	9,189,803	8,600,155
- from non-profit institutions serving households	148,211	135,504	148,211	135,504

### 31.4 DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka				31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Issue Date	Maturity	Interest Rate	Carrying amount	Nominal value	Carrying amount	Nominal value
<b>Senior non-preferred bonds</b>				<b>178,225</b>	<b>175,700</b>	<b>179,941</b>	<b>175,700</b>
KBM12	25 May 2021	25 May 2027	1.625% p.a.	178,225	175,700	179,941	175,700
<b>Senior preferred bonds</b>				<b>617,042</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>729,773</b>	<b>700,000</b>
NOVAKR 7 3/8 06/29/26	29 June 2023	29 June 2026	7.375% p.a.	0	0	416,255	400,000
NOVAKR 4 3/4 04/03/28	3 April 2024	3 April 2028	4.750% p.a.	312,294	300,000	313,518	300,000
NOVAKR 3 1/2 05/20/28	20 May 2025	20 May 2028	3.500% p.a.	304,748	300,000	0	0
<b>Total non-subordinated bonds</b>				<b>795,267</b>	<b>775,700</b>	<b>909,714</b>	<b>875,700</b>

On 29 June 2023, OTP banka issued senior preferred bonds NOVAKR 7 3/8 06/29/26 in the total nominal amount of €400 million, which were early repaid on 29 June 2025.

KBM12 bonds have no rating and are not listed on the stock exchange.

NOVAKR 4 3/4 04/03/28 and NOVAKR 3 1/2 05/20/28 bonds are rated Baa2 by Moody's. The bonds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

As of 31 December 2025, there are no Tier 2 subordinated bonds issued. All issued bonds are callable by OTP banka d.d. and eligible for MREL purposes (Note 41.8).

## 31.5 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Liabilities to suppliers	12,174	13,222	3,513	7,103
Liabilities for cross-border payments	4,842	8,530	4,842	8,530
Claims accounted for	641	463	641	463
Other financial liabilities	45,620	41,308	45,421	41,247
Long-term lease liabilities (Note 34.1.1)	6,605	6,910	6,386	6,704
Accrued expenses	15,845	15,360	15,291	14,859
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,727</b>	<b>85,793</b>	<b>76,095</b>	<b>78,906</b>

## 32 PROVISIONS

OTP Group Slovenia							
2025	Provisions for restructuring costs	Provisions for pending legal issues	Provisions for pensions and similar benefits	Provisions for off-balance-sheet liabilities	Other provisions	Total	
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>13,975</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>11,286</b>	<b>9,286</b>	<b>14,467</b>	<b>56,095</b>	
Net creation/(reversal) of provisions through profit or loss	0	2,503	899	707	(2,445)	1,664	
– provisions made during the year	0	2,636	905	56,720	0	60,261	
– provisions (reversed) during the year	0	(133)	(6)	(56,013)	(2,445)	(58,597)	
Net creation of provisions through other comprehensive income	0	0	231	0	0	231	
Provisions used during the year	(4,085)	(1,286)	(936)	0	(292)	(6,599)	
Other	(191)	0	(955)	0	(1,254)	(2,400)	
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>9,699</b>	<b>8,298</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>9,993</b>	<b>10,476</b>	<b>48,991</b>	

OTP Group Slovenia							
2024	Provisions for restructuring costs	Provisions for pending legal issues	Provisions for pensions and similar benefits	Provisions for off-balance-sheet liabilities	Other provisions	Total	
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>9,326</b>	<b>8,814</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>14,896</b>	<b>57,583</b>	
Net creation/(reversal) of provisions through profit or loss	0	(2,000)	1,004	281	(728)	(1,443)	
– provisions made during the year	0	0	2,079	58,525	10	60,614	
– provisions (reversed) during the year	0	(2,000)	(1,075)	(58,244)	(738)	(62,057)	
Net creation of provisions through other comprehensive income	0	0	1,982	0	0	1,982	
Provisions used during the year	(1,136)	(245)	(931)	0	(317)	(2,629)	
Other	(417)	0	417	(14)	616	602	
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>13,975</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>11,286</b>	<b>9,286</b>	<b>14,467</b>	<b>56,095</b>	

OTP banka							
2025	Provisions for restructuring costs	Provisions for pending legal issues	Provisions for pensions and similar benefits	Provisions for off-balance-sheet liabilities	Other provisions	Total	
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>13,975</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>10,873</b>	<b>9,413</b>	<b>14,324</b>	<b>55,666</b>	
Net creation/(reversal) of provisions through profit or loss	0	2,503	855	727	(2,379)	1,706	
– provisions made during the year	0	2,636	860	56,972	0	60,468	
– provisions (reversed) during the year	0	(133)	(5)	(56,245)	(2,379)	(58,762)	
Net creation of provisions through other comprehensive income	0	0	225	0	0	225	
Provisions used during the year	(4,085)	(1,286)	(918)	0	(292)	(6,581)	
Other	(191)	0	(955)	0	(1,254)	(2,400)	
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>9,699</b>	<b>8,298</b>	<b>10,080</b>	<b>10,140</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>48,616</b>	

OTP banka							
2024	Provisions for restructuring costs	Provisions for pending legal issues	Provisions for pensions and similar benefits	Provisions for off-balance-sheet liabilities	Other provisions	Total	
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>9,326</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>14,018</b>	<b>56,391</b>	
Net creation/(reversal) of provisions through profit or loss	0	(2,000)	960	394	0	(646)	
– provisions made during the year	0	0	2,035	58,665	0	60,700	
– provisions (reversed) during the year	0	(2,000)	(1,075)	(58,271)	0	(61,346)	
Net creation of provisions through other comprehensive income	0	0	1,910	0	0	1,910	
Provisions used during the year	(1,136)	(245)	(914)	0	(310)	(2,605)	
Other	(417)	0	417	0	616	616	
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>13,975</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>10,873</b>	<b>9,413</b>	<b>14,324</b>	<b>55,666</b>	

The Group recognises provisions for pensions and similar liabilities that reflect the present value of liabilities for severance benefits and loyalty bonuses. When calculating the present value, a discount interest rate is used that is equal to the market rate of return on 10-year euro area corporate bonds; in 2025, 10-year corporate bond rate of return was 3.72% (in 2024: 3.64%). The Group recognises provisions for each employee by taking into account severance benefits at retirement provided for by the employment contract, as well as the costs of expected loyalty bonuses for the total years of service at the company until retirement. Among other factors, the Group also considers its employee turnover rate in the range of 0.0% to 6% (in 2024: 0.0% to 6%) and the projected salary increase of 1.5% (in 2024: 1.48%). The calculation of these liabilities is carried out by a certified actuary. Establishment and reversal of provisions for employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss, except for actuarial gains or losses related to severance benefits that are recognised in comprehensive income.

## 33 OTHER LIABILITIES

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Liabilities arising from advance payments received	1,239	1,297	1	2
Liabilities arising from gross salaries of employees	7,928	8,008	7,820	7,902
Accruals and deferred income	30,418	26,193	30,071	25,861
Other (liabilities in respect of taxes and contributions)	29,005	32,834	28,437	32,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,590</b>	<b>68,332</b>	<b>66,329</b>	<b>66,186</b>

## 34 LEASES

### 34.1 GROUP AS A LESSEE

#### 34.1.1 IMPACT ON THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Assets</b>				
Right-of-use assets				
– Business premises	5,479	5,362	5,391	5,304
– Motor vehicles	673	998	548	854
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Long-term lease liabilities	6,605	6,910	6,386	6,704

In the statement of financial position, the right-of-use assets are included in the item "Property, plant and equipment" and lease liabilities are included in the item "Other financial liabilities".

### 34.1.2 IMPACT ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	1/1 - 31/12/2025	1/1 - 31/12/2024	1/1 - 31/12/2025	1/1 - 31/12/2024
<b>Depreciation of right-of-use assets</b>				
- Business premises	1,326	1,581	1,300	1,579
- Computer equipment	0	0	0	0
- Motor vehicles	513	535	413	465
<b>Interest expenses</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in administrative expenses)</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,522</b>
<b>Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>256</b>

### 34.1.3 IMPACT ON THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	1/1 - 31/12/2025	1/1 - 31/12/2024	1/1 - 31/12/2025	1/1 - 31/12/2024
Principal repayments	2,135	2,496	2,009	2,424
Interest payments	211	143	200	137

### 34.1.4 ANALYSIS OF LIABILITIES FROM LEASE AGREEMENTS BY MATURITY

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Lease liabilities:</b>				
- up to 1 year	1,756	2,033	1,666	1,953
- over 1 year to 5 years	4,849	4,877	4,720	4,751
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>6,386</b>	<b>6,704</b>

## 34.2 GROUP AS A LESSOR

### 34.2.1 FINANCE LEASE

Maturity of finance lease receivables (undiscounted leases with maturity after the reporting date)	OTP Group Slovenia	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- up to 1 year	235,205	224,031
- over 1 year to 2 years	152,642	144,615
- over 2 years to 3 years	113,722	105,604
- over 3 years to 4 years	74,430	70,086
- over 4 years to 5 years	44,624	40,428
- over 5 years	38,055	33,705
<b>Total undiscounted lease receivables</b>	<b>658,678</b>	<b>618,469</b>
- Unearned future finance income on finance leases	74,889	76,232
<b>Net investment in finance leases</b>	<b>583,789</b>	<b>542,237</b>

The financial leasing portfolio grew in 2025, primarily in the vehicle financing segment.

Assets provided under financial leasing are secured by retaining ownership rights over the financed item. There are no financial leasing contracts with variable rents in the portfolio.

### 34.2.2 OPERATING LEASE

Maturity of operating lease receivables (undiscounted leases with maturity after the reporting date)	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- up to 1 year	650	626	351	376
- over 1 year to 2 years	593	362	295	255
- over 2 years to 3 years	477	314	178	238
- over 3 years to 4 years	464	314	166	238
- over 4 years to 5 years	464	307	166	231
- over 5 years	463	297	165	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,560</b>

At the Group level, the entire portion of lease contracts relates to operating leases of real estate.

## 35 EQUITY

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Ordinary shares</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>
- subscribed by non-residents	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000

In 2025 and 2024, the Group did not purchase or sell treasury shares. As at 31 December 2025, no treasury shares were held by the Parent Bank, and no shares of the Parent Bank were held by any of the Group companies.

The share premium comprises mainly payments exceeding the nominal amounts of paid-in shares (paid-in surplus), while the remainder in the amount of €28,340 thousand arises from the former general revaluation adjustment of capital.

### 35.1 ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Accumulated other comprehensive income relating to actuarial losses on defined benefit pension plans	(682)	(451)	(501)	(276)
- revaluation	(463)	(232)	(276)	(51)
- deferred taxes	(219)	(219)	(225)	(225)
Accumulated other comprehensive income relating to investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	171	115	0	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income relating to change in fair value of investment in equity instruments	2,858	1,316	2,858	1,316
- revaluation	3,664	1,687	3,664	1,687
- deferred taxes	(806)	(371)	(806)	(371)
Accumulated other comprehensive income relating to investments in debt financial instruments at fair value	(15,643)	(24,367)	(15,643)	(24,367)
- revaluation	(20,369)	(31,926)	(20,369)	(31,926)
- other reclassifications	314	686	314	686
- deferred taxes	4,412	6,873	4,412	6,873
<b>Total</b>	<b>(13,296)</b>	<b>(23,387)</b>	<b>(13,286)</b>	<b>(23,327)</b>

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(23,387)</b>	<b>(36,966)</b>	<b>(23,327)</b>	<b>(36,958)</b>
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income relating to actuarial losses on defined benefit pension plans	(231)	(1,982)	(225)	(1,910)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income relating to investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	56	20	0	0
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income relating to change in fair value of investment in equity instruments	1,977	2,036	1,977	2,036
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income relating to investments in debt financial instruments at fair value	11,185	17,857	11,185	17,857
– recognised gains/(losses)	11,705	19,057	11,705	19,057
– transfer of (gains)/losses to profit or loss	(520)	(1,200)	(520)	(1,200)
Net change in deferred taxes	(2,896)	(4,352)	(2,896)	(4,352)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(13,296)</b>	<b>(23,387)</b>	<b>(13,286)</b>	<b>(23,327)</b>

## 35.2 RESERVES FROM PROFIT

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Regulatory reserves	7,905	7,905
Other reserves from profit	41,429	41,429
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>49,334</b>

## 35.3 PROPOSED TREATMENT OF DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Retained earnings from previous years	898,884	820,362	892,278	815,831
Net profit for the financial year	265,805	311,428	258,127	309,353
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,164,689</b>	<b>1,131,790</b>	<b>1,150,405</b>	<b>1,125,184</b>
– for dividend payments			192,330	232,906
– distributable profit – unappropriated			958,075	892,278

In April 2025, the 50th General Meeting of Shareholders of OTP banka d.d. adopted resolution on allocation of distributable profit for 2024. Based on the resolution, a part of the distributable profit of OTP banka for 2024 in the amount of €232,906 thousand (€23.29 per share) was used for the payment of dividends, the residual of distributable profit for 2024 in the amount €76,447 thousand was allocated to retained earnings.

The dividends of OTP banka were paid out to the sole shareholder, i.e. OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l., on 22 April 2025.

Allocation of the distributable profit for 2025 is subject to a decision to be taken by the Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank.

## Other notes

# 36 GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS

	OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
	31/12/2025			31/12/2025		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Financial guarantees	59,866	186,898	246,764	59,866	186,898	246,764
Other commitments	223,567	964,565	1,188,132	223,567	964,565	1,188,132
Loan commitments	1,480,591	579,963	2,060,554	1,480,591	706,830	2,187,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,764,024</b>	<b>1,731,426</b>	<b>3,495,450</b>	<b>1,764,024</b>	<b>1,858,293</b>	<b>3,622,317</b>

	OTP Group Slovenia			OTP banka		
	31/12/2024			31/12/2024		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Financial guarantees	54,260	213,387	267,647	54,260	213,387	267,647
Other commitments	185,386	712,699	898,085	185,386	712,699	898,085
Loan commitments	1,401,389	694,651	2,096,040	1,401,300	858,893	2,260,193
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,641,035</b>	<b>1,620,737</b>	<b>3,261,772</b>	<b>1,640,946</b>	<b>1,784,979</b>	<b>3,425,925</b>

## 37 FUNDS MANAGED ON BEHALF OF THIRD PARTIES

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>14,436,655</b>	<b>12,564,752</b>
<b>Claims of settlement and transactions accounts for customer assets</b>	<b>14,384,958</b>	<b>12,546,424</b>
- from financial instruments	14,380,745	12,543,281
- investment services and transactions (receipt, transmission and execution of orders)	7,250,993	5,904,512
- custody transactions (ZISDU)	7,129,753	6,638,769
- against the Central Securities Clearing Corporation or the Bank's clearing account for sold financial instruments	484	628
- against other settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers)	591	653
- against brokerage for purchased financial instruments and net receivables from the CSCC (ZISDU)	3,138	1,862
<b>Customers' cash</b>	<b>19,387</b>	<b>14,148</b>
- in central banks' settlement accounts	15,181	8,256
- in banks' transaction accounts (ZTFI)	3,540	4,940
- in banks' transaction accounts (ZISDU)	667	952
<b>Other transactions authorised by the customer</b>	<b>32,310</b>	<b>4,180</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>14,436,655</b>	<b>12,564,752</b>
<b>Liabilities of settlement and transactions accounts for customer assets</b>	<b>14,404,346</b>	<b>12,560,572</b>
- to customers from cash and financial instruments	14,401,347	12,557,301
- investment services and transactions (receipt, transmission and execution of orders)	7,267,790	5,915,718
- custody transactions (ZISDU)	7,133,557	6,641,583
- to the Central Securities Clearing Corporation or the Bank's clearing account for purchased financial instruments	553	274
- to other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers)	1,520	2,173
- to the Bank for commissions, fees, etc.	925	824
<b>Other transactions authorised by the customer</b>	<b>32,310</b>	<b>4,180</b>

The Bank discloses above information pursuant to the Regulation on the Books of Account and Annual Reports of Banks and Saving Banks issued by the Bank of Slovenia.

## 38 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS OF THE GROUP AND THE BANK

In accordance with IAS 24, related parties of the OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka include key management personnel, other related persons and subsidiaries.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the OTP Group Slovenia, directly or indirectly.

Key management personnel of the Bank comprises:

- Management Board of OTP banka<sup>13</sup>;
- Supervisory Board of OTP banka<sup>14</sup>.

Key management personnel of the Group comprises:

- Management Board of OTP banka;
- Supervisory Board of OTP banka;
- Directors of subsidiaries.

Other related parties of the Bank include:

- Immediate family members of the key management personnel of the Bank;
- Companies controlled or significantly influenced by key management personnel of the Bank (i.e., they are their owners or members of key management personnel).

Other related parties of the Group include:

- Immediate family members of the key management personnel of the Group;
- Companies controlled or significantly influenced by key management personnel of the Group (i.e., they are their owners or members of key management personnel).

Related parties' transaction in the disclosures 38.1 – 38.3 refer to the consolidated level of the OTP Group Slovenia and do not include transactions with the Parent Company OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l, or the Ultimate Parent Company OTP Bank Nyrt.

Transactions with the Parent Company, the Ultimate Parent Company OTP Bank Nyrt. and other OTP Group members are disclosed in Note 38.4.

Transactions with related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis.

<sup>13</sup> In the comparable period of 2024, the Management Board of OTP banka consisted of the Management Board of Nova KBM and SKB (Board of Directors) from 1 January until 22 August 2024 and of merged OTP banka since 23 August 2024 onwards.

<sup>14</sup> In the comparable period of 2024, Supervisory Board of OTP banka consisted of the Supervisory Board of Nova KBM from 1 January until 22 August 2024 and of merged OTP banka since 23 August 2024 onwards. SKB did not have a 2-tier governance (BoD only).

## 38.1 TRANSACTIONS WITH OTP BANKA'S RELATED PARTIES

	Subsidiaries		Associates		Key management personnel		Other related parties	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Assets</b>	<b>743,687</b>	<b>676,534</b>	<b>10,858</b>	<b>10,867</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>731</b>
Deposits and loans given (gross amount)	702,013	634,860	0	0	97	100	3	7
– loans to customers	702,013	634,860	0	0	97	100	2	7
– other financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Equity investments	41,674	41,674	10,858	10,858	0	0	1,098	724
Other assets	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>3,749</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>364</b>
Deposits and loans received	3,603	4,849	1,961	1,897	734	2,019	153	57
– deposits and loans from customers	3,603	4,849	85	72	734	2,018	128	57
– other financial liabilities	0	0	1,876	1,825	0	1	25	0
Debt securities issued	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	307
Provisions	146	122	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>	<b>129,726</b>	<b>166,375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>

	Subsidiaries		Associates		Key management personnel		Other related parties	
	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1- 31/12/2024
Interest income	20,905	28,486	0	0	3	5	0	4
Interest expenses	0	0	0	0	(5)	(2)	(6)	(32)
Dividend income	0	0	1,913	810	0	0	47	0
Fee and commission income	392	319	1	1	6	9	4	3
Fee and commission expenses	0	0	(17,228)	(17,563)	0	0	(4)	0
Other operating gains	298	249	0	0	0	0	0	1
Net gains or losses from trading in loans and other financial assets	9	9	0	0	0	14	1	0
Net gains on derecognition of non-financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Costs of services	0	0	(2,768)	(3,286)	0	(31)	(510)	(371)
Changes in fair value - hedge accounting	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(15)
Loan impairments	(333)	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provisions	(19)	(127)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,252</b>	<b>29,056</b>	<b>(18,082)</b>	<b>(20,038)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(465)</b>	<b>(410)</b>

The Bank Association of Slovenia is treated as a related party as a member of the OTP banka Management Board is a member of the Supervisory Board of the Bank Association of Slovenia. Cost related to the Bank's membership in the Bank Association of Slovenia are included under the line costs of other related party's services.

## 38.2 TRANSACTIONS WITH OTP GROUP SLOVENIA'S RELATED PARTIES

	Key management personnel		Associates		Other related parties	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Assets</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,658</b>	<b>13,829</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>731</b>
Deposits and loans given (gross amount)	97	100	0	0	3	7
– loans to customers	97	100	0	0	2	7
– other financial assets	0	0	0	0	1	0
Equity investments	0	0	13,658	13,820	1,098	724
Other assets	0	0	0	9	0	0
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>364</b>
Deposits and loans received	738	2,019	1,961	1,897	279	57
– deposits and loans from customers	738	2,018	85	72	254	57
– other financial liabilities	0	1	1,876	1,825	25	0
Debt securities issued	0	0	0	0	304	307
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

	Key management personnel		Associates		Other related parties	
	1/1– 31/12/2025	1/1– 31/12/2024	1/1– 31/12/2025	1/1– 31/12/2024	1/1– 31/12/2025	1/1– 31/12/2024
Interest income	3	5	0	0	0	4
Interest expenses	(5)	(2)	0	0	(6)	(32)
Dividend income	0	0	1,913	810	47	0
Fee and commission income	6	9	1	1	6	3
Fee and commission expenses	0	0	(17,228)	(17,563)	(4)	0
Other operating gains	0	0	0	0	0	1
Net gains from trading in loans and other financial assets	0	14	0	0	1	0
Net gains on derecognition of non-financial assets	0	(1)	0	0	0	0
Costs of services	0	(60)	(2,768)	(3,286)	(510)	(371)
Changes in fair value - hedge accounting	0	0	0	0	3	(15)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>(18,082)</b>	<b>(20,038)</b>	<b>(463)</b>	<b>(410)</b>

### 38.3 LOANS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

OTP banka and OTP Group Slovenia	Management Board members		Supervisory Board members		Other Group's employees on individual contracts	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Loans	80	90	0	0	2,942	3,312
Average interest rate on loans (%)	3.90	3.90	0.00	0.00	2.65	3.19
Repayments	9	8	0	0	466	245
Guarantees given	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 38.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OTP BANKA D.D. AND ITS PARENT COMPANY AND COMPANIES AFFILIATED TO ITS PARENT COMPANY

No legal transactions were made in 2025 between OTP banka and OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l., its Parent Company, or OTP Bank Nyrt., its Ultimate Parent Company, which could have been detrimental to the Bank.

In 2024, OTP banka paid dividends to its Parent Company, OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l. in the total amount of €232,906 thousand. The commission received amounted to €190 thousand.

Other relationships (to the Ultimate Parent Company (OTP Bank Nyrt.) and other OTP Group companies) are shown in the table below.

**Relationship to OTP Bank Nyrt. and other companies in the OTP Group**

	OTP Bank Nyrt.		Other companies in the OTP Group	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Assets</b>	<b>274,235</b>	<b>76,734</b>	<b>504,568</b>	<b>259,119</b>
Financial assets; Derivatives held for trading	629	4,719	0	0
Financial assets held for trading, loans and other financial assets (spot)	0	1	0	0
Debt securities	0	0	327,981	257,828
Deposits and loans given (gross amount)	273,599	72,014	176,233	1,291
– deposits and loans to banks	273,598	72,013	19	1,287
– loans to customers	0	0	176,214	4
– other financial assets	1	1	0	0
Other assets	7	0	354	0
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>83,782</b>	<b>82,944</b>	<b>51,057</b>	<b>62,623</b>
Financial liabilities; Derivatives held for trading	1,796	2,420	0	0
Deposits and loans received	1,962	497	51,052	63,066
– deposits and loans from banks	788	0	88	29
– deposits and loans from customers	0	0	50,446	62,011
– other financial liabilities	1,174	497	518	571
Subordinated debt	80,023	80,026	0	0
Provisions	0	0	2	7
Other liabilities	1	1	3	5
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>2,052</b>
<b>Nominal value of spot deals</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Nominal value of derivatives</b>	<b>242,772</b>	<b>288,339</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

	OTP Bank Nyrt.			Other companies in the OTP Group
	1/1- 31/12/2025	1/1-31/12/2024	1/1-31/12/2025	1/1-31/12/2024
Interest income	3,730	18,047	10,292	7,515
Interest expenses	(5,132)	(18,449)	(943)	(1,406)
Fee and commission income	156	151	308	1,115
Fee and commission expenses	(232)	(411)	(2)	(919)
Other operating gains	0	0	0	5
(Losses) from trading in foreign exchange	(345)	(202)	0	0
Changes in fair value – hedge accounting	56	0	(868)	0
Impairments of financial assets at amortised cost	78	445	(115)	(72)
Net gains/(losses) from derivatives	(11,275)	4,987	0	0
Net gains from trading in debt securities	8	17	0	22
Provisions	0	2	5	(6)
Staff expenses	(88)	(23)	0	(3)
Costs of services	(2,057)	(1,670)	(3,125)	(1,702)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(15,101)</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>4,549</b>

## 38.5 COMPENSATION EXPENSE OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	4,867	5,092	3,950	4,481
Other long-term benefits	528	599	528	518
Termination benefits	0	190	0	190
Share-based benefits	877	1,159	877	1,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>6,348</b>

The table above includes certain amounts, presented as payable short-term benefits and other long-term benefits, that have been accrued for variable compensation for the Management Board members that as of the date of signing the financial statements had not been confirmed by the Bank's Supervisory Board. Such amounts are included within the amounts which are presented as compensation expenses of key management personnel. Actual short-term and long-term payments may differ compared to the accrued amounts as at 31 December 2025.

Key management personnel included in the above table is defined in the Note 38.

## 38.6 DEFERRED PART OF VARIABLE REMUNERATION OF IDENTIFIED STAFF

The variable component of remuneration for employees whose activities significantly influence the risk profile, in a way that ensures and promotes effective management of all material risks assumed by these employees in the course of their work or the exercise of their responsibilities, is regulated in the Remuneration Policy, as applicable to the entire OTP Group. The remuneration of identified staff is determined on the basis of the employee's annual performance assessment, which consists of institutional objectives and individual objectives. Qualitative objectives (competencies) are also taken into account when determining remuneration. The bank's objectives derive from the bank's business strategy and its long-term interests.

An identified employee is not eligible for performance-based remuneration if:

- the objectives are not achieved;
- their employment terminates during the probationary period or in the case of immediate termination by the employer, or termination related to the employee's conduct;
- if, at the time when deferred remuneration is due, the employee is no longer employed, the entitlement to deferred performance-based remuneration that has not yet vested expires.

An identified employee becomes eligible for performance-based remuneration (including short-term and deferred components) for a given calendar half-year only if the legal relationship that entitles them to performance-based pay exists on the last day of that half-year (30 June or 31 December) and the employee is not released from work duties on that date.

In cases where the Bank grants a variable remuneration amount exceeding €50,000 gross or remuneration that represents more than one-third of the employee's total annual remuneration, it applies a deferral scheme structured as follows (proportionality principle):

- 60% of the remuneration amount is paid immediately (up-front payment);
- 40% of the remuneration amount is deferred and paid in proportional amounts over a period of 4 to 5 years on a pro rata basis;
- for shares or share-linked instruments, a 2-year retention period applies, whereby the retention period begins once the instruments granted as variable remuneration have vested and become payable, during which they cannot be sold or accessed (formula  $n + x + 2$ , where  $n$  represents the moment when the up-front portion of the granted variable remuneration is paid, and  $x$  represents the relevant deferral year).

The Remuneration Policy also sets out cases where a higher proportion of the remuneration is deferred than is set out above (e.g. a high amount, identification at the consolidated level).

The balance of deferred remuneration for identified employees as at 31 December 2025 amounts to €15,704 thousand. The impact on the income statement in 2025 from deferred remuneration granted in previous years amounts to €4,403 thousand, while the amount of deferred remuneration paid in 2025 amounts to €2,027 thousand.

## 39 REMUNERATION

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Management Board members	5,933	5,467	5,933	5,467
Members of Supervisory Board	318	393	318	393
Other employees on individual contracts	12,539	12,021	11,539	11,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,790</b>	<b>17,881</b>	<b>17,790</b>	<b>17,158</b>

In accordance with Article 69 of the Companies act (ZGD-1), the remuneration received by members of the Management Board, Supervisory Board, and employees on individual contracts are disclosed in gross amounts received (excluding reimbursement of costs and supplementary pension insurance). The amounts in the above table represent gross payments received by these persons in the 2025 financial year.

Remuneration paid to Management Board members comprises: salary, allowance for bonuses, bonuses, payment of supplementary pension insurance premiums, other remuneration under employment contract and reimbursement of costs.

