

2023 Letno poročilo  
Annual Report

# Skupaj uresničujemo preobrazbo.

Za naše stranke, naše sodelavce in  
skupnosti, v katerih delujemo.

Podpiramo skupnosti  
pri napredku.

 UniCredit Bank

**Naša zaveza**

# **Verjamemo v potencial Evrope.**

**Združuje nas vizija boljše banke in  
boljše prihodnosti. Gre za preobrazbo v  
dobrobit naših strank, naših sodelavcev  
in skupnosti, v katerih delujemo.  
S svojim primerom kažemo, kaj pomeni  
biti banka za prihodnost Evrope.**



**Za vsakočar,  
povsod.**



Naša zaveza

Za naše stranke,  
ki pričakujejo  
**najboljše**  
produkte, ideje  
in storitve ...



## Stranke so v središču našega delovanja

Da bi razvili in ponudili najboljše  
produkte in storitve na vseh naših trgih,  
izkoriščamo znanje skupine UniCredit.  
Sodelavcem zagotavljamo prava orodja, da  
lahko svoje strokovno znanje, trud in energijo  
v vsakem trenutku usmerijo v zagotavljanje  
najboljše izkušnje za vse naše stranke.



## Okolje, ki sodelavcem omogoča osebno rast.

Podpiramo raznolikost, enakopravnost in vključenost in smo zavezani zagotavljanju varnega, pozitivnega in vključujočega delovnega okolja, v katerem ni ovir in v katerem lahko vsak posameznik razvije svoj polni potencial ter uspe. Zavezani smo postati gibalno družbenega napredka za sodelavce in skupnosti, v katerih delujemo.





Za naše sodelavce,  
ki prispevajo  
**k izgradnji banke**  
za prihodnost  
Evrope ...

Naša zaveza

Za naše skupnosti,  
ki želijo postati  
gonilna sila  
sprememb ...







## Spodbujamo pravičen in enakopraven prehod

Osredotočamo se na zagotavljanje trajnostnega prehoda na zeleno energijo, ki ima minimalen vpliv na okolje in ljudi. Dosledno si prizadevamo za pozitiven učinek v skladu z našo vlogo in odgovornostmi družbenega akterja, pri čemer se zavedamo, da imajo banke pomembno vlogo, ki krepko presega zgolj financiranje.



## Uvajamo inovacije za naše deležnike

Zavedamo se, da bančništvo vedno bolj presega zgolj delo z ljudmi in postaja vprašanje tehnologije. Izkoriščanje neprestanelega razvoja digitalne tehnologije nam omogoča, da sprostimo vrednost za vse naše deležnike.





Za vsakočar,  
ki je pripravljen  
**sprejeti digitalne**  
**inovacije** in prihodnost  
bančništva ...



Naša zaveza

A photograph of two young women sitting on a stone wall, looking at each other. The woman on the left is wearing a green jacket over a blue turtleneck. The woman on the right is wearing a brown jacket and has several rings on her fingers. The background is a blurred, warm-toned outdoor setting. A white circular line highlights the woman on the right.

Za naslednjo generacijo Evrope,  
**ki želi oblikovati**  
**svojo prihodnost ...**



## **Fundacija UniCredit: Navdihujemo mlade po vsej Evropi**

Naša misija je motivirati mlade po vsej Evropi in jim zagotoviti enake možnosti izobraževanja. Skupaj lahko sprostimo potencial naslednje generacije Evrope.





“V UniCredit poteka  
**preobrazba z namenom  
ustvarjanja vrednosti**  
za vsakogar, povsod.”

**Andrea Orcel**

Glavni izvršni direktor UniCredit S.p.A.







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s tveganji

“Še naprej bomo postavljali nova merila za bančništvo ter se tako približali naši viziji, da postanemo Banka za prihodnost Evrope.”

**Lorenzo Ramajola**

Predsednik uprave UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.



## Spoštovani delničarji, partnerji in sodelavci,

leto 2023 si bomo v Sloveniji zapomnili predvsem po rekordni škodi, ki so jo avgustovske ujme povzročile posameznikom in podjetjem na najbolj prizadetih območjih in po dodatnih davkih, ki jih terja sanacija.

Bančni sektor je bil med prvimi pozvan, da v nastali situaciji upošteva težke okoliščine, v katerih so se znašli komitenti, ter k aktivnemu pristopu k pomoči za čim prejšnjo odpravo posledic.

Sicer močno in odporno slovensko gospodarstvo, visoka raven likvidnosti v sistemu ter pozitiven inflacijski trend pa so kljub temu prispevali k rekordnim rezultatom Banke.

### Ostajamo osredotočeni na rast, stroškovno disciplino in kapitalsko učinkovitost

Leto 2023 smo zaključili s 57,6 milijona evrov dobička pred obdavčitvijo, medtem ko je dobiček po obdavčitvi znašal 46,7 milijona evrov. Finančni rezultat leta 2023 je bil izjemno pozitiven zaradi likvidnostnega presežka, kot posledica naraščajočih obrestnih mer. Ta trend je vplival na nižji investicijski cikel podjetniškega sektorja, kar je povzročilo znatno povečanje likvidnosti v bančnem sektorju. Kot strateški odgovor na presežek likvidnosti se je Banka odločila, da bo pomemben del presežnih sredstev položila v depozit čez noč Centralne banke, s čimer so se neto obrestni prihodki v letu 2023 povečali na 32 milijonov evrov.

Čisti obrestni prihodki Banke v letu 2023 so znašali 88,7 milijona evrov, k boljšemu rezultatu pa je prispevalo predvsem zvišanje obrestnih mer.

Administrativni stroški Banke (brez amortizacije), ki so v letu 2023 znašali 40,6 milijona evrov, so kljub več kot 7 % inflaciji v Sloveniji na podobni ravni kot leto poprej. To je posledica učinkovite stroškovne discipline, ki je ublažila povečanje na področju stroškov zaposlenih, IKT in drugih operativnih stroškov.

Bilančna vsota Banke je v letu 2023 znašala 3.576 milijonov evrov. Obenem je Banka dobro kapitalizirana in poroča o količniku kapitalske ustreznosti (CAR) za leto 2023 v višini 20,90 %.

### Krmarili smo med različnimi makroekonomskimi izzivi in spodbujali previden pristop do novih investicij v gospodarstvu

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ostaja več kot le finančna institucija; prizadevamo si biti zanesljiv poslovni partner in aktivno prispevati k naši skupnosti.

Naša predanost zagotavljanju vrhunskih storitev nam je omogočila zadostiti povečanemu povpraševanju po financiranju obratnega kapitala, predvsem v obliki revolving posojil, odkupa terjatev in dobaviteljskega faktoringa. Z digitalnimi rešitvami, predvsem pri odkupu terjatev in dobaviteljskem faktoringu, smo pridobili dodatno naklonjenost strank. Okrepili smo vodilni položaj v segmentu mednarodnih podjetij, nadaljevali aktivnosti na področju WoCa rešitev, da bi strankam pomagali bolje upravljati z likvidnostjo.

Svojo strokovnost smo potrdili s podporo našim strankam in implementacijo regulatornih zahtev na področju skrbniških storitev za vrednostne papirje in trgovinskega financiranja ter nadaljevali s podporo podjetjem s paleto produktov, ki omogočajo tako transakcije z osnovnimi finančnimi instrumenti kot tudi varovanje pred tveganji na trgu, med temi predvsem valutnim, obrestnim in blagovnim tveganjem. Trgovalna dejavnost Banke je vključevala valute, državne obveznice in nekatere izvedene finančne instrumente.

V segmentu malih podjetij smo omogočili pogoje za nemoteno poslovanje, podprli investicijske aktivnosti in različne projekte podjetij, usmerjene v rast in razvoj ter s prilagojenimi finančnimi strukturami optimizirali njihovo tekoče poslovanje. Partnerstvo s strankami smo poglobili preko digitalnih kanalov, z nadaljevanjem sheme Evropskega jamstvenega sklada in s proaktivno podporo trajnostnemu poslovanju podjetij v nestabilnem okolju.

Na področju produktov za fizične osebe je na rast kreditnega portfelja vplivalo večje povpraševanje po stanovanjskih kreditih in večja potrošnja strank s pomočjo potrošniških kreditov. Dobre rezultate smo dosegli s ponudbo depozitov, glede na razmere na trgu pa tudi zadovoljive rezultate na področju prodaje investicijskih skladov.

## Digitalna preobrazba ne le poenostavlja procese za stranke, temveč je tudi usklajena z našim ciljem ponuditi celovito in brezhibno izkušnjo našim zaposlenim

Bistveno smo izboljšali spletne platforme z namenom povečanja digitalne prodaje in dosegli odlične rezultate predvsem pri najemu posojil po spletu. Medtem ko je brezpapirno poslovanje že pred leti postalo eden od pomembnih strateških ciljev Banke, smo v začetku leta 2023 omogočili podporo tudi za brezpapirno blagajniško poslovanje.

Pomemben napredek je bil dosežen tudi v smeri boljše integracije z okoljem Skupine in sicer skozi implementacijo storitev v oblaku, ki zagotavlja standardno okolje v enem oblaku, omogoča sodelovanje in brezhibno izkušnjo. Implementirali smo rešitev PowerHA (High availability solution), ki bo še izboljšala našo odpornost na nepričakovane dogodke in prenovili celotno IKT okolje, da bi dodatno podprli hibridno delo in pametno pisarno.

## Naša prizadevanja so prepoznale zunanje institucije in potrdile raziskave

Ponosni smo, da je bil naš indeks Net Promoter Score (NPS), merilo lojalnosti strank, leta 2023 najboljši na trgu. Stranke izražajo željo po večjem obsegu poslovanja z Banko, pri čemer kot razlog navajajo strokovnost in prijaznost naših svetovalcev, kar kaže na našo predanost preseganju pričakovanj strank.

Našo odličnost potrjujejo prestižne mednarodne nagrade, kot so priznanje za vodilnega ponudnika upravljanja z denarnimi sredstvi v Sloveniji s strani Euromoney 2023 Cash Management Survey, priznanje za Najboljšo banko za skrbniške storitve v Sloveniji za leto 2023 s strani Global Finance, uredništvo revije Moje finance nam je podelilo naziv Najugodnejša banka, prejeli pa smo tudi certifikat Green Star za aktivnosti na področju ESG in še bi lahko naštevali.

## Naše vrednote – integriteta, odgovornost in skrbnost – se odražajo v odnosih z vsemi našimi deležniki

Cenimo transparentnost, medsebojno spoštovanje ter spoštovanje etičnih in pravnih norm.

Z upoštevanjem načel ESG želimo tudi pri izbiri dobaviteljev sodelovati s poslovnimi partnerji, ki delijo našo zavezanost varovanju okolja, in aktivno spodbujati lokalni napredek z izbiranjem lokalnih dobaviteljev.

Naša predanost upoštevanju širših politik, vključno s politiko boja proti korupciji in politiko preprečevanja pranja denarja in financiranja terorizma, zagotavlja etične prakse v vseh naših aktivnostih.

### Skupaj gradimo boljši jutri

Trdno smo zavezani trajnostnemu poslovanju, ki vključuje tudi odgovornost do družbe in okolja. Naše donacije in sponzorstva predstavljajo aktivno vključevanje v lokalno okolje z namenom soustvarjanja boljšega jutri in podpiranja skupnosti pri napredku.

Ko je Slovenijo prizadela naravna katastrofa, smo takoj ukrepali. Poleg prilagojenih bančnih storitev smo s finančnimi sredstvi podprli Zvezo prijateljev mladine Ljubljana Moste-Polje (ZPM), s prostovoljnimi delom in osebnimi donacijami pa smo aktivno sodelovali na najbolj prizadetih območjih.

Še tesneje smo se povezali z ZPM, ki podpira izobraževalne projekte za večjo finančno pismenost mladih in družin v stiski. V partnerstvu z uredništvom revije *Moje finance* smo za družine v stiski izvedli finančno izobraževanje o socialnem varstvu, s poudarkom na pomenu finančne pismenosti za njihovo prihodnost, kjer smo se dotaknili tudi tem, kot so iskanje zaposlitve, pogajanja za boljše plače in pasti, ki prežijo na nas ob obljubah o velikih zaslužkih.

Utirali smo novo pot finančnemu opismenjevanju z objavo izobraževalnih vsebin na socialnih omrežjih, kjer smo dosegli in presegli zastavljene cilje, in sklenili partnerstvo z Junior Achievement Slovenija za naslednja tri leta, da bi podprli mlade pri razvoju novih veščin, ki jim bodo omogočile boljšo pripravljenost na zaposlitev, samozaposlitev ali samostojno podjetniško pot.

Nadaljevali smo s podporo projekta *Izvozniki.si*, s čimer se povezujemo s podjetji, ki delujejo v tujini, in podpiramo deljenje znanja. V letu 2023 smo razširili partnerstvo s časnikom *Finance* in se pridružili projektu *ESG prvak*, ki spodbuja trajnostno delovanje in vključevanje v zeleni prehod. Nadaljevali smo sodelovanje z Zdravniško zbornico, tradicionalno pa podpiramo Italijansko veleposlaništvo v Ljubljani pri njihovih kulturnih in diplomatskih prizadevanjih.

V zahvalo za vsako izpolnjeno anketo o zadovoljstvu z našimi storitvami smo donirali 910 toplih obrokov za starostnike s socialnega roba.

Z družbeno odgovornimi projekti in vsemi našimi ostalimi aktivnostmi želimo soustvarjati boljšo prihodnost za vse.

### Vse to je mogoče zaradi transformacije naše Banke, našega neprekinjenega vlaganja v poslovanje ter prizadevnosti naših ekip

V letu 2024 bo naš izziv potrditi odličnost, sprostiti dodaten potencial in ustvariti večjo dodano vrednost. Dobri rezultati, ki so posledica trdega dela naših zaposlenih, so močna osnova za vodilno mesto skupine UniCredit v Evropi. Še bolj zavzeto bomo izvajali našo strategijo, katere učinkovitost je bila dokazana v preteklem letu, ter nadalje prilagajali našo ponudbo za podjetja in posameznike, da dosežemo svoje poslanstvo onkraj finančne podpore: podpirati skupnosti pri napredku v smeri bolj trajnostne, vključujoče in pravične družbe.

Še naprej bomo postavljali nova merila za bančništvo ter se tako približali naši viziji, da postanemo Banka za prihodnost Evrope

Iskrena hvala vsem sodelavcem, strankam, partnerjem in ostalim deležnikom za izkazano podporo. Veselimo se še enega leta rasti, inovacij in pozitivnih prispevkov naši skupnosti.

S spoštovanjem,



**Lorenzo Ramajola**  
Predsednik uprave UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.



# Organi upravljanja UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

## Uprava

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Lorenzo Ramajola	Predsednik uprave	23. julij 2021	n.a.
Ivanka Prezhdarova Stoyanova	Članica uprave	17. avgust 2018	31. avgust 2023
Tsvetelin Minchev Petyov	Član uprave	20. julij 2021	n.a.
Tanja Turk	Članica uprave	1. avgust 2022	n.a.
Veronica Tomasoni	Članica uprave	26. oktober 2022	n.a.
Boštjan Rupar	Član uprave	20. september 2023	n.a.

## Nadzorni svet

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Pasquale Giamboi	Predsednik nadzornega sveta	21. marec 2019	4. april 2023
Fabio Fornaroli	Predsednik nadzornega sveta	5. april 2023*	31. julij 2023
Francesco Correale	Predsednik nadzornega sveta	1. avgust 2023**	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Namestnica predsednika nadzornega sveta	5. april 2023***	n.a.
Enrica Rimoldi	Članica nadzornega sveta	5. april 2020	4. april 2023
Georgiana Lazar	Članica nadzornega sveta	5. april 2020	27. julij 2023
Milena Vukotić	Članica nadzornega sveta	23. november 2022	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Članica nadzornega sveta	26. julij 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Članica nadzornega sveta	5. april 2023***	n.a.

\* Do 4. aprila 2023 namestnik predsednika nadzornega sveta.

\*\* Nadomestni član nadzornega sveta od 1. avgusta 2023, redni član nadzornega sveta od 8. novembra 2023 (po pridobitvi dovoljenja za opravljanje funkcije člana nadzornega sveta Banke).

\*\*\* Nadomestna članica nadzornega sveta od 5. aprila 2023, redna članica nadzornega sveta od 26. julija 2023 (po pridobitvi dovoljenja za opravljanje funkcije člana nadzornega sveta Banke).

## Revizijska komisija

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Enrica Rimoldi	Predsednica revizijske komisije	5. april 2020	4. april 2023
Pasquale Giamboi	Član revizijske komisije	5. april 2020	4. april 2023
Fabio Fornaroli	Član revizijske komisije	5. april 2020	31. julij 2023
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Predsednica revizijske komisije	5. april 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Članica revizijske komisije	5. april 2023	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Član revizijske komisije	1. avgust 2023	n.a.

## Komisija za tveganja

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Pasquale Giamboi	Predsednik komisije za tveganja	5. april 2020	4. april 2023
Fabio Fornaroli	Član komisije za tveganja	5. april 2020	31. julij 2023
Milena Vukotić	Predsednica komisije za tveganja	5. april 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Članica komisije za tveganje	5. april 2023	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Član komisije za tveganje	1. avgust 2023	n.a.