Remuneration paid to Supervisory Board members comprises: payment for holding the office, reimbursement of costs, and payment of liability insurance premiums.

Remuneration paid to other employees working on individual contracts comprises: salary, allowance for bonuses, bonuses, pay for annual leave, supplementary pension insurance premiums, other remuneration under employment contracts and reimbursement of costs.

## 40 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Where possible, the Group determines the fair value of financial instruments on the basis of exchange rates provided by the Bloomberg data source. The Group starts measuring the value of financial assets according to the valuation model once it establishes that the market is not active. In accordance with the IFRSs, the Group divides fair values of financial instruments into three levels.

Classified **into Level 1** are investments the fair value of which is determined entirely on the basis of prices quoted on one or more active markets. The Group classifies into Level 1 most of its investments in debt securities that are valued based on Bloomberg BGN exchange rate. The Group argues that Bloomberg has become a MTF trading venue (organised market) and the Bloomberg's price reflects fair value, since most deals are concluded just through the Bloomberg information system. Namely, other sources do not provide sufficient liquidity to reflect the reality of exchange rates.

Classified **into Level 2** are investments the fair value of which is estimated on the basis of valuation models, that take into account variables derived from public market data, such as yield curves, market interest rates, exchange rates, and the volatility of currencies and interest rates. Included in Level 2 are also investments in illiquid bonds that are valued based on the Bloomberg BVAL exchange rate.

The Group also classifies non-financial assets as level 2, namely investment property and non-current assets held for sale, where fair value is determined entirely on the basis of valuation models that take into account variables derived from publicly available data.

Classified **into Level 3** are non-financial assets and investments the fair value of which is estimated on the basis of valuation models, that take into account subjective variables not publicly available. Included in level 3 are the following instruments:

- Financial instruments the fair value of which is measured on the basis of a selected valuation technique was measured using incomplete or unobservable data;
- Financial instruments the fair values of which was measured on the basis of prices quoted by third parties, and which does not reflect the results of regular transactions or does not represent a binding offer of a third party;
- Equities and capital shares the fair value of which was measured based on external or internal assessment using appropriate evaluation techniques;
- Non-financial assets, that are investment properties, for which the fair value was measured with the selected valuation technique and models using unobserved input data.

The table below shows placement of financial instruments into fair value hierarchy levels.

**Fair value hierarchy**

OTP Group Slovenia				31/12/2025
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets held for trading	11,059	3,837	7,222	0
– derivatives	6,112	0	6,112	0
– debt financial instruments	4,947	3,837	1,110	0
Derivatives hedge accounting	24,792	0	24,792	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,467	14,197	0	2,270
– equity instruments	16,467	14,197	0	2,270
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	514,867	443,257	70,380	1,230
– equity instruments	67,689	0	66,459	1,230
– debt financial instruments	447,178	443,257	3,921	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,840	0	5,840	0
– derivatives	5,840	0	5,840	0

OTP Group Slovenia				31/12/2024
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets held for trading	13,264	0	13,264	0
– derivatives	12,755	0	12,755	0
– debt financial instruments	508	0	508	0
– other financial assets	1	0	1	0
Derivatives hedge accounting	39,793	0	39,793	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,233	13,163	0	3,070
– equity instruments	16,233	13,163	0	3,070
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	606,690	534,084	71,773	833
– equity instruments	65,713	0	64,880	833
– debt financial instruments	540,977	534,084	6,893	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held for trading	12,386	0	12,386	0
– derivatives	12,386	0	12,386	0

OTP banka	31/12/2025			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets held for trading	11,059	3,837	7,222	0
– derivatives	6,112	0	6,112	0
– debt financial instruments	4,947	3,837	1,110	0
– other financial assets	0	0	0	0
Derivatives hedge accounting	24,792	0	24,792	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,467	14,197	0	2,270
– equity instruments	16,467	14,197	0	2,270
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	514,867	443,257	70,380	1,230
– equity instruments	67,689	0	66,459	1,230
– debt financial instruments	447,178	443,257	3,921	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,840	0	5,840	0
– derivatives	11,059	3,837	7,222	0

OTP banka	31/12/2024			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets held for trading	13,264	0	13,264	0
– derivatives	12,755	0	12,755	0
– debt financial instruments	508	0	508	0
– other financial assets	1	0	1	0
Derivatives hedge accounting	39,793	0	39,793	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,233	13,163	0	3,070
– equity instruments	16,233	13,163	0	3,070
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	606,690	534,084	71,773	833
– equity instruments	65,713	0	64,880	833
– debt financial instruments	540,977	534,084	6,893	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held for trading	12,386	0	12,386	0
– derivatives	12,386	0	12,386	0

The following table presents for each type of financial instrument the triggers that lead to the transfer of a financial instrument between the fair value hierarchy levels.

Transfers	Financial instruments	Reason for transfer between levels
From Level 2 to Level 1	bonds	Re-availability of the market price of the financial instrument.
From Level 3 to Level 1	shares or funds	Re-availability of the market price of the financial instrument.
From Level 1 to Level 2	bonds	Valuation of bonds that have been previously valued according to the market price. The reason for the valuation of a bond and for changing its level is either the withdrawal of a bond from the regulated market or its illiquidity.
From Level 1 to Level 3	shares or funds	Valuation of shares and investment funds that have been previously valued according to the market price. The reason for the valuation of a share or an investment fund and for changing its level is the withdrawal of a share or an investment fund from the regulated market or its illiquidity.
From Level 2 to Level 3	derivatives	The underlying instrument to which the derivative refers has been reclassified from Level 1 to either Level 2 or Level 3. The market price of the underlying instrument is no longer available.
From Level 3 to Level 2	derivatives	The underlying instrument to which the derivative refers has been reclassified to Level 1. The market price of the underlying instrument is available.

#### Analysis of transfers between fair value hierarchy levels

In 2025, there were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy levels.

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka	31/12/2024			
	From Level 1 to Level 2	From Level 2 to Level 1	From Level 1 to Level 3	From Level 3 to Level 1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	12,559	0	0
– debt financial instruments	0	12,559	0	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	103	8,696
– equity instruments	0	0	103	8,696

### **Determining the fair value of financial assets classified in Level 2**

The Group classifies into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy those less liquid debt financial instruments that are valued on the basis of the Bloomberg BVAL exchange rate, and debt financial instruments and derivatives valued on the basis of models that use data derived from the market.

Debt securities with determinable cash flows and without an available market price are valued at the end of each month using the discounted cash flow method. The interest rate applicable to discounting is the sum of the interest rate on a risk-free instrument of comparable maturity, plus a margin for credit risk.

For valuing interest rate derivatives, the Group uses models that take into consideration the market interest rate curve and the forward interest rate curve. The models used to value currency derivatives are based on market exchange rates for each pair of currencies. Derivatives on securities are valued using models that take into account market prices of underlying securities; if the market price is not available, the valuation of a derivative is based on the price of the underlying security determined using a fair value model. Whichever model is used to determine the value of derivatives, the future cash flows are discounted to the present value on the basis of risk-free yield curves.

If the fair value of business interests and shares of companies cannot be determined on the basis of current prices on an active market, the Group recognises and discloses the fair value of an asset within Level 2 – fair value determined on the basis of valuation models that take into consideration variables derived from publicly available market data (e.g., market or quoted prices of comparable companies, comparable sale of (non-listing) companies).

Interests and shares of such companies are valued by the Group using a value assessment methodology that is based on three hierarchical levels – approaches, methods and procedures used for value assessment. For the purpose of assessing values, the Group uses the market comparison approach, and within this approach, it uses the method of comparable listed companies.

The method of comparable listed companies is the most appropriate method used to assess the value of assets classified into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The market comparison approach is designed on the assumption that the quoted (market) prices of assets similar to those being valued provide satisfactory information and empirical proof regarding the value of the asset that is subject to the value assessment. This concept is based on the use of market value, meaning that a market category (quoted or market price) is used as the numerator, while various categories from financial statements are used as the denominator. When using the method of comparable listed companies, the basic financial categories of the assessed company are multiplied by market multiples derived from comparable listed companies.

Level 2 also includes non-financial assets, namely investment real estate and non-current assets intended for sale, which are valued on the basis of appropriate valuation methods, models and procedures, in accordance with valuation standards. The following valuation method is used for valuation:

- the method of market comparisons and, within the latter, the method of comparable sales.

### **Determining the fair value of financial assets classified in Level 3**

If the fair value of interests and shares of companies cannot be determined either on the basis of current prices on an active market, or on the basis of valuation models that take into consideration variables derived from publicly available market data, the Group recognises and discloses the fair value of an asset within Level 3 – fair value determined on the basis of valuation models that take into consideration subjective variables not publicly available on markets.

Interests and shares of such companies are valued by the Group using a value assessment methodological approach that is based on three hierarchical levels: approaches, methods and procedures used for value assessment. For the purpose of assessing values, the Group uses the following three value assessment approaches: the return-based valuation approach, and within this approach the discounted cash flow model; the market comparison approach, and within this approach the comparable transactions method; and the asset-based valuation approach.

The return-based valuation approach is the most commonly used approach to value assessment, and within this the discounted cash flow model is used. According to definition, the value of an asset is the sum of all future returns to the owner of that asset,

whereby each return is discounted to the present value using the discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the level of risk associated with the realisation of return. Thus, it takes into consideration the inflow of expected future returns, the distribution of these returns over time, and the risks borne by the asset owner. The bases for the prediction of expected future returns are performance projections based on discrete projection period. Using these projections, the net cash flows are determined for a discrete projection period. The net cash flows for the discrete projection period are then discounted at a discount rate to arrive at the present value of net cash flows generated in the discrete projection period. The present value of expected cash flows generated after the discrete projection period (i.e., when the company enters the mature stage of operations) is determined by calculating the remaining value, usually by applying the Gordon growth model. When calculating the remaining value, the normalised net cash flow is taken into consideration as well as the expected constant long-term growth rate of net cash flow.

Level 3 also includes non-financial assets, namely investment real estate and non-current assets intended for sale, which are valued on the basis of appropriate valuation methods, models and procedures, in accordance with valuation standards. The following valuation method is used for valuation:

- return-based approach.

### Use of unobservable inputs

The assessment of the fair value of interests and shares classified into Level 3 is made on the basis of inputs for which market information and data are not available and which are developed using the best available information and assumptions that the market participants would use in determining the price of an asset. When assessing the fair value of interests and shares classified into Level 3, the Group uses, as the values of unobservable inputs, the projections of performance made on the basis of a reasonable scenario.

### Movements in financial assets classified in Level 3, in 2025

	As at 1/1/2025	Revaluation	Other event	Rounding	As at 31/12/2025
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss					
- equities	3,070	(800)	0	0	2,270
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>(800)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,270</b>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
- equities	833	397	0	0	1,230
<b>Total</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,230</b>

As of 31 December 2025, all of the Group's investments classified in Level 3 were attributable to the portfolio of the Parent Bank.

### Movements in financial assets classified in Level 3, in 2024

	As at 1/1/2024	Revaluation	Other event	Rounding	As at 31/12/2024
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss					
- equities	3,655	(585)	0	0	3,070
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>(585)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,070</b>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
- equities	1,027	(193)	0	(1)	833
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>(193)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>833</b>

As of 31 December 2024, all of the Group's investments classified in Level 3 were attributable to the portfolio of the Parent Bank.

**Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2025
	Book value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,475,899	1,475,899	1,475,899	0	0
Loans to banks	457,162	456,080	0	456,080	0
Loans to customers	7,621,378	7,746,899	0	0	7,746,899
Other financial assets	63,912	63,912	0	0	63,912
Financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	4,953,569	4,983,519	4,962,615	20,903	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposits from banks and central banks	10,082	10,082	0	0	10,082
Deposits from customers	12,301,286	12,291,152	0	0	12,291,152
Loans from banks and central banks	160,614	145,341	0	0	145,341
Debt securities	795,267	773,529	0	0	773,529
Other financial liabilities	85,727	85,727	0	0	85,727

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2024
	Book value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	2,183,570	2,183,570	2,183,570	0	0
Loans to banks	223,674	221,375	0	221,375	0
Loans to customers	6,995,238	7,326,227	0	0	7,326,227
Other financial assets	68,161	68,160	0	0	68,160
Financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	4,524,941	4,543,368	4,269,163	274,205	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposits from banks and central banks	13,596	13,595	0	0	13,595
Deposits from customers	11,694,457	11,683,957	0	0	11,683,957
Loans from banks and central banks	209,291	186,239	0	0	186,239
Debt securities	909,714	874,049	0	0	874,049
Other financial liabilities	85,793	85,793	0	0	85,793

OTP banka	31/12/2025				
	Book value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,475,899	1,475,899	1,475,899	0	0
Loans to banks	457,162	456,080	0	456,080	0
Loans to customers	7,584,523	7,713,080	0	0	7,713,080
Other financial assets	63,617	63,617	0	0	63,617
Financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	4,953,569	4,983,519	4,962,615	20,903	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposits from banks and central banks	10,082	10,082	0	0	10,082
Deposits from customers	12,304,889	12,294,754	0	0	12,294,754
Loans from banks and central banks	160,614	145,341	0	0	145,341
Debt securities	795,267	773,529	0	0	773,529
Other financial liabilities	76,095	76,095	0	0	76,095

OTP banka	31/12/2024				
	Book value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	2,183,570	2,183,570	2,183,570	0	0
Loans to banks	223,674	221,375	0	221,375	0
Loans to customers	6,968,177	7,259,578	0	0	7,259,578
Other financial assets	67,968	67,968	0	0	67,968
Financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	4,524,941	4,543,368	4,269,163	274,205	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposits from banks and central banks	13,596	13,595	0	0	13,595
Deposits from customers	11,699,304	11,688,803	0	0	11,688,803
Loans from banks and central banks	209,293	186,241	0	0	186,241
Debt securities	909,714	874,049	0	0	874,049
Other financial liabilities	78,906	78,906	0	0	78,906

The Group calculates the fair value of the loans to customers at amortised costs by discounting expected cash flows, where the risk free curve increased by market risk premia is used as discount curve. For financial liabilities contractual cash flows are discounted, where the market curve for the rating class of the Group is used as the discount curve.

## 41 EXPOSURE TO VARIOUS TYPES OF RISK

The Group has adopted its Risk Appetite Framework (hereinafter: the Framework) under which it has defined the objectives of forward-looking risk appetite and risk management, taking into account the business environment in which it operates, the expected development of the Group's commercial operations, its risk profile, internally established strategies and other relevant plans. The Group's Risk Appetite Statement expresses the risks accepted in order to generate its planned commercial returns. The Group has established a system of limits (together with early warning indicators) in order to be able to allocate capital and liquidity and to manage, monitor and measure the delivery of its commercial targets. These limits are established in the Group's Operating Limits Handbook. Both the Risk Appetite Statement and the Operating Limits Handbook are revised at least annually.

The Risk Appetite Framework is based on the following key steps:

- Risk identification and measurement process;
- Risk driver identification and assessment process;
- Risk materiality assessment;
- Definition of capital allocation / risk appetite on risk type level;
- Development and revision of Risk strategy, linked to the previous steps;
- Establishment of key risk indicators and their thresholds, including early warning process;
- Revision of the Risk Appetite Statement;
- Establishment and revision of operative limits (with early warning indicators) across risk types;
- Regular measurement and monitoring of limits, and allocated and absorbed capital;
- Definition of roles and responsibilities.

The objectives of risk management defined in the Framework include:

- Moderate, stable and sustainable profitability;
- Generating the majority of Group profits via taking moderate credit risk;
- Assuming a larger yet diversified risk from the exposure to investment grade sovereigns, financial institutions and corporates in order to ensure adequate liquidity;
- Maintaining lower levels of market, exchange rate and liquidity risk;
- Embedding ESG risk, specifically climate related and environmental risk, into governance and management processes;
- Maintaining a moderate level of other risks to which the Group is exposed.

The Group uses a systematic approach in measuring risks. First, the risks are identified and assessed, then materiality thresholds and capital allocation determined. If appropriate, actions are taken to adjust risk exposures such that they are compatible with commercial objectives and limit structures. The Group actively monitors and measures all risk types and adjusts limits over time as appropriate.

The risk management process reflects the Group's comprehensive approach:

- Identification and definition of each type of risk;
- Identification, description and assessment of risk drivers;
- Definition of materiality for each type of risk;
- Definition of measurement methodology for each type of risk;
- Definition of the methodology for monitoring of risk types;
- Definition of exposure limits for each risk type;
- Definition of thresholds for key risk indicators;
- Regular monitoring of individual risk types and key risk indicators;
- Regular reporting of risk exposures to relevant decision-making bodies within the Group;
- Adapting risk management policies, methodologies, rules, and processes to changes in business and operating environment.

For each material risk type, the Group has adopted the following:

- Risk type management policy;
- Risk measurement methodology;
- Risk Appetite Statement defining the appetite for a particular type of risk;
- The system of limits, including operating limits and the system of early warning indicators.

### **Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk, focusing on climate related and environmental risks**

The Group recognizes that its business environment is and will be impacted by transition to low-carbon economy and climate change. This will also bring with impacts on the physical and macro-economic environment in which the Group operates. Further the transition to a low carbon or carbon neutral economy brings with it risks and opportunities for the Group (as other financial institutions). The Group recognizes both physical climate change and transition risk as relevant drivers of its overall risk profile.

The Group operates in a country which is a signatory to the Paris Agreement and is a participant in the European Green Deal which has committed to making Europe a climate neutral continent by 2050. The European authorities expect that the financial sector plays a key role in this process and the European Commission has set this out in its action plan for financing sustainable growth. Slovenia itself has set out its own strategy and its nationally determined contribution to meeting the wider EU targets. The Bank has familiarized itself with these plans (including updates to the National Energy and Climate Plan of Slovenia in 2024) and utilizes them within the development of its commercial objectives.

In accordance with the above, the Group aims to achieve the following in the short, medium and long term:

- Adapt its current portfolio to one which is aligned with the EU's nationally determined contributions (NDCs) requiring a reduction of 55% of GHGs from those recorded in 2005 by 2033, based on the National Energy and Climate Plan of Slovenia, and
- Takes actions to increase its commitments to financing the economic transition towards a low carbon economy.

The Group systematically follows the implementation of legislative changes and requirements, such as the most recent EBA guidelines on the management of ESG risks, EBA guidelines on environmental scenario analysis and CRR/CRD.

In 2025, the Group continued to improve its ESG risk management framework in accordance with regulatory requirements and recommendations. As the assessment of ESG risks is an ongoing process, the Group will continue to identify ESG risk factors and incorporate them into existing risk types rather than into a single, standalone ESG risk type. The Group will remain focused on the implementation of ESG into internal processes to address ESG regulatory requirements and to improve the availability of data on which to base future actions and targets.

The Group assesses ESG risks arising from ESG factors (Environmental, Social, Governance) at the client level for the large enterprise (LC) and medium-sized enterprise (SE) segments using an internally developed ESG scoring model and for the international lending (IL) segment primarily based on translated external ESG ratings. If the final ESG risk of the client is assessed as high, the credit rating of the client may be lowered by a maximum of 2 credit classes. Deterioration of the credit rating due to ESG risk must not lead to reclassification of the client from performing exposures (PE) status to non-performing exposures (NPE). Improvement of the credit rating due to the assessed ESG risk is not allowed.

## **41.1 CREDIT RISK**

Credit risk is the possibility of loss arising from a borrower's failure to meet its liabilities to the Group. It is the basic risk to which the Group is exposed in its credit portfolio activities.

Credit risk management includes the identification, measurement and reduction of risks to an acceptable level that is in line with the established business strategy, risk appetite statement and the related policies.

The following key activities are performed as part of credit risk management at the Group:

- the high-quality and timely assessment of risks associated with a particular borrower and investment;
- the continuous monitoring and analysis of borrowers' performance, and thus their classification to the appropriate credit rating grades;
- the approval of investments in accordance with specific decision-making powers;
- the management of data for risk management requirements;
- the effective monitoring of the key indicators of portfolio quality;
- the monitoring of the credit concentration and quality of the portfolio in terms of its compliance with established operational and transactional risk limits;
- the definition of rules for the identification of non-performing and forborne exposures, and rules for the suspension of non-performing and forborne exposure status, and the implementation of those rules;
- the development of high-quality rating models and their regular calibration and validation;
- the monitoring of risks associated with the portfolio using risk parameters, such as probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD);
- the separate management of risks associated with the performing and non-performing exposures;
- the assessment of expected losses arising from credit risk for the performing and non-performing elements of the portfolio;
- the monitoring of the collateralisation of individual financial assets and assumed liabilities;
- the limitation of exposure to individual customers and groups of connected clients;
- the systematic early identification of credit risk based on warning signals (EWS);
- the identification and detailed monitoring of sensitive portfolios;
- the development of stress scenarios for the purpose of recovery plan development, and reporting on the values of indicators as action plan triggers.

The Group's underwriting function ensures the proper application of policy, process and procedure during the credit cycle in accordance with approved competencies.

Since 2024, the Group has classified activities and borrowers to low, medium, medium-high and high ESG risk categories. The lending policy contains precisely defined ESG criteria for the approval of loans to customers with a medium-high and high ESG risk, particularly customers in carbon-intensive industries. Loans are generally approved for borrowers with low, medium or medium-high ESG risk, while approvals for borrowers with high ESG risk are limited and mainly given to finance the transition to sustainable activities.

The Group systematically monitors and assesses borrowers' ESG risks using several sources of data: (i) publicly available information, such as annual and sustainability reports, customers' websites and data from Bloomberg and other media; (ii) data from external ESG assessment providers (e.g. Vigeo Eiris, MSCI); (iii) information from national and international agencies and ministries; and (iv) data obtained directly from customers via an internal questionnaire. The Group has also defined the sectors that it does not, as a rule, finance (i.e. excluded industries), or that it finances only in exceptional circumstances.

The Group continued to carefully monitor the macroeconomic situation in 2025. The introduction of broad-ranging tariffs has caused uncertainty in the international business environment, which in turn has resulted in the postponement of investments and disruptions to international trade. On account of Slovenia's high exposure to global market conditions, key industrial sectors, in particular the automotive and metal industries, were hit hardest. Despite an agreement between the EU and US regarding the level of tariffs, export-oriented industries are faced with declining demand, higher costs and additional environmental pressures, which increases the risk of the deteriorating financial position of companies.

#### 41.1.1 **NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES**

The Group defines as non-performing exposures (NPEs) such exposures for which it reasonably considers that the borrower will not be able to settle all its liabilities by the contractual deadline, or expects them not to be repaid without debt restructuring, collateral liquidation or the sale of receivables.

The Group classes exposures that satisfy any of the following criteria as NPEs:

- the exposure has default status, or has been classified to Stage 3 in line with IFRS 9 and the Methodology for Assessing Expected Credit Risk Losses in the Group;
- meets the conditions set out in Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR), including:
  - a delay in settling a credit obligation of a material amount for more than 90 days,
  - the indicator unlikely to pay.
- the exposure was restructured, whereby the Group has recognised a material economic loss or assesses that the obligor's liabilities are unlikely to be repaid;
- the exposure is already treated as non-performing and does not meet the exit criteria;
- the client is in insolvency proceedings.

Since 2024, the Group has applied a new definition of default for the retail segment, which is determined at the level of each individual exposure. For the corporate segment, the definition of default continues to be applied at the client level, meaning that a single default event triggers default for all of the client's transactions.

In line with the definition of default in the Capital Requirements Regulation, the sum of past-due outstanding of an individual client (for corporate clients) or the individual exposure (for retail clients) is considered as a material past-due obligation when it exceeds 1% of the total exposure of the client and is greater than € 100 or €500 depending on the exposure class. The Group applies the definition of default implemented in November 2020 in all companies of the Group, which is in line with EBA/RTS guidelines under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Capital Requirements Regulation or CRR).

The portfolios of clients that have default status and are classified into a default credit rating are managed by the workout department, and, where necessary, the legal department.

Based on defined criteria the Group regularly assesses, whether the default status of the client or exposure can be removed. When a client or an individual exposure returns to a performing credit rating, the exposures are reclassified to IFRS 9 Stage 2 during the observation period.

When the reasons that had led to a significant increase in credit risk of a particular financial asset no longer exist and the Group reasonably expects that no significant increase in the borrower's credit risk is to be expected in the short-term, a financial asset is reclassified to Stage 1 and is subject to the calculation of the 12 month expected losses.

Restoration to non-performing status after the completion of forbearance occurs when during the two-year probationary period the obligor is 30 days in arrears in respect of any exposure, or in case of repeated restructuring.

## 41.1.2 INTEREST RATES AND LOAN APPROVAL FEES

The Bank has in place a system for setting interest rates based on an internal process and methodology in accordance with its adopted strategy and plan for the financial year. To that end, its policy is continuously adapted to current conditions in the internal and external environment based on the monitoring and analyses of the current situation. Proposals for setting and amending interest rates are put forth on the basis of a review and analysis of the current situation in the Bank and its environment, and an assessment of various factors that impact the level of proposed interest rates at the moment interest rates change.

Factors taken into account in the setting of interest rates on corporate loans include the base interest rate in the currency in which the loan is denominated, minimum margin requirements, set by the owner, the purpose of the loan, credit rating, the credit history of the borrower, loan maturity, type of collateral, profitability, cooperation with the Bank and the competition aspect. The interest rates for micro and small enterprises are prepared based on the profitability of a specific product and confirmed by ALCO. Costs are defined based on the valid list of fees/resolution of the decision-making body, taking into account product and lending policies, an analysis of the competition and profitability calculations.

The prices of retail loans (approval costs, interest rates, etc.) are prepared or set on the basis of an analysis of competition in the banking sector and a calculation of the profitability of a specific product, which is performed according to an internal methodology.

Interest rates are set on the basis of the valid resolution of the ALCO, while approval costs are set on the basis of the valid resolution of OTP bank's Management Board.

Effective interest rate is applied to discount expected future cash flows or payments in the full expected lifetime of a financial asset to the exact gross carrying amount of the financial asset. In assessing ECL for POCI financial assets, cash flows are discounted by applying the EIR determined at initial recognition.

### 41.1.3 LARGE EXPOSURE LIMITS

The Group complies with all applicable regulatory requirements, according to which the maximum exposure to a single client or group of connected clients shall not exceed 25% of the bank's Tier 1 capital or €150 million (whichever is higher), provided that the sum of the exposures to all connected clients that are not institutions, after taking into account the regulatory reduction / mitigations allowed, does not exceed 25% of the bank's Tier 1 capital. In accordance with the relevant regulations the Bank applies exemptions to:

- its subsidiaries OTP Faktoring d.o.o., SKB Leasing d.o.o. and SKB Leasing select d.o.o. at the solo reporting level;
- money market transactions with OTP Bank Nyrt. at all consolidation levels;
- and exposures to Mendota invest d.o.o. and OTP Leasing d.d. (OTP Hrvatska) at all consolidation levels.

The Group monitors credit risk exposure under the comprehensive credit portfolio limit system complemented with an early warning system including relevant indicators.

### 41.1.4 LOAN COLLATERAL POLICY

The Group's loan collateral policy governs:

- the types of loan collateral that the Bank receives and that it deems acceptable and/or eligible;
- the minimum requirements that must be met by every acceptable form of loan collateral in approval, record-keeping and monitoring processes until the liquidation process;
- the minimum requirement for the ratio of loan value to collateral value (LTV);
- the documentation required by individual type of collateral to ensure the legal certainty of the collateral;
- the recordkeeping, monitoring (method and frequency of valuation) and reporting of collateral that the Group receives;
- the process of determining the level of correlation between (i) the value of collateral and the debtor's credit quality; and (ii) the existence of a correlation between the risks associated with a debtor and the return on pledged property;
- the responsibilities of individual organisational units in the establishment of loan collateral and the monitoring of loan collateral until the liquidation process;
- the types of collateral requiring a physical inspection of the assets pledged as collateral; and
- the requirements for the minimum standards of coverage by collateral.

### 41.1.5 ASSESSMENT OF EXPECTED CREDIT RISK LOSSES

#### 41.1.5.1 Exposure classification for the purpose of calculating expected credit losses

The assessment of expected credit loss includes the following: financial instruments measured at amortised cost (AC) including trade receivables, financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which relate to debt securities and similar financial instruments, non-trading financial assets mandatorily held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which do not pass SPPI test and for which there is a market price, lease receivables and off-balance sheet exposures from loan commitments and financial guarantees.

In accordance with IFRS 9 the Group classifies financial assets for which it assesses expected credit losses into three groups:

- Stage 1 – exposures in which no significant increase in credit risk has been identified since their initial recognition and low-risk exposures;
- Stage 2 – exposures for which credit risk has increased significantly from the time of their initial recognition, and exposures from accounts receivables for which credit losses are calculated using a simplified approach. POCI exposures are classified in Stage 2 if the client holds a performing rating;
- Stage 3 – exposures in default status, and exposures defined as POCI.

#### 41.1.5.2 Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether a particular asset has undergone a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, in addition to taking account of regulatory criteria such as 30 days past due of a material amount on individual contract and 90 days past due of a material amount per client for corporate clients or per contract for retail clients, the Group acts in accordance with its methodology for classifying clients into credit ratings and takes account of any change in the official internal credit assessment of the client or the exposure, based on the through-the-cycle probability of default (TTC PD) and the relative change in remaining life-time PIT PD since its initial recognition.

In classifying clients and individual exposures the Group uses all available quantitative data from the analysis of financial statements and projections, making use of models and expert judgments based on clearly defined criteria, as well as qualitative or soft data relating to individual clients, the industry or market segment, and the general macroeconomic environment. On a systematic basis the Group includes forward-looking soft information from the perspective of the individual client that might affect his creditworthiness and potentially lead to the loss of cash flows. In monitoring credit risks, the Group also uses an Early Warning System (EWS) and related indicators.

If credit risk has increased significantly and an exposure is not yet classified as defaulted, the exposure is reclassified from Stage 1 into Stage 2. Criteria for Stage 2 classification include: change in remaining life-time PIT PD since origination, days past due, internal credit rating, EWS status, number of months since upgrading from defaulted status, forbearance status, assessment approach and the collective assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. Exposures are reclassified from Stage 2 to Stage 3 when the client has default status or when the client does not have default status but is more than 90 days past due, while considering the materiality threshold per client for corporate clients or per contract for retail clients.

In cases where credit risk has significantly increased but such an increase at the level of an individual exposure is not yet demonstrable, the Group applies a process of collective staging of financial assets within a specific portfolio or sub-portfolio of financial assets. This approach is used as an additional safeguard for timely detection of increased risk and is aimed at a more conservative management of credit risk.

In 2025, the Group carried out regular semi-annual reviews of collective staging, specifically in May and November. The review included an update of the list of high-risk industries and adjustments to the credit rating thresholds that trigger collective staging. The effects of these changes were reflected in the reclassification of exposures into Stage 2 according to IFRS 9 and in adjustments to the provisions formed. The May review due to changes in criteria and the update of the list of high-risk industries, resulted in the release of provisions in the amount of € 1,4 million, while the November review led to a release of provisions in the amount of €0.2 million.

In May 2025, the Bank updated the probability of default (PD) models for the retail segment as well as for corporates and sole entrepreneurs. The objective of this change was to improve the accuracy of credit risk assessment and ensure more stable classification of exposures in line with IFRS 9. The update of the models resulted in the release of provisions in the amount of €3.7 million.

In November 2025, the Group also developed new PD models for retail exposures. The model is based on the characteristics of OTP Group portfolios and incorporates updated methodologies that enable more reliable monitoring of the quality of exposures, borrowers, and the entire portfolio. With this, the Group ensures compliance with best practices and strengthens the robustness of the risk management system. The development of new PD models for retail exposures had a significant impact on provisions, as their implementation resulted in the release of provisions in the amount of €10.1 million. The release is mainly the result of a reduction in model adjustments created in the past.

In 2025, the Group continued to regularly monitor macroeconomic conditions and, accordingly, updated macroeconomic scenarios and model adjustments. Updates to macroeconomic scenarios and weights, based on an improved economic outlook with higher GDP growth, stabilized inflation, and lower unemployment, together with model adjustments, led in the first half of the year to the creation of additional provisions in the amount of €2.0 million. In the last quarter of 2025, the Group's regular update of macroeconomic scenarios and model adjustments resulted in the release of provisions in the amount of €2.1 million.

The Bank created approximately €43.1 million of additional impairments in the corporate segment over the whole of 2025, on the account of a deterioration in credit quality and the creation of higher individual impairments.

### 41.1.5.3 Impact of macroeconomic conditions on the assessment of credit risk

#### Macroeconomic impacts of tariffs on the competitiveness of key export industries

The introduction of broad-ranging tariffs has caused considerable uncertainty in the international business environment. As a consequence, many companies around the world have deferred investments and strategic decisions in the expectation that clearer trade policies will emerge at some point. These measures have also caused major disruptions to global trade. Slovenia is firmly embedded in international commercial flows, particularly within the single European market, which means that it is not only domestic factors, but global stability and conditions that affect its economic success, chiefly in the key industry clusters, such as automotive, metal and chemicals. In July, the European Union and the United States reached an agreement on the key elements of their trade relations following several months of uncertainty regarding tariff levels. The agreement set a single upper limit for US tariffs of 15% for goods from the EU, while maintaining increased sectoral tariffs of up to 50% on steel, aluminium and copper.

These measures had a direct impact on export-oriented sectors, particularly the automotive industry, which was already seeing a fall in demand and production difficulties in 2024. In 2025, the metal industry saw a marked contraction in production and a protracted fall in orders as a result of weak demand in foreign markets, rising energy costs and raw materials, and strong competition from Asia. In addition, stricter environmental legislation and pressure on the transition to sustainable forms of production are further reducing the competitiveness of European companies, which is, in turn, threatening the existence of the sector and jobs in Slovenia. The Group is carefully assessing the risks, which could lead to a deterioration in the financial position of its customers in the near future.

#### Credit risk management under macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty

Given Slovenia's close connection to the EU macroeconomic environment, the Group has identified the economic sectors and clients that are more sensitive to this situation, and has conducted a series of analyses, including of:

- the potential impact of events in the European automotive industry on the corporate portfolio;
- the effects of disruptions to international trade (rising tariffs and protectionist measures), the quality of the Bank's portfolio in various sectors, taking into account key risk indicators (such as share of non-performing loans, subprime rating portfolio, portfolio with early warning indicators, share of the restructured portfolio).

Owing to the high degree of uncertainty, the Group has:

- established the regular monitoring of sectors assessed as being directly affected by tariffs (i.e. the automotive, metal and chemical industries);
- incorporated those sectors into a process of collective impairment and transferred some companies from the at-risk sectors to Stage 2 according to IFRS 9;
- set additional criteria for assessing risks in the approval process.

The Group strengthened the following activities in particular for better credit risk management under current conditions:

- the preparation of ad hoc macroeconomic analyses;
- optimisation of the process for the timely acquisition of data and therefore analyses;
- the monitoring of borrowers' key financial and operating indicators in the EWS process;
- the setting of acceptable limits for key risk indicators at the portfolio and sub-portfolio levels and their monitoring;
- expansion of the limit system at the sub-portfolio level;

- proactive engagement with individual borrowers;
- the regular monitoring of individual borrowers;
- the identification of activities and sub-portfolios where increased risk is detected or there are indications of increased risk in the near future;
- conducting stress tests to assess impact on the portfolio.

In terms of sensitive industries, the Bank has identified the groups of clients with increased risk and initiated procedures to identify such risk also in the scope of the impairment calculation.

### **Management of credit risk associated with retail clients**

In 2025 the Group conducted regular analysis in retail banking and the micro segment to assess portfolio quality. Based on the identified credit risk, the Group continuously adjusted its product rules and approval process. In the retail segment the Group assessed the impact of changing economic conditions using a portfolio-based approach vis stress test analysis. Given the macroeconomic situation, clients in the retail segment are experiencing an immediate impact from higher consumer prices and rising interest rates on their loans. This has a direct impact on their debt servicing capability and can quickly lead to deteriorating payment discipline. In light of the above, in the stress tests the Group analysed the impact of a rise in the cost of living on the creditworthiness of its clients. In this way the Group identified the clients with increased risk, the results were then used also in impairment calculation process. Given the current trend of falling interest rates, the latest stress test scenarios did not take account of a potential rise in variable interest rates (the Euribor), as current developments do not indicate increased interest rate risk.

### **Adjustment of models for credit risk management**

The Group regularly updates macroeconomic scenarios, which serve as the basis for calculating expected credit losses. The most recent update was carried out in November 2025. When updating macroeconomic scenarios, the Group uses the forecasts published by the relevant institutions (i.e. SORS, Banka Slovenije, the IMF, OTP and the ECB). The changes reflect revisions to macroeconomic scenarios and risk-weighted scenarios, and updated model adjustments (MAs). The need to update the macroeconomic scenarios is driven by the fact that the composition of the macroeconomic parameters and the correlation between them change, thereby increasing the probability of unexpected events that the existing macroeconomic models might not capture in full.

The subsequent adjustment of the model (MA) is based on several key factors. The first stems from high inflation, which directly affects the cost of living and increases input costs for both individuals and companies. This can significantly impact the repayment capacity of borrowers, particularly in the household segment.

The second factor is related to the unstable economic environment in Europe and the increased likelihood of recession in several EU countries, which poses a significant risk for Slovenian small and medium-sized enterprises as well as large companies that are heavily dependent on markets such as Germany and Austria. A prolonged recession could negatively affect the quality of credit portfolios in these segments.

In addition to macroeconomic risks, the MA also considers environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks, which have a significant impact on business operations. Stricter environmental regulations and the transition to sustainable industries require substantial capital investments in new technologies and infrastructure, increasing financial burdens on companies. Operational inefficiencies during the transition can further lead to higher costs and reduced productivity. Taking into account tightened environmental regulations and penalties for emission limits, the bank assesses increased risk for ESG-sensitive borrowers, which may result in difficulties in debt repayment.

Based on the PMA framework, the bank has reclassified IFRS 9 borrowers in higher-risk rating categories into Group 2, as they are more exposed to the risk of a sudden deterioration in the macroeconomic environment. The purpose of these adjustments is to ensure a more realistic assessment of expected credit losses and maintain portfolio stability under conditions of increased uncertainty.

As of 31 December 2025, impairments formed from the use of model adjustments (MA) amounts to €25.6 million (2024: €42.4 million). In the retail portfolio, model adjustments present €17 million (2024: €35.2 million), in the domestic business portfolio €8.4 million (2024: €6.8 million), and in the international lending portfolio €0.3 million (2024: €0.4 million).

#### 41.1.5.4 Harmonisation in the scope of the OTP Group

In the scope of the merger, the Group carried out the comprehensive harmonisation of operations within the OTP Group, including in the area of credit risk management. A new organisational structure was established back in 2024 for that purpose. That structure is based on contemporary professional guidelines and is fully aligned with the standards and guidelines of the parent OTP Group.

In 2025, the Group continued the intensive harmonisation of key processes and successfully introduced uniform credit risk management standards, methodologies and rules in accordance with the parent OTP Group's practices. The most important milestones during this period included the implementation of a new PD model for the retail segment and the introduction of a model for assessing physical ESG risks. In that context, the Bank began the extensive training of employees in the use of modern data management and report compilation tools that will play a key role in the further development of credit risk management.

All planned activities were successfully completed in 2025 to bring the Group's credit risk management fully into line with the requirements and strategic policies of the OTP Group. Additional employee training was also organised and the operating culture further strengthened, which together represent a sound foundation for effective, transparent and consistent credit risk management in the future.

#### 41.1.5.5 Measuring expected credit loss (ECL)

The Group has developed its own models for calculating key measuring parameters for credit loss:

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

Expected credit losses equal the product of expected probability of default, expected loss in case of default, and expected exposure at default. Expected credit losses are an estimate of credit losses over a certain period of time weighted by the probability of a particular macroeconomic scenario.

For Stage 1 exposures, the Group estimates 12-month expected losses, while for exposures included in the other two stages, the Group estimates lifetime losses or losses expected over the entire period of contractual obligations.

Exposures in Stage 3, where total exposure to an individual customer or to narrow group of related parties exceeds €300 thousand, are impaired individually based on an assessment of sustainability of the business plan and the Group's strategy to the respective customer and, consequently, on all possible expected cash flows both from operations and from liquidation of collateral. For other Stage 3 exposures, the Group uses a portfolio based automated calculation of expected credit losses.

#### 41.1.5.6 Exposure at default (EAD)

The Group made a minor update to the EAD model in 2025 with updates to probabilities of early repayments. Calculation of exposure at default differs depending on the type and features of a financial product. For assets held at amortised cost, the basis is the current exposure that varies according to contractual cash flows over the period of the contractual relationship. In case of off-balance exposures, the EAD is the amount for which the Group expects to be drawn in the future on the basis of historical data. For assets carried at FVOCI, the basis is the cost including a deferred discount/premium up to the instrument's maturity with the accrued interest.

For exposures in Stage 1 and Stage 3, EAD for the first year is estimated, whereas for exposures in Stage 2, the EAD is estimated for each year until maturity.

For products without an amortization schedule, EAD is calculated as the sum of the balance-sheet exposure adjusted by the factor of on-balance exposure change and off-balance sheet exposures multiplied by the credit conversion factor (CCF). The exposure change factor is the expected change in the current on-balance exposure upon the potential occurrence of a default event. The conversion factor (CCF) represents the expected drawdown of undrawn commitments that could become the Group's exposure in the event of default.

For representative product groups, the Group estimates the conversion factors internally, while regulatory values are applied to non-representative products.

For revolving products, such as overdrafts, credit cards, and charge cards, without defined maturity, the Group estimates an effective maturity based on the specific characteristics of each product.

#### 41.1.5.7 Probability of default (PD)

The Group uses three credit rating models for corporate clients (large enterprises and SMEs, micro enterprises, and sole traders). In 2025 the Group implemented new PD models for exposures to private individuals, which were developed for the merged portfolios of all the companies in the OTP Group Slovenia. To address product-specific characteristics, the Group in 2025 developed five distinct models, each developed specifically for each product group: housing loans, consumer loans, credit cards, overdrafts, and leasing products. Through-the-cycle (TTC) PD is used to classify clients to rating grades. TTC PD represents the average probability of default for a customer during a period of 12 months over the entire economic cycle and is stable over time, as it is not affected by current macroeconomic conditions. That probability serves as the basis for determining a client's internal credit rating. The Group has developed a separate model for the international lending (IL) segment.

Calculation of expected credit losses is based on point-in-time (PIT) probability of default, based on assigned credit grades using the TTC PD.

When calculating PIT PD, the Group considers all relevant available information about the client, including financial and behavioural data that vary depending on the client type. The current macroeconomic environment and expected changes to that environment are also taken into account.

#### 41.1.5.8 Expected loss given default (LGD)

The Group uses an LGD that reflects current and expected economic conditions. LGD models are applied across exposures within homogeneous segments including client segments; collateral categories such as real estate, insurers, other forms of collateral, and unsecured exposures; and various products such as guarantees, leasing, and other products. A special model has been developed for the international lending (IL) segment.

The LGD applied to calculate expected losses is derived from historical loss rates for each segment. The LGD parameter is adjusted to reflect current macroeconomic conditions and expectations regarding future economic developments. LGD-in-default is applied to exposures already in default with the duration of default also taken into account.

#### 41.1.5.9 Inclusion of forward-looking information into the expected credit loss model

In accordance with IFRS 9 and the Guidelines for Managing Credit Risk and Accounting for Expected Credit Losses, the Group uses forward-looking information (FLI) which has been identified as material in assessing expected credit losses on the basis of reasonable judgement, generally adopted methods for economic analysis and forecasting and supported by an adequate set of data. In risk parameter modelling, the Group uses past realised values of macroeconomic variables, as well as the latest macroeconomic forecasts across its macroeconomic scenarios.

The Group examines FLI models on an annual basis (or more frequently where appropriate) and updates all models. The Group also regularly reviews which macroeconomic variables have discriminatory predictive power and includes these in its models.

In the process of calculating expected credit losses, the Group uses four macroeconomic scenarios: optimistic, target, conservative and severe. Scenarios and weights are set based on the prevailing economic conditions and the current position in the economic cycle and reviewed regularly to reflect latest developments.

The Group uses forecasts provided by the Bank of Slovenia (BoS) and the Institute for Macroeconomic Analysis and Development (IMAD) as the underlying basis for its macroeconomic forecasts. The source for Macroeconomic forecasts for sources for other areas are:

- European Commission for Europe;
- European Central Bank for the Euro Area.

The Bank also takes into account and applies macroeconomic forecasts for Slovenia and other areas that are prepared by the Research Centre at OTP's HQ.

The Group calculates expected credit losses for each macroeconomic scenario by using the value of forecasted macroeconomic variables which are incorporated into model-based risk parameters pertinent to each scenario. The Group then calculates expected credit losses as a weighted average of ECL under all four macroeconomic scenarios.

The Group updates macroeconomic assumptions and forecasts regularly in accordance with the most recent publications of the relevant institutions, as stated above. It also regularly updates the weights in specific scenarios. The most recent update of scenarios and weights was carried out according to the situation as of 30 November 2025.

#### Scenario weights in the calculation

	Target	Optimistic	Conservative	Severe
31 December 2024	60%	20%	0%	20%
31 December 2025	60%	10%	20%	10%

**Forecasts of macroeconomic variables in the calculation**

Country	Indicator description	Baseline scenario				Optimistic scenario				Conservative scenario				Severe scenario			
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2026	2027	2028	2029	2026	2027	2028	2029	2026	2027	2028	2029
SI	GDP SI (% growth)	1.76	1.87	1.99	2.00	2.13	2.54	2.54	2.39	1.06	1.09	1.73	1.83	(2.01)	(1.48)	0.89	1.62
EU	GDP EU (% growth)	1.24	1.57	1.61	1.63	1.49	2.20	2.21	2.06	0.32	0.96	1.42	1.58	(3.67)	(1.07)	0.80	1.53
SI	Gross wages nominal growth	5.28	4.52	4.50	4.53	7.70	5.94	4.65	4.72	4.47	3.99	4.17	4.26	0.96	2.24	3.08	3.95
SI	Final consumption (% growth)	1.53	1.90	2.02	2.03	1.81	2.40	2.43	2.32	1.01	1.32	1.83	1.90	(1.26)	(0.59)	1.20	1.75
SI	Unemployment (%)	3.62	3.48	3.50	3.47	3.58	3.38	3.30	3.28	3.69	3.60	3.55	3.53	5.60	6.93	6.22	5.41
SI	Consumer price index (% growth)	2.41	2.02	2.00	2.02	3.22	2.47	1.96	1.81	2.30	1.67	1.79	1.93	1.83	0.52	1.09	1.83
SI	Housing real estate price index (% growth)	2.55	2.29	2.34	2.36	3.55	3.06	2.56	2.51	1.95	1.74	2.15	2.24	(2.58)	(5.44)	(2.54)	1.75
EA	3-month EURIBOR (%)	2.00	2.02	2.00	2.02	2.34	2.40	2.46	2.31	1.88	1.68	1.65	1.67	1.36	0.53	0.49	1.27
SI	10-year SI government bond yield (%)	3.58	3.67	3.60	3.57	3.71	3.69	3.69	3.51	3.53	3.47	3.33	3.33	3.32	2.80	2.40	3.07
EA	10-year EA government bond yield (%)	3.50	3.52	3.45	3.42	3.68	3.64	3.64	3.46	3.43	3.29	3.14	3.11	3.14	2.50	2.10	2.77

In the customer classification and individual exposure assessment of expected credit losses, the Group considers available forward-looking information.

**Sensitivity analysis – the impact of macroeconomic variables and scenario weights on PD, LGD and ECL**

The sensitivity analysis demonstrates the impact of change in scenario weighting on the current values of PDs, LGDs and the calculation of expected credit losses as of 31 December 2025. Scenarios present 100% weight on optimistic or severe scenario.

OTP Group Slovenia Segment	Optimistic scenario			Pesimistic scenario		
	Change in PD (bp)	Change in LGD (bp)	Change in P&L (000€)	Change in PD (bp)	Change in LGD (bp)	Change in P&L (000€)
Retail	(2.42)	(35.36)	(1,332)	7.76	76.01	6,981
Micro enterprises	(13.84)	(63.83)	(185)	41.65	221.91	820
Small enterprises	(10.17)	(81.06)	(1,070)	33.44	253.31	3,558
Large corporates	(7.03)	(97.63)	(526)	24.43	321.24	2,911
International lending	(19.12)	(174.97)	(626)	85.85	647.15	4,855
Financial institutions	(0.67)	(120.98)	(16)	2.53	428.15	80
Public sector	(0.07)	(0.51)	(30)	0.24	1.61	160
<b>Total</b>			<b>(3,785)</b>			<b>19,365</b>

OTP banka Segment	Optimistic scenario			Pesimistic scenario		
	Change in PD (bp)	Change in LGD (bp)	Change in P&L (000€)	Change in PD (bp)	Change in LGD (bp)	Change in P&L (000€)
Retail	(1.71)	(34.40)	(1,237)	5.19	71.39	6,460
Micro enterprises	(12.38)	(89.92)	(136)	37.25	300.87	550
Small enterprises	(9.60)	(92.36)	(679)	31.44	283.84	3,505
Large corporates	(6.73)	(102.43)	(519)	23.40	337.07	2,865
International lending	(19.12)	(174.97)	(626)	85.85	647.15	4,855
Financial institutions	(3.03)	(107.44)	(105)	10.35	371.97	549
Public sector	(0.07)	(0.51)	(30)	0.23	1.59	160
<b>Total</b>			<b>(3,333)</b>			<b>18,944</b>

**41.1.5.10 Backtesting and validation of models**

The validation of credit risk parameter models is performed in accordance with the established model validation framework. Validation is performed by an independent external contractor in accordance with its methodology approved by the bank. In the context of validation, the appropriateness of the model and all processes related to the development and implementation of the model in the IT system are assessed, i.e. the appropriateness of the expertise of the personnel who developed the models, the appropriateness of the methods and data used, and the appropriateness of the predictive power of the models. The life cycle contains various controls, such as initial validation, implementation validation, monitoring and regular validation. The scope and frequency of these activities depend on the materiality (tiering) of the model. Initial validation must be performed when a new model is introduced, or a significant model change is made. This is followed by the validation of the implementation of the model in the bank's system, the goal of which is that the model is implemented without errors in terms of information technology. Regular validation for qualifying models, which are mostly credit risk parameter models, is required annually. For other models, regular validation is required annually for Tier 1 models and biennially for Tier 2 models, unless model monitoring is established. In this case, regular validation must be performed every two years for Tier 1 models and every three years for Tier 2 models. The internal monitoring is generally carried out for material models (tier 1) on a quarterly basis. The goal of monitoring is to ensure that the models in use are unbiased and representative of the current portfolio composition and macroeconomic environment. Model risk management is supervised and directed by the Model Risk Committee, which is also responsible for development and validation planning, review and management of validation results, including monitoring of corrective measures. The Group is constantly upgrading and improving the model risk management process.

Actual credit losses are frequently realised over a longer period. A direct comparison of forecasted and actual losses remains difficult. The Group monitors the historical values of credit risk parameters that affect the calculation of expected credit losses (default rate, loss rate and exposure at default) and thus directly monitors the accuracy of past estimates. The Group updated the monitoring of estimated parameters in 2022. The macroeconomic environment remains uncertain due to the Russian – Ukrainian conflict, supply chain issues and high inflation, which in turn leads to significant uncertainty with regard to the model and the results thereof, and thus on the calculation of expected credit losses. For this reason, the Group takes into account the credit risk parameter with a degree of conservatism, as described in points 41.1.5.3 and 41.1.5.8.

## 41.1.6 GENERAL QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ON CREDIT RISK

### Exposure by rating classes

#### a) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

In the tables below, the Group does not disclose equity instruments that are otherwise part of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; such assets are not subject to staging in accordance with IFRS 9. As of 31 December 2025, equity instruments amounted to €67,689 thousand (31 December 2024: €65,712 thousand).

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					31/12/2025	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>						
A Credit rating category	300,597	0	0	0	300,597	
B Credit rating category	146,894	0	0	0	146,894	
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>447,491</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>447,491</b>	
Total impairments	(314)	0	0	0	(314)	
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>447,178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>447,178</b>	

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					31/12/2024	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>						
A Credit rating category	442,677	0	0	0	442,677	
B Credit rating category	98,987	0	0	0	98,987	
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>541,663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>541,663</b>	
Total impairments	(686)	0	0	0	(686)	
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>540,977</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>540,977</b>	

**b) Debt securities measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					31/12/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Debt securities at amortised cost</b>					
A Credit rating category	4,751,256	0	0	0	4,751,256
B Credit rating category	202,275	2,764	0	0	205,039
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>4,953,530</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,956,294</b>
Total impairments	(2,715)	(10)	0	0	(2,725)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>4,950,815</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,953,569</b>

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					31/12/2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Debt securities at amortised cost</b>					
A Credit rating category	4,333,993	0	0	0	4,333,993
B Credit rating category	189,749	4,690	0	0	194,440
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>4,523,742</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,528,433</b>
Total impairments	(3,455)	(37)	0	0	(3,492)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>4,520,288</b>	<b>4,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,524,941</b>

**c) Loans to banks**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					31/12/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Loans to banks</b>					
A Credit rating category	457,190	0	0	0	457,190
B Credit rating category	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>457,190</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>457,190</b>
Total impairments	(28)	0	0	0	(28)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>457,162</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>457,162</b>

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					31/12/2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Loans to banks</b>					
A Credit rating category	218,048	0	0	0	218,048
B Credit rating category	5,732	0	0	0	5,732
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>223,779</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>223,779</b>
Total impairments	(106)	0	0	0	(106)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>223,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>223,674</b>

**d) Loans to customers**

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Loans to customers</b>					
A Credit rating category	4,867,899	57,115	0	560	4,925,573
B Credit rating category	1,918,200	311,871	0	793	2,230,865
C Credit rating category	42,872	310,919	0	10,199	363,989
D Credit rating category	0	0	170,487	1,364	171,851
E Credit rating category	0	0	77,244	1,863	79,106
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>6,828,971</b>	<b>679,905</b>	<b>247,730</b>	<b>14,779</b>	<b>7,771,385</b>
Total impairments	(10,198)	(22,624)	(116,002)	(1,183)	(150,007)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>6,818,772</b>	<b>657,281</b>	<b>131,729</b>	<b>13,595</b>	<b>7,621,378</b>

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Loans to customers</b>					
A Credit rating category	3,900,593	65,161	0	651	3,966,404
B Credit rating category	1,871,569	445,274	0	618	2,317,460
C Credit rating category	122,714	575,905	0	1,288	699,906
D Credit rating category	0	0	83,695	9,396	93,091
E Credit rating category	0	0	72,230	3,908	76,138
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>5,894,875</b>	<b>1,086,340</b>	<b>155,925</b>	<b>15,860</b>	<b>7,153,000</b>
Total impairments	(13,840)	(51,555)	(89,183)	(3,184)	(157,762)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>5,881,035</b>	<b>1,034,785</b>	<b>66,742</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>6,995,238</b>

OTP banka					31/12/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Loans to customers</b>					
A Credit rating category	5,214,814	52,217	0	560	5,267,591
B Credit rating category	1,686,192	252,855	0	793	1,939,840
C Credit rating category	20,175	252,375	0	10,199	282,749
D Credit rating category	0	0	160,417	1,364	161,781
E Credit rating category	0	0	73,236	1,863	75,098
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>6,921,181</b>	<b>557,447</b>	<b>233,653</b>	<b>14,779</b>	<b>7,727,060</b>
Total impairments	(10,293)	(20,891)	(110,169)	(1,183)	(142,537)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>6,910,888</b>	<b>536,556</b>	<b>123,484</b>	<b>13,595</b>	<b>7,584,523</b>

OTP banka					31/12/2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Loans to customers</b>					
A Credit rating category	4,392,791	63,048	0	651	4,456,490
B Credit rating category	1,534,227	392,944	0	618	1,927,788
C Credit rating category	65,138	510,436	0	1,288	576,861
D Credit rating category	0	0	74,070	9,396	83,466
E Credit rating category	0	0	68,685	3,908	72,592
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>5,992,155</b>	<b>966,428</b>	<b>142,754</b>	<b>15,860</b>	<b>7,117,197</b>
Total impairments	(12,972)	(49,122)	(83,743)	(3,184)	(149,020)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>5,979,183</b>	<b>917,306</b>	<b>59,011</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>6,968,177</b>

**e) Other financial assets**

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Other financial assets</b>					
A Credit rating category	63,327	10	0	0	63,337
B Credit rating category	413	24	0	0	436
C Credit rating category	46	79	0	0	125
D Credit rating category	0	0	68	0	68
E Credit rating category	0	0	147	0	147
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>63,786</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,114</b>
Total impairments	(9)	(8)	(184)	0	(201)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>63,777</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,913</b>

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Other financial assets</b>					
A Credit rating category	67,684	8	0	0	67,692
B Credit rating category	246	19	0	0	265
C Credit rating category	83	73	0	0	156
D Credit rating category	0	0	72	0	72
E Credit rating category	0	0	338	8	346
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>68,012</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>68,531</b>
Total impairments	(8)	(7)	(347)	(8)	(370)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>68,004</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,161</b>

OTP banka						31/12/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>Other financial assets</b>						
A Credit rating category	63,295	10	0	0	63,304	
B Credit rating category	182	23	0	0	205	
C Credit rating category	17	79	0	0	96	
D Credit rating category	0	0	68	0	68	
E Credit rating category	0	0	131	0	131	
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>63,493</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,803</b>	
Total impairments	(7)	(8)	(170)	0	(186)	
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>63,486</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,618</b>	

OTP banka						31/12/2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>Other financial assets</b>						
A Credit rating category	67,632	7	0	0	67,639	
B Credit rating category	152	19	0	0	171	
C Credit rating category	40	71	0	0	110	
D Credit rating category	0	0	72	0	72	
E Credit rating category	0	0	322	8	330	
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>67,823</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>68,323</b>	
Total impairments	(7)	(6)	(334)	(8)	(355)	
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>67,817</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67,968</b>	

**f) Financial guarantees**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka						31/12/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
<b>Financial guarantees</b>						
A Credit rating category	141,804	385	0	0	142,189	
B Credit rating category	83,349	4,323	0	0	87,672	
C Credit rating category	4,332	11,806	0	0	16,138	
D Credit rating category	0	0	632	0	632	
E Credit rating category	0	0	134	0	134	
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>229,485</b>	<b>16,513</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246,764</b>	
Total provisions	(342)	(284)	(766)	0	(1,391)	
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>229,144</b>	<b>16,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245,373</b>	

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka	31/12/2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Financial guarantees</b>					
A Credit rating category	165,783	455	0	0	166,238
B Credit rating category	76,741	5,374	0	0	82,115
C Credit rating category	5,839	13,151	0	0	18,990
D Credit rating category	0	0	70	0	70
E Credit rating category	0	0	234	0	234
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>248,362</b>	<b>18,980</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>267,647</b>
Total provisions	(290)	(599)	(258)	0	(1,147)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>248,072</b>	<b>18,381</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266,499</b>

**g) Other off-balance sheet liabilities**

OTP Group Slovenia	31/12/2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Other off-balance sheet liabilities</b>					
A Credit rating category	2,238,849	69,489	0	0	2,308,338
B Credit rating category	820,113	60,432	0	0	880,545
C Credit rating category	13,223	37,654	0	15	50,893
D Credit rating category	0	0	3,002	0	3,002
E Credit rating category	0	0	5,910	0	5,910
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>3,072,185</b>	<b>167,575</b>	<b>8,912</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,248,687</b>
Total provisions	(1,420)	(660)	(6,522)	(0)	(8,602)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>3,070,765</b>	<b>166,915</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,240,084</b>

The table contains other off-balance sheet liabilities such as guarantees, overdrafts, undrawn loans, letters of credit.