**Komisija za imenovanja**

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Fabio Fornaroli	Predsednik komisije za imenovanja	5. april 2020	31. julij 2023
Enrica Rimoldi	Članica komisije za imenovanja	5. april 2020	4. april 2023
Georgiana Lazar	Članica komisije za imenovanja	5. april 2020	27. julij 2023
Jasna Mandac	Članica komisije za imenovanje	5. april 2023	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Članica komisije za imenovanje	1. avgust 2023	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Predsednik komisije za imenovanja	1. avgust 2023	n.a.

**Komisija za prejemke**

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Georgiana Lazar	Predsednica komisije za prejemke	5. april 2020	27. julij 2023
Pasquale Giamboi	Član komisije za prejemke	21. marec 2019	4. april 2023
Enrica Rimoldi	Članica komisije za prejemke	5. april 2020	4. april 2023
Jasna Mandac	Članica komisije za prejemke	5. april 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Članica komisije za prejemke	5. april 2023	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Predsednica komisije za prejemke	1. avgust 2023	n.a.

# Predstavitev Banke

## Uprava, nadzorni svet in neodvisni revizor na dan 31. december 2023

### UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

#### Uprava

Lorenzo Ramajola	Predsednik uprave, CEO
Tsvetelin Minchev	Član uprave, COO
Boštjan Rupar	Član uprave, vodja Upravljanja s tveganji, CRO
Veronica Tomasoni	Članica uprave, vodja Financ, CFO
Tanja Turk	Članica uprave, vodja Poslovanja s podjetji

#### Nadzorni svet

Francesco Correale	Predsednik nadzornega sveta
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Namestnica predsednika nadzornega sveta
Milena Vukotić	Članica nadzornega sveta
Jasna Mandac	Članica nadzornega sveta
Svetlana Pančenko	Članica nadzornega sveta

#### Neodvisni revizor

KPMG Slovenija d.o.o.

# Poslovna mreža



# Finančni rezultati Banke

## Izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa za leto 2023

Banka je leto 2023 zaključila s 57,6 milijona evrov dobička pred obdavčitvijo, medtem ko je dobiček po obdavčitvi znašal 46,7 milijona evrov (leta 2022: 41,4 milijona evrov).

Finančna uspešnost v letu 2023 je bila izjemno pozitivna zaradi likvidnostnega presežka, ki ga je povzročilo okolje naraščajočih obrestnih mer, ki je zaznamovalo leto. Ta trend je povzročil nižji investicijski cikel sektorja podjetij, kar je povzročilo znatno povečanje likvidnosti v bančnem sektorju. Kot strateški odgovor na presežek likvidnosti se je Banka odločila, da pomemben del presežnih sredstev naloži v depozit čez noč centralne banke, kar je povzročilo povečanje neto obrestnih prihodkov (32 milijonov evrov v letu 2023).

Dramatične poplave, ki so državo prizadele v začetku avgusta 2023, niso imele pomembnega vpliva na naše stranke niti na Banko samo, zato Banka ni beležila negativnega vpliva na prihodke ali povečanja stroškov tveganja.

Po drugi strani pa se je povprečna stopnja inflacije v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom nekoliko upočasnila (7,4 % v letu 2023 v primerjavi z 8,8 % v letu 2022) in je Banki kljub inflacijskemu okolju uspelo ohraniti stabilne administrativne stroške.

V letu 2023 ni bilo opravljenih izrednih poslov, v letu 2022 pa je zabeležena korist od dobička od prodaje hčerinske lizinske družbe (okoli 20 milijonov evrov).

## Čisti prihodki od obresti

Čisti prihodki od obresti Banke so v letu 2023 znašali 88,7 milijona evrov in so bili za 100 % višji kot v preteklem letu (2022: 44,4 milijona evrov). Odličen rezultat je bil predvsem posledica dviga obrestnih mer. Poleg tega je prišlo do pozitivnega razvoja na računu Target2<sup>1</sup>, hkrati pa se je zmanjšal učinek izgube provizije zaradi presežne likvidnosti strank, ki je bila odpravljena v drugi polovici leta 2022.

## Čisti neobrestni prihodki

Čisti prihodki od provizij so v letu 2023 znašali 22,4 milijona evrov, kar je skoraj na enaki ravni kot v letu 2022. Velja pa poudariti, da je zadnje četrtletje leta 2023 pokazalo še posebej pozitiven razvoj zaradi pridobivanja strank tekom leta.

Banka je v letu 2023 ustvarila dobiček iz trgovanja vključno s tečajnimi razlikami v višini 1,1 milijona evrov (leta 2022: 7,1 milijona evrov). Zmanjšanje je mogoče pripisati predvsem vrednotenju CVA/DVA/FUVA z medletnim učinkom -6,5 milijona evrov (rezultat -2,2 milijona evrov v letu 2023 v primerjavi s +4,3 milijona evrov v letu 2022).

V letu 2023 je postavka »Popravki poštene vrednosti iz naslova varovanja pred tveganjem« znašala 79 tisoč evrov (2022: izguba v višini 0,7 milijona evrov).

## Administrativni stroški

Administrativni stroški Banke (brez amortizacije) so v letu 2023 znašali 40,6 milijona evrov (2022: 39,9 milijona evrov), in so tako ostali tako rekoč nespremenjeni glede na prejšnje leto kljub več kot 7-odstotni stopnji inflacije v

EUR 1.000	2023	2022	Sprememba (%)
Neto prihodki od obresti	88.711	44.429	100 %
Neto ne-obrestni prihodki	22.438	22.526	0 %
Dividende	50	3.408	(99) %
Administrativni stroški (vklj. amortizacija)	(46.759)	(46.191)	1 %
Operativni dobiček	63.849	24.362	162 %
Dobiček iz prodaje Leasing družbe	n.a	20.545	n.a
Dobiček pred obdavčitvijo	57.677	47.773	21 %
Neto dobiček	46.744	41.370	13 %

<sup>1</sup> Vir: UniCredit CEE četrtletno Macro raziskovanje

Sloveniji. To je posledica dobro strukturirane stroškovne discipline, ki je ublažila povečanje na področjih kadrovskih stroškov, IKT in raznih operativnih stroškov.

### Oslabitev in rezervacije

Banka je v letu 2023 oblikovala rezervacije v skupni višini 11,9 milijona evrov za razliko od leta 2022, ko so bile oblikovane rezervacije v višini 1,2 milijona evrov. Gibanje v letu 2023 odraža predvsem povečanje rezervacij v CHF kot posledica spremembe sodne prakse maja 2023 v korist tožnikov (z nadaljnjimi odločitvami Vrhovnega sodišča oktobra in novembra 2023), kar je sprožilo vložitev novih tožb.

Banka je v letu 2023 zabeležila 4,8 milijona evrov negativnega finančnega učinka iz naslova oslabitev v primerjavi z letom 2022, ko je zabeležila negativni finančni učinek v višini 7,3 milijona evrov. Ta trend je večinoma posledica odplačila dolgov iz naslova slabih posojil, pozitivnega učinka prodaje portfelja slabih posojil, nadaljnje izboljšave kakovosti sredstev in boljših kazalnikov za prihodnost.

## Izkaz finančnega položaja za leto 2023

Bilančna vsota Banke je leta 2023 znašala 3.576 milijonov evrov, kar predstavlja povečanje (6,9 %) v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom (2022: 3.346 milijonov evrov).

### Sredstva

Obseg posojil in terjatev do strank se je v letu 2023 v primerjavi z letom 2022 zmanjšal (-7 %) in je znašal 1.900 milijonov evrov (2022: 2.042 milijonov evrov). Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju, so konec leta 2023 znašala 56,1 milijona evrov (2022: 75,6 milijona evrov).

Finančne obveznosti, namenjene za trgovanje, so konec leta 2023 znašale 51,9 milijona evrov v primerjavi z 69,6 milijona evrov konec leta 2022. Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa so konec leta 2023 dosegla 310,9 milijona evrov (2022: 296,7 milijona evrov).

Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti in Finančna sredstva, ki niso namenjena trgovanju, so se v primerjavi s koncem leta 2022 zmanjšala za približno 200 milijonov evrov. Njihov skupni obseg je znašal 1.967,7 milijona evrov (v letu 2022: 2.166,9 milijona evrov), kar v glavnem odraža zmanjšanje (-7 %) posojil nebančnim komitentom v letu 2023 v primerjavi z letom 2022.

Banka za leto 2023 izkazuje višjo tekočo davčno obveznost kot v letu 2022. Odložene obveznosti za davek so se v primerjavi z letom 2022 nekoliko zmanjšale.

### Obveznosti

Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti, so se v letu 2023 povečale v primerjavi z letom 2022 za približno 210 milijonov evrov in so znašale 3.141 milijonov evrov (2.931,0 milijona evrov) predvsem zaradi rasti depozitov. Na drugi strani so se Depoziti bank in centralnih bank povečali za približno 15 % glede na prejšnje leto.

### Kapital in kapitalna ustreznost

Banka je dobro kapitalizirana in poroča o količniku kapitalne ustreznosti (CAR) za leto 2023 v višini 20,90 %. V primerjavi z letom 2022 (18,75 %) se je CAR izboljšal predvsem zaradi nižjih kreditnih tveganju prilagojenih sredstev (RWA) in nekoliko višjega lastnega kapitala zaradi kapitaliziranega dobička iz leta 2022.

EUR 1.000	2023	2022	Sprememba (%)
Sredstva	3.576.214	3.346.421	7 %
Finančna sredstva za prodajo	56.121	75.619	(26) %
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti čez vseobsegajoči donos	310.943	296.708	5 %
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti in Sredstva s katerimi se ne trguje	1.967.660	2.166.905	(9) %
Posojila in terjatve s prebivalstvom	1.900.351	2.042.380	(7) %
Obveznosti	3.251.688	3.036.177	7 %
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	3.141.271	2.930.647	7 %
Finančne obveznosti namenjene za trgovanje	51.919	69.550	(25) %
Depoziti	2.938.929	2.531.694	16 %
Obveznosti in kapital	3.576.214	3.346.421	7 %

# Ključni dogodki v letu 2023

## JANUAR

### Ščitenje obrestnih tveganj javnih ustanov

Januarja smo organizirali dva izobraževalna dogodka za predstavnike občin, na katerih so se seznanili z aktualnim dogajanjem na trgu ter načini za zaščito obrestnih tveganj, ki lahko pripomorejo k učinkovitejši finančni stabilnosti in optimizaciji finančnih rezultatov občin.

## MAREC

### Nagrade za Amundi sklade

Po izboru revije Moje Finance so bili Amundi skladi ponovno med najboljšimi.

## APRIL

### Finančni zajtrk

Pogled v prihodnost je bila osrednja tema Finančnega zajtrka 2023. Širšo makroekonomsko sliko je predstavil analitik skupine UniCredit, predstavniki gospodarstva pa so v okviru virtualne okrogle mize razpravljali o aktualnih izzivih podjetij, vplivu inflacije in krizi v dobavnih verigah.

### Dejavniki vpliva na boniteto podjetja

Vodstveni kader malih in mikro podjetij je na webinarju prisluhnil makroekonomskim trendom ter se seznanil s kriteriji, ki jih banke upoštevamo pri odobranju financiranja.

## MAJ

### Podpora malim in srednje velikim podjetjem

V okviru sporazuma z Evropskim investicijskim skladom (EIF) in skupino UniCredit smo zagotovili ugodna posojila za financiranje projektov na področju inovacij in digitalizacije ter projektov, ki podpirajo prehod v trajnostno poslovanje.

### Uspeh mladih sodelavcev

Tudi v 13. generaciji programa AmCham Young Professionals, ki poteka pod okriljem Ameriške gospodarske zbornice, sta dva sodelavca UniCredit Bank.

## JUNI

### Webinar z mislijo na okolje

Digitalizacija omogoča enostavnejše, preglednejše in časovno učinkovitejše ter do okolja prijaznejše poslovanje. V sklopu brezplačnega webinarja smo udeležencem predstavili prednosti E-računov in SEPA

direktnih bremenitev ter uporabe e-računov pri odkupu terjatev.

### Nagrada za najboljšo skrbniško banko

Revija Global Finance je skupini UniCredit podelila prestižno nagrado za najboljšo skrbniško banko v Srednji in Vzhodni Evropi, za zagotavljanje najboljših storitev na lokalnem trgu pa je nagrado prejela tudi UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

### Ozaveščanje o spletnih prevarah

Z namenom krepitev zavedanja o kibernetičnih tveganjih in spletnih prevarah smo članice Združenja bank Slovenije pričele z nacionalno medijsko kampanjo, ki uporabnike bančnih storitev ozavešča, kako lahko bolj uspešno zaznajo poskuse prevar in jih tudi pravočasno preprečijo.

### ESG v središču delovanja

Osrednji poslovni dogodek leta 2023 so zaznamovale tematike povezane z okoljskimi, družbenimi in upravljaljskimi merili (ESG). Uspešna podjetja so z udeleženci delila svoje trajnostne prakse, ki hkrati prispevajo k večji stroškovni in prihodkovni učinkovitosti.

## JULIJ

### Euromoney nagrade za odličnost

Skupina UniCredit je ponovno prejela laskavi naziv »Najboljša banka v Srednji in Vzhodni Evropi«, po izboru Euromoney.

## AVGUST

### Združeni v solidarnosti

Po uničujočih ujmah, ki so v začetku avgusta prizadele številne dele Slovenije, smo sodelavke in sodelavci nesebično priskočili na pomoč in na terenu pomagali odpravljati posledice divjanja narave.

## SEPTEMBER

### V ženski družbi

Predstavnice slovenskega gospodarstva so v okviru interaktivnih delavnic v izvedbi vodilnih slovenskih strokovnjakov z različnih področjih spoznavale uporabne trike za ohranjanje dobre fizične in psihične kondicije.

### Izvozna konferenca

Že deseto leto zapored smo kot ponosni partner projekta Izvozniki.si sodelovali na Izvozni

konferenci v organizaciji Časnika Finance ter na razglasitvi Naj izvoznega podjetja leta 2023. Tokrat prvič je bil dogodek posvečen tudi ESG tematikam in izboru ESG prvaka – najbolj trajnostno naravnane podjetja.

#### **Najugodnejša banka 2023**

Revija Moje finance je Banki podelila certifikat »Najugodnejša banka 2023«. Kot najugodnejša izbira se je Banka izkazala tako pri stanovanjskih posojilih s fiksno obrestno mero kot tudi pri potrošniških posojilih s spremenljivo obrestno mero.

#### **Sprememba v upravi**

Boštjan Rupar je postal novi član uprave Banke, odgovoren za področje upravljanja s tveganji.

#### **Prva slovenska banka z vsebinami finančnega izobraževanja na Tik Toku**

S ciljem finančno izobraževati skupnosti, še posebej mlade, in jim ponuditi uporabna znanja za boljše prihodnje odločitve, smo sklenili sodelovanje s spletnim vplivnežem, ki mladim na razumljiv način predstavlja ključne finančne teme.

### **OKTOBER**

#### **Od ideje do realizacije**

Fundacija UniCredit bo vložila 6,5 milijona evrov v triletni program, ki bo potekal v desetih državah, kjer je prisotna skupina UniCredit, tudi v Sloveniji. S programom Moje podjetje, ki ga izvaja Junior Achievement, želijo mlade spodbuditi za samostojno poslovno pot in jim pomagati spraviti idejo do končnih kupcev.

#### **20. obletnica poslovalnic Novo mesto in Ptuj**

Sodelavke in sodelavci v naših poslovalnicah v Novem mestu in na Ptuj s svojim znanjem ter bogatimi izkušnjami že 20 let vsakodnevno skrbijo za zadovoljstvo naših strank v lokalnem okolju.

#### **O pomenu dragocenosti**

Vrhunski fotograf Arne Hodalič je na dogodku, ki smo ga organizirali za naše stranke, spregovoril o številnih dogodivščinah z različnih koncev sveta in o neprecenljivih zakladih v odmaknjenih gorovjih, pod morsko gladino in na dnu blatnih rek.

### **NOVEMBER**

#### **Podpora družinam iz socialnega obrobja za varno finančno prihodnost**

Skupaj z uredništvom revije Moje finance smo organizirali že drugo predavanje za družine z manj priložnostmi pod okriljem Zveze prijateljev mladine Ljubljana Moste - Polje.

#### **910 obrokov za starostnike**

Stranke smo povabili, da nam zaupajo svoje mnenje o storitvah in servisu, ki jim ga nudimo. V zahvalo za vsako izpolnjeno anketo smo namenili sredstva za tople obroke za Projekt Vida - starostnike s socialnega obrobja.

### **DECEMBER**

#### **Nagrada Globalna banka leta 2023**

Revija The Banker je skupini UniCredit podelila prestižni naziv »Globalna banka leta 2023«.

#### **Banka je prejela certifikat Green Star**

CER – Partnerstvo za trajnostno gospodarstvo s certifikatom nagraduje in izpostavlja podjetja, ki pogumno, odločno in konkretno ustvarjajo višjo dodano vrednost in uvajajo spremembe za bolj trajnostno poslovanje.

#### **Izbrani zmagovalci razpisa Call for Education 2023**

Fundacija UniCredit je namenila sredstva Zvezi prijateljev mladine Ljubljana Moste – Polje za projekt Study Buddy – program učne podpore za 400 otrok in mladostnikov v osrednjeslovenski regiji.