OTP Group Slovenia	31/12/2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Other off-balance sheet liabilities</b>					
A Credit rating category	2,163,153	30,389	0	0	2,193,542
B Credit rating category	660,176	53,778	0	0	713,954
C Credit rating category	20,199	57,263	0	0	77,463
D Credit rating category	0	0	1,475	0	1,475
E Credit rating category	0	0	7,691	0	7,691
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>2,843,528</b>	<b>141,431</b>	<b>9,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,994,125</b>
Total provisions	(1,341)	(1,739)	(5,059)	0	(8,139)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>2,842,187</b>	<b>139,692</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,985,986</b>

The table contains other off-balance sheet liabilities such as guarantees, overdrafts, undrawn loans, letters of credit.

OTP banka					31/12/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Other off-balance sheet liabilities</b>					
A Credit rating category	2,367,530	69,489	0	0	2,437,019
B Credit rating category	818,815	60,372	0	0	879,187
C Credit rating category	12,877	37,544	0	15	50,435
D Credit rating category	0	0	3,002	0	3,002
E Credit rating category	0	0	5,910	0	5,910
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>3,199,222</b>	<b>167,405</b>	<b>8,912</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,375,553</b>
Total provisions	(1,566)	(660)	(6,522)	(0)	(8,749)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>3,197,656</b>	<b>166,744</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,366,805</b>

The table contains other off-balance sheet liabilities such as guarantees, overdrafts, undrawn loans, letters of credit.

OTP banka					31/12/2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>Other off-balance sheet liabilities</b>					
A Credit rating category	2,329,133	30,389	0	0	2,359,523
B Credit rating category	659,275	53,752	0	0	713,027
C Credit rating category	20,095	57,263	0	0	77,359
D Credit rating category	0	0	1,475	0	1,475
E Credit rating category	0	0	6,895	0	6,895
<b>Total gross amount</b>	<b>3,008,504</b>	<b>141,405</b>	<b>8,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,158,278</b>
Total provisions	(1,468)	(1,739)	(5,059)	0	(8,265)
<b>Total net amount</b>	<b>3,007,036</b>	<b>139,666</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,150,013</b>

The table contains other off-balance sheet liabilities such as guarantees, overdrafts, undrawn loans, letters of credit.

### Loans to customers by days past due

OTP Group Slovenia	2025		2024	
	Gross amount	Impairments	Gross amount	Impairments
Outstanding	7,663,380	(92,240)	7,019,112	(88,237)
Past due up to 30 days	20,242	(3,033)	26,811	(3,536)
Past due 31 to 60 days	5,976	(1,644)	8,200	(2,215)
Past due 61 to 90 days	1,438	(681)	6,346	(2,171)
Past due over 90 days	80,349	(52,409)	92,532	(61,603)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,771,385</b>	<b>(150,007)</b>	<b>7,153,001</b>	<b>(157,762)</b>

OTP banka	2025		2024	
	Gross amount	Impairments	Gross amount	Impairments
Outstanding	7,635,468	(88,392)	7,001,343	(82,437)
Past due up to 30 days	8,969	(2,159)	13,887	(2,565)
Past due 31 to 60 days	4,800	(1,399)	6,704	(1,958)
Past due 61 to 90 days	1,144	(622)	5,511	(2,058)
Past due over 90 days	76,679	(49,965)	89,753	(60,003)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,727,060</b>	<b>(142,537)</b>	<b>7,117,198</b>	<b>(149,021)</b>

**Credit risk exposure by sector of activity and geographical areas**

OTP Group Slovenia	Loans to banks measured at amortised cost		Loans to customers measured at amortised cost		Debt securities measured at amortised cost		Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		Financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Concentration by sector of activity</b>										
1. Manufacturing industry	0	0	965,271	927,881	67,096	74,497	996	5,014	574,915	597,513
2. Construction	0	0	149,640	243,349	0	0	0	0	550,084	520,538
3. Trade	0	0	535,917	508,078	1,997	2,991	0	0	653,690	627,405
4. Financial and insurance sectors	457,162	223,674	484,328	268,664	1,291,712	1,309,596	39,287	62,807	102,782	106,579
5. Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	293,338	231,840	21,708	44,733	0	0	273,676	222,125
6. Public administration and defence sectors	0	0	91,797	95,299	3,526,402	3,030,201	406,894	469,122	3,046	2,877
7. Transport and storage	0	0	253,580	243,374	3,968	3,944	0	2,031	132,163	137,519
8. Catering	0	0	100,921	102,878	0	0	0	0	22,709	24,821
9. Cultural, entertainment and recreational activities	0	0	44,001	46,619	0	0	0	0	11,699	11,638
10. IT and communication	0	0	87,648	76,712	6,999	12,009	0	0	161,593	117,184
11. Health and social work	0	0	33,591	60,494	0	46,970	0	0	7,689	6,690
12. Other	0	0	628,618	469,713	33,687	0	0	2,004	452,915	375,816
13. Retail customers	0	0	3,952,727	3,720,338	0	0	0	0	538,498	501,781
– secured by mortgages	0	0	1,868,375	1,768,979	0	0	0	0	5,037	2,256
– unsecured	0	0	2,084,352	1,951,359	0	0	0	0	533,461	499,524
<b>Total</b>	<b>457,162</b>	<b>223,674</b>	<b>7,621,378</b>	<b>6,995,238</b>	<b>4,953,569</b>	<b>4,524,941</b>	<b>447,178</b>	<b>540,977</b>	<b>3,485,458</b>	<b>3,252,485</b>
<b>Concentration by geographical areas</b>										
1. Slovenia	32	9,982	6,665,991	6,383,433	757,230	682,998	225,089	240,843	3,421,482	3,157,488
2. Other EU member states	457,130	213,692	773,759	453,282	4,093,577	3,709,767	189,830	255,409	37,317	84,146
3. Europe (without EU member states)	0	0	66,354	63,693	94,401	80,222	32,258	41,704	13,286	9,974
4. Other countries	0	0	115,274	94,829	8,361	51,954	0	3,022	13,373	876
<b>Total</b>	<b>457,162</b>	<b>223,674</b>	<b>7,621,378</b>	<b>6,995,238</b>	<b>4,953,569</b>	<b>4,524,941</b>	<b>447,178</b>	<b>540,977</b>	<b>3,485,458</b>	<b>3,252,485</b>

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's net loans outstanding to customers measured at amortised cost totalled €7,621,378 thousand (€6,995,238 thousand in 2024). The majority of loans are loans to households, where the amount is €3,952,727 thousand (€3,720,338 thousand in 2024) and represents 51.86% (53.18% in 2024) of net loans to customers.

The amount under item financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to €447,178 thousand (€540,977 thousand in 2024).

OTP banka	Loans and to banks measured at amortised cost		Loans to customers measured at amortised cost		Debt securities measured at amortised cost		Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		Financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Concentration by sector of activity</b>										
1. Manufacturing industry	0	0	874,218	856,250	67,096	74,497	996	5,014	574,769	597,296
2. Construction	0	0	97,355	194,677	0	0	0	0	549,641	520,376
3. Trade	0	0	396,919	370,366	1,997	2,991	0	0	653,288	626,486
4. Financial and insurance sectors	457,162	223,674	1,185,125	902,766	1,291,712	1,309,596	39,287	62,807	232,362	272,827
5. Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	283,227	222,911	21,708	44,733	0	0	273,606	222,125
6. Public administration and defence sectors	0	0	90,070	94,459	3,526,402	3,030,201	406,894	469,122	3,046	2,877
7. Transport and storage	0	0	162,424	154,988	3,968	3,944	0	2,031	131,577	137,519
8. Catering	0	0	96,495	98,928	0	0	0	0	22,695	24,814
9. Cultural, entertainment and recreational activities	0	0	43,051	45,435	0	0	0	0	11,699	11,238
10. IT and communication	0	0	85,444	73,415	6,999	12,009	0	0	161,593	117,184
11. Health and social work	0	0	32,003	59,081	0	46,970	0	0	7,661	6,690
12. Other	0	0	562,386	425,463	33,687	0	0	2,004	452,409	375,609
13. Retail customers	0	0	3,675,806	3,469,438	0	0	0	0	537,833	501,472
– secured by mortgages	0	0	1,868,375	1,768,979	0	0	0	0	5,037	2,256
– unsecured	0	0	1,807,430	1,700,459	0	0	0	0	532,796	499,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>457,162</b>	<b>223,674</b>	<b>7,584,523</b>	<b>6,968,177</b>	<b>4,953,569</b>	<b>4,524,941</b>	<b>447,178</b>	<b>540,977</b>	<b>3,612,178</b>	<b>3,416,512</b>
<b>Concentration by geographical areas</b>										
1. Slovenia	32	9,982	6,661,148	6,362,593	757,230	682,998	225,089	240,843	3,548,202	3,321,515
2. Other EU member states	457,130	213,692	750,048	449,889	4,093,577	3,709,767	189,830	255,409	37,317	84,146
3. Europe (without EU member states)	0	0	61,686	62,513	94,401	80,222	32,258	41,704	13,286	9,974
4. Other countries	0	0	111,641	93,182	8,361	51,954	0	3,022	13,373	876
<b>Total</b>	<b>457,162</b>	<b>223,674</b>	<b>7,584,523</b>	<b>6,968,177</b>	<b>4,953,569</b>	<b>4,524,941</b>	<b>447,178</b>	<b>540,977</b>	<b>3,612,178</b>	<b>3,416,512</b>

## Non-performing loan management

For the purpose of managing non-performing loans, the Group has established a special department that, in organisational terms, is placed under Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The Debt management department is responsible for management of non-performing loans (NPLs) in both the corporate and retail segments as well as management of repossessed assets. These substantive elements are used also in the organisational structure of the Department's sub-units. The Debt management department operates in line with internal rules that comply with applicable legislation and the recommendations given by regulators. The rules are prepared in cooperation with other specialised departments of the Group. In its work, the Department cooperates with relevant Group specialised departments that provide professional support in specific areas which are centrally organised within the Group.

The Debt management department is responsible for loans when the debtor is in payment delay on a materially significant amount for more than 90 days applicable to large and medium corporate customers or more than 1 day in in case of micro corporate customers and natural persons or when an insolvency proceeding or an insolvency remedial action is initiated against the customer.

The transfer of custodianship is carried out after 30 days past due in the segment of small corporate customers and natural persons and after 90 days past due in the segment of large and medium sized corporates. Until that day, the recovery is carried out in commercial units with assistance of the Debt management department.

After the non-performing loans of corporate and natural persons are transferred to the Debt management department, a management strategy for each claim is prepared on the basis of available information and confirmed by the competent body. In certain cases, additional measures can be taken to recover some or all non-performing loans, such as discount campaigns, the sale of claims to third parties or cooperation with external service providers. If there is no suitable exit from an NPL available at a given moment, the Group may decide to repossess assets provided as collateral. The Department carries out the procedures of take-over, facility management and subsequent re-marketing of the asset until it is sold on the market under a standardized sales procedure. Once all legal and actual options for repayment in accordance with laws and internal regulations have been exhausted, any remaining exposures are written off.

Individual decisions in the process of NPL management are taken by various competent bodies of the Group depending on the amount of exposure or the complexity of the case and cover all the levels from cross-sector decision-making to decision-making on the Problem loan Committee, and the decision-making and supervisory bodies of the Group.

### Volume of non-performing loans (NPLs)

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Total gross loans	8,292,688	7,445,311	8,248,053	7,409,299
Total impairment	(150,237)	(158,238)	(142,751)	(149,480)
Total net loans	8,142,451	7,287,073	8,105,302	7,259,819
<b>Gross NPLs</b>	<b>251,172</b>	<b>169,648</b>	<b>237,078</b>	<b>156,461</b>
Impairment of NPLs	(116,898)	(92,668)	(111,051)	(87,215)
<b>Net NPLs</b>	<b>134,274</b>	<b>76,980</b>	<b>126,027</b>	<b>69,246</b>
Gross NPLs/total gross loans (%)	3.03	2.28	2.87	2.11
Net NPLs/total net loans (%)	1.65	1.06	1.55	0.95

*Loans also include other financial assets.*

The amount of Gross non-performing loans increased by €80,617 thousand in 2025 compared to 2024 on a solo level, due new defaults in the segment of the large and medium sized corporates. At the level of the OTP Group the amount of Gross non-performing loans increased by € 81,524 thousand. The difference represents increase of non-performing exposure at the SKB Leasing Group.

As of 31 December 2025, the share of gross non-performing loans was 2.87% at the level of the Bank, or 3.03% at the Group level and compared to 2024, it increased by 76 basis points at the bank level or on the group level by 75 basis points.

**Analysis of restructured loans**

OTP Group Slovenia	Restructured loans to individuals			Restructured loans to corporate customers			31/12/2025  Total restructured loans
	Without mortgage	Secured by mortgages	Total	Without mortgage	Secured by mortgages	Total	
Gross loans	1,637	6,067	<b>7,704</b>	99,961	37,668	<b>137,629</b>	<b>145,333</b>
Impairments	(987)	(3,473)	<b>(4,460)</b>	(30,678)	(8,900)	<b>(39,578)</b>	<b>(44,039)</b>
Net loans	650	2,594	<b>3,243</b>	69,283	28,768	<b>98,051</b>	<b>101,294</b>
Share of restructured gross loans in all gross loans (individuals and corporate customers)							1.75%
Share of restructured net loans in all net loans (individuals and corporate customers)							1.24%

Loans as of 31 December 2025 include other financial assets.

OTP Group Slovenia	Restructured loans to individuals			Restructured loans to corporate customers			31/12/2024  Total restructured loans
	Without mortgage	Secured by mortgages	Total	Without mortgage	Secured by mortgages	Total	
Gross loans	2,744	7,121	<b>9,865</b>	25,208	45,361	<b>70,569</b>	<b>80,434</b>
Impairments	(1,412)	(3,615)	<b>(5,028)</b>	(8,144)	(9,541)	<b>(17,685)</b>	<b>(22,713)</b>
Net loans	1,331	3,506	<b>4,837</b>	17,064	35,821	<b>52,884</b>	<b>57,721</b>
Share of restructured gross loans in all gross loans (individuals and corporate customers)							1.08%
Share of restructured net loans in all net loans (individuals and corporate customers)							0.79%

Loans as of 31 December 2024 include other financial assets.

OTP banka	Restructured loans to individuals			Restructured loans to corporate customers			31/12/2025  Total restructured loans
	Without mortgage	Secured by mortgages	Total	Without mortgage	Secured by mortgages	Total	
Gross loans	1,637	6,067	<b>7,704</b>	99,961	37,668	<b>137,629</b>	<b>145,333</b>
Impairments	(987)	(3,473)	<b>(4,460)</b>	(30,678)	(8,900)	<b>(39,578)</b>	<b>(44,039)</b>
Net loans	650	2,594	<b>3,243</b>	69,283	28,768	<b>98,051</b>	<b>101,294</b>
Share of restructured gross loans in all gross loans (individuals and corporate customers)							1.75%
Share of restructured net loans in all net loans (individuals and corporate customers)							1.24%

Loans as of 31 December 2025 include other financial assets.

OTP banka	Restructured loans to individuals			Restructured loans to corporate customers			31/12/2024  Total restructured loans
	Without mortgage	Secured by mortgages	Total	Without mortgage	Secured by mortgages	Total	
Gross loans	2,744	7,121	<b>9,865</b>	25,208	45,361	<b>70,569</b>	<b>80,434</b>
Impairments	(1,412)	(3,615)	<b>(5,028)</b>	(8,144)	(9,541)	<b>(17,685)</b>	<b>(22,713)</b>
Net loans	1,331	3,506	<b>4,837</b>	17,064	35,821	<b>52,884</b>	<b>57,721</b>
Share of restructured gross loans in all gross loans (individuals and corporate customers)							1.09%
Share of restructured net loans in all net loans (individuals and corporate customers)							0.80%

Loans as of 31 December 2024 include other financial assets.

## Valuation of real estate

Valuation of real estate is regulated by the Collateral Policy and the Collateral Valuation and Allocation Methodology of the Group. The Group monitors the quality and value of real estate collateral prior to taking any business decision during the origination process and throughout the period of its exposure.

The **ESG strategy** also assesses risks in area of collateral value. The impact of climate change, which includes the physical risk and transition risk, is being identified.

Assessments of the value of real estate that must be carried out in compliance with the International Valuation Standards are performed usually by independent real estate appraisers certified by the Slovenian Institute of Auditors, and which are included in the Group's list of approved appraisers. Valuation reports received by the Group are checked by the Credit risk management, which confirms whether the valuation carried out is appropriate for the needs of business decisions. The Department also monitors the quality of work of external appraisers who are included in the Group's list of approved appraisers. In monitoring the value of real estate, the Group uses various approaches, depending on the type and the value of property.

## Value of exposure by type of collateral

31/12/2025		OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
		Amount	Structure	Amount	Structure
1	Deposits	68,429	1.61%	68,429	1.63%
2	Guarantees	58,746	1.38%	58,746	1.40%
3	Sureties	168,358	3.95%	163,360	3.90%
4	Securities and pledge of receivables from points of mutual funds	3,175	0.07%	3,175	0.08%
5	Mortgages	3,281,798	77.00%	3,281,798	78.40%
6	Pledge of inventories and movable property	72,006	1.69%	72,006	1.72%
7	Insurance company	609,216	14.29%	538,114	12.86%
8	Pledge of claims from insurances with insurance company	98	0.00%	98	0.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,261,826</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4,185,726</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

31/12/2024		OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
		Amount	Structure	Amount	Structure
1	Deposits	80,128	1.96%	80,128	1.99%
2	Guarantees	68,444	1.67%	68,444	1.70%
3	Sureties	128,770	3.14%	124,190	3.08%
4	Securities and pledge of receivables from points of mutual funds	2,477	0.06%	2,477	0.06%
5	Mortgages	3,148,781	76.87%	3,148,781	78.10%
6	Pledge of inventories and movable property	72,187	1.76%	72,187	1.79%
7	Insurance company	595,379	14.53%	535,503	13.28%
8	Pledge of claims from insurances with insurance company	146	0.00%	146	0.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,096,312</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4,031,856</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

OTP Group Slovenia											31/12/2025
Financial assets \ Type of collateral	Maximum exposure to credit risk (Net exposure)	Cash	Securities	3rd party / gov guarantees	Property	Other	Surplus collateral	Total collateral	Net exposure	% of exposure subject to collateral requirements	Associated ECL
Cash, cash balances at central bank and other demand deposits	1,475,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,475,899	0%	(23)
Financial assets held for trading	11,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,060	0%	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	447,177	0	0	15,020	0	0	20	15,000	432,177	3%	(314)
- debt securities	447,177	0	0	15,020	0	0	20	15,000	432,177	3%	(314)
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,096,021	45,015	6,615	215,036	7,739,835	776,967	5,146,131	3,637,337	9,458,684	28%	(152,961)
- debt securities	4,953,569	0	0	19,213	0	0	162	19,051	4,934,518	0%	(2,725)
- loans to banks	457,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457,162	0%	(28)
- loans to customers	7,621,378	38,995	6,615	193,288	7,719,363	776,967	5,116,988	3,618,240	4,003,138	47%	(150,007)
Loans to corporates	3,668,651	38,741	3,462	192,768	2,584,195	236,738	1,818,116	1,237,788	2,430,863	34%	(96,578)
Loans to retail customers	3,952,727	254	3,153	520	5,135,168	540,229	3,298,872	2,380,452	1,572,275	60%	(53,429)
- other financial assets	63,912	6,020	0	2,535	20,472	0	28,981	46	63,866	0%	(201)
Hedge accounting	24,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,792	0%	0
<b>Total balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>15,054,949</b>	<b>45,015</b>	<b>6,615</b>	<b>230,056</b>	<b>7,739,835</b>	<b>776,967</b>	<b>5,146,151</b>	<b>3,652,337</b>	<b>11,402,612</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>(153,298)</b>
Loan commitments	2,057,662	16,300	175	42,813	509,039	3,973	391,330	180,970	1,876,692	9%	(2,892)
Financial guarantees	245,373	1,919	0	1,582	26,755	0	30,256	0	245,373	0%	(1,391)
Other commitments	1,182,423	14,919	237	4,248	119,336	1,185	139,925	0	1,182,423	0%	(5,710)
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>3,485,458</b>	<b>33,138</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>48,643</b>	<b>655,130</b>	<b>5,158</b>	<b>561,511</b>	<b>180,970</b>	<b>3,304,488</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>(9,993)</b>

OTP Group Slovenia											31/12/2024
Financial assets \ Type of collateral	Maximum exposure to credit risk (Net exposure)	Cash	Securities	3rd party / gov guarantees	Property	Other	Surplus collateral	Total collateral	Net exposure	% of exposure subject to collateral requirements	Associated ECL
Cash, cash balances at central bank and other demand deposits	2,183,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,183,570	0%	(67)
Financial assets held for trading	13,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,264	0%	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	540,977	0	0	18,056	0	0	35	18,021	522,956	3%	(686)
- debt securities	540,977	0	0	18,056	0	0	35	18,021	522,956	3%	(686)
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,812,014	36,868	5,102	263,977	7,304,874	755,792	4,819,378	3,547,235	8,264,779	30%	(161,731)
- debt securities	4,524,941	0	0	51,073	0	0	289	50,784	4,474,157	1%	(3,492)
- loans to banks	223,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223,674	0%	(106)
- loans to customers	6,995,238	33,006	5,102	210,745	7,270,179	755,792	4,778,435	3,496,389	3,498,849	50%	(157,763)
Loans to corporates	3,274,902	32,726	2,557	210,121	2,520,593	215,995	1,758,679	1,223,313	2,051,589	37%	(80,227)
Loans to retail customers	3,720,336	280	2,545	624	4,749,586	539,797	3,019,756	2,273,076	1,447,260	61%	(77,536)
- other financial assets	68,161	3,862	0	2,159	34,695	0	40,654	62	68,099	0%	(370)
Hedge accounting	39,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,793	0%	0
<b>Total balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>14,589,618</b>	<b>36,868</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>282,033</b>	<b>7,304,874</b>	<b>755,792</b>	<b>4,819,413</b>	<b>3,565,256</b>	<b>11,024,362</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>(162,484)</b>
Loan commitments	2,092,515	9,821	0	43,572	449,643	2,369	364,628	140,777	1,951,738	7%	(3,525)
Financial guarantees	266,499	2,084	0	1,582	27,470	0	31,136	0	266,499	0%	(1,147)
Other commitments	893,472	13,550	162	3,129	104,733	1,661	123,235	0	893,472	0%	(4,613)
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>3,252,486</b>	<b>25,455</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>48,283</b>	<b>581,846</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>518,999</b>	<b>140,777</b>	<b>3,111,709</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>(9,285)</b>

OTP banka											31/12/2025
Financial assets \ Type of collateral	Maximum exposure to credit risk (Net exposure)	Cash	Securities	3rd party / gov guarantees	Property	Other	Surplus collateral	Total collateral	Net exposure	% of exposure subject to collateral requirements	Associated ECL
Cash, cash balances at central bank and other demand deposits	1,475,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,475,899	0%	(23)
Financial assets held for trading	11,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,060	0%	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	447,177	0	0	15,020	0	0	20	15,000	432,177	3%	(314)
- debt securities	447,177	0	0	15,020	0	0	20	15,000	432,177	3%	(314)
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,058,871	45,015	6,615	210,024	7,739,835	706,273	5,141,938	3,565,824	9,493,047	27%	(145,476)
- debt securities	4,953,569	0	0	19,213	0	0	162	19,051	4,934,518	0%	(2,725)
- loans to banks	457,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457,162	0%	(28)
- loans to customers	7,584,523	38,995	6,615	188,276	7,719,363	706,273	5,112,795	3,546,727	4,037,796	47%	(142,537)
Loans to corporates	3,908,717	38,741	3,462	187,756	2,584,195	178,657	1,817,724	1,175,087	2,733,630	30%	(92,745)
Loans to retail customers	3,675,806	254	3,153	520	5,135,168	527,616	3,295,071	2,371,640	1,304,166	65%	(49,792)
- other financial assets	63,617	6,020	0	2,535	20,472	0	28,981	46	63,571	0%	(186)
Hedge accounting	24,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,792	0%	0
<b>Total balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>15,017,799</b>	<b>45,015</b>	<b>6,615</b>	<b>225,044</b>	<b>7,739,835</b>	<b>706,273</b>	<b>5,141,958</b>	<b>3,580,824</b>	<b>11,436,975</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>(145,813)</b>
Loan commitments	2,184,382	16,300	175	42,813	509,039	3,973	391,330	180,970	2,003,412	8%	(3,039)
Financial guarantees	245,373	1,919	0	1,582	26,755	0	30,256	0	245,373	0%	(1,391)
Other commitments	1,182,423	14,919	237	4,248	119,336	1,185	139,925	0	1,182,423	0%	(5,710)
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>3,612,178</b>	<b>33,138</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>48,643</b>	<b>655,130</b>	<b>5,158</b>	<b>561,511</b>	<b>180,970</b>	<b>3,431,208</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>(10,140)</b>