# Družbena odgovornost

## Odnos do delavcev

### Kadrovska struktura v letu 2023

Konec leta 2023 je Banka štela 521 zaposlenih (491,3 FTE), v primerjavi s 550 zaposlenimi v letu 2022 (516,9 FTE).

Skladno z interno politiko matične družbe (UniCredit Spa) Banka pri zaposlovanju sledi načelu enakopravnosti, kot temeljni vrednoti, ki kandidatom daje enake zaposlitvene možnosti ne glede na spol ali druge osebne okoliščine. Na podlagi tega načela lahko ugotovimo, da strukturo zaposlenih po spolu sestavlja 67 % žensk in 33 % moških, strukturo vodilnih delavcev v Banki pa 57 % žensk in 43 % moških.

# 67 %

ŽENSK

# 57 %

ŽENSK NA VODSTVENIH POLOŽAJIH

Povprečna starost zaposlenih v Banki je 41 let. Banka in njeni zaposleni posvečajo veliko pozornost znanju in izobrazbi. Več kot 73 % zaposlenih ima višjo in visoko strokovno oziroma univerzitetno izobrazbo, magisterij ali doktorat. Izobrazbena struktura ostaja na približno enaki ravni kot preteklo leto.

# 41 let

POVPREČNA STAROST

# 73 %

Z VIŠJO IZOBRAZBO  
(VIŠJI STROKOVNI NAZIV,  
MAGISTERIJ ALI DOKTORAT)

## Usposabljanje in razvoj

V Banki trdno verjamemo v programe usposabljanja in razvoja kot orodje za zagotavljanje koristi tako podjetju kot zaposlenim, saj izboljšujejo osebno uspešnost, povečujejo

občutek korporativne kulture, izboljšujejo produktivnost in zmanjšujejo fluktuacijo.

Neposredna posledica tega je, da se v naši Banki vsi novo zaposleni udeležijo t. i. Onboarding programa, ki je sestavljen iz obveznih izobraževanj – vezanih predvsem na regulatorna področja, s katerimi morajo biti seznanjeni vsi zaposleni, in drugih tem, povezanih z osebno rastjo, razvojem ter varnostjo in zdravjem pri delu.

Večina regulatornih in drugih obveznih izobraževanj (predvsem na področju skladnosti poslovanja in skladnosti na področju preprečevanja finančnega kriminala), za obstoječe in nove zaposlene, poteka prek spletne učne platforme MyLearning, kar omogoča zaposlenim dostop do izobraževanj, ko jim to časovno najbolj ustreza. V tem letu smo uvedli tudi razširitev platforme MyLearning – »PLUS«, kjer imajo zaposleni dostop do neobveznih izobraževanj z različnimi vsebinami z drugih učnih platform, kot sta Coursera in LinkedIn Learning.

V letu 2023 smo veliko pozornosti namenili usposabljanju zaposlenih, katerih delo temelji na neposrednem stiku s strankami, usposabljanja pa so bila namenjena mrežnemu in finančnemu coachingu (za segment Poslovanje s podjetji) ter prodajnim veščinam (za segment Poslovanje s prebivalstvom in malimi podjetji). Ker se Banka zaveda dodane vrednosti razvoja zaposlenih, je v letu 2023 veliko vložila v pridobivanje novih licenc (npr. CFI, CISM, ACAMS, CIA, Certificate in Corporate Credit Analysis).

Banka ponuja tudi specifična izobraževanja vodjem, ki se razlikujejo glede na trenutno raven vodstvenih sposobnosti in kompetenc, tako da se usposabljanje prilagodi specifičnemu področju, ki potrebuje razvoj. Vodje so tako v letu 2023 sodelovali v nekaj razvojnih programih s strani Skupine UniCredit, kot so Advanced Leadership Program, New Managers Onboarding in SucCEEd (razvojni program za naslednike). Ostala izobraževanja, ki jih je Banka organizirala v sodelovanju s Skupino, zajemajo nekatera specifična področja oz. znanja, kot so ESG, Agile and Scrum, Data Science, Finance Specialist Track.



Skupno število izobraževalnih ur v letu 2023 je bilo 12.000, s približno 21 izobraževalnimi urami na zaposlenega.

Poleg različnih izobraževanj in programov Banka tekom leta organizira različne dogodke, ki so namenjeni vsem zaposlenim, kot podpora osebnemu razvoju ter dobremu počutju. Takšni dogodki vključujejo Dneve zdravja (mesečna predavanja o zdravih navadah), predavanja na temo Raznolikosti in vključenosti (pobuda Ženske ženskam), Dan kulture.

Banka ima polni certifikat Družini prijazno podjetje, kar pomeni, da uspešno izvajamo aktivnosti, ki zaposlenim omogočajo lažje usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja. Ponosno sporočamo, da smo v letu 2023 certifikat podaljšali za naslednja 3 leta.

V letu 2023 smo pridobili še en zelo pomemben certifikat, Demenci prijazna točka – Spominčica. To pomeni, da so naši zaposleni usposobljeni za delo in podporo ljudem z demenco, če je to potrebno.

### Uspešnost, nagrajevanje in drugi procesi

Drugo orodje, ki nam omogoča, da skrbimo za razvoj zaposlenih, je tako imenovani »Performance Management«, ki ima dolgoletno prakso v Banki. Gre za jasno in pregledno zastavitev letnih ciljev, čemur sledi ocenjevanje in individualne povratne informacije. Pri tem procesu nas ne zanima le, KAJ delamo, temveč tudi KAKO to počnemo, kar pomeni, da smo poleg doseganja ciljev osredotočeni tudi na doseganje ciljev, pri čemer upoštevamo UniCredit vrednote – integriteta, odgovornost in skrbnost. Sestavni del ocenjevalnega pogovora je tudi prepoznavanje kariernih ambicij.

V naši Politiki prejemkov so opredeljena osnovna načela in pravila v zvezi s prejemki, ki zagotavljajo vzpostavitev, spremljanje in nadzor sistemov in praks nagrajevanja, ki sta jih sprejeli matična Skupina in Banka. Ta politika opisuje poslanstvo in vrednote v pristopu do nadomestil, stebre nadomestil, korporativno in organizacijsko strukturo in procese upravljanja ter zahteve glede skladnosti; navaja pristope v zvezi z nadomestili, ki morajo prispevati k trajnosti, in podrobno opisuje skupne elemente nadomestil. Vse podrobnosti v zvezi s prejemki so razkrite v Razkritjih glede stebra III.

V letu 2023 smo nadaljevali z digitalizacijo in optimizacijo procesov za zagotavljanje boljše uporabniške izkušnje naših zaposlenih z uporabo HR platforme.

## Odnosi s strankami

Odlični dolgoročni odnosi s strankami so glavno vodilo našega poslovanja. Prizadevamo si za partnerske odnose, ki temeljijo na zaupanju, medsebojnem poznavanju in prilagajanju. Tako smo v preteklem letu veliko pozornosti namenili strokovnemu znanju naših sodelavcev in izmenjavi dobrih praks.

### Poznavanje in razumevanje potreb naših strank

V Banki širimo zavedanje, da je za odlično celostno izkušnjo stranke pomembno prizadevanje vsakega zaposlenega in naša osredotočenost na potrebe strank. Pri ponujanju storitev zato vedno izhajamo iz izziva stranke in kako lahko tega hitro in učinkovito premagamo.

V segmentu poslovanja s podjetji smo tako večino časa preživeli na trgu, v podjetjih, ki so naše stranke. Spremljali smo njihovo poslovanje, tako s finančnega vidika, kakor tudi strateške poslovne usmeritve in njihove načrte za prihodnost. Z njimi smo se družili na številnih poslovnih dogodkih in skozi partnersko sodelovanje. Pogosta srečanja s predstavniki gospodarstva namreč omogočajo nova spoznanja in poglobljajo odnose z našimi strankami.

V letu 2023 smo organizirali številna strokovna, poslovna in družabna srečanja, kjer smo gostili ugledne mednarodne in domače strokovnjake z različnih področij. Predstavniki podjetij pa so tako imeli priložnost izvedeti, kaj se dogaja na finančnih trgih, kako se zavarovati pred tveganji, kakšne so najboljše trajnostno usmerjene poslovne prakse in kako se tega lotiti v podjetjih.

### Zadovoljne stranke, zadovoljni vsi

Redno preverjamo zadovoljstvo naših strank v obliki neposredne povratne informacije glede bančnih produktov in storitev ter se poslužujemo obsežnejših raziskav trga. Zelo veseli in ponosni smo na rezultate zadnje neodvisne raziskave zadovoljstva strank – Benchmarking 2023, ki jo za segment podjetij izvaja agencija Mediana. NPS – Net Promoter Score/Verjetnost priporočanja banke drugim podjetjem, ki je ključni indikator zadovoljstva strank, UniCredit Bank uvršča v sam vrh glede na lojalnost naših strank (UniCredit Bank NPS: +18, NPS konkurence: +6).

Vse izvedene ankete so pokazale, da imajo naši bančni svetovalci in ostali zaposleni pomembno vlogo pri zadovoljstvu strank in da zelo vplivajo na verjetnost, da nas bodo stranke priporočile. Tako kot v preteklih letih so tudi v letu 2023 stranke pohvalile strokovnost in prijaznost

zaposlenih v UniCredit Banki. V tem pogledu je bilo zadovoljstvo s poslovalnico (+3 nad tržnim povprečjem) in kontaktnim centrom (+5 nad tržnim povprečjem) večje od zadovoljstva s konkurenčnimi bankami, medtem ko je bilo zadovoljstvo s skrbnikom odnosov s strankami v segmentu podjetij bistveno večje od zadovoljstva s konkurenčnimi bankami (+14).

### **Hitro, enostavno, strokovno, fleksibilno**

Zavedamo se, da so pri poslovanju z banko strankam pomembni zlasti naslednji elementi: strokovno svetovanje, hitro ukrepanje, fleksibilne in varne rešitve ter enostavni procesi. Zato smo v preteklem letu dodatno razvijali digitalne rešitve, ki pomembno olajšajo njihovo nakupno pot. Izboljševali smo interne procese spletnega kreditiranja, zaradi česar je sklenitev kredita po spletu za stranke v segmentu poslovanja s prebivalstvom še hitrejša.

V spletni portal UniCredit Bank smo dodali novo funkcionalnost za naročilo prekoračitve limita na daljavo obstoječim uporabnikom spletnega bančništva. V spletnem portalu Online poslovanje lahko uporabnik naroči različne bančne produkte in v zaprtem sistemu elektronsko podpisuje pogodbe ter drugo dokumentacijo z naprednim elektronskim podpisom, brez obiska bančne poslovalnice.

Med drugim pa od preteklega leta dalje korporativnim strankam izdajamo digitalne garancije, kar skrajša čas izdajanja oz. prejema garancije. Aplikacija se bo v prihodnje še nadgrajevala z ostalimi funkcionalnostmi. Prav tako pa smo optimizirali procese zbiranja podatkov za vse stranke, z namenom pohitritve izpolnjevanje obrazcev.

Veliko pozornosti smo posvetili tudi varnosti in omejevalnim ukrepom na področju preprečevanja pranja denarja in financiranja terorizma.

### **Odnosi z dobavitelji**

Integriteta, odgovornost in skrbnost so naše vrednote in izhodišče za odnose z dobavitelji. Z njimi gradimo dolgoročne odnose na podlagi transparentnosti, vzajemnega spoštovanja, zaupanja ter etičnih in zakonskih norm.

Naši dobavitelji spoštujejo Kodeks ravnanja in v času trajanja poslovnega razmerja delujejo v skladu z vrednotami skupine UniCredit z različnih področij, kot je denimo področje etike in spoštovanja, povračilni ukrepi, protikorupcijska

politika, preprečevanje pranja denarja in podobno. V okviru pobud glede meril zaščite okolja, družbe in upravljanja podjetij (ESG) v Banki vedno večjo pozornost namenjamo tudi temu delu in izbiramo dobavitelje, ki razmišljajo na podoben način ter stremijo k varovanju okolja znotraj tega področja.

Zaradi centraliziranega nabavnega procesa ne le dosegamo stroškovno učinkovitost, temveč tudi izbiramo dobavitelje, ki so najbolj primerni za sodelovanje na vseh področjih. Vsakdanje delo oblikujemo skladno s smernicami skupine UniCredit, zlasti na področju upravljanja zunanje izvajanja (outsourcing) in spremljanja tveganja dobaviteljev (third party risk management). S tem zagotavljamo ustrezne kontrole in preglednost poslovanja z dobavitelji ter zmanjšujemo tveganja na področju izvajanja storitev, hkrati pa omogočamo neprekinjeno poslovanje.

Poleg področnih politik pri našem delovanju sledimo tudi širšim politikam, ki veljajo za celotno Skupino in sicer pozornost namenjamo načelom Protikorupcijske politike, Politike preprečevanja pranja denarja in financiranja terorizma, Varstva osebnih podatkov in drugih politik Skupine.

Ne glede na dejstvo, da je UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. članica mednarodne skupine UniCredit s sedežem v Italiji, spodbujamo lokalno rast in sodelovanje z lokalnimi dobavitelji, kar potrjuje tudi podatek, da so 70% našega poslovanja v letu 2023 predstavljali lokalni dobavitelji.

Pri izbiri dobaviteljev ostajamo nepristranski, saj verjamemo, da so prav ti odnosi ključna konkurenčna prednost in temelj za vzajemno sodelovanje. Slednje dokazuje tudi dejstvo, da smo v letu 2023 sodelovali s približno 511 dobavitelji iz kar 25 držav sveta.

## **70 %**

**LOKALNI DOBAVITELJI**

## **30 %**

**TUJI DOBAVITELJI**

## Gradimo skupaj za boljši jutri

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. smo trdno zavezani trajnostnemu poslovanju, ki vključuje tudi odgovornost do družbe in okolja.

Naše donacije in sponzorstva niso zgolj izraz podpore, temveč predstavljajo aktivno vključevanje v lokalno okolje z namenom soustvarjanja boljšega jutri in spodbujanja skupnosti za napredek.

### Podpora projektu Izvozniki.si – povezovanje skozi znanje in trajnost

V letu 2023 smo nadaljevali s podporo projektu Izvozniki.si – najboljše iz Slovenije, pod okriljem časnika Finance. Poleg predstavitve poslovnih praks in produktov za podjetja smo razširili partnerstvo tudi na področje tem, ki se nanašajo na zaščito okolja, družbo in upravljanje (ESG). Postalni smo ponosni podporniki projekta ESG prvak, ki spodbuja trajnostno delovanje in povezovanje v zelenem prehodu.

### Partnerstvo z Zdravniško zbornico Slovenije – podpora zdravstveni skupnosti

Naša zaveza k trajnostnemu delovanju se odraža tudi v sodelovanju z Zdravniško zbornico Slovenije, ki smo ga sklenili že leta 2012. Zdravnikom, tako fizičnim osebam kot tistim z zasebno prakso, ponujamo sodobne bančne rešitve in ekskluzivne ugodnosti, prilagojene njihovim potrebam. Sponzorstvo podjetja Medtech pa zajema aktivno vključevanje na dogodkih, promocijo našega dela v promocijskih materialih ter podporo portalu E-vigilanca, ki omogoča zdravnikom poročanje o morebitnih zapletih pri medicinski opremi.

### Veleposlaništvo Italije v Ljubljani – tradicionalna podpora kulturi in diplomaciji

Vsako leto podpremo sprejem ob obletnici institucionalnega referenduma, ki je leta 1946 določil rojstvo Italijanske republike. Srečanja se je tokrat udeležilo okoli štiristo gostov, med katerimi so predstavniki lokalne oblasti, diplomatski zbor, italijanski in slovenski podjetniki ter predstavniki civilne družbe. Naša tradicionalna podpora tem dogodkom je del širšega okvira promocije državnega sistema, v katerem so gospodarstvo, kultura, oblikovanje in znanstveno raziskovanje močno povezani.

### Finančno izobraževanje na TikToku – nova pot do finančne pismenosti

Jeseni 2023 smo se vključili na TikTok in tako postali prva slovenska banka na tej priljubljeni platformi s ciljem finančnega izobraževanja skupnosti, zlasti mladih. Z namenom razširiti doseg naših aktivnosti pri tem sodelujemo z

Agencijo Bold, Mojimi financami in vplivnežem Petrom Jenkom. S projektom želimo ne le ponuditi uporabna znanja za boljše finančne odločitve, temveč tudi ustvariti prostor za razpravo o ključnih finančnih temah.

### Podpora lokalnim skupnostim in posameznikom

Družbeno odgovornost izražamo tudi skozi podporo lokalnim društvom in neprofitnim organizacijam. Ob prenovi poslovnih prostorov v Kamniku smo podarili še uporabno pisarniško opremo šoli za otroke s posebnimi potrebami, OŠ 27. julij, ki je utrpela škodo v poplavih. Hkrati smo stranke tudi v letu 2023 povabili k oddaji mnenj o naših storitvah, pri čemer smo za vsako izpolnjeno anketo obljubili donacijo za tople obroke za Vide, starejše iz socialnega obrobja. S tem smo podprli lokalno skupnost in polepšali dan več kot 910 dragocenim posameznikom.