OTP banka												31/12/2024
Financial assets \ Type of collateral	Maximum exposure to credit risk (Net exposure)	Cash	Securities	3rd party/gov guarantees	Property	Other	Surplus collateral	Total collateral	Net exposure	% of exposure subject to collateral requirements	Associated ECL	
Cash, cash balances at central bank and other demand deposits	2,183,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,183,570	0%	(67)	
Financial assets held for trading	13,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,264	0%	0	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	540,977	0	0	18,056	0	0	35	18,021	522,956	3%	(686)	
- debt securities	540,977	0	0	18,056	0	0	35	18,021	522,956	3%	(686)	
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,784,760	36,868	5,102	259,211	7,304,874	697,359	4,816,747	3,486,667	8,298,093	30%	(152,973)	
- debt securities	4,524,941	0	0	51,073	0	0	289	50,784	4,474,157	1%	(3,492)	
- loans to banks	223,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223,674	0%	(106)	
- loans to customers	6,968,177	33,006	5,102	205,979	7,270,179	697,359	4,775,804	3,435,821	3,532,356	49%	(149,020)	
Loans to corporates	3,498,636	32,726	2,557	205,355	2,520,593	172,022	1,758,392	1,174,861	2,323,775	34%	(76,434)	
Loans to retail customers	3,469,541	280	2,545	624	4,749,586	525,337	3,017,412	2,260,960	1,208,581	65%	(72,586)	
- other financial assets	67,968	3,862	0	2,159	34,695	0	40,654	62	67,906	0%	(355)	
Hedge accounting	39,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,793	0%	0	
<b>Total balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>14,562,364</b>	<b>36,868</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>277,267</b>	<b>7,304,874</b>	<b>697,359</b>	<b>4,816,782</b>	<b>3,504,688</b>	<b>11,057,676</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>(153,726)</b>	
Loan commitments	2,256,540	9,821	0	43,572	449,643	2,369	364,628	140,777	2,115,763	6%	(3,652)	
Financial guarantees	266,499	2,084	0	1,582	27,470	0	31,136	0	266,499	0%	(1,147)	
Other commitments	893,472	13,550	162	3,129	104,733	1,661	123,235	0	893,472	0%	(4,613)	
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>3,416,511</b>	<b>25,455</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>48,283</b>	<b>581,846</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>518,999</b>	<b>140,777</b>	<b>3,275,734</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>(9,412)</b>	

**The volume of collateral, impairments and provisions for mortgaged housing loans**

31/12/2025 Mortgaged loans	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	Amount	Impairments	Amount	Impairments
1 up to 50%	907,208	(9,421)	907,208	(9,421)
2 51 to 90%	909,641	(5,841)	909,641	(5,841)
3 over 90%	58,237	(2,722)	58,237	(2,722)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,875,086</b>	<b>(17,984)</b>	<b>1,875,086</b>	<b>(17,984)</b>

31/12/2025 Irrevocable loan to value LTV commitments	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	Amount	Impairments	Amount	Impairments
1 up to 50%	485	0	485	0
2 51 to 90%	2,255	0	2,255	0
3 over 90%	2,299	(1)	2,299	(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>(1)</b>

31/12/2025 Impaired mortgaged loans LTV	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	Amount	Impairments	Amount	Impairments
1 up to 50%	12,024	(7,130)	12,024	(7,130)
2 51 to 90%	6,782	(3,365)	6,782	(3,365)
3 over 90%	2,810	(2,518)	2,810	(2,518)
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,616</b>	<b>(13,013)</b>	<b>21,616</b>	<b>(13,013)</b>

31/12/2024 Mortgaged loans	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	Amount	Impairments	Amount	Impairments
1 up to 50%	829,975	(11,764)	829,975	(11,764)
2 51 to 90%	867,520	(10,144)	867,520	(10,144)
3 over 90%	82,856	(2,946)	82,856	(2,946)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,780,351</b>	<b>(24,854)</b>	<b>1,780,351</b>	<b>(24,854)</b>

31/12/2024 Irrevocable loan to value LTV commitments	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	Amount	Impairments	Amount	Impairments
1 up to 50%	150	0	150	0
2 51 to 90%	910	(1)	910	(1)
3 over 90%	1,203	(5)	1,203	(5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>(6)</b>

31/12/2024		OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
Impaired mortgaged loans LTV		Amount	Impairments	Amount	Impairments
1	up to 50%	12,314	(6,936)	12,314	(6,936)
2	51 to 90%	8,377	(3,976)	8,377	(3,976)
3	over 90%	2,907	(2,246)	2,907	(2,246)
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,598</b>	<b>(13,158)</b>	<b>23,598</b>	<b>(13,158)</b>

The analysis above shows the value of collateral eligible under relevant CRR relating to the calculation of regulatory capital only. The Group holds collateral against certain claims against which it has registered legal mortgages, but which are not yet eligible because the Group is collecting current market valuations and evidence of assignment of property insurance policies.

### Movement in gross exposure amounts by type of financial assets and commitments

The reconciliation of total amounts of loans to banks, loans to customers and other financial assets at year-end in tables a) and b) with the balance sheet amounts is presented in tables below.

OTP Group Slovenia		2025		
		Gross amount	Allowance for impairment	Net amount
<b>Loans to banks incl. other financial assets</b>		<b>519,160</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>519,129</b>
Loans to banks		457,191	(29)	457,162
Other financial assets - banks		61,969	(2)	61,967
<b>Loans to customers incl. other financial assets</b>		<b>7,773,529</b>	<b>(150,206)</b>	<b>7,623,323</b>
Loans to customers		7,771,385	(150,007)	7,621,378
Other financial assets - customers		2,144	(199)	1,945
<b>Other financial assets - total</b>		<b>64,113</b>	<b>(201)</b>	<b>63,912</b>

OTP Group Slovenia		2024		
		Gross amount	Allowance for impairment	Net amount
<b>Loans to banks incl. other financial assets</b>		<b>290,054</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>289,946</b>
Loans to banks		223,780	(106)	223,674
Other financial assets - banks		66,274	(2)	66,272
<b>Loans to customers incl. other financial assets</b>		<b>7,155,257</b>	<b>(158,130)</b>	<b>6,997,127</b>
Loans to customers		7,153,001	(157,763)	6,995,238
Other financial assets - customers		2,256	(367)	1,889
<b>Other financial assets - total</b>		<b>68,530</b>	<b>(369)</b>	<b>68,161</b>

OTP banka		2025	
	Gross amount	Allowance for impairment	Net amount
<b>Loans to banks incl. other financial assets</b>	<b>519,160</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>519,129</b>
Loans to banks	457,191	(29)	457,162
Other financial assets - banks	61,969	(2)	61,967
<b>Loans to customers incl. other financial assets</b>	<b>7,728,894</b>	<b>(142,721)</b>	<b>7,586,173</b>
Loans to customers	7,727,060	(142,537)	7,584,523
Other financial assets - customers	1,834	(184)	1,650
<b>Other financial assets - total</b>	<b>63,803</b>	<b>(186)</b>	<b>63,617</b>

OTP banka		2024	
	Gross amount	Allowance for impairment	Net amount
<b>Loans to banks incl. other financial assets</b>	<b>290,054</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>289,946</b>
Loans to banks	223,780	(106)	223,674
Other financial assets - banks	66,274	(2)	66,272
<b>Loans to customers incl. other financial assets</b>	<b>7,119,246</b>	<b>(149,373)</b>	<b>6,969,873</b>
Loans to customers	7,117,198	(149,021)	6,968,177
Other financial assets - customers	2,048	(352)	1,696
<b>Other financial assets - total</b>	<b>68,322</b>	<b>(354)</b>	<b>67,968</b>

**a) Movement in gross amounts of loans and other financial assets to banks measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>290,052</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290,054</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	1	(1)	0	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(3)	3	0	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(3,437)	(1)	0	0	(3,438)
New recognition of financial assets	2,889,571	0	0	0	2,889,571
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(2,657,026)	(1)	0	0	(2,657,027)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>519,158</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>519,160</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(31)	0	0	0	(31)

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>498,942</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>498,942</b>
Transfer to Stage 2	(2)	2	0	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(499,711)	0	0	0	(499,711)
New recognition of financial assets	2,179,688	0	0	0	2,179,688
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(1,888,865)	0	0	0	(1,888,865)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>290,052</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290,054</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(108)	0	0	0	(108)

**b) Movement in gross amounts of loans and other financial assets to customers measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>5,896,615</b>	<b>1,086,438</b>	<b>156,336</b>	<b>15,868</b>	<b>7,155,257</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	549,870	(549,865)	(5)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(449,140)	468,281	(19,141)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	(2,076)	(173,136)	175,212	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(875,054)	(203,064)	7,113	3,261	(1,067,744)
New recognition of financial assets	3,137,019	322,675	2,077	293	3,462,064
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(1,426,513)	(271,291)	(44,856)	(2,319)	(1,744,979)
Write-offs	0	(2)	(28,665)	(2,369)	(31,036)
Other changes	67	(20)	(125)	45	(33)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>6,830,788</b>	<b>680,016</b>	<b>247,946</b>	<b>14,779</b>	<b>7,773,529</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(10,204)	(22,632)	(116,187)	(1,183)	(150,206)

OTP Group Slovenia					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>6,419,200</b>	<b>812,615</b>	<b>154,807</b>	<b>11,164</b>	<b>7,397,786</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	442,514	(441,552)	(962)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(895,734)	912,542	(16,808)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	(37,560)	(54,898)	92,458	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(788,513)	(221,362)	(38,927)	98	(1,048,704)
New recognition of financial assets	2,889,625	294,520	711	8,170	3,193,026
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(2,133,003)	(215,469)	(29,062)	(3,520)	(2,381,054)
Write-offs	(41)	(1)	(6,006)	(20)	(6,068)
Other changes	127	43	125	(24)	271
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>5,896,615</b>	<b>1,086,438</b>	<b>156,336</b>	<b>15,868</b>	<b>7,155,257</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(13,845)	(51,562)	(89,531)	(3,192)	(158,130)

OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>5,993,708</b>	<b>966,522</b>	<b>143,148</b>	<b>15,868</b>	<b>7,119,246</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	483,972	(483,967)	(5)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(346,187)	363,912	(17,725)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	(1,864)	(163,398)	165,262	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(520,582)	(112,562)	13,320	3,261	(616,563)
New recognition of financial assets	2,562,264	205,915	0	293	2,768,472
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(1,248,672)	(218,843)	(41,810)	(2,319)	(1,511,644)
Write-offs	0	(2)	(28,213)	(2,369)	(30,584)
Other changes	67	(20)	(125)	45	(33)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>6,922,706</b>	<b>557,557</b>	<b>233,852</b>	<b>14,779</b>	<b>7,728,894</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(10,298)	(20,900)	(110,339)	(1,184)	(142,721)

OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>6,518,583</b>	<b>693,851</b>	<b>144,686</b>	<b>11,164</b>	<b>7,368,284</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	335,437	(335,032)	(405)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(759,560)	775,249	(15,689)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	(34,450)	(44,773)	79,223	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(543,658)	(112,320)	(33,400)	98	(689,280)
New recognition of financial assets	2,450,163	155,226	0	8,170	2,613,559
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(1,972,899)	(165,721)	(26,023)	(3,520)	(2,168,163)
Write-offs	(35)	(1)	(5,369)	(20)	(5,425)
Other changes	127	43	125	(24)	271
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>5,993,708</b>	<b>966,522</b>	<b>143,148</b>	<b>15,868</b>	<b>7,119,246</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(12,975)	(49,129)	(84,077)	(3,192)	(149,373)

**c) Movement in gross amounts of debt securities measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>4,523,742</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,528,433</b>
Net change in gross amounts due to discount and premium accruals	(212)	156	0	0	(56)
New recognition of financial assets	1,045,306	0	0	0	1,045,306
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(615,306)	(2,083)	0	0	(617,389)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>4,953,530</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,956,294</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(2,715)	(10)	0	0	(2,725)

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>2,984,113</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,987,217</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	3,104	(3,104)	0	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(14,813)	14,813	0	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to discount and premium accruals	(46,528)	96	0	0	(46,432)
New recognition of financial assets	1,765,405	0	0	0	1,765,405
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(167,539)	(10,218)	0	0	(177,757)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>4,523,742</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,528,433</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(3,455)	(37)	0	0	(3,492)

**d) Movement in gross amounts of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>574,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>574,100</b>
Net change in gross amounts due to discount and premium accruals	(13,597)	0	0	0	(13,597)
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(91,909)	0	0	0	(91,909)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>468,594</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>468,594</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(314)	0	0	0	(314)
Fair value adjustments	(21,103)	0	0	0	(21,103)

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>826,535</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>826,535</b>
Net change in gross amounts due to discount and premium accruals	(98,767)	0	0	0	(98,767)
New recognition of financial assets	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(153,668)	0	0	0	(153,668)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>574,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>574,100</b>
Impairments as at 31/12	(687)	0	0	0	(687)
Fair value adjustments	(32,436)	0	0	0	(32,436)

**e) Movement in gross amounts of off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet exposures)**

OTP Group Slovenia					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>3,091,891</b>	<b>160,411</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,261,772</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	68,638	(68,637)	(1)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(139,748)	140,054	(306)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	(598)	(4,851)	5,449	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(136,671)	(19,495)	(2,269)	0	(158,435)
New recognition of financial assets	2,067,764	62,535	48	15	2,130,362
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(1,649,914)	(85,928)	(2,713)	0	(1,738,555)
Other changes	306	0	0	0	306
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>3,301,668</b>	<b>184,089</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,495,450</b>
Provisions as at 31/12	(1,761)	(944)	(7,288)	0	(9,993)

OTP Group Slovenia					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>2,754,691</b>	<b>128,665</b>	<b>8,837</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>2,893,008</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	81,985	(81,944)	(41)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(133,292)	133,831	(539)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	(29,005)	(3,356)	32,361	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(102,983)	(2,528)	(28,901)	(2)	(134,414)
New recognition of financial assets	1,907,638	63,005	800	60	1,971,503
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(1,386,932)	(77,260)	(3,047)	(873)	(1,468,112)
Other changes	(211)	(2)	0	0	(213)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>3,091,891</b>	<b>160,411</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,261,772</b>
Provisions as at 31/12	(1,631)	(2,338)	(5,317)	0	(9,286)

OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>3,256,865</b>	<b>160,386</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,425,925</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	68,528	(68,527)	(1)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(136,763)	137,069	(306)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	(550)	(4,851)	5,401	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(166,350)	(16,718)	(1,416)	0	(184,484)
New recognition of financial assets	2,033,636	60,739	0	15	2,094,390
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(1,626,966)	(84,180)	(2,674)	0	(1,713,820)
Other changes	306	0	0	0	306
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>3,428,706</b>	<b>183,918</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,622,317</b>
Provisions as at 31/12	(1,907)	(944)	(7,289)	0	(10,140)

OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>2,754,712</b>	<b>128,665</b>	<b>8,837</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>2,893,029</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	81,985	(81,944)	(41)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	(132,705)	133,244	(539)	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	(29,005)	(3,356)	32,361	0	0
Net change in gross amounts due to withdrawal / (repayment)	(100,828)	(1,940)	(28,897)	(2)	(131,667)
New recognition of financial assets	2,054,070	62,962	0	60	2,117,092
Derecognition of financial assets other than write-offs	(1,371,153)	(77,243)	(3,047)	(873)	(1,452,316)
Other changes	(211)	(2)	0	0	(213)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>3,256,865</b>	<b>160,386</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,425,925</b>
Provisions as at 31/12	(1,758)	(2,338)	(5,317)	0	(9,413)

**Movement in impairments and provisions by type of financial assets and commitments**
**a) Movement in impairments of loans and other financial assets to banks measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(108)</b>
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	171	0	0	0	171
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(139)	0	0	0	(139)
Methodological changes	45	0	0	0	45
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(31)</b>

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(605)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(605)</b>
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	107	0	0	0	107
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(288)	0	0	0	(288)
Methodological changes	678	0	0	0	678
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(108)</b>

**b) Movement in impairments of loans and other financial assets to customers measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	POCI	Stage 1
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(13,845)</b>	<b>(51,562)</b>	<b>(89,531)</b>	<b>(3,192)</b>	<b>(158,130)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(13,216)	13,213	3	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	2,020	(8,035)	6,015	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	21	13,923	(13,944)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	14,843	5,828	(54,004)	(202)	(33,535)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(7,325)	(6,278)	(776)	0	(14,379)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	2,854	4,924	12,781	44	20,603
Write-offs	0	1	23,166	2,202	25,369
Methodological changes	4,447	5,353	1	13	9,814
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	(3)	1	102	(48)	52
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(10,204)</b>	<b>(22,632)</b>	<b>(116,187)</b>	<b>(1,183)</b>	<b>(150,206)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	74	101	1,115	13	1,303
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	(1)	(826)	(35)	(862)
Gains or (losses) on derecognition of debt instruments	(182)	139	2,682	0	2,639

OTP Group Slovenia					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(15,836)</b>	<b>(30,329)</b>	<b>(89,833)</b>	<b>(2,347)</b>	<b>(138,345)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(7,868)	7,427	441	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	5,510	(15,693)	10,183	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	110	3,449	(3,559)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	6,154	(19,448)	(18,682)	(1,267)	(33,243)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(5,996)	(5,639)	(252)	0	(11,887)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	5,238	5,466	10,975	102	21,781
Write-offs	35	1	4,288	0	4,324
Methodological changes	(1,193)	3,203	(3,001)	293	(698)
Modifications in contractual conditions	0	1		0	1
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	1	0	(91)	27	(63)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(13,845)</b>	<b>(51,562)</b>	<b>(89,531)</b>	<b>(3,192)</b>	<b>(158,130)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	45	95	3,082	0	3,222
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	(6)	0	(1,718)	(20)	(1,744)
Gains or (losses) on derecognition of debt instruments	0	27	(14)	0	13

The effects of significant increases in credit risk are disclosed in point 41.1.5.2.

OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(12,975)</b>	<b>(49,129)</b>	<b>(84,077)</b>	<b>(3,192)</b>	<b>(149,373)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(12,524)	12,521	3	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	1,682	(7,189)	5,507	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	20	13,470	(13,490)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	12,408	4,870	(53,570)	(203)	(36,495)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(5,396)	(5,307)	0	0	(10,703)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	2,751	4,689	12,181	44	19,665
Write-offs	0	1	23,004	2,202	25,207
Methodological changes	3,739	5,173	1	13	8,926
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	(3)	1	102	(48)	52
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(10,298)</b>	<b>(20,900)</b>	<b>(110,339)</b>	<b>(1,184)</b>	<b>(142,721)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	4	0	907	13	924
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	(1)	(536)	(35)	(572)
Gains or (losses) on derecognition of debt instruments	(182)	139	2,682	0	2,639

OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(15,951)</b>	<b>(29,176)</b>	<b>(81,549)</b>	<b>(2,347)</b>	<b>(129,023)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(6,864)	6,560	304	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	5,200	(14,871)	9,671	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	104	3,187	(3,291)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	5,408	(18,438)	(18,111)	(1,267)	(32,408)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(4,699)	(4,485)	0	0	(9,184)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	4,984	4,889	8,178	102	18,153
Write-offs	35	1	3,813	0	3,849
Methodological changes	(1,193)	3,203	(3,001)	293	(698)
Modifications in contractual conditions	0	1	0	0	1
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	1	0	(91)	27	(63)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(12,975)</b>	<b>(49,129)</b>	<b>(84,077)</b>	<b>(3,192)</b>	<b>(149,373)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	2,668	0	2,668
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	(1,556)	(20)	(1,576)
Gains or (losses) on derecognition of debt instruments	0	27	(14)	0	13

**c) Movement in impairments of corporate loans and other financial assets measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(7,728)</b>	<b>(19,789)</b>	<b>(49,947)</b>	<b>(2,262)</b>	<b>(79,726)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(1,396)	1,396	0	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	989	(1,982)	993	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	4	10,830	(10,834)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	2,100	(1,269)	(44,633)	(302)	(44,104)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(3,027)	(1,863)	(768)	0	(5,658)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	1,609	1,063	9,267	38	11,977
Write-offs	0	0	18,906	2,202	21,108
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	(3)	(1)	62	(49)	9
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(7,452)</b>	<b>(11,615)</b>	<b>(76,954)</b>	<b>(373)</b>	<b>(96,394)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	50	75	458	9	592
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	(1)	(812)	(35)	(848)
Gains or (losses) on derecognition of debt instruments	(182)	139	2,650	0	2,607

OTP Group Slovenia					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(10,087)</b>	<b>(15,636)</b>	<b>(44,666)</b>	<b>(968)</b>	<b>(71,357)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(2,991)	2,897	94	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	2,987	(4,584)	1,597	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	54	1,042	(1,096)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	539	(3,177)	(12,758)	(1,360)	(16,756)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(2,068)	(1,993)	(124)	0	(4,185)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	3,837	1,662	6,055	40	11,594
Write-offs	0	0	1,775	0	1,775
Methodological changes	0	0	(757)	0	(757)
Modifications in contractual conditions	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	1	0	(66)	26	(39)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(7,728)</b>	<b>(19,789)</b>	<b>(49,947)</b>	<b>(2,262)</b>	<b>(79,726)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	1	90	2,504	0	2,595
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	1,599	0	1,599
Gains or (losses) on derecognition of debt instruments	0	27	(14)	0	13

OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(7,696)</b>	<b>(18,703)</b>	<b>(47,259)</b>	<b>(2,262)</b>	<b>(75,920)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(1,198)	1,198	0	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	750	(1,608)	858	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	3	10,603	(10,606)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	559	(1,752)	(44,967)	(302)	(46,462)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(1,978)	(1,094)	0	0	(3,072)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	1,853	962	8,994	38	11,847
Write-offs	0	0	18,850	2,202	21,052
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	(3)	(1)	62	(49)	9
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(7,710)</b>	<b>(10,395)</b>	<b>(74,068)</b>	<b>(373)</b>	<b>(92,546)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	3	0	366	9	378
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	(1)	(525)	(35)	(561)
Gains or (losses) on derecognition of debt instruments	(182)	139	2,650	0	2,607

OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(10,343)</b>	<b>(14,802)</b>	<b>(41,644)</b>	<b>(968)</b>	<b>(67,757)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(2,257)	2,187	70	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	2,781	(4,195)	1,414	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	48	934	(982)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	(159)	(3,037)	(11,535)	(1,360)	(16,091)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(1,403)	(1,078)	0	0	(2,481)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	3,636	1,288	4,883	40	9,847
Write-offs	0	0	1,357	0	1,357
Methodological changes	0	0	(757)	0	(757)
Modifications in contractual conditions	0	0	1	0	1
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	1	0	(66)	26	(39)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(7,696)</b>	<b>(18,703)</b>	<b>(47,259)</b>	<b>(2,262)</b>	<b>(75,920)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	2,297	0	2,297
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	1,544	0	1,544
Gains or (losses) on derecognition of debt instruments	0	27	(14)	0	13

**d) Movement in impairments of retail loans and other financial assets measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(5,936)</b>	<b>(31,382)</b>	<b>(39,430)</b>	<b>(929)</b>	<b>(77,677)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(11,604)	11,601	3	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	1,024	(6,046)	5,022	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	17	3,092	(3,109)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	12,609	7,026	(1,343)	99	18,391
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(4,283)	(4,414)	(8)	0	(8,705)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	1,245	3,861	3,514	6	8,626
Write-offs	0	(1)	(3,921)	0	(3,922)
Methodological changes	4,447	5,353	1	13	9,814
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	0	1	40	1	42
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(2,481)</b>	<b>(10,909)</b>	<b>(39,231)</b>	<b>(810)</b>	<b>(53,431)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	24	25	657	3	709
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	(14)	0	(14)
Gains or losses on derecognition of debt instruments	0	0	33	0	33

OTP Group Slovenia					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(5,585)</b>	<b>(13,979)</b>	<b>(45,168)</b>	<b>(1,379)</b>	<b>(66,111)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(4,819)	4,472	347	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	2,521	(11,107)	8,586	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	55	2,405	(2,460)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	5,573	(16,534)	(5,768)	94	(16,635)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(3,922)	(3,645)	(128)	0	(7,695)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	1,399	3,803	4,920	62	10,184
Write-offs	35	1	2,513	0	2,549
Methodological changes	(1,193)	3,203	(2,245)	293	58
Modifications in contractual conditions	0	(1)	(2)	0	(3)
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	0	0	(25)	1	(24)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(5,936)</b>	<b>(31,382)</b>	<b>(39,430)</b>	<b>(929)</b>	<b>(77,677)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	44	5	578	0	627
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	6	0	118	20	144

OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(5,115)</b>	<b>(32,629)</b>	<b>(36,664)</b>	<b>(929)</b>	<b>(75,337)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(11,110)	11,107	3	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	925	(5,573)	4,648	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	16	2,867	(2,883)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	11,470	9,142	(8,422)	99	12,289
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(3,404)	(4,213)	0	0	(7,617)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	1,168	3,727	3,187	6	8,088
Write-offs	0	1	3,814	0	3,815
Methodological changes	3,739	5,173	1	13	8,926
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	0	1	40	1	42
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(2,311)</b>	<b>(10,397)</b>	<b>(36,276)</b>	<b>(810)</b>	<b>(49,794)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	1	0	541	3	545
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	(11)	0	(11)
Gains or losses on derecognition of debt instruments	0	0	33	0	33

OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(5,443)</b>	<b>(13,657)</b>	<b>(39,904)</b>	<b>(1,379)</b>	<b>(60,383)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(4,642)	4,408	234	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	2,532	(10,789)	8,257	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	54	2,250	(2,304)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	5,472	(18,236)	(6,427)	94	(19,097)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(3,294)	(3,407)	0	0	(6,701)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	1,364	3,600	3,296	62	8,322
Write-offs	35	0	2,456	0	2,491
Methodological changes	(1,193)	3,203	(2,245)	293	58
Modifications in contractual conditions	0	(1)	(2)	0	(3)
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes	0	0	(25)	1	(24)
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(5,115)</b>	<b>(32,629)</b>	<b>(36,664)</b>	<b>(929)</b>	<b>(75,337)</b>
Recoveries of previously written-off amounts recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	371	0	371
Amounts written-off directly to the statement of profit or loss	0	0	11	20	31

**e) Movement in impairments of debt securities measured at amortised cost**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(3,455)</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,492)</b>
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	1,574	27	0	0	1,601
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(865)	0	0	0	(865)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	31	0	0	0	31
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(2,715)</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,725)</b>
Gains or losses on derecognition of debt instruments	480	0	0	0	480

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(2,827)</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,920)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(93)	93	0	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	225	(225)	0	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	810	(876)	0	0	(66)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(1,580)	0	0	0	(1,580)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	10	1,064	0	0	1,074
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(3,455)</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,492)</b>
Gains or losses on derecognition of debt instruments	(23)	(1,210)	0	0	(1,233)

**f) Movement in impairments of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(687)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(687)</b>
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	363	0	0	0	363
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	10	0	0	0	10
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(314)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(314)</b>
Gains or losses on derecognition of debt instruments	2	0	0	0	2

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(1,142)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,142)</b>
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	450	0	0	0	450
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	0	0	0	0	0
Methodological changes	5	0	0	0	5
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(687)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(687)</b>
Gains or losses on derecognition of debt instruments	(662)	0	0	0	(662)

**g) Movement in provisions for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet exposures)**

OTP Group Slovenia					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(1,631)</b>	<b>(2,338)</b>	<b>(5,317)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(9,286)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(1,090)	1,090	0	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	139	(363)	224	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	2	82	(84)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	2,169	671	(2,499)	0	341
New recognition of financial assets or provisions	(1,576)	(326)	0	0	(1,902)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	47	20	388	0	455
Methodological changes	179	220	0	0	399
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(1,761)</b>	<b>(944)</b>	<b>(7,288)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(9,993)</b>

OTP Group Slovenia					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(1,946)</b>	<b>(2,160)</b>	<b>(4,670)</b>	<b>(243)</b>	<b>(9,019)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(857)	827	30	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	245	(593)	348	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	38	125	(163)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	2,015	(873)	(1,245)	243	140
New recognition of financial assets or provisions	(1,664)	(167)	(1)	0	(1,832)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	593	375	422	0	1,390
Methodological changes	(55)	128	(38)	0	35
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(1,631)</b>	<b>(2,338)</b>	<b>(5,317)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(9,286)</b>

OTP banka					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(1,758)</b>	<b>(2,338)</b>	<b>(5,317)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(9,413)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(1,012)	1,012	0	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	127	(350)	223	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	2	82	(84)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	2,084	736	(2,499)	0	321
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(1,576)	(326)	0	0	(1,902)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	47	20	388	0	455
Methodological changes	179	220	0	0	399
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(1,907)</b>	<b>(944)</b>	<b>(7,289)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(10,140)</b>

OTP banka					2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
<b>As at 1/1</b>	<b>(1,946)</b>	<b>(2,160)</b>	<b>(4,670)</b>	<b>(243)</b>	<b>(9,019)</b>
Transfer to Stage 1	(735)	705	30	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	222	(568)	346	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	38	125	(163)	0	0
Net change in expected losses due to changes in credit risk	1,688	(799)	(1,184)	243	(52)
New recognition of financial assets or impairments	(1,558)	(130)	0	0	(1,688)
Derecognition of impairments other than write-offs	588	361	362	0	1,311
Methodological changes	(55)	128	(38)	0	35
<b>As at 31/12</b>	<b>(1,758)</b>	<b>(2,338)</b>	<b>(5,317)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(9,413)</b>

### Modified financial assets

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka	2025	2024
<b>Financial assets with a change in contractual cash flows Stage 2, 3 (lifetime ECL)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>555</b>
– amortised cost before modification	0	622
– net gains/loss resulting from modification	0	(67)
<b>Financial assets with a change in contractual cash flows transfer from Stage 2 (lifetime ECL) to Stage 1 (12-month ECL)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
– gross book value on the reporting day	0	0

### Assets seized for debt repayment

OTP Group Slovenia	2025	2024
Equity and debt securities	1,201	1,046
Other	658	491
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>1,537</b>

OTP banka	2025	2024
Equity and debt securities	1,201	1,046
Other	127	316
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,362</b>

Assets in the amount of €1,201 thousand seized by the Group for debt repayment relate to equity securities disclosed in the Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. The Group intends to sell these securities via its regular procedures for such assets and under appropriate market conditions.

Assets in the item "Other" primarily relate to works of art in the amount of €47 thousand, real estate in the amount of €80 thousand and motor vehicles in the amount of €531 thousand. Assets obtained in recovery procedures are prepared for sale and sold by the Group at the earliest practicable date.

## 41.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss resulting from the Group's inability to meet all of its payment obligations, or the risk that it has to provide necessary funding at significantly higher than usual costs. It arises from maturity mismatches between assets and liabilities. Liquidity risk management focuses mainly on the funding risk, market liquidity risk, assets encumbrance risk and Intraday liquidity risk. In its liquidity projections, the Group takes into account liquidity needs of other Group companies. A harmonised method for monitoring operational and structural liquidity is used across the entire Group.

The ILAAP policy of the Group represents a key component of the overall Risk Appetite Framework. It sets out the methods and responsibilities for managing assets and liabilities to provide sufficient cash inflows within certain time buckets. This policy sets out the measures for assessing, measuring, managing, and monitoring liquidity risk. The policy includes liquidity planning for the timely repayment of due obligations, measures to be adopted under adverse liquidity conditions and procedures to assess assumptions, on which liquidity plans are based. The Group manages liquidity risk by efficient management of liquidity buffer and by diversification of funding sources.

### ILAAP

The Group carries out the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessing Process (ILAAP). A sound, effective, and comprehensive ILAAP is based on two pillars: the economic and the normative perspective. The two perspectives are complementary and inform each other. The purpose of the ILAAP of the Group is to manage and identify, assess, measure and mitigate risks to which the Group is exposed in its business activities.

ILAAP is an internal process, which means that it must be consistent with the Group's business model, size, complexity, risk, market expectations. It includes all qualitative and quantitative information on which the risk appetite is based, including a description of the systems, processes, and methodology used to measure and manage liquidity and financing risks.

The main objectives of the ILAAP include:

- Planning actual and potential cash inflows in relation to cash outflows, and assessment of liquidity risk by calculating liquidity ratios;
- Ensuring adequate amounts of liquid investments or other forms of liquidity in relation to liquidity risk;
- Monitoring adequate structure of sources of liabilities and financial assets;
- Calculating liquidity indicators;
- Setting up limits and maintaining the system of limits to mitigate exposure to liquidity risk;
- Implementing various liquidity stress scenarios, including an unfavourable scenario;
- Defining normative perspective and economic perspective of ILAAP;
- Defining interaction between ICAAP, ILAAP, the Recovery Plan, Liquidity in Resolution and the planning process; and
- Availability and maintenance of a contingency plan in the case of liquidity crisis occurrence.

At least once a year, the Group provides a clear and formal Liquidity Adequacy Statement, based on an analysis of the ILAAP process results.

### Stress scenarios

The Group performs regular liquidity stress tests in line with its ILAAP Stress test methodology. Results of stress tests at the Group level are used to assess negative effects of potentially critical events on the Group's liquidity position, and to prepare measures for dealing with liquidity crisis.

The stress scenarios are divided into three major groups:

- Scenario adjusted to the Group's own liquidity position or idiosyncratic scenario which assumes the failure to renew existing major sources of liquidity and a decrease of deposits of non-banking sector as a result of loss of customer confidence and reputational risk;
- Scenario based on the market situation or market scenario, which assumes a decline in the liquidity of liquid assets, a decline of their market value and deterioration of conditions for the obtaining liquidity on the market; and

- Combination of both scenarios sets referred to above.

Stress scenarios are based on different difficulty levels. The Group regularly tests the adequacy and accuracy of assumptions underlying stress scenarios.

The group performs stress testing of the Funding plan at least once a year. Stress tests are also carried out for the needs of the Recovery Plan, Liquidity in Resolution and ICAAP.

The group is preparing several different sensitivity analyses. These analyses are sensitivity analysis for ILAAP stress test risk factors, sensitivity of the refinancing plan to financing conditions and interest rates, and ESG sensitivity analysis.

Based on the stress test results the Group defines the composition and the required size of liquidity buffer.

### **Liquidity in crisis situations**

The Group's Liquidity Contingency Plan Methodology sets out appropriate measures and activities for the prevention and management of various liquidity crisis situations as well as for restoring a normal liquidity position of the Group via use of different contingency options. Liquidity risk is managed also through the Group's Recovery plan.

The Liquidity Contingency Plan sets out the primary and additional liquidity indicators for early detection of crisis situations as well as adequate steps for restoring normal liquidity levels.

### **Liquidity indicators**

The Group monitors its liquidity risk from a normative and economic perspective. Within the normative perspective it monitors regulatory indicators, especially LCR and NSFR, while from economic perspective the key indicators are mainly the liquidity position and the internal liquidity buffer.

### **Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)**

The LCR is a measure used to determine whether a bank has sufficient high-quality liquid assets to cover its total net cash outflows within the next 30 days under a stress scenario. It has been developed with the aim of ensuring the resilience of a bank under the conditions of very short-term stress period. LCR includes all on-balance sheet items (both asset and liability items) due within one month as well as all off-balance sheet liabilities that could crystallise within a period of 30 days, irrespective of their contractual maturities.

According to the internal limit, the value of the LCR is maintained above the regulatory requirement of 100%, increased by an additional buffer. As of 31 December 2025, the LCR calculated on a Group consolidated basis was 394%, and for the Bank alone it stood as of 357%, while as of 31 December 2024, LCR calculated on a Group consolidated basis was 419% and for the Bank was 371%.

### **Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)**

The NSFR is a measure designed to compare a bank's available stable funding to its required stable funding. It has been developed with the aim of ensuring a bank's ability to withstand any long-term liquidity risk.

The Group monitors NSFR on a quarterly basis. According to the internal limit, the Bank keeps the NSFR value above the regulatory requirement of 100%, increased by an additional buffer. As of 31 December 2025, the NSFR calculated on a Group consolidated basis was 180%, and for the Bank on a standalone bases 175%, while as of 31 December 2024, NSFR on a consolidated basis was 182% and for the Bank was 178%.

### Internal liquidity buffer

The internal liquidity buffer is part of the counterbalancing capacity the Group must provide in the short period of time according to the predefined survival period in stress situations. The internal liquidity buffer consists of cash (without cash, held in ATM), free reserves at central bank, claims against banks and assets eligible and available for collateral for claims of the Eurosystem. In determining the appropriate level of liquidity buffer the Group considers the amounts that could be actually obtained from the assets taken into account reduced market value of the assets by haircuts reflecting the different level of liquidity of individual categories of liquid assets.

### Liquidity position

Liquidity position is the sum of the internal liquidity buffer and liquidity gap. The liquidity gap, which is regularly monitored and thoroughly analysed into individual time buckets, is a measure of the level of maturity matching of assets and liabilities, including capital. The Group is not able avoid fully liquidity gaps but can take steps to manage them effectively. A positive gap represents a surplus of funds that can be invested profitably, while a negative gap is a sign of a shortage of funds that needs to be provided.

### Deposits

The Group uses its own econometric model for calculating the proportion of stable sight deposits. This model is based on regression analysis and used to examine the movements in sight deposits over time. Based on the model results, sight deposits are divided into stable and unstable portions.

In 2025, results of the model showed a comparative level of stable sight deposits. The average stable sight deposits stood at 84.8% in 2025 and at 85.2% in 2024, of which the stability of deposits for households amounted to 92.8% (92.8% in 2024) and for corporates to 72.8% (72.7% in 2024).

The following tables show the distribution of material statement of financial position items in terms of expected maturity in accordance with the internal methodology.

**Analysis of the expected non-discounted future cash flows**

OTP Group Slovenia						31/12/2025
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash, cash balances at central banks and demand deposits at banks	1,475,937	1,475,937	0	0	0	0
Financial assets held for trading	11,262	673	293	489	7,730	2,077
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,467	0	0	0	0	16,467
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	536,530	68,735	87,802	71,250	241,496	67,247
Financial assets at amortised cost – loans	9,461,605	536,770	713,680	1,668,309	3,916,051	2,626,795
Financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	5,661,808	60,039	213,712	506,921	2,511,544	2,369,592
Other assets*	276,478	107,444	0	7,884	16,732	144,418
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>17,440,087</b>	<b>2,249,598</b>	<b>1,015,487</b>	<b>2,254,853</b>	<b>6,693,553</b>	<b>5,226,596</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,840	627	211	453	2,594	1,955
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,438,090	2,312,674	951,330	2,524,259	6,404,594	1,245,233
Other liabilities*	2,031,976	362,327	259	901,305	6,515	761,570
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>15,475,906</b>	<b>2,675,628</b>	<b>951,800</b>	<b>3,426,017</b>	<b>6,413,703</b>	<b>2,008,758</b>
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<b>1,964,181</b>	<b>(426,030)</b>	<b>63,687</b>	<b>(1,171,164)</b>	<b>279,850</b>	<b>3,217,838</b>
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>42,361</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>12,477</b>	<b>12,653</b>	<b>11,727</b>

OTP Group Slovenia						31/12/2024
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash, cash balances at central banks and demand deposits at banks	2,183,710	2,183,710	0	0	0	0
Financial assets held for trading	13,308	264	854	3,956	4,115	4,119
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,233	0	0	0	0	16,233
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	637,970	73,414	32,825	63,722	362,465	105,544
Financial assets at amortised cost – loans	8,533,566	473,480	380,336	1,476,586	3,751,190	2,451,974
Financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	5,068,259	44,055	168,946	512,717	2,513,526	1,829,015
Other assets*	296,943	102,783	0	11,399	28,225	154,536
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>16,749,989</b>	<b>2,877,706</b>	<b>582,961</b>	<b>2,068,380</b>	<b>6,659,521</b>	<b>4,561,421</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities held for trading	12,386	205	813	3,922	3,489	3,957
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,033,662	2,178,615	882,029	2,232,991	6,490,319	1,249,708
Other liabilities*	2,003,477	406,553	516	822,463	11,799	762,146
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>15,049,525</b>	<b>2,585,373</b>	<b>883,358</b>	<b>3,059,376</b>	<b>6,505,607</b>	<b>2,015,811</b>
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<b>1,700,464</b>	<b>292,333</b>	<b>(300,397)</b>	<b>(990,996)</b>	<b>153,914</b>	<b>2,545,610</b>
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>40,063</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>13,369</b>	<b>13,969</b>	<b>5,930</b>

\* Other assets and other liabilities, including equity, with no direct impact on liquidity.

OTP banka	31/12/2025					
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash, cash balances at central banks and demand deposits at banks	1,475,937	1,475,937	0	0	0	0
Financial assets held for trading	11,262	673	293	489	7,730	2,077
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,467	0	0	0	0	16,467
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	536,530	68,735	87,802	71,250	241,496	67,247
Financial assets at amortised cost – loans	9,299,818	478,302	625,672	1,507,644	4,114,354	2,573,846
Financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	5,661,807	60,038	213,712	506,921	2,511,544	2,369,592
Other assets*	290,689	96,496	0	7,884	16,732	169,577
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>17,292,510</b>	<b>2,180,181</b>	<b>927,479</b>	<b>2,094,188</b>	<b>6,891,856</b>	<b>5,198,806</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,840	627	211	453	2,594	1,955
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,432,017	2,304,093	951,620	2,524,801	6,405,727	1,245,776
Other liabilities*	2,015,066	352,023	259	894,699	6,515	761,570
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>15,452,923</b>	<b>2,656,743</b>	<b>952,090</b>	<b>3,419,953</b>	<b>6,414,836</b>	<b>2,009,301</b>
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<b>1,839,587</b>	<b>(476,562)</b>	<b>(24,611)</b>	<b>(1,325,765)</b>	<b>477,020</b>	<b>3,189,505</b>
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>42,361</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>12,477</b>	<b>12,653</b>	<b>11,727</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2024					
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash, cash balances at central banks and demand deposits at banks	2,183,710	2,183,710	0	0	0	0
Financial assets held for trading	13,308	264	854	3,956	4,115	4,119
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,233	0	0	0	0	16,233
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	637,970	73,414	32,825	63,722	362,465	105,544
Financial assets at amortised cost – loans	8,395,794	441,378	348,352	1,389,249	3,913,555	2,303,260
Financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	5,068,259	44,055	168,946	512,717	2,513,526	1,829,015
Other assets*	311,996	95,170	0	11,399	28,225	177,202
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>16,627,270</b>	<b>2,837,991</b>	<b>550,977</b>	<b>1,981,043</b>	<b>6,821,886</b>	<b>4,435,373</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities held for trading	12,386	205	813	3,922	3,489	3,957
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,031,625	2,173,156	882,423	2,233,733	6,491,876	1,250,437
Other liabilities*	1,993,314	400,920	516	817,933	11,799	762,146
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>15,037,325</b>	<b>2,574,281</b>	<b>883,752</b>	<b>3,055,588</b>	<b>6,507,164</b>	<b>2,016,540</b>
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<b>1,589,945</b>	<b>263,710</b>	<b>(332,775)</b>	<b>(1,074,545)</b>	<b>314,722</b>	<b>2,418,833</b>
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>40,063</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>13,369</b>	<b>13,969</b>	<b>5,930</b>

\* Other assets and other liabilities, including equity, with no direct impact on liquidity.

The following tables present non-discounted on-balance- and off-balance sheet liabilities by their contractual maturities. A significant proportion of the Group's liabilities falls due within a one-month period, referring to demand deposits. The Group monitors the stability of demand deposits on a daily basis and has a secondary liquidity source available in case of an unexpected drop in these deposits.

**Non-derivative balance-sheet liabilities by contractual maturity**

OTP Group Slovenia						31/12/2025
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	<b>13,438,090</b>	<b>11,809,624</b>	<b>133,529</b>	<b>642,341</b>	<b>841,039</b>	<b>11,557</b>
Deposits from banks and central banks	10,082	6,982	0	0	3,100	0
Deposits from customers	12,310,819	11,716,222	128,127	411,571	52,615	2,284
Loans from banks and central banks	183,822	732	5,361	24,935	143,521	9,273
Debt securities	847,622	0	0	205,830	641,792	0
Other financial liabilities	85,745	85,688	41	5	11	0
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>2,037,816</b>	<b>362,954</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>901,758</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>763,525</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,475,906</b>	<b>12,172,578</b>	<b>133,999</b>	<b>1,544,099</b>	<b>850,148</b>	<b>775,082</b>
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>1,434,897</b>	<b>84,565</b>	<b>101,860</b>	<b>422,647</b>	<b>428,585</b>	<b>397,240</b>

OTP Group Slovenia						31/12/2024
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	<b>13,033,662</b>	<b>11,275,538</b>	<b>96,773</b>	<b>429,116</b>	<b>1,169,735</b>	<b>62,500</b>
Deposits from banks and central banks	13,596	10,166	0	0	0	3,430
Deposits from customers	11,704,893	11,178,728	87,615	350,378	46,325	41,847
Loans from banks and central banks	240,888	926	9,084	31,748	181,907	17,223
Debt securities	988,468	0	0	46,982	941,486	0
Other financial liabilities	85,817	85,718	74	8	17	0
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>2,015,863</b>	<b>406,759</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>826,384</b>	<b>15,288</b>	<b>766,103</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,049,525</b>	<b>11,682,297</b>	<b>98,102</b>	<b>1,255,500</b>	<b>1,185,023</b>	<b>828,603</b>
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>1,165,642</b>	<b>67,559</b>	<b>130,136</b>	<b>388,977</b>	<b>406,420</b>	<b>172,550</b>

OTP banka						31/12/2025
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	<b>13,432,017</b>	<b>11,803,594</b>	<b>133,526</b>	<b>642,330</b>	<b>841,010</b>	<b>11,557</b>
Deposits from banks and central banks	10,082	6,982	0	0	3,100	0
Deposits from customers	12,314,422	11,719,825	128,127	411,571	52,615	2,284
Loans from banks and central banks	183,796	732	5,359	24,929	143,503	9,273
Debt securities	847,622	0	0	205,830	641,792	0
Other financial liabilities	76,095	76,055	40	0	0	0
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>2,020,906</b>	<b>352,650</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>895,153</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>763,524</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,452,923</b>	<b>12,156,244</b>	<b>133,996</b>	<b>1,537,483</b>	<b>850,119</b>	<b>775,081</b>
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>1,434,897</b>	<b>84,565</b>	<b>101,860</b>	<b>422,647</b>	<b>428,585</b>	<b>397,240</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2024					
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	<b>13,031,625</b>	<b>11,273,500</b>	<b>96,773</b>	<b>429,117</b>	<b>1,169,735</b>	<b>62,500</b>
Deposits from banks and central banks	13,596	10,166	0	0	0	3,430
Deposits from customers	11,709,740	11,183,575	87,615	350,378	46,325	41,847
Loans from banks and central banks	240,914	928	9,085	31,754	181,924	17,223
Debt securities	988,468	0	0	46,982	941,486	0
Other financial liabilities	78,907	78,831	73	3	0	0
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>2,005,700</b>	<b>401,126</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>821,854</b>	<b>15,288</b>	<b>766,103</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,037,325</b>	<b>11,674,626</b>	<b>98,102</b>	<b>1,250,971</b>	<b>1,185,023</b>	<b>828,603</b>
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>1,165,642</b>	<b>67,559</b>	<b>130,136</b>	<b>388,977</b>	<b>406,420</b>	<b>172,550</b>

### Cash flows from derivatives

Cash flows from derivatives may be settled on a net or gross basis. Derivatives that are settled on a net basis include:

- Foreign exchange derivatives: over-the-counter (OTC) currency options and
- Interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps and interest rate options.

Derivatives that are settled on a gross basis include:

- Currency forwards and
- Currency swaps.

The following tables present gross and net non-discounted cash flows from derivatives. Cash flows are allocated to maturity gaps based on the residual contractual maturity on the date of the statement of financial position. The amounts are converted into Euro according to the European Central Bank's exchange rate.

OTP Group Slovenia	31/12/2025					
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Currency derivatives</b>						
Forwards						
- outflow	342,564	226,637	53,288	62,639	0	0
- inflow	342,643	226,683	53,302	62,658	0	0
<b>Interest rate derivatives</b>						
Interest rate and currency swaps						
- outflow	92,649	1,110	5,718	38,280	45,908	1,634
- inflow	117,178	1,088	2,378	50,500	61,678	1,534
<b>Total outflow</b>	<b>435,213</b>	<b>227,747</b>	<b>59,006</b>	<b>100,918</b>	<b>45,908</b>	<b>1,634</b>
<b>Total inflow</b>	<b>459,821</b>	<b>227,771</b>	<b>55,680</b>	<b>113,158</b>	<b>61,678</b>	<b>1,534</b>

OTP Group Slovenia						31/12/2024
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Currency derivatives</b>						
Forwards						
- outflow	316,613	140,073	5,718	170,823	0	0
- inflow	316,683	140,106	5,720	170,857	0	0
<b>Interest rate derivatives</b>						
Interest rate and currency swaps						
- outflow	118,667	1,478	2,597	50,080	61,369	3,143
- inflow	143,159	1,570	2,677	62,339	73,684	2,890
<b>Total outflow</b>	<b>435,280</b>	<b>141,551</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>220,902</b>	<b>61,369</b>	<b>3,143</b>
<b>Total inflow</b>	<b>459,842</b>	<b>141,676</b>	<b>8,398</b>	<b>233,196</b>	<b>73,684</b>	<b>2,890</b>

OTP banka						31/12/2025
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Currency derivatives</b>						
Forwards						
- outflow	342,564	226,637	53,288	62,639	0	0
- inflow	342,643	226,683	53,302	62,658	0	0
<b>Interest rate derivatives</b>						
Interest rate and currency swaps						
- outflow	92,649	1,110	5,718	38,280	45,908	1,634
- inflow	117,178	1,088	2,378	50,500	61,678	1,534
<b>Total outflow</b>	<b>435,213</b>	<b>227,747</b>	<b>59,006</b>	<b>100,918</b>	<b>45,908</b>	<b>1,634</b>
<b>Total inflow</b>	<b>459,821</b>	<b>227,771</b>	<b>55,680</b>	<b>113,158</b>	<b>61,678</b>	<b>1,534</b>

OTP banka						31/12/2024
	Total	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Currency derivatives</b>						
Forwards						
- outflow	316,613	140,073	5,718	170,823	0	0
- inflow	316,683	140,106	5,720	170,857	0	0
<b>Interest rate derivatives</b>						
Interest rate and currency swaps						
- outflow	118,667	1,478	2,597	50,080	61,369	3,143
- inflow	143,159	1,570	2,677	62,339	73,684	2,890
<b>Total outflow</b>	<b>435,280</b>	<b>141,551</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>220,902</b>	<b>61,369</b>	<b>3,143</b>
<b>Total inflow</b>	<b>459,842</b>	<b>141,676</b>	<b>8,398</b>	<b>233,196</b>	<b>73,684</b>	<b>2,890</b>

## 41.3 MARKET RISKS

Market risk is the uncertainty that an adverse change in risk factors, including interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads, prices of financial instruments, commodity prices and other relevant parameters, may have an adverse effect on the value of a financial instrument and/or consequently lead to a loss. During 2025, the Group monthly monitoring of portfolio's exposure to environmental and social risk and reports to the ALCO Committee.

The Group monitors exposure to market risk of trading book and market risk of banking book separately. Market risks primarily arise from activities performed by the treasury and investment departments of the Bank. Trading book positions primarily include positions in debt instruments that the Group intends to sell for profit in a short-term. Part of the trading book are also derivatives that the Group sells to its customers to hedge against interest rate and foreign exchange risk. These positions are closed according to the Group's back-to-back policy. Banking book positions include positions in debt instruments, foreign exchange instruments and derivatives held for asset and liability management purposes of the Group, equity instruments (acquired through collateral redemption and/or debt-to-equity swaps) and strategic positions.

### 41.3.1 POSITION RISK

Position risk is a risk of loss arising due to a change in the price of financial instrument that the Group holds in its portfolio for the purpose of trading on its proprietary account.

All limits are in line with the Group's Investment Strategy. Limits are set at different levels of the portfolio – the entire portfolio, sub-portfolio, each issuer level, and each investment level. The bases for determining and monitoring the system of limits are set out in methodologies where the concepts and procedures used to determine the system of limits for market risks are detailed. The volume of transactions per specific type of financial instrument is limited in detail by the Operative Limits Handbook.

The Group values its trading portfolios daily using appropriate mark-to-market techniques. The Group monitors transactions on a daily basis in order to identify excesses or irregularities. The system of limits for trading in financial instruments enables the Group to maintain a low risk appetite for market risk and requires investment in highly liquid positions whilst taking into account an appropriate diversification of risks. The Group determines the system of limits primarily on the basis of the Group's risk appetite for market risk and capital allocated.

In 2025, the Group traded in debt financial instruments in a limited volume, while trading in equity financial instruments for its own account was not allowed. Trading in derivatives was based on a policy of closing positions and concluding transactions with counterparties having a higher credit quality. Such transactions are concluded mainly for hedging against financial risks. Market risk measurement techniques comprise risk analyses and validation, which includes assessments of possible frequency of a potential event and the scope of its consequences.

The Parent Bank controls the position risk in foreign exchange trading by trading limits. Limits for foreign exchange trading for the Bank's proprietary account are defined as the maximum allowable open position of the Trading Department. The Strategic Risk Management Department monitors trading results on a daily basis and reports its findings to the responsible bodies.

The Parent Bank offers its customers the service of buying and selling derivatives as a broker only and does not take its own positions.

### 41.3.2 INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss arising due to changes in interest rates or the structure of interest rates for maturity mismatches of interest-bearing assets and liabilities with regard to interest rate repricing and the remuneration method.

The Group identifies, measures, manages, and monitors the interest rate risk arising from non-trading items in accordance with the Interest Rate Risk and Credit Spread Risk Management Policy of the OTP Group Slovenia Group. In accordance with the interest rate

risk management strategy, the Group limits the interest rate risk by establishing a system of limits. The Group monitors and reports on a monthly basis whether the interest rate risk is within the limits set up.

The interest rate risk management for trading book items is included in the OTP bank Group's Market Risk Management Policy. Interest rate risk management of non-trading book items is carried out by the Group in accordance with the Methodology for Managing Interest Rate Risk and Credit Spread Risk in the OTP Group Slovenia.

The Group monitors interest-sensitive statement of financial position items and off-balance sheet items separated by the key currencies and reference interest rates in which it operates, i.e., cash flows from fixed interest rate products with regard to the cash flow maturity date, while cash flows from variable interest rate products are monitored with regard to the first variable interest rate repricing period or their contractual maturity. The Group separately monitors reference interest rate risk for Euro, US dollar and Swiss franc. The balance as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is given in the following table:

Currency	OTP Group Slovenia		31/12/2025	
	Assets%	Liabilities%	Assets%	Liabilities%
EUR	98.27%	98.15%	98.18%	98.15%
CHF	0.83%	0.91%	0.88%	0.91%
USD	0.67%	0.72%	0.71%	0.72%
Other	0.23%	0.22%	0.23%	0.22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Currency	OTP Group Slovenia		31/12/2024	
	Assets%	Liabilities%	Assets%	Liabilities%
EUR	97.90%	97.73%	97.90%	97.73%
CHF	1.14%	1.24%	1.14%	1.24%
USD	0.69%	0.77%	0.69%	0.77%
Other	0.27%	0.26%	0.27%	0.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The Group implements interest rate scenarios for ongoing internal management and interest rate stress testing scenarios on a monthly basis. Furthermore, the Group undertakes calculations of the extent to which their economic value of equity and net interest income are impacted over a period of one year according to the results of the regulatory stress test for interest rate risk. In calculations the Group considers the prepayment and refinancing model of loans, demand deposits are distributed in time buckets according to the Stable sight deposits model and the Core and non-core deposit determining model.

The Group uses in interest rate risk monitoring and management the basis point value. This method measures the exposure to interest rate risk using the basis point value, which indicates the extent to which the value of the interest-sensitive instruments portfolio is reduced if the general level of interest rates rises by 1 basis point or 0.01%.