### Nadgradnja sodelovanja z Zvezo prijateljev mladine Ljubljana Moste – Polje (ZPM)

V letu 2023 smo se še tesneje povezali z ZPM, in sicer skozi podporo izobraževalnim projektom za dvig finančne pismenosti mladih in družin. Skozi partnerstvo z uredništvom časnika Moje finance smo izvedli dve delavnici finančnega izobraževanja za družine iz socialnega roba, poudarjajoč pomen finančne pismenosti za njihovo prihodnost. Na delavnicah smo se med drugim dotaknili tudi tematik kot so iskanje zaposlitve, pogajanje za boljšo plačo ter pasti, ki prežijo na nas pod krinko obljub o visokih zaslužkih.

### Solidarnost v težkih časih – pomoč po naravni katastrofi

Ko je Slovenijo prizadela naravna katastrofa, smo nemudoma stopili v akcijo. Poleg prilagojenih bančnih storitev smo donirali sredstva ZPM, aktivno sodelovali na najbolj prizadetih lokacijah s prostovoljskim delom in osebnimi donacijami, s čimer smo pomagali prizadetim prebroditi posledice poplav.

### Fundacija UniCredit – podpora izobraževanju in družbeni vključenosti

Fundacija UniCredit je tudi letos podprla pobude, ki krepijo izobraževanje in družbeno vključenost. Projekt Study Buddy, ki je bil izbran prek razpisa »Call for education«, je namenjen otrokom in njihovim staršem iz socialno in ekonomsko ogroženih okolij. Projekt nudi brezplačno podporo pri šolskem delu in socialnem življenju, z jasnimi ciljem izboljšanja učnih in socialnih veščin otrok ter krepitev vloge staršev v tem procesu.

**Partnerstvo z Junior Achievement  
Europe – razvoj novih veščin za boljšo  
prihodnost mladih**

Fundacija UniCredit je sklenila partnerstvo z Junior Achievement Europe za prihodnja tri leta. S tem želimo podpreti mlade pri razvoju novih veščin, ki jim bodo omogočile boljšo pripravljenost na zaposlitev, samozaposlitev ali podjetništvo. V okviru tega sodelujemo pri projektu Moje podjetje, ki omogoča dijakom, starim od 15 do 19 let, razvijanje lastnega podjetja in sodelovanje na državnem tekmovanju. Zunanji mentorji, ki prihajajo tudi iz naših vrst, bodo dijakom nudili podporo pri razvoju poslovnih idej in oblikovanju njihove prihodnosti.

Hvaležni smo, da lahko skupaj z zaposlenimi oblikujemo pozitivno in sočutno skupnost, ki vedno najde način, kako narediti svet okoli nas lepši in bolj prijazen. Skozi družbeno odgovorne projekte želimo soustvarjati boljšo prihodnost za vse.

# Poslovanje Banke na različnih segmentih

## Poslovanje s prebivalstvom in mikro podjetji

Poslovanje s prebivalstvom in mikro podjetji predstavlja pomemben steber celotnega poslovanja Banke, saj je v letu 2023 ustvarilo 45 % vseh prihodkov.

### Poslovanje s prebivalstvom

V zahtevnem obdobju po pandemiji, z visoko inflacijo v Sloveniji in spremembami obrestnih mer, ostaja naša prednostna naloga zagotavljanje varnosti naših strank in zaposlenih ter sočasno zagotavljanje podpore strankam in skupnostim.

Izzivi nas spodbujajo k nadaljnjemu razvoju digitalnih zmogljivosti in digitalne poti strank, predvsem zato, ker se spreminja tradicionalno vedenje strank. Digitalna preobrazba ostaja med prednostnimi nalogami: naši nedavni uspehi se bodo nadaljevali tudi v prihodnosti, saj nenehno uvajamo in izboljšujemo obstoječe digitalne kanale in produkte. Tako smo denimo uvedli prodajo limitov v aplikaciji mobilne banke & E-platforni ter omogočili prodajo vezanih depozitov in kreditnih kartic v aplikaciji mobilne banke. Po drugi strani pa nenehno izboljšujemo proces spletnega odpiranja računov in potrošniškega kreditiranja kot dokaz stremjenja k digitalni banki.

Ker se vedenje in navade strank spreminjajo, se večina bančnih transakcij seli iz fizičnih v alternativne bančne kanale, ki omogočajo poslovanje na daljavo, brez potrebe po obisku poslovalnice. V skladu z novimi navadami potrošnikov in našim digitalnim programom bomo tudi v letu 2024 nadaljevali z optimizacijo naše poslovne mreže, ki je konec leta 2023 štela 15 podružnic in 1 agencijo. Da bi strankam tudi v prihodnje zagotovili najboljšo uporabniško izkušnjo, posodabljammo prostorsko ureditev naših poslovalnic, v katerih bo še večji poudarek na svetovalni dejavnosti, medtem ko se vsakodnevno poslovanje seli v virtualno okolje mobilnih telefonov, spletnih bank in finančnih portalov, kjer nenehno izboljšujemo uporabniško izkušnjo in digitalno podprte izdelke.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je že drugo leto zapored prejela priznanje "Najugodnejša banka leta 2023" po izboru revije Moje finance. Priznanje je rezultat konkurenčnega pozicioniranja

na trgu in zasledovanja glavnega cilja na področju poslovanja s prebivalstvom – pridobivanja novih strank za Banko. K temu cilju pripomore tudi izboljšana spletna rešitev za odprtje transakcijskega računa, ki je še bolj prijazna do uporabnika in zagotavlja hitrejši dostop do Banke. Revija Moje Finance je UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. podelila tudi nazive "Banka z najugodnejšim potrošniškim kreditom s spremenljivo obrestno mero leta 2023" in "Banka z najugodnejšim stanovanjskim kreditom s fiksno obrestno mero leta 2023".

Kot banka s široko ponudbo kreditnih produktov za fizične osebe smo izboljšali novo ponudbo hipotekarnih in potrošniških kreditov. Močno smo izkoristili naše digitalno potrošniško posojilo, kjer nova realizacija na digitalnem kanalu mesečno znaša približno 40 %. Na rast našega kreditnega portfelja je vplivala rast stanovanjskih kreditov in večja poraba potrošnikov s potrošniškimi krediti. Ker stremimo k najboljši ponudbi za naše obstoječe in tudi za nove kupce, se poskušamo pozicionirati kot najboljši ponudnik na trgu tudi v času višjih obrestnih mer na trgu.

Na področju transakcijskih in varčevalnih produktov smo nadaljevali z rastjo in dosegli dobre rezultate na depozitnem produktu ter glede na razmere na trgu primerne rezultate na področju investicijskih skladov. Naš portfelj novih strank z varčevalnimi produkti se povečuje zaradi komercialnih aktivnosti v prvi polovici leta 2023. Stranke smo podprli in jim omogočili tudi dostop do celovite obdelave produktov vezanih depozitov od začetka do konca, preko aplikacije mobilne banke, kjer opažamo tudi večjo prodajo preko digitalnih kanalov.

Na področju zavarovalništva imamo dolgoročno partnerstvo z zavarovalnico Generali za zavarovanje kreditojemalca ter z zavarovalnico Allianz za življenjska in premoženjska zavarovanja. Banka nenehno vlagi v dodatne izboljšave procesov in strokovnega znanja naših svetovalcev za večjo transparentnost prodaje zavarovalnih produktov in da bi zagotovili, da so zavarovalni produkti prilagojeni potrebam in zahtevam stranke. Svoja prizadevanja smo usmerili v zagotavljanje celovitejšega usposabljanja za našo mrežo, zlasti pri bolj kompleksnih produktih, kot so zavarovanja in naložbe. Ta pobuda bo še povečala našo

sposobnost učinkovitega izpolnjevanja raznolikih potreb naših strank. Začeli smo z razvojem digitalnega produkta zavarovanja kreditne zaščite, ki bo na voljo leta 2024. Po drugi strani pa smo leta 2023 na ravni Skupine začeli s strateškim projektom selitve naše kreditne kartice Visa k ponudniku Mastercard – odločitev, ki samo dokazuje našo zavezanost tehnološkemu napredku in poudarja našo predanost povečevanju koristi strank v prehodnem obdobju.

## Poslovanje z mikro podjetji

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. segment podjetništva na splošno beleži rast in predstavlja približno 19 % vseh prihodkov divizije Poslovanje s prebivalstvom.

Z novo organizacijsko enoto mikro podjetja, ki smo jo vzpostavili leta 2022, smo se želeli približati omenjenemu segmentu in s tem dodatno izboljšati zadovoljstvo strank. Zaposlenim na tem segmentu smo v letu 2023 omogočili dodatno izobraževanje in poenostavili procese, dodatno pa smo vzpostavili tudi vnaprej preverjeno košarica, ki jo sproti prilagajamo potrebam strank.

Poleg širokega nabora standardnih produktov, ki so strankam segmenta mikro podjetij na voljo pri njihovem vsakodnevnem poslovanju (denimo elektronsko bančništvo, različne oblike posojil in poroštev), smo nadgradili tudi aplikacijo Mobilna banka PRO!, ki sedaj omogoča komunikacijo z Banko prek sporočil, možnost poplačila kreditne kartice in omogoča prilagajanje dnevniških transakcijskih limitov ter uvaja novost pri pošiljanju plačil v tujino.

POS terminali so bili dodatno opremljeni z možnostjo plačila Flik, ki je bila uvedena v letu 2022, leta 2023 pa nadgrajena s funkcijo napitnine, kar je najbolj ugodno za podjetja, ki delujejo v storitveni dejavnosti.

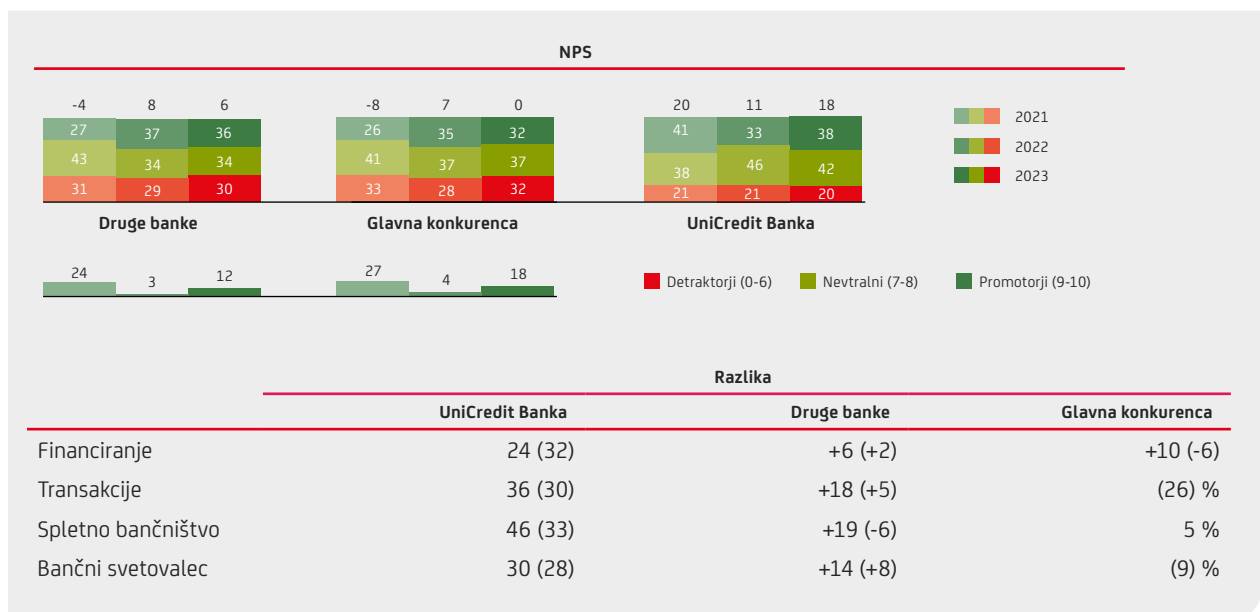
Stranke segmenta mikro podjetij lahko izbirajo tudi med nestandardnimi produkti, ki bolje ustrezajo njihovim specifičnim potrebam. Podjetja se tako lahko konkurenčno uveljavijo na trgu, izboljšajo svoj tržni položaj, razširijo poslovanje, okrepijo financiranje obratnega kapitala, povečajo dodano vrednost na zaposlenega, ohranijo in ustvarijo nova delovna mesta, spodbujajo naložbe ter krepijo razvojne in tehnološke rešitve v podjetju.

Ob stalnih izboljšavah procesov za ta segment nastajajo novi in posodobljeni paketi, ki bodo še dodatno olajšali preglednost in poslovanje podjetij v segmentu Mikro podjetij.

## Poslovanje s podjetji

V letu 2023 smo bili priča različnim makroekonomskim izzivom, zaradi česar je bilo na strani gospodarstva zaznati večjo previdnost pri novih naložbah. Po drugi strani pa so podjetja bistveno več povpraševala po financiranju obratnega kapitala v obliki revolving kreditov, odkupa terjatev in dobaviteljskem faktoringu. Pri odkupu terjatev in dobaviteljskem faktoringu so se stranke čedalje pogosteje odločale za UniCredit Bank digitalno rešitev, ki podjetjem bistveno olajša proces odkupa oz. prodaje.

Z digitalizacijo izboljšujemo nakupno pot za stranke in skrbimo za celovito izkušnjo.



Prizadevamo si zagotavljati vrhunske storitve in presegati pričakovanja strank, zato redno preverjamo njihovo zadovoljstvo. Indeks NPS (Net Promotor Score), s katerim merimo zvestobo strank, je bil v letu 2023 najboljši na trgu (vir: Benchmarking survey 2023, izvajalec: Mediana (terensko delo; Kantar (poročanje)). Komitenti se odločajo za nadaljnje poslovanje z UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ter izpostavljajo profesionalnost in prijaznost skrbnikov strank. Poleg svetovanja pa je bilo zadovoljstvo strank višje v primerjavi s preteklim letom in ostalimi bankami na trgu tudi v vseh produktivnih kategorijah.

Priznanje za naša prizadevanja nam pomenijo tudi nagrade, ki smo jih prejeli za leto 2023 s strani uglednih mednarodnih finančnih revij. Tako smo bili tudi tokrat razglašeni za najboljšo banko na področju upravljanja z denarnimi sredstvi - Euromoney Cash Management Award, s katero so stranke Banko izbrale za najboljšega ponudnika storitev in vodilno na slovenskem trgu na področju upravljanja z denarnimi sredstvi. Uredništvo Global Finance je ponovno imenovalo UniCredit za najboljšo skrbniško banko v regiji SVE. Skupina UniCredit je prejela priznanja za najboljšo skrbniško banko tudi v posamičnih državah, in sicer v Avstriji, Bolgariji, Bosni in Hercegovini, na Madžarskem, v Srbiji in Sloveniji. V letu 2023 pa smo bili razglašeni tudi za najboljšo globalno banko – Bank of the Year 2023 (The Banker).

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. si prizadevamo, da za svoje stranke ne bi bili zgolj banka, temveč tudi zanesljiv poslovni partner, ki ponuja dodano vrednost in se nenehno trudi, da bi bile naše stranke v segmentu podjetij na tekočem s tržnimi trendi. Prav temu je bil namenjen tradicionalni spomladanski makroekonomski zajtrk, na katerem so se tudi v letu 2023 predstavniki podjetij seznanili s finančnimi perspektivami. Zavedamo se, da imajo partnerstva ključno vlogo pri izmenjavi znanj in prepoznavanju potencialnih poslovnih priložnosti. Zato smo vodilni partner projekta Izvozniki.si časnika Finance, ki je namenjen izvoznikom na slovenskem trgu. V okviru te pobude smo podjetjem posredovali številne koristne vsebine, na Konferenci izvoznikov pa smo podelili priznanje za izvoznika leta.

Časnik Finance smo partnersko podprli tudi v okoljskih prizadevanjih in pri projektu »Naj ESG podjetje leta 2023«. Zavezanost načelom ESG (okoljsko, družbeno in korporativno upravljanje) je eno ključnih vodil pri sprejemanju odločitev,

trajnostno delovanje pa je usmerjeno na naše stranke, okolje in zaposlene. Za poslovne stranke smo pomladi tako organizirali celodnevni dogodek »Paying it forward: Strateške ESG zgodbe o uspehu«, kjer je več podjetij na slovenskem trgu predstavilo svoje poslovne prakse za večjo stroškovno in prihodkovno učinkovitost, ki so hkrati prijazne tudi do okolja. Potrditev prizadevanj UniCredit Banke v smeri družbene odgovornosti in trajnostnega delovanja pa je tudi pridobitev Green Star certifikata, ki smo ga slavnostno prejeli na konferenci trajnostnega menedžmenta v organizaciji CER Partnerstvo za trajnostno gospodarstvo.

V letu 2023 je bil cilj poslovanja s podjetji zagotoviti strankam boljše izkušnje s hitrejšim odzivanjem, izkoriščanjem izboljšane učinkovitosti in zmanjšanjem operativnega tveganja. Projekti in pobude so temeljili tako na poslovnih kot tudi zakonodajnih razlogih. Še naprej smo si prizadevali za krepitev digitalne ponudbe, poenostavitev procesov in edinstvenih storitev z dodano vrednostjo.

Naša prednostna usmeritev je tako postalo družbeno odgovorno upravljanje, ki stoji za kratico ESG. Digitalizacija in naša zavezanost načelom ESG sta ključna mehanizma, ki poganjata naše storitve. Omogočata nam zagotavljanje odličnosti za naše deležnike in ustvarjanje trajnostne prihodnosti za naše stranke, skupnosti in sodelavce.

V segmentu poslovanja s srednje velikimi podjetji smo se še naprej osredotočali na rešitve na področju obratnega kapitala – WoCa (Working Capital), da bi strankam omogočili likvidnost.

Na področju poslovanja z malimi podjetji je Banka omogočala pogoje za nemoteno poslovanje, podpirala investicijske aktivnosti in izvajanje različnih projektov, se osredotočala na rast in razvoj ter s prilagojenimi finančnimi strukturami optimizirala njihovo tekoče poslovanje. Partnerske odnose s strankami smo tudi poglobljali prek digitalnih kanalov, uspešnega vzdrževanja sheme Evropskega jamstvenega sklada in podpore trajnostnemu poslovanju podjetij v nestabilnih razmerah.

Mednarodna mreža UniCredit je strankam namenila široko paleto celovitih čezmejnih rešitev, ki so prilagojene njihovim potrebam. Visokokakovostne storitve, strokovno svetovanje in podporo ter dostop do bančnih storitev smo prek naše bančne mreže v Evropi in po svetu strankam zagotavljali tudi na drugih pomembnih trgih. Banka je svoj vodilni položaj v segmentu mednarodnih podjetij okrepila s

prevzemi uveljavljenih podjetij, ki so vstopila na slovenski trg.

Na področju poslovanja z velikimi podjetji (vključno s finančnimi institucijami) smo strankam ponudili široko paleto produktov, tako na domačem trgu kot tudi pri čezmejnem poslovanju. V okviru obstoječih poslovnih odnosov s finančnimi institucijami in globalno mrežo UniCredit je Banka zagotavljala visokokakovostne storitve, ki so ustrezno zadovoljevale potrebe naših strank.

Sicer pa je Banka še naprej sledila trendom inovacij in digitalizacije. Kljub omejitvam poslovanja zaradi razmer v Ukrajini in Rusiji ter njihovih posledic smo v primerjavi z letom 2022 zabeležili za 33 % višje prihodke na račun večjega obsega transakcij, kar je posledica dejavnosti obstoječih strank in pridobivanja novih ključnih strank.

V letu 2023 smo našim strankam ponujali konkretne rešitve, optimalno usklajene z njihovimi poslovnimi dejavnostmi, pri čemer smo izhajali iz našega poznavanja poslovanja podjetij, njihovega finančnega položaja in primerjalnih analiz.

Na področju skrbniških storitev in trgovinskega financiranja smo znova dokazali svoje zmogljivosti z zagotavljanjem strokovne podpore strankam in izpolnjevanjem zakonskih zahtev.

Svetovalna skupina UniCredit za podjetniške finance je v letu 2023 svetovala in sodelovala pri več transakcijah. Tako smo skupaj z drugimi oddelki za podjetniške finance skupine UniCredit prispevali k uspešnemu letu za UniCredit S.p.A.

V segmentu finančnih trgov smo nadaljevali s podporo podjetniškim strankam z naborem produktov, ki omogočajo tako osnovne posle s finančnimi instrumenti, kot tudi zaščito pred tržnimi tveganji, pri čemer smo pokrivali varovanje pred valutnimi, obrestnimi in blagovnimi tveganji. Med trgovanjskimi dejavnostmi Banke izstopajo valute, državne obveznice in nekateri izvedeni finančni instrumenti na obrestne mere.

### **Finančni rezultati in cilji**

Kljub umirjanju gospodarske dejavnosti in posledično manjšemu povpraševanju po investicijskem financiranju v evrskem območju in v Sloveniji, kar je posledica zvišanja obrestnih mer s strani ECB, je organizacijska enota Poslovanje s podjetji v letu 2023 poslovala uspešno. Obseg posojil se je v primerjavi s koncem leta 2022 skrčil za 17 %, kot posledica

umirjanja gospodarske aktivnosti, medtem ko se je povprečni obseg posojil malenkostno zmanjšal (3 %). Posledično se nam je znižal tržni delež za 3 odstotne točke.

V istem obdobju se je za 22 % povečal obseg depozitov, medtem ko se je za 34 % povečal tudi povprečni obseg depozitov. Zaradi padca obsega posojil v letu 2023 so se za 17 % poslabšali tudi naši prihodki iz naslova provizij. Ker so razmere na trgu močno vplivale na stanje na delniškem trgu, so se znižale tudi provizije iz naslova skrbniških storitev, kar je prineslo 9-odstotno znižanje prihodkov iz naslova provizij.

Banka si bo tudi v prihodnje prizadevala dodatno izboljšati celotno uporabniško izkušnjo s kakovostnimi, enostavnimi in hitrimi storitvami ter izpolnjevanjem zakonskih zahtev. Poleg tega se bo Banka še naprej osredotočala na spodbujanje izmenjave znanj in izkušenj, dialoga in preglednosti ter vlaganja v razvoj zaposlenih.

Digitalizacija postopkov in bančnih rešitev ostaja pomembna prioriteta Banke. Zato se bomo v letu 2024 osredotočili na povečevanje obsega posojil in izboljšanje tržnega deleža pri posojilih podjetjem s posebnim poudarkom na potencialnih tveganjih. V središču naših prizadevanj ostajajo poznavanje strank, ponujanje najprimernejših rešitev za njihovo poslovanje in nadaljnje zagotavljanje bančnih storitev na najvišji ravni s strani naših zaposlenih, ohranjanje zadovoljstva strank pa bo še naprej ključna naloga v okviru vseh naših dejavnosti.

## **COO (Operativni procesi)**

### **Varnost**

Osrednja naloga leta 2023 je bila centralizacija procesov in varnostnih rešitev Skupine. Potreba po hitrem, učinkovitem in usklajenem delovanju na področju varnosti na ravni Skupine je narekovala poenotenje varnostnih procesov, postopkov in orodij. Kot primer lahko navedemo usklajen odziv in poročanje o varnostnih incidentih, poročanje varnostnih indikatorjev, izvajanje varnostnih analiz, uporabo centralnih varnostnih rešitev in orodij, kot je EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response), ki prepoznajo morebitne nepravilnosti in sumljive aktivnosti, ki bi lahko kazale na prisotnost zlonamerne programske opreme.

Razvoj nekaterih notranjih in zunanjih gonilnikov je narekoval posodobitev strategije digitalne varnosti. Kot glavnega lahko omenimo integracijo varnosti družbe v digitalno varnost, nove



zahteve evropske Uredbe o digitalni operativni odpornosti (DORA), ki določa zahteve glede varnosti omrežnih in informacijskih sistemov, ki podpirajo poslovne procese finančnih subjektov in razširjen nadzorni okvir za zunanje ponudnike kritičnih storitev.

V letu 2023 se je nadaljevalo ozaveščanje in izobraževanje zaposlenih na področju digitalne varnosti in kibernetских groženj. Pogoste izvedbe tako imenovanih phishing testov zagotavljajo boljšo pripravljenost zaposlenih na morebitne primere zlonamernih elektronskih sporočil. Ozaveščali pa smo tudi stranke, vključno s sodelovanjem pri vsestranskem projektu ozaveščanja o varnosti na spletu - Pazi.se.

### Oddelek bančna operativa

Po reorganizaciji leta 2022 je oddelek Bančna operativa tudi leta 2023 nadaljeval z izvajanjem vseh podpornih aktivnosti end-to-end procesom. Z uspešno doseženimi optimizacijami na več procesih stremimo k proaktivnemu iskanju nadaljnjih izboljšav s ciljem kar najbolje služiti potrebam in pričakovanjem notranjih in zunanjih naročnikov. Nekatere izboljšave, ki smo jih dosegli v letu 2023, vključujejo: hitrejšo črpanje hipotekarnih posojil fizičnih oseb, optimizacijo plačilnega procesa v poslovalnicah z uporabo QR kod, učinkovitost kontrol pri informacijah o stranki (KYC) in hipotekarnih posojilih ter izboljšanje skupnega časa do lansiranja na trg.

Leta 2023 je bil eden največjih izzivov nadomestiti odsotnosti zaposlenih z dela (prostovoljne, porodniške in upokojitve), saj je bila nizka brezposelnost na trgu dodatna ovira pri iskanju ustreznih kandidatov. Uspešno smo izvedli vsa nova zaposlovanja z močnim poudarkom na izmenjavi znanja in prožnem oddelku Bančna operativa.

Pri poslovanju spodbujamo kulturo odprtega komuniciranja, brez strahu pred negativnimi posledicami (speak up culture) pa tudi izmenjavo znanj, razvoj zaposlenih in njihovo osredotočenost na najbolj kritične procese. Med našimi ključnimi prioritetami sta tudi skladnost z zakonodajo in izpolnjevanje vseh zakonskih zahtev, kar bomo zagotavljali tudi v prihodnje.

### Oddelek digitalne in informacijske tehnologije

V letu 2023 je oddelek Digitalne in informacijske tehnologije usmeril svoje napore v morebitno združitev z Bank Austria. Tej dejavnosti so bila namenjena tudi precejšnja sredstva. Kljub temu, da je bil projekt ustavljen v zadnjem četrtletju

leta, smo naredili velik korak naprej pri popisu aplikacij in podatkov.

### Izboljšave

Določene digitalne projekte smo izvajali na agilni način, pri čemer smo v delovne skupine v celoti vključili strokovnjake za IKT, rezultati pa so bili odlični. Leta 2023 smo skupaj z oddelkom Bančne operative avtomatizirali črpanje posojil, zaradi česar je Banka hitrejša in učinkovitejša za naše stranke, znatno pa smo izboljšali tudi upravljanje sprememb IKT z integracijo določanja prioritete in upravljanja virov v eno platformo.

### Digitalni napredek in brezpapirno poslovanje

Na digitalnem področju smo znatno izboljšali spletne platforme z namenom povečanja digitalne prodaje. Leta 2023 smo nadgradili našo platformo Online poslovanje, ki zdaj podpira upravljanje kartic, depozitov in limitov.

### IT infrastruktura

Na področju IT infrastrukture smo nadaljevali s prevzemom storitev v oblaku O365 – Single tenant projekt Skupine za vse države srednje in vzhodne Evrope. Ta projekt nam zagotavlja standardno okolje v enem oblaku, ki omogoča skupno delo in brezhibno izkušnjo v intranetu, Yammerju, OneDrivu in Teamsih. Z rešitvijo Intune smo bistveno izboljšali tudi sodelovanje na daljavo preko mobilnih naprav.

### Upravljanje s podatki

Enota Upravljanje s podatki je še okrepila podporo, ki jo nudi lastnikom podatkov. Obsežno podporo je namenila regulativnemu poročanju z avtomatizacijo njihovega kontrolnega okvira s 64 kontrolami, implementiranimi na centralni platformi. Uspešno smo uvedli orodje BI-Dashboards, ki pokriva kritična področja, kot sta AML in spremljanje poslovnih ciljev. Velik napredek smo naredili pri lokalni strategiji skladiščenja podatkov v smislu specifikacij in znanja, ki podpira naše ambiciozne cilje na tem področju v prihodnjih letih.

### Nepremičnine, nabavna služba, stroški

Na področju nepremičnin, nabavne službe, stroškov in TPRM posvečamo posebno pozornost ustreznosti delovnega okolja. Kot nadaljevanje naše zaveze, vzpostavljene leta 2022, še naprej dajemo prednost zmanjšanju ogljičnega odtisa in sledimo trajnostnim praksam. V skladu s to predanostjo si nenehno prizadevamo za izboljšanje kakovosti delovnega prostora in

poslovne mreže z namenom zvišati zadovoljstvo tako naših zaposlenih kot tudi strank.

Leta 2023 je Banka s konkretnimi dejanji in pobudami aktivno sledila svoji zavezanosti trajnosti. Sem sodijo zmanjšanje porabe elektrike in vode, zmanjšanje odpadkov in porabe goriva za službena potovanja, itd. Ti ukrepi odražajo temeljne vrednote Banke in njeno zavezanost k zmanjševanju ogljičnega odtisa ter tako prispevajo k odgovornejšim poslovnim praksam. Poleg tega je Banka leta 2023 prejela certifikat Green Star, kar je pomemben dosežek, saj le-ta kot prvi tovrstni certifikat v Sloveniji potrjuje, da Banka uvaja trajnostne vidike in ukrepe za podnebne spremembe.

# Makroekonomske razmere, bančništvo, finančni trgi in obeti

V letu 2023 je BDP v Sloveniji zrasel za 1,6 %, potem ko je leta 2022 beležil rast v višini 2,5 %. Upočasnitev sta povzročili zasebna potrošnja in zaloge. Šibkejša potrošnja je bila posledica več dejavnikov: 1.) izčrpanost previdnostnih prihrankov, nabranih med pandemijo COVID-19; 2.) vpliv visoke inflacije na dohodek; in 3.) zaostreni finančni pogoji. Zmanjševanje zalog je znatno zaviralo splošno gospodarsko rast, kar je odražalo zmanjšanje zalog podjetij zaradi boljše delujočih dobavnih verig in preusmeritev oskrbe z energijo. Hkrati je k rasti pomembno prispeval neto izvoz, saj je krčenje uvoza (predvsem zaradi cenejše energije in šibke porabe) več kot nadomestilo poslabšanje izvoza, ki se je skrčil v manjši meri. Naložbena aktivnost je bila podprta s prizadevanji za porabo EU proračunskih sredstev za obdobje 2014–2020. Pričakujemo, da se bo rast dvignila z ocenjenih 1,6 % v letu 2023 na 1,9 % v letu 2024, zaradi okrevanja zasebne potrošnje, velikega povečanja državne potrošnje in določenega povečanja zalog. Velik porast državne potrošnje bo odraz zakonskih sprememb v zvezi z dopolnilnim zdravstvenim zavarovanjem, ki tehnično gledano preusmerja rast iz zasebne v javno potrošnjo. Zaloge se bodo leta 2024 verjetno povečale, potem ko so se leta 2023 močno zmanjšale. Po drugi strani pa bo rast naložb, potem ko je leta 2023 doživela znatno rast zaradi zasebnih in državnih naložb, leta 2024 verjetno ostala nizka. Neto izvoz bo verjetno deloval kot ovira, saj uvoz okreva, izvoz pa ostaja počasen zaradi šibkega zunanjega povpraševanja.

Inflacija se je znižala z najvišje vrednosti 10,5 % marca na 4,2 % decembra 2023, na kar so vplivale cene energije in hrane ter osnovna inflacije. Dezinflacija oz. padanje stopnje inflacije se bo v letu 2024 verjetno nadaljevalo, čeprav počasneje. Naša napoved za inflacijo je 2,5 % ob koncu leta 2024. Tveganja za inflacijske obete so povezana s cenami surovin in višjo inflacijo cen storitev zaradi visoke pričakovane rasti plač.

Preliminarni javnofinančni podatki Ministrstva za finance za leto 2023 kažejo, da je primanjkljaj sektorja država znašal 2,3 milijarde evrov oziroma 3,6 % ocenjenega BDP s strani Ministrstva za finance. To je nižje od načrtovanega BDP-ja v višini 4,5 %. Dolg sektorja država je konec leta 2023 znašal 70,0 % BDP, kar je nižje od 72,3 % BDP ob koncu leta 2022.

Dobiček pred obdavčitvijo bančnega sektorja v Sloveniji je v prvih desetih mesecih letos znašal 930 milijonov evrov, kar je za 115 % višji kot v enakem obdobju lani. Na rast dobička je vplivala predvsem rast čistih prihodkov. Rast posojil gospodinjstvom se je upočasnila s 7,8 % medletno decembra 2022 na 3,3 % oktobra 2023, medtem ko se je rast posojil nefinančnim družbam upočasnila z 12,8 % medletno decembra 2022 na -2,5 % medletno oktobra 2023. Količnik nedonosnih izpostavljenosti (NPE) je od aprila 2023 na ravni 1,0 %.

# Operativno tveganje in tveganje ugleda

## Sistem upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem

Celotna organizacija ter razdelitev pristojnosti in odgovornosti na področju upravljanja operativnega tveganja z vidika ocenjevanja/merjenja, spremljanja in obvladovanja operativnega tveganja v Banki so opredeljeni na način, ki omogoča in zagotavlja pravočasno evidentiranje ter poročanje nastalih dogodkov operativnega tveganja, pravočasno vpeljavo ukrepov z namenom preprečitve nastanka škodnih dogodkov in učinkovito Spremljanje ter obvladovanje operativnega tveganja.

Uprava Banke je odgovorna za učinkovit pregled in razumevanje izpostavljenosti operativnemu tveganju.

## Sistem merjenja operativnega tveganja

Banka od septembra 2009 uporablja napredni pristop za merjenje in izračun kapitalske zahteve za operativno tveganje (Advanced Measurement Approach – AMA pristop). Napredni model izračuna kapitalske zahteve za operativno tveganje je bil razvit na ravni skupine UniCredit in se uporablja tudi v naši Banki. Model uporablja kombinacijo notranjih podatkov, zunanjih podatkov, analize scenarijev in dejavnikov, ki odražajo poslovno okolje in notranje kontrole.