For its internal purposes and the purposes of calculating capital requirement for interest rate risk, the Group calculates the impact of the change on the economic value of equity and net interest income, where it takes into account the interest rate floor by each product in cases of the following shifts in the yield curve (ongoing internal management scenarios):

- A shock based on past market data upward/downward;
- Historical VaR scenarios upward/downward;
- Flattener yield curve scenario;
- Steepener yield curve scenario;
- EVE targeted scenarios;
- NII targeted scenarios;

- Parallel upward yield curve shift by 100 basis points;
- Parallel downward yield curve shift by 100 basis points.

For the purposes of calculating capital requirement and measuring its vulnerability in stress market conditions the Group performs also stress testing scenarios that were summarised in line with the EBA Guidelines and it takes into account the interest rate floor by each product. The Group calculates the impact of the change on the economic value of equity and net interest income in cases of the following shifts in the yield curve:

- Parallel upward yield curve shift by currency;
- Parallel downward yield curve shift by currency;
- Steepener yield curve shock (resulting from a decline in short-term interest rates and an increase in long-term interest rates);
- Flattener yield curve shock (resulting from an increase in short-term interest rates and a decline in long-term interest rates);
- Increase in short-term interest rates shock and
- Decline in short-term interest rates shock.

For the above listed shifts in the yield curve the Group calculates the impact of the change in the economic value of capital and the impact of the change in net interest income on a monthly basis.

The Group calculates its exposure to interest rate changes as the change of the net current value of the difference between assets and liabilities subject to a variable interest rate in a given period. The Group implements several scenarios for ongoing internal management scenarios and stress testing scenarios, separately for each currency and maturity handled. The Group reports its exposure to interest rate risk at the ALCO Committee meetings and in the scope of the Chief Risk Officer's Report, on a monthly basis.

### Sensitivity analyses of yield curve shifts

OTP Group Slovenia	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Net present value	Interest income	Total	Net present value	Interest income	Total
<b>Parallel yield curve shift</b>						
Upward parallel yield curve shift	(111,088)	(13,677)	<b>(124,765)</b>	(50,012)	38,370	<b>(11,642)</b>
Downward parallel yield curve shift	86,649	(70,644)	<b>16,005</b>	53,885	(73,505)	<b>(19,620)</b>
<b>Change in the yield curve slope</b>						
Steepener yield curve shock	31,825	(35,332)	<b>(3,507)</b>	34,494	(35,529)	<b>(1,035)</b>
Flattener yield curve shock	(61,525)	(3,517)	<b>(65,042)</b>	(42,913)	20,011	<b>(22,902)</b>
<b>Change in short-term interest rates</b>						
Increase in short-term interest rates shock	(95,532)	(11,679)	<b>(107,211)</b>	(54,122)	30,612	<b>(23,510)</b>
Decline in short-term interest rates shock	89,499	(62,062)	<b>27,437</b>	56,593	(74,788)	<b>(18,195)</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Net present value	Interest income	Total	Net present value	Interest income	Total
<b>Parallel yield curve shift</b>						
Upward parallel yield curve shift	(84,715)	(6,989)	<b>(91,704)</b>	(40,499)	38,960	<b>(1,539)</b>
Downward parallel yield curve shift	56,700	(77,395)	<b>(20,695)</b>	42,731	(74,109)	<b>(31,378)</b>
<b>Change in the yield curve slope</b>						
Steeper yield curve shock	34,398	(39,518)	<b>(5,120)</b>	38,552	(36,210)	<b>2,342</b>
Flattener yield curve shock	(59,652)	1,870	<b>(57,782)</b>	(45,311)	20,795	<b>(24,516)</b>
<b>Change in short-term interest rates</b>						
Increase in short-term interest rates shock	(85,939)	(4,573)	<b>(90,512)</b>	(53,507)	31,537	<b>(21,970)</b>
Decline in short-term interest rates shock	79,163	(69,218)	<b>9,945</b>	55,942	(75,734)	<b>(19,792)</b>

As of 31 December 2025, the result with the largest negative change in the economic value of equity in six stress test scenarios would decrease the economic value of equity by €111,088 thousand which represents 6.9% of the Group's Tier-1 capital, while as of 31 December 2024, it was equal 3.5% of the Group's Tier-1 capital. As of 31 December 2025, the result with the negative change in the net interest income in two parallel yield curve shifts scenarios would decrease the net interest income by €70,644 thousand which represents 4.4% of the Group's Tier-1 capital, while as of 31 December 2024, it was equal 4.8% of the Group's Tier-1 capital.

#### Impact of yield curve shifts on net present value

OTP Group Slovenia	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	EUR	USD	CHF	Total	EUR	USD	CHF	Total
<b>Parallel yield curve shift</b>								
Upward parallel yield curve shift	(111,001)	(31)	(56)	<b>(111,088)</b>	(49,716)	(224)	(72)	<b>(50,012)</b>
Downward parallel yield curve shift	86,563	31	55	<b>86,649</b>	53,586	228	71	<b>53,885</b>
<b>Change in the yield curve slope</b>								
Steeper yield curve shock	31,752	33	40	<b>31,825</b>	34,264	195	35	<b>34,494</b>
Flattener yield curve shock	(61,432)	(40)	(53)	<b>(61,525)</b>	(42,618)	(242)	(53)	<b>(42,913)</b>
<b>Change in short-term interest rates</b>								
Increase in short-term interest rates shock	(95,411)	(49)	(72)	<b>(95,532)</b>	(53,725)	(311)	(86)	<b>(54,122)</b>
Decline in short-term interest rates shock	89,400	49	50	<b>89,499</b>	56,193	318	82	<b>56,593</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	EUR	USD	CHF	Total	EUR	USD	CHF	Total
<b>Parallel yield curve shift</b>								
Upward parallel yield curve shift	(84,628)	(31)	(56)	<b>(84,715)</b>	(40,203)	(224)	(72)	<b>(40,499)</b>
Downward parallel yield curve shift	56,614	31	55	<b>56,700</b>	42,432	228	71	<b>42,731</b>
<b>Change in the yield curve slope</b>								
Steeper yield curve shock	34,325	33	40	<b>34,398</b>	38,322	195	35	<b>38,552</b>
Flattener yield curve shock	(59,559)	(40)	(53)	<b>(59,652)</b>	(45,016)	(242)	(53)	<b>(45,311)</b>
<b>Change in short-term interest rates</b>								
Increase in short-term interest rates shock	(85,818)	(49)	(72)	<b>(85,939)</b>	(53,110)	(311)	(86)	<b>(53,507)</b>
Decline in short-term interest rates shock	79,064	49	50	<b>79,163</b>	55,542	318	82	<b>55,942</b>

**Impact of yield curve shifts on net interest income**

OTP Group Slovenia	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	EUR	USD	CHF	Total	EUR	USD	CHF	Total
<b>Parallel yield curve shift</b>								
Upward parallel yield curve shift	(15,235)	1,454	104	<b>(13,677)</b>	36,359	1,554	457	<b>38,370</b>
Downward parallel yield curve shift	(67,866)	(2,031)	(747)	<b>(70,644)</b>	(70,890)	(2,033)	(582)	<b>(73,505)</b>
<b>Change in the yield curve slope</b>								
Steeper yield curve shock	(33,370)	(1,408)	(554)	<b>(35,332)</b>	(34,402)	(733)	(394)	<b>(35,529)</b>
Flattener yield curve shock	(5,372)	1,536	319	<b>(3,517)</b>	18,772	808	431	<b>20,011</b>
<b>Change in short-term interest rates</b>								
Increase in short-term interest rates shock	(14,051)	2,011	361	<b>(11,679)</b>	28,589	1,420	603	<b>30,612</b>
Decline in short-term interest rates shock	(58,781)	(2,535)	(746)	<b>(62,062)</b>	(72,108)	(2,017)	(663)	<b>(74,788)</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	EUR	USD	CHF	Total	EUR	USD	CHF	Total
<b>Parallel yield curve shift</b>								
Upward parallel yield curve shift	(8,547)	1,454	104	<b>(6,989)</b>	36,949	1,554	457	<b>38,960</b>
Downward parallel yield curve shift	(74,617)	(2,031)	(747)	<b>(77,395)</b>	(71,494)	(2,033)	(582)	<b>(74,109)</b>
<b>Change in the yield curve slope</b>								
Steeper yield curve shock	(37,556)	(1,408)	(554)	<b>(39,518)</b>	(35,083)	(733)	(394)	<b>(36,210)</b>
Flattener yield curve shock	15	1,536	319	<b>1,870</b>	19,556	808	431	<b>20,795</b>
<b>Change in short-term interest rates</b>								
Increase in short-term interest rates shock	(6,945)	2,011	361	<b>(4,573)</b>	29,514	1,420	603	<b>31,537</b>
Decline in short-term interest rates shock	(65,937)	(2,535)	(746)	<b>(69,218)</b>	(73,054)	(2,017)	(663)	<b>(75,734)</b>

According to the basis point value method, with the rate of return changed by one basis point, the value of the euro currency portfolio position would change by €676 thousand as of 31 December 2025, while as of 31 December 2024, the value of the euro currency portfolio position changed by €229 thousand.

A more detailed breakdown of the Group's statement of financial position by interest rate maturity as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented in the tables Interest rate risk as of 31 December 2025 and Interest rate risk as of 31 December 2024, below, showing the distribution of interest-bearing items in terms of the first interest rate repricing period or contractual maturity. Sight deposits are distributed according to the model.

**Interest rate risk**

OTP Group Slovenia						31/12/2025
	Interest-bearing	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Interest-sensitive assets</b>						
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,253,837	1,253,837	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	454,188	1,000	81,282	68,525	236,681	66,700
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,063,394	1,509,624	2,274,635	1,791,782	4,063,727	3,423,626
<b>Total interest-sensitive assets</b>	<b>14,771,419</b>	<b>2,764,461</b>	<b>2,355,917</b>	<b>1,860,307</b>	<b>4,300,408</b>	<b>3,490,326</b>
<b>Interest-sensitive liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,186,922	3,372,434	430,579	1,402,109	4,045,804	3,935,996
– deposits from customers	12,250,984	3,368,305	335,970	1,165,181	3,445,532	3,935,996
– loans from banks and central banks	160,238	4,129	94,609	61,228	272	0
– debt securities	775,700	0	0	175,700	600,000	0
<b>Total interest-sensitive liabilities</b>	<b>13,186,922</b>	<b>3,372,434</b>	<b>430,579</b>	<b>1,402,109</b>	<b>4,045,804</b>	<b>3,935,996</b>
<b>Interest sensitivity gap</b>	<b>1,584,497</b>	<b>(607,973)</b>	<b>1,925,338</b>	<b>458,198</b>	<b>254,604</b>	<b>(445,670)</b>

OTP Group Slovenia						31/12/2024
	Interest-bearing	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Interest-sensitive assets</b>						
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,939,157	1,939,157	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	584,803	11,629	33,476	63,837	364,880	110,981
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,164,459	1,233,874	1,810,307	2,274,953	4,626,196	3,219,129
<b>Total interest-sensitive assets</b>	<b>15,688,419</b>	<b>3,184,660</b>	<b>1,843,783</b>	<b>2,338,790</b>	<b>4,991,076</b>	<b>3,330,110</b>
<b>Interest-sensitive liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	12,834,573	2,041,454	647,325	2,423,048	4,083,519	3,639,227
– deposits from customers	11,647,224	2,021,443	522,338	1,905,873	3,558,534	3,639,036
– loans from banks and central banks	224,328	20,011	124,987	68,195	10,944	191
– debt securities	963,021	0	0	448,980	514,041	0
<b>Total interest-sensitive liabilities</b>	<b>12,834,573</b>	<b>2,041,454</b>	<b>647,325</b>	<b>2,423,048</b>	<b>4,083,519</b>	<b>3,639,227</b>
<b>Interest sensitivity gap</b>	<b>2,853,846</b>	<b>1,143,206</b>	<b>1,196,458</b>	<b>(84,258)</b>	<b>907,557</b>	<b>(309,117)</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2025					
	Interest-bearing	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Interest-sensitive assets</b>						
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,238,954	1,238,954	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	454,188	1,000	81,282	68,525	236,681	66,700
Financial assets at amortised cost	12,978,434	1,312,725	2,419,111	1,740,110	4,208,017	3,298,471
<b>Total interest-sensitive assets</b>	<b>14,671,576</b>	<b>2,552,679</b>	<b>2,500,393</b>	<b>1,808,635</b>	<b>4,444,698</b>	<b>3,365,171</b>
<b>Interest-sensitive liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,189,943	3,375,649	430,579	1,402,092	4,045,627	3,935,996
– deposits from customers	12,254,199	3,371,520	335,970	1,165,181	3,445,532	3,935,996
– loans from banks and central banks	160,044	4,129	94,609	61,211	95	0
– debt securities	775,700	0	0	175,700	600,000	0
<b>Total interest-sensitive liabilities</b>	<b>13,189,943</b>	<b>3,375,649</b>	<b>430,579</b>	<b>1,402,092</b>	<b>4,045,627</b>	<b>3,935,996</b>
<b>Interest sensitivity gap</b>	<b>1,481,633</b>	<b>(822,970)</b>	<b>2,069,814</b>	<b>406,543</b>	<b>399,071</b>	<b>(570,825)</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2024					
	Interest-bearing	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Interest-sensitive assets</b>						
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,939,157	1,939,157	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	584,803	11,629	33,476	63,837	364,880	110,981
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,004,142	1,127,802	1,989,498	2,145,386	4,646,424	3,095,032
<b>Total interest-sensitive assets</b>	<b>15,528,102</b>	<b>3,078,588</b>	<b>2,022,974</b>	<b>2,209,223</b>	<b>5,011,304</b>	<b>3,206,013</b>
<b>Interest-sensitive liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	12,839,007	2,045,658	647,326	2,423,059	4,083,737	3,639,227
– deposits from customers	11,651,428	2,025,647	522,338	1,905,873	3,558,534	3,639,036
– loans from banks and central banks	224,558	20,011	124,988	68,206	11,162	191
– debt securities	963,021	0	0	448,980	514,041	0
<b>Total interest-sensitive liabilities</b>	<b>12,839,007</b>	<b>2,045,658</b>	<b>647,326</b>	<b>2,423,059</b>	<b>4,083,737</b>	<b>3,639,227</b>
<b>Interest sensitivity gap</b>	<b>2,689,095</b>	<b>1,032,930</b>	<b>1,375,648</b>	<b>(213,836)</b>	<b>927,567</b>	<b>(433,214)</b>

The tables show only the distribution of interest-sensitive items by each time bucket in terms of the first interest rate repricing period or contractual maturity.

Figures in the tables present:

- Nominal value of debt securities (not their market value or amortised cost);
- Loans taking into account the Prepayments and refinancing model of loans (excluding interest, fees and commissions);
- Sight deposits distributed in time buckets according to the Model for determining stable sight deposits and the Model for determining core and non-core deposits and
- Future cash flows from interest on loans, deposits and securities.

**Average interest rates (%)**

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Average interest rate on assets	3.48	3.91	3.36	3.83
Average interest rate on liabilities	0.45	0.61	0.45	0.61

**Derivatives for hedging purposes**

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from many aspects of its business (exchange rates, interest rates). The bank is managing risk exposure through relevant Risk Appetite Framework, Asset and Liability Management Strategy of the Bank, Operative Limit Handbook and Interest rate risk policy.

The Group applies hedge accounting to interest rate risk as micro fair value hedge and macro (portfolio) fair value hedge. The purpose of hedging is to:

- Minimize the range of the potential P&L impacts caused by fluctuations in market yields and interest rates (net interest income plus that part of the revaluation which shows up in P&L);
- Minimize fluctuation of economic value of equity related to interest rate and yield movements (NPV changes of the whole balance sheet and off-balance sheet items in different interest rate scenarios);
- Optimize the regulatory capital requirement related to IRRBB under Pillar 2 within the regulatory framework;
- while striving to maximize the expected value of the interest rate dependent part of the annual P&L IRRBB position.

The hedging instrument is an interest rate swap.

A hedging relationship is effective if it meets all the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. This means that the hedged item and the hedging instrument have values that, due to the same risk, i.e. the risks being hedged against, in this case the interest rate risk, generally move in the opposite direction. Therefore, there must be an expectation that the values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item would move in the opposite direction in response to changes in the same underlying. An assessment of whether an economic relationship exists includes potential sources of ineffectiveness of the hedging relationship over its lifetime to determine whether it can be expected to meet the risk management objective;
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship;
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item. In the case of hedging the fair value of a fixed rate bond due to an interest rate change with an interest rate swap, the hedge ratio is usually 1:1.

For macro hedge in addition to qualitative assessment prospective and retrospective tests are calculated. Based on IAS 39 in the carve-out version a hedge is regarded as highly effective only if both of the following conditions are met:

- At the inception of the hedge and in subsequent periods, the hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated. Such an expectation can be demonstrated in various ways, including a comparison of past changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk with past changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument, or by demonstrating a high statistical correlation between the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item and those of the hedging instrument. The entity may choose a hedge ratio of other than one to one in order to improve the effectiveness of the hedge as described in paragraph AG100 of IAS 39.
- The actual results of the hedge are within a range of 80–125 per cent.

The Group performs an assessment of hedge effectiveness at inception and on an on-going basis at each reporting date or on a significant change in circumstances, whichever comes first.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group estimates that all its hedge relationships are effective. The assessment is qualitative and refers to expectations regarding the effectiveness of hedging therefore it is forward-looking. In addition to all three points above the Group also performs an assessment that captures the relevant characteristics of the hedging relationship in the assessment, including the sources of hedging ineffectiveness that are expected to affect the hedging relationship during its lifetime. Sources of hedging ineffectiveness can come from small differences in payment dates, different day counts, or mismatched maturity dates.

The table shows the scope and effects of the hedging.

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					31/12/2025
	Notional amount of hedging instrument - IRS	Notional amount of hedged item	Change in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in fair value of hedged item	Hedge ineffectiveness
<b>Interest rate risk - Micro fair value hedges</b>					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	88,920	88,920	1,048	(1,048)	0
Financial assets at amortised cost	91,000	91,000	784	(784)	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - debt securities issued	775,700	775,700	2,978	(2,978)	0
<b>Interest rate risk - Macro (portfolio) fair value hedges</b>					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Core deposits	975,000	1,016,850	3,655	(2,678)	977

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka					31/12/2024
	Notional amount of hedging instrument - IRS	Notional amount of hedged item	Change in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in fair value of hedged item	Hedge ineffectiveness
<b>Interest rate risk - Micro fair value hedges</b>					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	88,920	88,920	1,196	(1,196)	0
Financial assets at amortised cost	21,000	21,000	(486)	486	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - debt securities issued	875,000	875,000	9,218	(9,218)	0
<b>Interest rate risk - Macro (portfolio) fair value hedges</b>					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Core deposits	700,000	743,800	9,187	(9,524)	(337)

### 41.3.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Foreign exchange risk represents a potential loss arising from an open foreign exchange position and the volatility of foreign exchange rates. The Parent Bank limits its exposure to foreign exchange risk by maintaining neutral position in individual foreign currencies.

The Group's intent is that the aggregate position for each currency is closed on a daily basis. The aggregate open position for all currencies is limited by its impact on the Group's capital adequacy. The Group monitors its exposure in each currency by using the value at risk (VaR) method. The maximum allowable VaR is established at each currency level just as for the entire foreign exchange portfolio. VaR depends on the exposure amount and the volatility of each pair of currencies.

The closed position for each foreign currency is monitored daily, and the Group calculates the daily result of assumed foreign exchange risk due to discrepancies from the neutral foreign exchange position. In case of an increase in volatility, the Group reduces the allowable open position in individual currencies in accordance with the adopted methodology. Any changes in volatility are reviewed by the Group on a monthly basis.

The Group controls its exposure to foreign exchange risk by maintaining target positions in individual currencies. The Group companies monitor currency risk in compliance with regulatory requirements and methodologies, taking into account their activities and the volume of operations.

The Group regularly monitors its exposure to the foreign exchange risk in its statement of financial position and off-balance sheet items by individual currencies. The Group's exposure to the foreign exchange risk in USD and CHF is presented below.

A more detailed breakdown of the open foreign exchange position as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented in tables on Foreign exchange risk below.

A 10-day VaR of the open foreign exchange position is calculated on the basis of one-year data and a 99-percent confidence interval. These data suggest with a 99-percent probability that by holding an unchanged currency position, the loss over the 10 consecutive business days would not exceed €33 thousand, taking into account the highest level of exposure to foreign exchange risk during 2025. The range of VaR movement for the Bank is presented in the table below.

#### 10-day VaR of the Bank's foreign exchange position in 2025

OTP banka	Highest	Lowest	Average
	33	2	5

#### 10-day VaR of the Bank's foreign exchange position in 2024

OTP banka	Highest	Lowest	Average
	36	3	7

**Foreign exchange risk**

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2025
	EUR	USD	CHF	Other currencies	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,430,154	10,170	7,124	28,451	1,475,899
Financial assets held for trading	9,911	1,071	0	78	11,060
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,555	14,912	0	0	16,467
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	514,867	0	0	0	514,867
Financial assets at amortised cost	12,892,764	110,003	88,516	4,738	13,096,021
Other assets	276,124	354	0	0	276,479
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>15,125,375</b>	<b>136,510</b>	<b>95,640</b>	<b>33,267</b>	<b>15,390,792</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Financial liabilities held for trading	4,765	1,001	0	74	5,840
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,100,444	125,012	95,664	31,856	13,352,976
Other liabilities	2,021,987	9,981	1	7	2,031,976
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,127,196</b>	<b>135,994</b>	<b>95,665</b>	<b>31,937</b>	<b>15,390,792</b>
<b>Assets-liabilities mismatch</b>	<b>(1,821)</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>0</b>
Derivatives	0	80	0	0	80
<b>Assets-liabilities, including equity and derivatives, mismatch</b>	<b>(1,821)</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>80</b>

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2024
	EUR	USD	CHF	Other currencies	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	2,085,253	36,131	30,619	31,568	2,183,570
Financial assets held for trading	8,557	4,109	0	598	13,264
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,402	14,831	0	0	16,233
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	606,690	0	0	0	606,690
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,609,513	128,597	68,376	5,527	11,812,014
Other assets	296,928	0	0	15	296,944
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>14,608,343</b>	<b>183,668</b>	<b>98,995</b>	<b>37,707</b>	<b>14,928,714</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Financial liabilities held for trading	7,745	4,055	0	586	12,386
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	12,610,673	168,337	99,063	34,778	12,912,851
Other liabilities	1,992,224	11,242	1	9	2,003,476
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>14,610,642</b>	<b>183,634</b>	<b>99,065</b>	<b>35,372</b>	<b>14,928,714</b>
<b>Assets-liabilities mismatch</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>0</b>
Derivatives	256	(192)	0	6	70
<b>Assets-liabilities, including equity and derivatives, mismatch</b>	<b>(2,043)</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>70</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2025				
	EUR	USD	CHF	Other currencies	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,430,154	10,170	7,124	28,451	1,475,899
Financial assets held for trading	9,911	1,071	0	78	11,060
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,555	14,912	0	0	16,467
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	514,867	0	0	0	514,867
Financial assets at amortised cost	12,855,614	110,003	88,516	4,738	13,058,871
Other assets	290,335	354	0	0	290,689
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>15,102,436</b>	<b>136,510</b>	<b>95,640</b>	<b>33,267</b>	<b>15,367,853</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Financial liabilities held for trading	4,765	1,001	0	74	5,840
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,094,415	125,012	95,664	31,856	13,346,947
Other liabilities	2,005,077	9,981	1	7	2,015,066
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,104,257</b>	<b>135,994</b>	<b>95,665</b>	<b>31,937</b>	<b>15,367,853</b>
<b>Assets-liabilities mismatch</b>	<b>(1,821)</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>0</b>
Derivatives	0	80	0	0	80
<b>Assets-liabilities, including equity and derivatives, mismatch</b>	<b>(1,821)</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>80</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2024				
	EUR	USD	CHF	Other currencies	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	2,085,253	36,131	30,619	31,568	2,183,570
Financial assets held for trading	8,557	4,109	0	598	13,264
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,402	14,831	0	0	16,233
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	606,690	0	0	0	606,690
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,582,260	128,597	68,376	5,527	11,784,760
Other assets	311,981	0	0	15	311,996
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>14,596,142</b>	<b>183,668</b>	<b>98,995</b>	<b>37,707</b>	<b>14,916,513</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Financial liabilities held for trading	7,745	4,055	0	586	12,386
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	12,608,635	168,337	99,063	34,778	12,910,813
Other liabilities	1,982,061	11,242	1	9	1,993,313
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>14,598,441</b>	<b>183,634</b>	<b>99,065</b>	<b>35,372</b>	<b>14,916,513</b>
<b>Assets-liabilities mismatch</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>0</b>
Derivatives	256	(192)	0	6	70
<b>Assets-liabilities, including equity and derivatives, mismatch</b>	<b>(2,043)</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>70</b>

**Foreign exchange sensitivity analysis**

	Exchange rate change against EUR (%)	31/12/2025		31/12/2024		
		Impact on profit or loss		Impact on profit or loss		
		OTP Group Slovenia	OTP banka	OTP Group Slovenia	OTP banka	
USD	+9%	47	47	+7%	2	2
CHF	+11%	(3)	(3)	+13%	(9)	(9)
Other currencies	+4%	53	53	+4%	93	93

The Bank determines changes in exchange rate based on volatility. The table shows the Bank's sensitivity to changes in exchange rate. The impact of changes in foreign exchange rate on equity is negligible; therefore, it is not presented in the table.

## 41.4 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The parent bank of the Group has concluded an ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) master agreement with financial institutions for the purpose of concluding derivatives transactions outside the regulated market. For the purpose of mitigating credit risk, the Bank has signed a credit support annex (CSA) to the aforementioned ISDA Master Agreement with certain banks. That annex governs coverage in the event of unfavourable movements on the market, and thus mitigates credit risk.

The parent bank of the Group has entered into a framework agreement on derivatives transactions with non-financial counterparties. That agreement ensures the netting of claims and liabilities from derivatives transactions in the event of counterparty default.

The Bank concludes certain transactions with the central counterparty LCH Limited. Since 1 January 2021 (i.e. following Brexit), LCH is treated as a third-country central counterparty and is approved by the ESMA. The Bank accesses the clearing house LCH via a clearing member and is subject to mandatory clearing. The Bank performs clearing with LCH for interest rate swaps. In addition to the initial margin and exposure calculated, the Bank also has a variable margin at LCH Limited.

The Group does not use on- and off-balance-sheet netting as a form of credit protection. Also the Group does not use contractual netting.