Aplikacija Application for Risk Gauging Online (v nadaljevanju: ARGO) podpira okvir spremljanja operativnega tveganja. Gre za programsko orodje, ki je bilo razvito v okviru skupine UniCredit. ARGO združuje posamezne sestavine okvira upravljanja operativnega tveganja v enotno orodje, ki temelji na internetu. ARGO izboljšuje zajemanje, poročanje in analiziranje podatkov, povezanih z operativnim tveganjem, in sicer tako, da omogoča identifikacijo tveganj, merjenje, nadzor, poročanje in analizo in na ta način omogočajo učinkovito upravljanje z operativnim tveganjem.

Mreža neodvisnih funkcij in ekip, ki so vključene v upravljanje in kontrolo tveganj, zagotavlja upravi Banke informacije o razmerah glede tveganja ter omogoča upravi upravljanje s tveganji. V letu 2012 je bila ustanovljena stalna delovna

skupina v okviru Odbora za operativna tveganja, ki zagotavlja redno spremljanje ukrepov za zmanjšanje operativnih tveganj in aktivnosti ter ugotovitev na posameznih ravneh upravljanja v Banki. Namen četrletnih poročil, ki jih pripravlja stalna delovna skupina, je omogočiti vodstvu, da ohranja operativno tveganje na ustrezni ravni znotraj posameznega področja poslovanja, stopnjuje težave in redno spremlja ukrepe za ublažitev.

Sistem za ocenjevanje in merjenje operativnih tveganj temelji na štirih ključnih elementih: zbiranje in analiziranje notranjih dogodkov operativnega tveganja, zunanji dogodki operativnega tveganja, letna analiza scenarijev operativnega tveganja in redno spremljanje dejavnikov/indikatorjev tveganja.

Za upravljanje operativnega tveganja Banka vzdržuje številne politike in postopke za merjenje, kontrolo in zmanjševanje tveganj. V skladu s celotnim okvirom upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem skupine UniCredit Banka identificira in ocenjuje tveganja, ki so zajeta v vseh pomembnih produktih, aktivnostih, procesih in sistemih. Gre za reden proces spremljanja profilov tveganosti, izpostavljenosti pomembnim tveganjem in strategij za zmanjšanje tveganj.



V skladu s strategijo, sprejeto v okviru načrta Transformacija 2019 za zmanjšanje operativnega tveganja, je bilo v letih 2018 in 2019 vzpostavljenih več kazalnikov tveganja, ki so Banki omogočili razvoj močnejših kontrolnih procesov in identificiranje potencialnih področij za nadaljnje izboljšanje.

Tekom leta 2022 so bile izboljšave pri izvajanju dodatnih kontrol 2. stopnje na področju operativnega tveganja dosežene z uvedbo novega mesečnega spremljanja procesov IKT v zvezi z upravljanjem sprememb v IKT in upravljanjem incidentov v IKT.

Poleg tega so bili na podlagi ocene operativnih tveganj na področju kreditnih procesov na ravni skupine UniCredit vzpostavljeni novi kazalniki tveganja, ki Banki omogočajo boljše kontrole in spremljanje zunanjih prevar (zavrnjene prošnje za kredit zaradi postopka za preprečevanje prevar in primerov predčasnega neplačila), zapadlih kreditnih linij, nepravilnega upravljanja zavarovanj/garancij in nepravilnega upravljanja kreditnih pogodb (arhiviranje). Leta 2023 je bila na ravni matične skupine uvedena nadaljnja izboljšava novih kazalnikov tveganja na podlagi potencialne pomembnosti tveganja in v skladu z lokalnimi poslovnimi praksami na področju tveganja ravnanja, in sicer s spremljanjem pritožb glede hipotek, potrošniških posojil in naložb ter tveganja morebitne prisilne navzkrižne prodaje in tveganja neustreznega naložbenega svetovanja.

## Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja

Leti 2022 in 2023 sta botrovali razvoju zmogljivosti za delo na daljavo, ki smo jih vzpostavili leta 2020. Trenutno več kot 95 % vseh zaposlenih še vedno aktivno uporablja delo na daljavo, ki je bilo uvedeno zaradi razmer v teku epidemije COVID-19. Delo na daljavo tako pokriva več spodaj naštetih kriznih scenarijev (npr. nerazpoložljivost prostorov) in je vključeno v politiko skupine UniCredit za obvladovanje izrednih razmer in kriz.

Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja vsebuje nabor dokumentov, ki opredeljujejo organizacijske rešitve za ponovno vzpostavitev operativnih zmogljivosti na vnaprej določeno raven, s ciljem minimiziranja ali izogibanja izgubam za Banko v primeru motenj. V zvezi s testiranjem rešitev so v načrtu opisane tudi vrste in pogostost izvajanja testov. Rešitve so opredeljene na podlagi izvedenih analiz vpliva na poslovanje ter ocene ranljivosti, zgodovinskih podatkov in drugih razpoložljivih informacij za lastnika procesa in vodjo neprekinjenega poslovanja in krize.

Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja upošteva šest kriznih scenarijev, in sicer:

- nerazpoložljivost/nedostopnost poslovnih prostorov,
- nerazpoložljivost osebja,
- nerazpoložljivost IT sistemov,
- nerazpoložljivost javnih storitev,
- nerazpoložljivost kritične dokumentacije in
- nerazpoložljivost kritičnih dobaviteljev oz. ponudnikov storitev.

## Okvir operativnega tveganja

Operativno tveganje je tveganje neposredne ali posredne izgube, ki izhaja iz najrazličnejših vzrokov, povezanih z notranjimi procesi, zaposlenimi, tehnologijo in infrastrukturo, ali zaradi zunanjih dejavnikov, razen kreditnega, tržnega in likvidnostnega tveganja. Ta opredelitev vključuje tudi pravno tveganje in tveganje skladnosti, vendar izključuje strateško tveganje in tveganje ugleda.

Za spremljanje, zmanjševanje in obvladovanje operativnega tveganja je Banka vzpostavila dosleden okvir dodane vrednosti kot kombinacijo politik in postopkov za obvladovanje, merjenje in zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja ter splošne učinkovitosti okolja notranjih kontrol. Banka se osredotoča na proaktivno odkrivanje in zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja in z njim povezanih dogodkov. Cilj je obdržati operativno tveganje na ustrezno nizki ravni, ob upoštevanju njenih finančnih prednosti, značilnosti njenega poslovanja, trgov na katerih posluje, konkurenčnosti okolja in regulatornih omejitev, ki jim je izpostavljena. Ključni poudarki so transparentnost informacij, eskalacija glavnih problemov in določitev odgovornosti za njihovo ustrezno reševanje.

Pristop Banke k upravljanju operativnega tveganja je namenjen ublažitvi takšnih izgub z dopolnjevanjem tradicionalnih pristopov k operativnemu tveganju, ki temeljijo na kontroli, z ukrepi, orodji in disciplinami tveganja, ki so specifični za tveganje, se dosledno uporabljajo in uporabljajo. Širjenje kulture zavedanja o operativnem tveganju je bistveno orodje za ublažitev tveganja in zmanjševanje dejanskih izgub.

## Zbiranje škodnih dogodkov

Škodni dogodki se zbirajo od leta 2002 in so prispevali k:

- širitvi zavedanja o operativnem tveganju na vseh ravneh v Banki,
- pridobivanju izkušenj pri samem pojmovanju operativnega tveganja in orodjih,
- doseganju poglobljenega razumevanja vgrajenega tveganja v poslovni proces.

Podatki o notranji izgubi se zbirajo in obdelujejo v tesnem usklajevanju in sodelovanju z drugimi oddelki in enotami. Najnižji prag, pri katerem se dogodek zabeleži, je 100 evrov dejanske izgube ali 10.000 evrov potencialne izgube. Izgube pod tem pragom se ne zbirajo. Dogodki operativnega tveganja so v skladu s standardi operativnega tveganja razporejeni v naslednjih sedem kategorij:

- notranja goljufija,
- zunanja goljufija,
- ravnanje v zvezi z zaposlovanjem in varnostjo pri delu,
- stranke, produkti in poslovne prakse,
- naravne katastrofe in splošna varnost,
- poslovne motnje in izpadi sistemov,
- izvedba, dostava in upravljanje procesov.

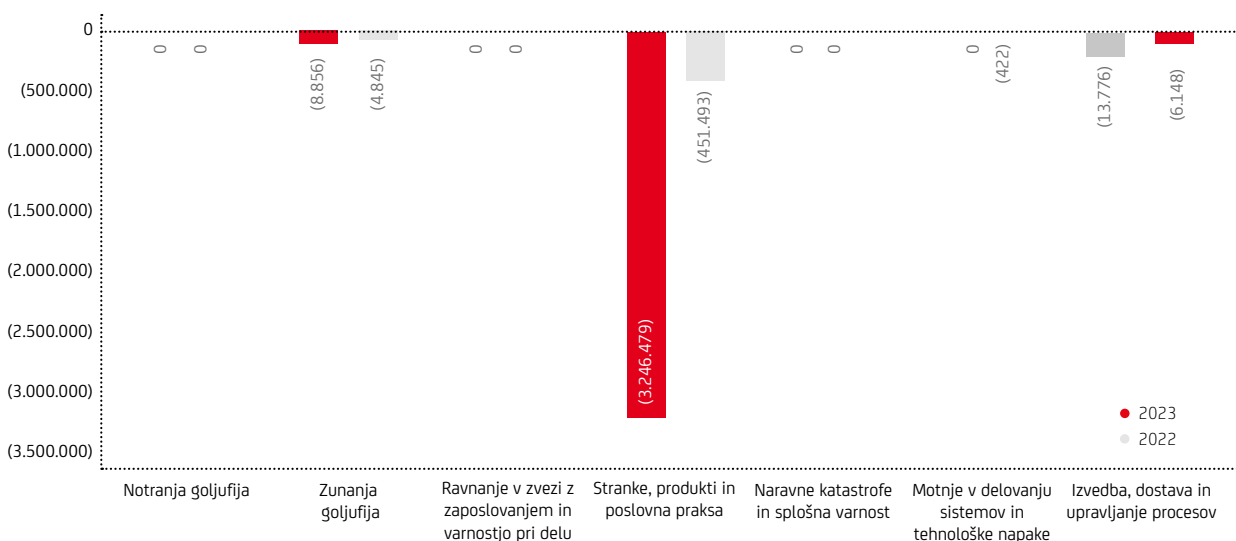
Izgube operativnih tveganj se redno usklajujejo z izkazom poslovnega izida Banke, da bi s tem zagotovili popolnost zbranih izgub iz operativnih tveganj.

Banka mora upoštevati dejstvo, da vedno sprejema številne ukrepe za obvladovanje in zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja. Izvajanje ukrepov za ublažitev se nenehno spremlja in predlagajo se novi ukrepi.



V letih 2020, 2021 in 2022 je nov način pametnega dela (smart working) zaradi izrednih razmer, ki so nastale zaradi epidemije COVID-19, povzročil delno preoblikovanje procesov, z namenom uskladitve z vladnimi uredbami in potrebami zaposlenih in strank. Za reševanje najbolj prizadetih procesov in področij znotraj Banke je bilo vzpostavljenih več delovnih skupin in ocen operativnega tveganja, da bi se izognili morebitnim zunanjim zavajajočim shemam.

Delež neto izgub iz operativnega tveganja po kategorijah tveganja (v EUR)



## Ključni kazalniki tveganja (KRI)

Kazalniki tveganja so numerične spremenljivke, katerih trend je povezan z izpostavljenostjo procesov operativnemu tveganju. Kazalniki tveganja so merljivi podatki oziroma kazalniki, ki odražajo izpostavljenost operativnemu tveganju: vrednost kazalnika mora biti povezana s spremembo v ravni tveganja. Spremljanje operativnega tveganja z uporabo kazalnikov bo dajalo zgodnje opozorilne znake skupini za operativno tveganje, lastnikom procesov in osebam, ki so neposredno odgovorne za obvladovanje tveganj.

Postopek izbire kazalnikov vključuje funkcijo upravljanja operativnega tveganja in lastnike procesov ter temelji na podatkih o notranjih izgubah, zunanjih podatkih, analizi scenarijev, predlogih strokovnjakov o procesih in notranji reviziji, poslovnem okolju in dejavnih notranje kontrole.

## Analiza scenarijev

Cilj analize scenarijev je oceniti stopnjo izpostavljenosti Banke operativnemu tveganju zaradi možnih dogodkov operativnega tveganja, ki se zgodijo z majhno verjetnostjo. Scenariji so opredeljeni z analizo notranjih izgub, zunanjih dogodkov, ki se smatrajo za pomembne, trendov ključnih kazalnikov operativnega tveganja, procesov, produktov in vrst dogodkov. Upoštewane so izkušnje voditeljev procesov in upravljavcev operativnega tveganja ter predlogi notranje revizije in višjega vodstva. Rezultati glede najslabših scenarijev, kritičnih procesov, predlogov za ublažitev ali vplivov na tvegani kapital so opisani v posebnih poročilih za posamezen scenarij.

## Notranja validacija

Banka uporablja postopek notranje validacije in podporno arhitekturo kot dinamično orodje za obvladovanje tveganj. Glavni cilj notranje validacije je oceniti splošno trdnost in učinkovitost sistema upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem ter skladnost s predpisi in standardi skupine UniCredit ter nadzornimi zahtevami za uporabo AMA. Metodologije skupine UniCredit za merjenje in alokacijo tveganega kapitala in IT sistem so potrjeni na ravni skupine UniCredit. Cilj postopka notranje validacije je prepoznati ključna operativna tveganja, značilna za naše okolje, in oceniti, v kolikšni meri ohranja ustrezen

nadzor. Za ugotovljene probleme nadzora se pripravijo akcijski načrti, poslovne enote pa so odgovorne za pravočasno spremljanje in reševanje teh vprašanj

## Tveganje ugleda

Tveganje ugleda je definirano kot obstoječe ali potencialno tveganje za dobiček in kapital, ki izhaja iz negativnega dojemanja podobe finančne institucije s strani strank, nasprotnih strank (vključno z imetniki dolžniških instrumentov, tržnimi analitiki in drugimi zadevnimi strankami), delničarjev/vlagateljev, regulatorjev ali zaposlenih (deležniki).

Tveganje ugleda je sekundarno tveganje, ki nastane zaradi verižnega učinka (knock-on effect) iz kategorij tveganj, kot so kreditno, tržno, operativno in likvidnostno tveganje ter vse druge vrste tveganj (npr. poslovno tveganje, tveganje strategije in tveganje ESG, ki upošteva okoljske, družbene in upravljaljske vidike odgovornih naložb).

Od leta 2010 skupina UniCredit in posledično Banka upravljata s tveganjem ugleda.

Trenutno veljavna politika je Politika upravljanja tveganja ugleda Skupine, katere cilj je opredeliti sklop splošnih načel in pravil za ocenjevanje in nadzor tveganja ugleda. Poleg tega je od leta 2022 v veljavi globalna politika "Obvladovanje tveganja ugleda v občutljivih sektorjih", katere cilj je opredeliti temeljna načela s seznamom dovoljenih podpor, pogojev, omejitev, izključitev in pravil za postopek odobritve za vsak občutljiv sektor, ki ga je določila Skupina, kot so sektor premoega, sektor nafte in plina, obrambni sektor in sektor orožja, sektor rudarske industrije, sektor jedrske energije in sektor vodne infrastrukture.

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je za to zadolžena namenska funkcija oddelek za nefinančna in finančna tveganja v okviru divizije Upravljanje s tveganji.

Poleg tega je uprava UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. leta 2019 ustanovila ločen Odbor za tveganje ugleda (Reputational Risk Committee – RRC), ki je zadolžen za vrednotenje morebitnih transakcij, ki so povezane s tveganjem ugleda, na osnovi trenutnih Smernic in politik o tveganju ugleda. V skladu s poenostavitvijo organizacije notranjih odborov je bil leta 2021 ukinjen odbor za tveganje ugleda in vključen v novoustanovljeni odbor – odbor za nefinančna tveganja in kontrole – seja, posvečena tveganju ugleda (»NFR-RR«).

NRFC - RRC je bil ustanovljen z namenom izboljšanja okvira upravljanja s tveganji ugleda Banke in izboljšanja procesa odločanja v zvezi s poslovnimi pobudami, ki bi lahko pomembno vplivale na tveganje ugleda Banke.

Lokalni NFRC-RRC je glavni organ Banke, ki je odgovoren za povezovanje z odborom za nefinančna tveganja skupine UniCredit (NFRC) o vseh zadevah, povezanih s tveganjem ugleda.

Trenutne politike za ublažitev tveganj ugleda se nanašajo na "sektor premoega", "sektor nafte in plina", »obrambno industrijo«, "sektor rudarstva", »jedrsko energijo«, »rudarstvo«, »vodno infrastrukturo". V letu 2023 sta bili politiki »Sektor nafte in plina« ter »Sektor premoega« posodobljeni, da zagotovita popoln izstop iz premoegovništva na vseh trgih do leta 2028, medtem ko je bila politika »Sektorja obrambe« posodobljena v skladu z geopolitičnim kontekstom.

Skupina UniCredit je razvila lastniško metodologijo za kvantifikacijo tveganja ugleda in posledični izračun tvegane vrednosti (VaR) za takšno tveganje.

Metodologija, ki jo je Skupina UniCredit sprejela za kvantificiranje tveganja ugleda, ki ga nosi Skupina, se uporablja tako za namene ICAAP kot za druga morebitna vprašanja, ki jih zahtevajo regulativne agencije. Njen obseg je kvantifikacija ekonomskega kapitala, potrebnega za spopadanje z morebitnim prihodnjim poslabšanjem ugleda skupine UniCredit. Namen modela je kvantificirati tveganje ugleda, ki temelji na oceni delne elastičnosti stopenj sprememb prihodnjih dobičkov, ki so značilne za skupino UniCredit in jih evropski bančni sektor ne pojasnjuje, na indeks "medijskega sentimenta", ki se nanaša na skupino UniCredit. Z namenom izračuna prihodnjih pričakovanih dobičkov, specifičnih za skupino UniCredit in bančni sektor, je uporabljen vzratni inženiring Gordonovega modela rasti – povezovanje cen lastniškega kapitala s pričakovanimi prihodnjimi izplačili delničarjev, netvegano obrestno mero in premijo tržnega tveganja .

Ekonomskega kapitala, ki ga je treba ohranjati pred tveganjem ugleda, se izračuna na ravni Skupine na podlagi verjetnostne porazdelitve polelastičnosti, uporabljene za pričakovano vrednost čistega dobička, s stopnjo zaupanja 99,9 %, kot je opredeljeno za namen izračuna ekonomskega kapitala. Za vsako pravno osebo Skupine, ki je vključena v obseg izračuna kapitala, se ekonomski kapital pridobi z alokacijskim mehanizmom, ki odraža njeno izpostavljenost operativnim tveganjem.



# Poročilo nadzornega sveta

## Splošne ugotovitve

Nadzorni svet UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je v letu 2023 spremljal in nadziral tekoče poslovanje Banke in Skupine (v nadaljevanju skupaj: Banka), dosežene finančne rezultate ter delo njene uprave skladno s svojimi pooblastili, pristojnostmi in dolžnostmi, opredeljenimi v Statutu Banke in Poslovniku nadzornega sveta Banke, kakor tudi na podlagi veljavnih določil Zakona o gospodarskih družbah in Zakona o bančništvu ter pripadajočih podzakonskih aktov. Na rednih sejah nadzornega sveta je uprava Banke članke nadzornega sveta obveščala o vseh pomembnih poslovnih dogodkih v Banki in o drugih aktivnostih, povezanih s poslovanjem Banke, o ekonomskem in političnem okolju, pomembnejših zakonskih spremembah, ki so vplivale na poslovanje Banke ter o doseženih finančnih rezultatih Banke v primerjavi s sprejetim finančnim načrtom poslovanja. Uprava Banke je nadzorni svet redno obveščala tudi o pričakovanih finančnih rezultatih do konca finančnega leta in o njihovem uresničevanju, kakor tudi o poslovnih pobudah.

Dne 4. aprila 2023 je potekel mandat vsem članom nadzornega sveta Banke. Na skupščini 3. aprila 2023 so bili kot člani nadzornega sveta Banke z dnem 5. aprila 2023 ponovno imenovani Fabio Fornaroli, Georgiana Lazar in Milena Vukotič. Zaradi zagotovitve zadostnega števila članov nadzornega sveta Banke sta bili na isti skupščini kot nadomestni članici nadzornega sveta Banke za obdobje od 5. aprila 2023 do 4. oktobra 2023 imenovani Jasna Mandac in Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin. Jasna Mandac in Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin, skupaj s Svetlano Pančenko, so bile nato na skupščini dne 10. maja 2023 imenovane kot članice nadzornega sveta Banke ter so nato nastopile funkcijo članic nadzornega sveta po pridobitvi dovoljenja Evropske centralne banke dne 26. julija 2023. V letu 2023 sta kot člana nadzornega sveta odstopila dne 27. julija 2023 Georgiana Lazar in dne 31. julija 2023 Fabio Fornaroli. Zaradi zagotovitve zadostnega števila članov nadzornega sveta Banke je bil na skupščini dne 31. julija 2023 za obdobje od 1. avgusta 2023 do 31. januarja 2024 imenovan Francesco

Correale kot nadomestni član nadzornega sveta Banke. Francesco Correale je bil nato na skupščini Banke dne 11. septembra 2023 imenovan kot član nadzornega sveta Banke in je nastopil funkcijo člana nadzornega sveta Banke po pridobitvi dovoljenja Evropske centralne banke 8. novembra 2023. Nadzorni svet Banke tako šteje pet članov, ki so vsi predstavniki edinega delničarja Banke, in sicer ga sestavljajo: Francesco Correale (predsednik)<sup>1</sup>, Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin (namestnica predsednika)<sup>2</sup>, Jasna Mandac, Svetlana Pančenko in Milena Vukotič. Navkljub specifični lastniški strukturi, v kateri je 100-odstotni lastnik Banke UniCredit S.p.A., je poleg članov nadzornega sveta, ki so zaposleni v matični skupini UniCredit, v nadzornem svetu prisotna še zunanja strokovnjakinja s področja računovodstva in finančnega poslovanja, Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin, ki je tudi v letu 2023 prispevala k bolj kakovostnemu in preglednejšemu delu nadzornega sveta. Člani nadzornega sveta niso osebno, posredno ali neposredno udeleženi v lastniški strukturi niti niso v kakršnemkoli poslovnem odnosu z Banko, tako da ne more prihajati do nasprotja interesov. Matična skupina UniCredit ima sicer oblikovane ustrezne mehanizme za obvladovanje in reševanje morebitnih nasprotij interesov, če bi do njih kljub vsemu prišlo.

Nadzorni svet Banke se je v letu 2023 sestel in odločal na štirih rednih in dveh izrednih sejah. Na posameznih sejah je bila zagotovljena ustrezna udeležba članov nadzornega sveta. Posamezni sklepi so bili v skladu z zakonskimi predpisi, pristojnostmi, opredeljenimi v statutu, in upoštevali potrebe Banke po učinkovitosti dela, sprejeti tudi na dopisnih sejah nadzornega sveta in nato predstavljeni ter potrjeni na prvi naslednji redni seji nadzornega sveta. Vse odločitve oziroma vsi sklepi nadzornega sveta so bili sprejeti soglasno, pri čemer so člani nadzornega sveta glede njihovega sprejetja argumentirano izrazili svoja stališča in se aktivno udeleževali razprave. Prav tako so se člani nadzornega sveta redno izobraževali in izpopolnjevali na področjih, ki so pomembna za kakovostno in učinkovito izvrševanje nalog.

1 Do dne 4. aprila 2023 je bil predsednik nadzornega sveta Banke Pasquale Giamboi, od dne 5. aprila 2023 do 31. julija 2023 je bil predsednik nadzornega sveta Banke Fabio Fornaroli.  
2 Do dne 4. aprila 2023 je bil namestnik predsednika nadzornega sveta Banke Fabio Fornaroli.

Nadzorni svet je podrobno preučil vsakokrat predloženo strokovno pripravljeno, zadostno in pregledno gradivo in poročila revizijske in ostalih komisij nadzornega sveta ter po potrebi zahteval njihove dopolnitve. Prav tako je redno preverjal svoje delo, kar je še dodatno prispevalo k strokovnosti in kakovosti njegovega dela. Pri spremljanju poslovanja Banke je nadzorni svet pridobil in preučil gradiva s podatki o poslovanju Banke. Nadzorni svet tako ocenjuje, da je svoje delo v letu 2023 opravil kakovostno in na najvišjem etičnem nivoju, s profesionalno skrbnostjo, skladno z veljavno zakonodajo ter notranjimi pravili matične skupine UniCredit.

## **Pomembnejše odločitve nadzornega sveta**

Na svoji 103. redni seji, 24. februarja 2023, je nadzorni svet med drugim sprejel letno poročilo o poslovanju Banke za leto 2022, podal mnenje k letnemu poročilu notranje revizije o notranjem revidiranju za leto 2022 in sprejel Sklep o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2022 ter Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička v poslovnem letu 2022, s katerim je predlagal skupščini Banke, da se del bilančnega dobička poslovnega leta 2022 razdeli delničarjem Banke in del ostane nerazporejen. Seznanil se je z revizorjevim poročilom pooblaščenice revizijske družbe za leto 2022, na katerega ni imel pripomb, ter potrdil vse ostale dokumente, o katerih je nato odločala skupščina Banke dne 16. marca 2023. Nadalje je Nadzorni svet potrdil kazalce v okviru obsega prevzetih tveganj (RAF) za leto 2023 in podal soglasje k strategiji upravljanja s tveganji po posameznih segmentih strank.

Na 104. redni seji, ki je potekala 26. aprila 2023, je nadzorni svet predlagal skupščini Banke dodatno delitev dela bilančnega dobička poslovnega leta 2022 delničarjem Banke, potrdil nadgradnjo večletnega načrta Skupine UniCredit, v delu veljavnem za Banko, v zvezi z razvojem modelov kreditnega tveganja in nadgradnjo uporabe internih bonitetnih modelov (IRB) ter z zahtevo za delno stalno uporabo, spremembe finančnega načrta za leto 2023, program dela notranje revizije za leto 2023 in rezultate Banke za prvo četrletje.

Na 105. izredni seji, ki je potekala 29. maja 2023, se je nadzorni svet seznanil z uradnim začetkom projekta ocene potencialne čezmejne združitve Banke z UniCredit Bank Austria AG in preoblikovanjem Banke v podružnico UniCredit Bank Austria AG.

Dne 24. julija 2023 so člani nadzornega sveta na 106. redni seji potrdili pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, spremembe organizacijske strukture Banke ter rezultate Banke za prvo polletje in imenovali Boštjana Ruparja za člana uprave Banke odgovornega za OE Upravljanje s tveganji, CRO ter se seznanili s prenehanjem funkcije članice uprave Banke odgovorne za OE Upravljanje s tveganji, CRO, Ivanke Prezhdarove z dne 31. avgust 2023.

Nadzorni svet je na 107. redni seji, ki je potekala 23. oktobra 2023, potrdil spremembe organizacijske strukture Banke, pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, in rezultate Banke za tretje četrletje ter podal soglasje k politiki prejemkov za leto 2023. Prav tako se je nadzorni svet seznanil z začasno zaustavitvijo projekta potencialne čezmejne združitve Banke z UniCredit Bank Austria AG in preoblikovanja Banke v podružnico UniCredit Bank Austria AG.

Dne 12. decembra 2023 je nadzorni svet na 108. izredni seji potrdil finančni načrt za leto 2024 in se seznanil s finančnim načrtom za leta 2025 do 2026, potrdil kazalce v okviru obsega prevzetih tveganj (RAF) za leto 2024 in se seznanil s kazalci v okviru obsega prevzetih tveganj (RAF) za leta od 2025 do 2026 ter potrdil spremembe organizacijske strukture Banke.

Nadzorni svet je sodeloval pri sprejemanju vseh ukrepov in aktivnosti, ki so bili potrebni za uresničevanje skupne poslovne politike matične skupine UniCredit. Potrdil je plan razvoja in temelje poslovne politike ter finančni načrt Banke za leto 2023, sprejel in nadziral izvajanje splošnih načel politik prejemkov, podal soglasje k določitvi organizacije sistema notranjih kontrol in okvirnega letnega programa službe notranje revizije, vključno z njegovimi spremembami, in nadziral primernost postopkov in učinkovitost delovanja službe notranje revizije. Prav tako je podrobno spremljal odzivnost Banke na aktualne razmere v gospodarstvu, vključno s posledicami poplav avgusta 2023, ter redno prejemal obvestila notranje revizije o realizaciji s strani nadzornega sveta potrjenega programa dela, o njenih ugotovitvah ter o pregledih zunanjih nadzornih institucij. Redno in ažurno je v skladu s profilom tveganosti Banke spremljal višino potrebnih in oblikovanih slabitev in rezervacij, problematiko negativnih obrestnih mer in nasploh neto obrestnih prihodkov Banke, upravljanje informacijske varnosti Banke ter obravnaval ugotovitve in priporočila nadzornih organov Banke. V okviru spremljanja aktivnosti

Banke je nadzorni svet upošteval tudi ESG vidike, ki so vključeni v poslovanje Banke. Nadaljeval je tudi z rednim spremljanjem izpostavljenosti komitentov Banke, ki imajo kredite pri Banki vezane na švicarski frank, ter posledicami in ukrepi Banke v zvezi s tem, vključno s stanjem prejetih tožb proti Banki in aktualno sodno prakso v zvezi s krediti, vezanimi na švicarski frank, kakor tudi aktivnostmi interesnih skupin.

## Delovanje komisij nadzornega sveta

Revizijska komisija nadzornega sveta Banke se je v letu 2023 sestala na štirih rednih sejah in eni izredni seji. Kot posvetovalno telo nadzornega sveta, ki ga sestavljajo predsednica Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin<sup>3</sup> ter člana Jasna Mandac in Francesco Correale<sup>4</sup>, ima revizijska komisija v okviru svojega delovanja ocenjevalno, (po) svetovalno in predlagalno funkcijo, pri čemer pomaga nadzornemu svetu pri izpolnjevanju njegovih dolžnosti in pristojnosti v zvezi z naslednjimi vsebinami: s primernostjo in učinkovitostjo bančnih postopkov notranje kontrole, kar vključuje ugotavljanje in merjenje tveganj ter upravljanje s tveganji; s skladnostjo z zakonodajo, pravili in politikami, ki urejajo delovanje Banke; s primernostjo računovodskih standardov, ki se uporabljajo pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov; s primernostjo in neodvisnostjo zunanjih bančnih revizorjev ter z zagotavljanjem ustrezne strukture zaposlenih v oddelku notranje revizije.

Komisija za tveganja, ki je bila ustanovljena v letu 2015, se je v letu 2023 sestala na štirih rednih sejah in treh izrednih sejah. Kot posvetovalno telo nadzornega sveta, ki ga sestavljajo predsednica Milena Vukotić<sup>5</sup> ter Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin in Francesco Correale<sup>6</sup> kot člana, komisija za tveganja zlasti svetuje nadzornemu svetu glede splošne nagnjenosti Banke k prevzemanju tveganj in strategije upravljanja tveganj ter preverja, ali se v sistemu prejemkov upoštevajo tveganje, kapital, likvidnost, verjetnost in časovni raspored prihodkov Banke kot tudi, ali so cene produktov Banke združljive s poslovnim modelom in strategijo upravljanja tveganj Banke. Prav tako redno obravnava in pregleduje kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki so v odobritveni pristojnosti

nadzornega sveta ter aktualne tematike, vezane na upravljanje s tveganji, obravnavane pred regulatorji in revizorji.

Komisija za imenovanja, ki je bila prav tako ustanovljena v letu 2015, se je v letu 2023 sestala na štirih sejah. Sestavljajo jo Francesco Correale<sup>7</sup> kot predsednik ter Jasna Mandac in Svetlana Pančenko<sup>8</sup> kot članici. Glavna naloga komisije je, da priporoči nadzornemu svetu kandidate za člane uprave, skupščini Banke pa kandidate za člane nadzornega sveta, pri čemer upošteva sprejeto Politiko Banke glede ocenjevanja članov uprave, nadzornega sveta in nosilcev ključnih funkcij (Fit & Proper Policy), ki jo zahtevajo skupne Smernice EBA in ESMA o ocenjevanju primernosti članov upravljalnega organa in nosilcev ključnih funkcij, ter Sklep Banke Slovenije o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja, upravljalnem organu in procesu ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala za banke in hranilnice. Nadalje je naloga komisije ocenjevati strukturo, velikost, sestavo in uspešnost delovanja uprave in nadzornega sveta ter pregledovati politiko uprave glede izbire in imenovanja primernih kandidatov za člane višjega vodstva Banke.

Komisijo za prejemke sestavljajo Svetlana Pančenko<sup>9</sup> kot predsednica in Jasna Mandac ter Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin kot članici<sup>10</sup>. Ustanovljena je bila v letu 2015, v letu 2023 pa se je sestala na šestih sejah. Ta podaja ocene politik in praks prejemkov, pripravlja predloge odločitev uprave oziroma nadzornega sveta v zvezi s prejemki in nadzoruje prejemke oseb, ki opravljajo vodstvene funkcije glede upravljanja tveganj in zagotavljanja skladnosti poslovanja.

## Uporaba čistega in bilančnega dobička za leto 2023

Uprava Banke je nadzornemu svetu predložila v obravnavo Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička v poslovnem letu 2023 v višini 46.744.342,59 EUR in predlog Sklepa o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2023 v višini 96.924.459,92 EUR. Uprava Banke je predlagala, da se del bilančnega dobička v višini 46.730.972,15 EUR razdeli delničarju, preostali del bilančnega dobička v višini 50.193.487,80

3 Do 4. aprila 2023 je bila predsednica revizijske komisije Enrica Rimoldi.

4 Predhodno sta bila člana revizijske komisije do 4. aprila 2023 Pasquale Giamboni in do 31. julija 2023 Fabio Fornaroli.