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka				31/12/2025
				Amounts not set off
Financial assets/liabilities	Gross amount	Impact of master netting agreements	Fair value of collateral	Net amount
Derivatives - assets	30,904	2,392	26,787	1,725
Derivatives - liabilities	6,683	2,392	6,927	(2,636)

OTP Group Slovenia and OTP banka				31/12/2024
				Amounts not set off
Financial assets/liabilities	Gross amount	Impact of master netting agreements	Fair value of collateral	Net amount
Derivatives - assets	52,549	4,717	41,789	6,043
Derivatives - liabilities	12,986	4,717	8,819	(550)

## 41.5 GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2025
	Total	Slovenia	Total foreign countries	European Union	Other
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,475,899	1,434,910	40,989	13,568	27,421
Financial assets held for trading	11,060	7,269	3,791	3,197	594
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,467	1,555	14,912	0	14,912
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	514,867	292,646	222,221	189,963	32,258
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,096,021	7,519,066	5,576,955	5,300,863	276,092
Other assets	276,479	251,417	25,061	269	24,792
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>15,390,792</b>	<b>9,506,863</b>	<b>5,883,929</b>	<b>5,507,860</b>	<b>376,069</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,840	3,169	2,671	1,855	816
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,352,976	12,358,625	994,351	856,486	137,865
Other liabilities	2,031,976	2,030,947	1,029	105	924
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,390,792</b>	<b>14,392,741</b>	<b>998,051</b>	<b>858,446</b>	<b>139,605</b>
<b>Assets-liabilities mismatch</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,885,878)</b>	<b>4,885,878</b>	<b>4,649,414</b>	<b>236,464</b>

OTP Group Slovenia					31/12/2024
	Total	Slovenia	Total foreign countries	European Union	Other
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	2,183,570	2,090,234	93,336	17,106	76,230
Financial assets held for trading	13,264	3,366	9,898	9,121	776
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,233	1,402	14,831	0	14,831
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	606,690	306,689	300,001	255,276	44,726
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,812,014	7,150,723	4,661,291	4,373,416	287,875
Other assets	296,944	257,127	39,817	9	39,808
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>14,928,714</b>	<b>9,809,541</b>	<b>5,119,173</b>	<b>4,654,928</b>	<b>464,245</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Financial liabilities held for trading	12,386	8,802	3,584	2,540	1,044
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	12,912,851	11,779,870	1,132,982	976,647	156,334
Other liabilities	2,003,476	2,002,529	947	271	676
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>14,928,714</b>	<b>13,791,201</b>	<b>1,137,512</b>	<b>979,458</b>	<b>158,054</b>
<b>Assets-liabilities mismatch</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,981,661)</b>	<b>3,981,661</b>	<b>3,675,470</b>	<b>306,191</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2025				
	Total	Slovenia	Total foreign countries	European Union	Other
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	1,475,899	1,434,910	40,989	13,568	27,421
Financial assets held for trading	11,060	7,269	3,791	3,197	594
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,467	1,555	14,912	0	14,912
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	514,867	292,646	222,221	189,963	32,258
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,058,871	7,481,916	5,576,955	5,300,863	276,092
Other assets	290,690	265,628	25,061	269	24,792
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>15,367,853</b>	<b>9,483,924</b>	<b>5,883,929</b>	<b>5,507,860</b>	<b>376,069</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,840	3,169	2,671	1,855	816
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	13,346,947	12,352,596	994,351	856,486	137,865
Other liabilities	2,015,066	2,014,037	1,029	105	924
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,367,853</b>	<b>14,369,802</b>	<b>998,051</b>	<b>858,446</b>	<b>139,605</b>
<b>Assets-liabilities mismatch</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,885,878)</b>	<b>4,885,878</b>	<b>4,649,414</b>	<b>236,464</b>

OTP banka	31/12/2024				
	Total	Slovenia	Total foreign countries	European Union	Other
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash, cash balances at the central bank and demand deposits at banks	2,183,570	2,090,234	93,336	17,106	76,230
Financial assets held for trading	13,264	3,366	9,898	9,121	776
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16,233	1,402	14,831	0	14,831
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	606,690	306,689	300,001	255,276	44,726
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,784,760	7,123,470	4,661,291	4,373,416	287,875
Other assets	311,996	272,179	39,817	9	39,808
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>14,916,513</b>	<b>9,797,339</b>	<b>5,119,173</b>	<b>4,654,928</b>	<b>464,245</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Financial liabilities held for trading	12,386	8,802	3,584	2,540	1,044
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	12,910,813	11,777,832	1,132,982	976,647	156,334
Other liabilities	1,993,313	1,992,366	947	271	676
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>14,916,513</b>	<b>13,779,000</b>	<b>1,137,512</b>	<b>979,458</b>	<b>158,054</b>
<b>Assets-liabilities mismatch</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,981,661)</b>	<b>3,981,661</b>	<b>3,675,470</b>	<b>306,191</b>

The following table shows the exposure to foreign issuers from debt and equity securities held in portfolios measured at fair value.

**Financial assets of foreign issuers measured at fair value**

Country of issuer	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Austria	0	3,532	0	3,532
Belgium	5,892	5,646	5,892	5,646
Canada	0	3,022	0	3,022
Croatia	11,348	25,697	11,348	25,697
Finland	2,878	2,819	2,878	2,819
France	20,536	24,374	20,536	24,374
Germany	9,226	10,075	9,226	10,075
Hungary	76,918	92,382	76,918	92,382
Italy	0	999	0	999
Latvia	0	1,993	0	1,993
Lithuania	3,921	6,279	3,921	6,279
Netherlands	6,858	15,765	6,858	15,765
Norway	8,962	15,681	8,962	15,681
Portugal	0	3,026	0	3,026
Romania	48,436	48,924	48,436	48,924
Serbia	21,290	21,038	21,290	21,038
Spain	0	8,064	0	8,064
Sweden	3,949	5,833	3,949	5,833
Switzerland	0	2,000	0	2,000
United Kingdom	2,007	2,985	2,007	2,985
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,221</b>	<b>300,135</b>	<b>222,221</b>	<b>300,135</b>

## 41.6 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk (OR) is present in all business processes of the Group. As a result, the Group focuses on the management of operational risk. The Group recognizes that this is a growing risk category, and includes risks associated with the outsourcing of services to third parties, data leakage or loss, an expanding typology of cyber threats and the actions of organized fraud groups. In response to increasing risks, the Group has invested additional resources in detection, prevention and protection in first- and second-line functions, and uses its internal and external communication channels to raise awareness about those risks. During 2025, the Group implemented the requirements of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) into its business processes and continued to upgrade risk management standards. Particular attention was given to adhering to risk management standards for managing material service providers and ICT services supporting critical functions. The group successfully completed reporting in the Register of Information (RoI) which includes ICT service providers. The findings regarding the Group's exposure to operational risk are reported and discussed by the Group's Operational Risk Committee on at least a quarterly basis.

The Group has established the systematic recording of operational risk events, which is monitored by the Operational Risk Management Department. The Group has established clear mechanisms to ensure that all relevant events are recorded and reported. Senior management receives regular reports regarding operational risk events on a monthly and quarterly basis. The Group also includes ESG risks in operational risk management.

The Group identifies and distinguishes operational risk events to the following:

### 1. Legal risk event.

Legal risk events are all received lawsuits.

### 2. Financial loss events.

Loss events arising from operational risk and resulting either in financial loss (impact on the profit and loss account) or misstatement of items in the profit and loss account (more than one financial year). The Group has defined as financial loss events all the events the gross loss of which reached or exceeded €50.

### 3. Non-financial events.

A non-financial event arising from operational risk is the event producing no direct financial effect on the profit and loss account while producing an effect of regulatory nature or an effect relating to customers, market/competitors, and/or reputation, with no financial effects, while having the potential to cause such effects.

### 4. Potential events.

A potential event arising from operational risk is an event with no financial effects on the profit and loss account because it was prevented in a timely manner whilst having the potential to cause financial or non-financial effects.

The Group has begun implementing changes to the calculation of capital requirements based on the amendment to Regulation (EU) 575/2013 and the upgrade of application support for the management of operational risk events and regulatory technical standards.

Operational resilience serves as the overarching framework through which the Group ensures continuity, stability, and effective response to operational disruptions. Within this framework, the Group has established a comprehensive incident management structure, including a process flow covering application support, escalation, and reporting.

The Group has also implemented and updated its business continuity framework and a crisis management framework, both designed to enable an effective response to significant or material events. For every significant event, a review of root causes is conducted, and response plans with clearly defined owners are set to prevent repetition and reduce the likelihood of recurrence.

In 2025, in line with the requirements of the new regulatory framework – the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) – the Group advanced its approach by introducing an automated major ICT incident reporting process and upgrading the broader incident management framework to meet heightened regulatory expectations and strengthen its overall operational resilience posture.

The Group has established an Operational Risk Register and RCSA questionnaire for business processes, both adapted to the categorisation of loss events, which enables the Group to ensure a better comparison between reported operational risk events and

assessed risks, and thus higher quality operational risk analyses. In addition to self-assessments, the final risk analyses for business processes include operational risk events, audit recommendations, and risk indicators.

To support improved risk management, the Group has established an operational risk appetite, set a series of key risk indicators which are monitored monthly / quarterly through application support.

The key risk indicators, operational risk self-assessments and scenario analyses assist the Group in identifying possible future risks and steps which can be taken to mitigate them via changes in business or operational process.

The actual or final net loss from loss events represents a small amount of the capital requirement for operational risk.

In 2025, the Group continues to improve its operational risk framework. The Group focused, inter alia, on:

- Update of policies and risk assessment methodologies;
- Transition to operational risk assessment based on process architecture;
- Upgrade of the Group's outsourcing framework by setting KPIs, which are regularly monitored and reported on, with risk exposure regulated through corrective measures, alongside effective risk management in the management of ICT services supporting critical functions;
- Continuous education of all roles in the management process, with the aim of ensuring timely detection of operational risk exposure, definition of appropriate responses and complete reporting.

The Operational Resilience framework was further enhanced through the introduction of additional risk, which are regularly monitored and reported. The Group also established supplementary business continuity plans and incident response plans, and conducted threat analyses that reflect the evolving threat landscape in the current environment.

In addition to the above, the Group has upgraded its capabilities and mechanisms for the detection of data loss and leakage and has reinforced the classification of newly created via its primary internal support applications.

The Group has also developed response plans for different typologies of cyberthreat and has begun a response test program for different scenarios.

In 2025, OTP Group Slovenia has upgraded technical protection against threats, including mechanisms for detecting potential data leakage, which include automatic data classification and improved detection. An external security operations centre (SOC) is established and operates 24/7. Due to an increasing number of different types of threats, incident response procedures have also been adapted and updated.

### **Fraud risk management**

The Group has established a comprehensive system for the detection, identification, and management of fraud risk. Fraud is effectively managed through the use of analytical and other advanced tools. Particular emphasis is placed on raising awareness among both employees and customers, as this represents a key element of fraud prevention (through social media, the public website, online banking channels, and structured training and education programs for employees etc.).

The Group focuses on fraud prevention, detection, and protection and has established appropriate reporting mechanisms that enable management to understand fraud trends and develop timely and effective responses to identified fraud cases. Through regular monitoring of fraud management trends, we strive to ensure the timely implementation of appropriate controls, thereby reducing the risk of fraud for both customers and the bank.

## 41.7 CAPITAL RISK

The Group identified capital risk as the risk that part of its regulatory capital items will not be available to cover losses in the future, either due to their maturity or other factors (such as changed dividend policy, higher regulatory deductions, changes in legislation). This risk results from:

- Insufficient amounts of capital;
- Inappropriate equity instruments;
- Inappropriate capital composition; and
- Difficulties obtaining capital injections, particularly in case of the need for a rapid increase in capital in adverse or stressed business conditions.

Exposure to capital risk is managed by effective capital planning, The Group's projections of aggregate capital and capital adequacy take into account planned operational changes in the short and medium term that may arise from:

- Higher capital requirements due to the planned increase in risk-weighted assets;
- Higher capital requirements due to the planned increase in internal capital allocation;
- Increases in regulatory capital deductions (such as legislative changes, continuing investments of intangible assets such as software);
- Implementation of legislative changes; and
- Adjustments to dividend policy if necessary, during the medium-term planning horizon.

The Group has in place a Risk Appetite Framework, including the Risk Appetite Statement, and the system of limits supported by the early warning system, policies, methodologies, and relevant procedures and mechanisms to ensure adequate structure and amount of its capital, both in the period of current operations and the period of the next three years.

The Group manages its capital and capital requirement at all the three reporting levels by:

- Managing, monitoring and measuring actual and planned regulatory capital through an assessment of the need of increasing the regulatory capital through recapitalisation or by raising subordinated instruments, taking into account statutory restrictions;
- Managing, monitoring and measuring actual and planned capital requirements;
- Managing, monitoring and measuring movements in actual and planned capital adequacy ratios;
- Monitoring the Group's key performance indicators related to the management of capital and capital requirements;
- Integrating the process of capital, capital requirements, and capital adequacy planning aligned with the business planning process, which is further reflected in:
  - a clear Risk Appetite Statement and a stated risk-bearing capacity;
  - an established system of limits supported by the early warning system (EWS);
  - regular stress testing and sensitivity analyses based on which the Bank assesses the sustainability and resilience of its business plan and the planned capital and capital requirements; and
  - Implementation of an ICAAP analysis when introducing new products.
- Monitoring and timely implementing amendments of legislation.

### Capital requirements under the Basel Pillar 1 framework

The Group calculates capital requirements for credit risk using the standardised approach. The Group uses Moody's rating agency as its external credit ratings to determine the risk weight for the following asset classes as defined in Article 112 of CRR:

- Exposure to central governments and central banks;
- Exposure to regional governments or local authorities;
- Exposure to public sector entities;
- Exposure to financial institutions;
- Exposure to corporates; and
- Exposures in the form of covered bonds.

The Group calculates capital requirements for market risks in accordance with the simplified standardised approach and does not use internal models.

Capital requirements for credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk are calculated using the simplified approach, while capital requirements for counterparty risk are calculated using the standardised approach for credit risk.

The Group calculates the capital requirement for operational risk based on the business indicator component, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the CRR Regulation and the related technical standards. The Group revises its calculations every year end, based on audited financial statements, if available, otherwise using business estimates.

### **Capital requirements under the Basel Pillar 2 framework**

In the ICAAP economic perspective, the Group's Pillar 2 capital requirements represent additional, internal capital requirements for covering risks that are not covered or not sufficiently covered in the scope of minimum capital requirements under the Basel Pillar 1 capital requirements framework. The Group calculates its Pillar 2 (internal) capital requirements using internally developed models, based on the going concern assumption.

Additionally, the Group calculates its internal capital needed to cover Pillar 2 capital requirements. Ultimately, internal capital needs to exceed Pillar 2 (internal) capital requirements.

The Group has a harmonised policy governing the internal capital adequacy assessment process, a methodology for risk identification and assessment, a methodology for identifying and assessing risk drivers, a methodology for assessing the materiality of risks, a risk measurement methodology based on which the Group assesses the need for internal capital allocation, and an internal stress-testing /sensitivity analyses performance methodology.

### **Composition of regulatory capital and Pillar 1 capital requirements**

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's overall capital adequacy ratio was 21.22%, while its CET1 or Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio was 20.47%.

The capital adequacy of the Bank and the Group has increased in 2025 compared to the 2024 figures , primarily due to the following reasons:

- Higher risk weighted assets for credit risk due to the implementation of CRR Regulation changes applicable as of 1 January 2025 and the realization of the Bank's or the Group's business and investment strategy;
- lower risk weighted assets for operational risk as a result of the regular recalculation based on the business indicator component for a three-year period, taking into account changes to the provisions of the CRR Regulation applicable as of 1 January 2025;
- partial inclusion of 2025 year-end net profits in the Tier 1 capital of the Bank and the Group (in the amount of €65.796 thousand for OTP banka and €73.474 thousand for OTP Group Slovenia), following the regulatory approval obtained on 2 February 2026.

	OTP Group Slovenia		OTP banka	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Tier-1 capital</b>	<b>1,614,095</b>	<b>1,526,360</b>	<b>1,604,435</b>	<b>1,524,644</b>
Paid-in capital instruments	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Paid-in capital surplus	560,148	560,148	560,148	560,148
(-) Own CET1 capital instruments	0	0	0	0
Retained earnings and value adjustments from previous years in respect of investment property	898,883	820,362	892,278	815,831
Profit/loss for the current financial year	73,475	78,522	65,796	76,447
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(13,468)	(23,503)	(13,287)	(23,327)
Other reserves	49,334	49,334	49,334	49,334
(-) Intangible assets	(23,309)	(30,354)	(18,865)	(26,000)
(-) Deferred tax assets	(75,683)	(72,968)	(75,536)	(72,827)
(-) Other deductions	(5,285)	(5,181)	(5,434)	(4,962)
<b>Additional tier-1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Tier-2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>58,869</b>	<b>74,991</b>	<b>58,869</b>	<b>74,991</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,672,964</b>	<b>1,601,351</b>	<b>1,663,304</b>	<b>1,599,635</b>
<b>Risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk</b>	<b>7,070,670</b>	<b>6,605,298</b>	<b>7,259,052</b>	<b>6,742,051</b>
Central governments or central banks	101,332	41,511	96,722	36,083
Regional governments or local authorities	12,280	13,345	11,987	13,226
Public sector entities	6,082	10,831	5,991	10,774
Multilateral development banks	0	0	0	0
International organisations	0	0	0	0
Institutions	342,016	452,583	340,229	451,346
Corporates	2,919,889	2,775,921	3,347,220	3,208,178
Retail exposures	1,630,526	1,964,459	1,379,253	1,659,482
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	1,452,334	764,101	1,452,334	764,101
Exposures in default	155,951	79,947	145,608	69,663
Items associated with particular high risk	132,755	168,318	132,755	168,318
Covered bonds	68,383	55,382	68,383	55,382
Collective investment undertakings	10,873	9,991	10,873	9,991
Equity	31,354	48,969	70,228	87,681
Other items	206,895	219,940	197,469	207,825
<b>Risk weighted exposure amounts for market risks</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>4,846</b>
Traded debt instruments	1,135	221	1,135	221
Equity instruments and funds	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange	0	0	0	0
Funds	0	0	0	0
Credit value adjustment	2,238	4,625	2,238	4,625
<b>Risk weighted exposure amounts for operational risk</b>	<b>811,019</b>	<b>1,043,575</b>	<b>810,706</b>	<b>1,017,414</b>
<b>Total risk weighted exposure amount</b>	<b>7,885,062</b>	<b>7,653,719</b>	<b>8,073,131</b>	<b>7,764,310</b>
<b>Total capital adequacy ratio</b>	<b>21.22 %</b>	<b>20.92%</b>	<b>20.60 %</b>	<b>20.60%</b>
<b>Tier-1 capital adequacy ratio</b>	<b>20.47 %</b>	<b>19.94%</b>	<b>19.87 %</b>	<b>19.64%</b>
<b>CET1 capital adequacy ratio</b>	<b>20.47 %</b>	<b>19.94%</b>	<b>19.87 %</b>	<b>19.64%</b>

## 41.8 RECOVERY AND RESOLUTION

In 2014 the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) was introduced to reduce the likelihood of another financial crisis, improve the resilience of institutions under stress, and eventually support the long-term stability of financial systems without exposing taxpayers' money to losses. Since then, the Group introduced and continuously improved its recovery and resolution planning framework and activities.

### Recovery plan

The Group Recovery Plan was prepared with the aim to ensure the financial viability of OTP Group Slovenia as a whole, and the financial viability of each group member, primarily that of the parent institution. Preparation of the group recovery plan is requested by the Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and by the Slovenian Banking Act. The aim of the group recovery plan is to define procedures which ensure that the management of the OTP Group Slovenia detects threats to the financial stability of the Group or that of its material members in a timely manner. The group recovery plan must also ensure that the management is well-prepared for a crisis scenario and commands with preliminary plans on how and which measures shall be taken in case of different types of distress.

In 2025, the OTP Group Slovenia Recovery Plan has been fully integrated in the OTP Bank Plc Group Recovery Plan, showing a robust recovery planning framework and reflecting enhancements to address the latest regulatory feedback.

### Resolution plan

The Group's Resolution Plan, on the other hand, is prepared by resolution authorities, rather than by the Bank itself. The Group works closely with the Single Resolution Board (SRB) and the Bank of Slovenia (BoS), which drafted the Group's Resolution Plan. The Resolution Plan is based on a multiple point of entry (MPE), and bail-in as the preferred resolution strategy. Under the MPE bail-in strategy, OTP Banka would be recapitalized through the write-down and/or conversion to equity or capital instruments and other eligible liabilities to stabilize the bank. To further support and improve resolvability, the Bank has established a **resolvability work programme**, which defines resolution planning activities. The programme includes, *inter alia*:

- regular yearly update of resolution related documents like "Operational Continuity in Resolution", "Succession and Retention Planning for Resolution Purposes" and "Financial Market Infrastructure contingency plan";
- yearly update of the advanced self-standing document "Separability Analysis Report (SAR)" and "Separability Transfer Playbook", where the sale of business is envisaged as a variant resolution strategy for OTP banka;
- yearly update of the self-standing Liquidity in Resolution documents – describing processes and capabilities to estimate the liquidity and funding needs in resolution, capabilities to measure and report liquidity and funding needs in resolution and describing capabilities for identification and mobilization of collateral in resolution; and
- the preparation of the updated Bail-in Playbook, with Bail-in and Valuation self-testing report.

### MREL

The BRRD requires banks in EU Member States to maintain minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) in order to make resolution credible by establishing sufficient loss absorption and recapitalization capacity. The MREL for the Group, which is based on the Multiple Point of Entry (MPE) approach, is regularly analysed and monitored. The Group has fully integrated the MREL into the overall risk management and monitoring system.

As at 31 December 2025, OTP banka. must, on at the resolution group level (OTP Group Slovenia), comply with an MREL of 22.36% of the total risk exposure amount (TREA), increased by the applicable combined buffer requirement (CBR) and MREL of 5.91% of the leverage ratio exposure (LRE).

## 42 REPORTING BY OPERATING AND GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS

### 42.1 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS BY OPERATING SEGMENTS

A segment is a distinct, integral part of the Group that deals with products or services (business segment), and is exposed to risks and returns that differ from those in other segments. With the aim of effective governance, the Group is organised into the five following business segments based on the products and services it offers:

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Corporate banking includes bank operations with large and medium enterprises in Slovenia.

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Retail banking includes operations with individuals and micro companies included in bank business network.

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Financial markets include all treasury operations, investment banking and international banking.

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Leasing includes operations of subsidiaries leasing companies, SKB Leasing and SKB Leasing Select.

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Other includes bank's categories whose operating results cannot be allocated to individual segments, operations of subsidiary OTP faktoring, results of operations with workout and custody services.

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The Management Board controls the operating results of business segments for the purpose of making investment decisions and assessing performance. The performance of a segment is defined based on the profit or loss it generates, which differs in certain aspects from the operating results disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Assets and liabilities and income and expenses are disclosed by operating segment with regard to client segmentation, which is set out in internal rules regarding business segmentation for the OTP Group Slovenia. Disclosed in the segment 'Other' are the Bank's operations relating to the management of non-performing loans, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, taxes and other assets, issued debt securities, other liabilities and equity of the Bank, and the operations of subsidiary OTP faktoring.

The system of opportunity interest rates also impacts results by operating segment. That system is based on alternative/opportunity interest rates, which are defined for all material interest-bearing assets and liabilities at the contract level. Opportunity interest rates serve as the basis for calculating opportunity interest margins for segments of assets as the difference between actual income generated and opportunity income, and for segments of liabilities as the difference between opportunity expenses and actual expenses incurred. Positive and negative opportunity interest rates serve as the basis for determining the positive or negative contribution of specific segments to operating results.

Also affecting results are relations between Group companies and transactions between operating segments for the purpose of accounting for income effects (internal transfers/allocation of indirect costs to all business segments, the charging of overhead costs to commercial business segments, and internal transfers of income effects between business segments).

Business segments are reported to the Bank's Management Board, while increases in non-current assets are not monitored on the business segment level.

OTP Group Slovenia						1/1/2025 – 31/12/2025
	Corporate	Retail	Financial markets	Leasing	Other	Total
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>70,743</b>	<b>211,407</b>	<b>127,294</b>	<b>15,574</b>	<b>29,116</b>	<b>454,135</b>
External net interest	89,852	149,582	170,596	35,402	8,703	454,135
Net interest between segments	(19,109)	61,824	(43,302)	(19,827)	20,414	0
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>31,621</b>	<b>95,301</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>133,482</b>
Other net income/loss	1,611	1,879	7,467	2,865	(1,125)	12,697
<b>Net income/expenses</b>	<b>103,975</b>	<b>308,586</b>	<b>138,174</b>	<b>19,244</b>	<b>30,335</b>	<b>600,314</b>
Administrative expenses	(48,920)	(133,277)	(20,645)	(8,704)	(53,521)	(265,069)
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,845)	(9,792)	(1,601)	(2,012)	(545)	(16,795)
Provisions and impairments	(40,677)	22,082	2,701	900	(7,598)	(22,591)
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations</b>	<b>11,533</b>	<b>187,599</b>	<b>118,629</b>	<b>9,427</b>	<b>(31,329)</b>	<b>295,859</b>
Tax (expense)/income related to profit from continuing operations	0	0	0	(1,849)	(28,205)	(30,054)
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the financial year</b>	<b>11,533</b>	<b>187,599</b>	<b>118,629</b>	<b>7,578</b>	<b>(59,534)</b>	<b>265,805</b>
Total assets by segments	2,242,759	3,776,642	8,155,875	672,263	543,253	15,390,792
Investments in associates	0	0	0	0	13,658	13,658
Total liabilities by segments	2,239,610	10,021,305	992,242	11,542	215,220	13,479,919

OTP Group Slovenia						1/1/2024 – 31/12/2024
	Corporate	Retail	Financial markets	Leasing	Other	Total
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>78,657</b>	<b>210,872</b>	<b>177,640</b>	<b>10,905</b>	<b>16,106</b>	<b>494,180</b>
External net interest	115,034	161,472	170,608	37,802	9,263	494,180
Net interest between segments	(36,377)	49,400	7,032	(26,897)	6,842	0
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>30,305</b>	<b>97,178</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>136,073</b>
Other net income/loss	1,200	3,788	3,461	2,167	13,146	23,763
<b>Net income/expenses</b>	<b>110,163</b>	<b>311,837</b>	<b>184,961</b>	<b>13,864</b>	<b>33,191</b>	<b>654,016</b>
Administrative expenses	(46,453)	(131,590)	(23,917)	(7,864)	(67,565)	(277,389)
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,932)	(10,115)	(2,117)	(1,512)	(3,866)	(20,542)
Provisions and impairments	(3,752)	(13,786)	207	1,952	(340)	(15,719)
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations</b>	<b>57,025</b>	<b>156,347</b>	<b>159,134</b>	<b>6,441</b>	<b>(38,580)</b>	<b>340,366</b>
Tax (expense)/income related to profit from continuing operations	0	0	0	(5,931)	(23,007)	(28,938)
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the financial year</b>	<b>57,025</b>	<b>156,347</b>	<b>159,134</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>(61,587)</b>	<b>311,428</b>
Total assets by segments	2,200,820	3,548,038	8,016,670	620,391	542,795	14,928,714
Investments in associates	0	0	0	0	13,820	13,820
Total liabilities by segments	2,240,862	9,377,357	1,172,426	9,958	260,227	13,060,830

## 42.2 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS

	31/12/2025				
	Non-current assets	Number of employees	Turnover	Profit or loss before tax	Income tax
<b>Banking</b>	<b>169,401</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>684,792</b>	<b>286,168</b>	<b>(28,042)</b>
OTP banka d.d.	169,401	2,048	684,792	286,168	(28,042)
<b>Leasing operations</b>	<b>17,651</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>36,495</b>	<b>8,822</b>	<b>(1,849)</b>
SKB Leasing d.o.o.	12,193	94	26,854	6,230	(1,310)
SKB Leasing Select d.o.o.	5,458	10	9,641	2,592	(539)
<b>Factoring</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>(163)</b>
OTP faktoring d.o.o.	624	19	3,814	734	(163)
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,676</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>725,101</b>	<b>295,724</b>	<b>(30,054)</b>

\*On 3 January 2025, ALEJA finance was renamed to OTP faktoring.

The column "Turnover" includes interest income, dividend income, and fee and commission income by country of the registered office of each member company of the OTP Group Slovenia in the period concerned.

The item "Non-current assets" comprises property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property, and long-term equity investments in subsidiaries at the reporting date. The Group has received no public subsidies.

The number of employees in the reporting year is expressed in full-time equivalent terms.

	31/12/2024				
	Non-current assets	Number of employees	Turnover	Profit or loss before tax	Income tax
<b>Banking</b>	<b>177,034</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>766,365</b>	<b>332,240</b>	<b>(22,887)</b>
OTP banka d.d.	177,034	2,250	766,365	332,240	(22,887)
<b>Leasing operations</b>	<b>19,041</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>38,903</b>	<b>5,993</b>	<b>(5,931)</b>
SKB Leasing d.o.o.	13,479	95	28,597	4,463	(4,421)
SKB Leasing Select d.o.o.	5,562	8	10,306	1,530	(1,510)
<b>Factoring</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4,286</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>(120)</b>
ALEJA finance d.o.o.	689	18	4,286	608	(120)
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,764</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>848,457</b>	<b>344,834</b>	<b>(34,869)</b>

## 43 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 28 February 2026, the United States and Israel carried out coordinated military strikes against Iran, in response to which Iran launched retaliatory missile and drone attacks against Israel and U.S. military facilities along the Persian Gulf. As a result, among other effects, global energy prices and foreign exchange rates became more volatile.

Although these events do not directly impact the Group, they are likely to have a broader impact on the economy in which the Group operates.

No other events have occurred that were not already taken into account and would have affected disclosed items of the financial statements.