5 Do 4. aprila 2023 je bil predsednik komisije za tveganja Pasquale Giamboni.

6 Do 31. julija 2023 je bil član komisije za tveganja Fabio Fornaroli.

7 Do 31. julija 2023 je bil predsednik komisije za imenovanja Fabio Fornaroli.

8 Predhodno sta bili članici komisije za imenovanja do 4. aprila 2023 Enrica Rimoldi in do 27. julija 2023 Georgiana Lazar.

9 Do 27. julija 2023 je bila predsednica komisije za prejemke Georgiana Lazar.

10 Predhodno sta bila člana komisije za prejemke do 4. aprila 2023 Pasquale Giamboni in Enrica Rimoldi.

EUR pa se ne razdeli delničarju in ostane nerazporejen. Uprava Banke je tudi predlagala, da nadzorni svet in skupščina v skladu s svojimi pristojnostmi sprejmeta predlagani Sklep o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2023.

Nadzorni svet je sprejel Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička za leto 2023, soglašal s predlogom uprave o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička za leto 2023 in priporočil skupščini, da ga sprejme v predlagani obliki, še posebej ob upoštevanju zadostne višine kapitala, s katerim razpolaga Banka.

## Letno poročilo 2023

Uprava Banke je pripravila letno poročilo o poslovanju UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in konsolidirano letno poročilo za Skupino za leto 2023 (v nadaljevanju skupaj: letno poročilo) in ga v zakonskem roku predložila nadzornemu svetu Banke v preveritev. Skupaj z letnim poročilom je bilo nadzornemu svetu predloženo tudi revizorjevo poročilo o reviziji računovodskega poročila in pregledu poslovnega poročila Banke za poslovno leto 2023 ter dodatno revizorjevo poročilo o izpolnjevanju pravil o upravljanju s tveganji v Banki iz 1. odstavka 90. člena Zakona o bančništvu, ki ju je sestavila pooblaščen revizorska družba KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o..

Nadzorni svet je preveril letno poročilo, ki mu ga je v obravnavo predložila uprava Banke. Ugotovil je, da je letno poročilo sestavljeno v skladu s poročili in informacijami o poslovanju Banke v letu 2023 ter s poročili o ekonomskem in političnem okolju, v katerem Banka deluje, in so bila nadzornemu svetu predstavljena tekom poslovnega leta. Letno poročilo je nadzorni svet primerjal tudi z revidiranimi računovodskimi izkazi za poslovno leto 2023 in ugotovil, da so finančni rezultati, predstavljeni v letnem poročilu, skladni z revizorjevim poročilom. Na podlagi poročil uprave Banke je nadzorni svet mnenja, da je uprava upoštevala ugotovitve in priporočila notranje revizije ter zunanjih nadzornikov v letu 2023 in opravila potrebne aktivnosti za njihovo izpolnitev oziroma zagotovila, da bodo vse potrebne aktivnosti opravljene. Nadzorni svet je mnenja, da sta skupaj z upravo Banke v poslovnem letu 2023 izpolnila vse zakonske zahteve. Na temelju rednega spremljanja poslovanja Banke in navedenih preverjanj je nadzorni svet potrdil letno poročilo o poslovanju Banke v letu 2023.

V revizorjevem poročilu o pregledu računovodskih izkazov za poslovno leto 2023, ki je bilo nadzornemu svetu predloženo skupaj z letnim poročilom, je podano tudi mnenje pooblaščenega revizorja, ki je izdal mnenje brez pridržka. Nadzorni svet je seznanjen z revizorjevim poročilom pooblaščenega revizorja za leto 2023 ter dodatnim revizorjevim poročilom o izpolnjevanju pravil o upravljanju s tveganji za leto 2023 in nanju nima pripomb.

## Poročilo o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami za leto 2023

Nadzorni svet Banke je v skladu s 546.a členom Zakona o gospodarskih družbah pregledal in preveril s strani uprave Banke predloženo Poročilo o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami, skupaj z mnenjem, ki ga je na zadevno poročilo podala revizijska družba KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., v katerem je navedla, da na podlagi opravljenih postopkov in pridobljenih dokazov ni opazila ničesar, zaradi česar ne bi verjela:

- da so v poročilu o odnosih do povezanih družb za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2023, navedbe v vseh pomembnih pogledih točne;
- da ni bila pri pravnih poslih, navedenih v poročilu, glede na okoliščine, ki so bile znane ob sklenitvi teh poslov, vrednost izpolnitve družbe v pomembnem pogledu nesorazmerno visoka;
- da ne obstajajo okoliščine, ki bi glede drugih dejanj, navedenih v poročilu, kazale bistveno drugačno oceno prikrajšanosti od tiste, ki jo je dalo poslovodstvo,

vse ob upoštevanju zgoraj opredeljenih sodil.

Ob siceršnjem spremljanju in pregledovanju poslovanja Banke kot obširno pojasnjeno v tem poročilu, nadzorni svet Banke ugotavlja, da je tudi s strani uprave Banke predloženo poročilo o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami in izjava uprave Banke, ki jo je podala na koncu poročila o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami, skupaj z mnenjem, ki ga je na zadevno poročilo podala revizijska družba KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., ustrezno.

Ljubljana, 28. februar 2024

**Francesco Corrales**  
Predsednik nadzornega sveta

# Korporativno upravljanje

## Izjava o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja

Za doseganje visoke stopnje transparentnosti upravljanja ter v skladu s 5. odstavkom 70. člena<sup>1</sup> Zakona o gospodarskih družbah UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. kot del poslovnega poročila, vključenega v letno poročilo, podaja naslednjo izjavo o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. na dan 31. decembra 2023 ni javna družba v smislu določil Zakona o trgu finančnih instrumentov<sup>2</sup>, saj nima uvrščenih finančnih instrumentov v organizirano trgovanje oziroma borzno kotacijo.

Na podlagi zgoraj navedenega ter na podlagi izjeme iz 2. točke 5. odstavka 70. člena Zakona o gospodarskih družbah UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. uresničuje ureditev notranjega upravljanja, vključno s korporativnim upravljanjem, skladno z zakonodajo, veljavno v Republiki Sloveniji, ob hkratnem upoštevanju svojih internih aktov. Pri tem UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. v celoti upošteva akte iz drugega odstavka 9. člena Zakona o bančništvu<sup>3</sup>.

Da bi okrepili ureditev notranjega upravljanja pri svojem poslovanju zlasti:

1. določbe veljavnega Zakona o bančništvu, ki opredeljujejo ureditev notranjega upravljanja, upoštevamo zlasti določbe poglavja 3.4 (Sistem upravljanja banke), ter poglavja 6 (Ureditev notranjega upravljanja in ustrezni notranji kapital), v delu zahtev, ki veljajo za banko/ hranilnico ali za člane upravljalnega organa;
2. Sklep o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja, upravljalnem organu in procesu ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala za banke in hranilnice<sup>4</sup> in
3. Smernice organa EBA, ki urejajo notranje upravljanje, ocenjevanje primernosti članov upravljalnega organa in nosilcev ključnih

funkcij ter politike in prakse prejemkov, na podlagi ustreznih sklepov Banke Slovenije o uporabi teh smernic<sup>5</sup>.

Hkrati si v čim večji možni meri prizadevamo upoštevati tudi neobvezujoča priporočila iz pisma Banke Slovenije (oznaka 38.20- 0288/15-TR z dne 23. 10. 2015).

Banka na področju korporativnega upravljanja sledi globalnim politikam in smernicam skupine UniCredit.

Banka ima v zvezi z zastopanostjo v organih vodenja ali nadzora družbe implementirano Globalno politiko o enakosti spolov skupine UniCredit, ki opredeljuje načela in smernice postopkov in praks na področju človeških virov, ki spodbujajo načrtovanje po spolih uravnotežene vodstvene strukture.

V skladu z Zakonom o gospodarskih družbah Banka na osnovi 5. odstavka 70. člena ZGD-1, ki določa minimalne vsebine izjave o upravljanju, podaja naslednja pojasnila:

### a) Opis glavnih značilnosti sistemov notranjih kontrol in upravljanja tveganj v družbi v povezavi s postopkom računovodskega poročanja

Sistem notranjih kontrol zagotavlja jasno opredeljene razmejitve odgovornosti, več-nivojski sistem notranjih kontrol, sestavljen iz dnevniških kontrol ter periodičnih kontrol, ki zagotavljajo učinkovito obvladovanje operativnih tveganj, pravilno in pravočasno finančno-računovodsko poročanje ter zakonito in poslovno-etično neoporečno delovanje Banke. Funkcije notranjih kontrol so del sistema notranjega upravljanja Banke in so vzpostavljene v procesih in organizacijskih enotah na vseh organizacijskih ravneh poslovanja Banke ter zajemajo funkcijo notranje revizije, upravljanja s tveganji, skladnosti poslovanja, informacijske varnosti ter preprečevanja pranja denarja in financiranja terorizma.

1 Zakon o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD-1) (Uradni list RS, št. 65/09 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 33/11, 91/11, 32/12, 57/12, 44/13 – odl. US, 82/13, 55/15, 15/17, 22/19 – ZPosS, 158/20 – ZIntPK-C, 18/21, 18/23 – ZDU-10 in 75/23).

2 Zakon o trgu finančnih instrumentov (ZTFI-1) (Uradni list RS, št. 77/18, 17/19 – popr., 66/19 in 123/21).

3 Zakon o bančništvu (ZBan-3) (Uradni list RS, št. 92/21 in 123/21 – ZBNIP).

4 Sklep o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja, upravljalnem organu in procesu ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala za banke in hranilnice (Uradni list RS, št. 115/21).

5 <https://www.bsi.si/en/financial-stability/regulation/seznam-predpisov/ureditev-notranjega-upravljanja>.

Banka spoštuje določbe Zakona o gospodarskih družbah in Zakona o bančništvu, ki med drugim določata, da je banka dolžna vzpostaviti učinkovit sistem notranjih kontrol in upravljanja tveganj vzpostavljenih na vseh ravneh organizacijske strukture banke. Področne predpise s tega področja izdaja tudi Banka Slovenije kot nadzorni organ bank.

Banka sledi objavljenim zakonskim predpisom in jih upošteva. Banka zagotavlja, da so njeni poslovni cilji, strategije in politike ustrezno usklajeni s strategijo in politikami za ugotavljanje, merjenje oziroma ocenjevanje, obvladovanje in spremljanje tveganj, ki jim je ali bi jim lahko bila izpostavljena pri svojem poslovanju. Poslovanje ima organizirano tako, da tekoče in sistematično vodi poslovne knjige, poslovno dokumentacijo in druge administrativne evidence tako, da je mogoče kadar koli preveriti, ali posluje v skladu s pravili o upravljanju s tveganji.

Vsako leto zunanja revizija opravi revizijo računovodskih izkazov Banke.

Banka je vzpostavila in vzdržuje več-nivojski sistem notranjih kontrol, sestavljen iz dnevniških/operativnih kontrol ter periodičnih kontrol, kamor uvrščamo stalni in vodstveni nadzor. Nadzorni svet Banke daje, skladno z dvotirnim sistemom upravljanja Banke, med drugim soglasje k organizaciji sistema notranjih kontrol in okvirnemu letnemu programu dela notranje revizije.

Z vzpostavljenimi kontrolami Banka zmanjšuje tveganja neustreznega ali napačnega računovodskega poročanja. Banka redno spremlja in ocenjuje kontrolni proces ter kontrolne mehanizme.

Tveganja na področju računovodskega poročanja obvladujemo z ustreznim sistemom pooblastil, razmejitev dolžnosti, upoštevanjem računovodskih pravil, dokumentiranjem vseh poslovnih dogodkov, sistemom skrbništva, knjiženjem na dan poslovnega dogodka, vgrajenimi kontrolnimi mehanizmi v varnih aplikacijah ter arhiviranjem skladno z zakonodajo in internimi pravilniki. Interna računovodska politika natančno opredeljuje primarno računovodsko kontroliranje, ki se v največji meri izvaja v analitičnih knjigovodstvih ter sekundarno računovodsko kontroliranje, katerega namen je preverjanje učinkovitosti izvajanja primarnih računovodskih kontrol. Z učinkovitim kontrolnim mehanizmom na področju računovodskega poročanja Banka zagotavlja:

- zanesljiv sistem za podporo poslovanju in odločanju,
- pravilne, popolne in pravočasne računovodske podatke ter posledično računovodska in druga poročila Banke,
- skladnost z zakonskimi predpisi.

Interne kontrole potekajo na treh ravneh.

Kontrole na prvi ravni potekajo v prodajnih in/ali zalednih službah, kjer knjižbe nastajajo. Pravilnost knjižb je zagotovljena vsakodnevno z načelom štirih oči, ki je integrirano v procese.

Kontrole na drugi ravni potekajo v enoti Računovodstvo. Preko kontrolnih mehanizmov se dnevno usklajujejo glavna knjiga in pomožne knjige ter tudi sama računovodska pravilnost knjižb.

Na mesečni ravni spremljamo dodatno še stanje postavk na prehodnih računih (starost postavk, razlogi zanje, predvideni ukrepi). Sama vsebina računovodskega poročanja je predpisana v Računovodski politiki Banke kakor tudi v Računovodski politiki Skupine.

Na polletnem nivoju odgovorne organizacijske enote izvedejo interno certifikacijo ustreznosti delovanja ključnih kontrol v procesih, ki prispevajo k sestavi računovodskih poročil. Notranji model, ki določa identifikacijo in testiranje ključnih kontrol, je predpisan s strani skupine UniCredit in temelji na načelih "Coso" in "Cobit".

Notranja revizija izvaja revizijske preglede procesa računovodskega poročanja na podlagi ocene tveganja in skladno z metodologijo revidiranja skupine UniCredit.

#### **b) Podatki iz 3., 4., 6., 8., in 9. točke šestega odstavka 70. člena ZGD-1**

Osnovni kapital Banke znaša 20.383.764,81 evrov in je razdeljen na 4.888.193 navadnih imenskih kosovnih delnic z enakim deležem in pripadajočim zneskom v osnovnem kapitalu, in sicer:

- a) 1.300.000 kosovnih delnic z oznako BAS7R;
- b) 1.200.280 kosovnih delnic z oznako BAS6R;
- c) 2.210.693 kosovnih delnic z oznako BAS1R in
- d) 177.220 kosovnih delnic z oznako BASR.

Vsaka kosovna delnica zagotavlja imetniku pravico do enega glasu pri sprejemanju sklepov na skupščini Banke, pravico do dela dobička (dividende) in pravico do ustreznega dela preostalega premoženja po likvidaciji ali stečaju Banke. Delničarji imajo v skladu

z ZGD-1 prednostno pravico do vpisa novih delnic v sorazmerju z njihovimi deleži v osnovnem kapitalu. Za prenos delnic je potrebno predhodno dovoljenje nadzornega sveta Banke. Omejitev prenosa ne velja za delnice z oznako BAS1R.

UniCredit S.p.A., Piazza Gae Aulenti, 3 – Tower A, 20154 Milano, Italija je edini delničar Banke in je imetnik 4.888.177 navadnih imenskih kosovnih delnic z glasovalno pravico oziroma imetnik 100-odstotnega deleža delnic z glasovalno pravico.

Ni omejitve glasovalnih pravic delničarjev. Pogoj za udeležbo in uresničevanje glasovalne pravice je prijava delničarja na skupščino najpozneje do konca četrtega dne pred sejo skupščine. Na skupščini daje vsaka delnica delničarju en glas.

Skupščina Banke odloča o imenovanju in zamenjavi članov nadzornega sveta (navadna večina oziroma v primeru odpoklica člana nadzornega sveta, ki je predstavnik delničarjev pred iztekom mandata najmanj tričetrtinska večina oddanih glasov) in o spremembi statuta (tričetrtinska večina).

O imenovanju in zamenjavi članov uprave odloča nadzorni svet Banke z navadno večino.

Uprava Banke nima posebnih pooblastil v zvezi z izdajo ali nakupom lastnih delnic.

### **c) Delovanje skupščine in njene ključne pristojnosti ter opis pravic delničarjev in način njihovega uveljavljanja pravic**

Skupščina je najvišji organ družbe, ki ima vse pristojnosti, kot izhajajo iz veljavne zakonodaje in statuta družbe. Skupščino Banke sestavljajo vsi delničarji Banke. Skupščina Banke odloča o:

- sprejemu letnega poročila v primerih določenih z zakonom,
- uporabi bilančnega dobička,
- imenovanju in odpoklicu tistih članov nadzornega sveta, ki so predstavniki delničarjev,
- podelitvi razrešnice članom uprave in nadzornega sveta,
- spremembah statuta,
- ukrepih za povečanje in zmanjšanje kapitala,
- prenehanju Banke in statusnem preoblikovanju,
- imenovanju revizorja,
- planu razvoja in temeljih poslovne politike,

- prejemkih članov nadzornega sveta,
- poslovnem sedežu Banke,
- drugih zadevah, če je tako določeno s statutom ali zakonom.

Skupščino Banke je potrebno sklicati v primerih določenih z zakonom ali statutom in takrat, kadar je to v korist Banke. Skupščino Banke praviloma skliče uprava Banke. Letna skupščina Banke se sklicuje najmanj enkrat letno, najkasneje v 4 (štirih) mesecih po poteku poslovnega leta. Skupščina Banke poteka praviloma v kraju sedeža Banke. Sklic skupščine Banke mora biti objavljen na spletni strani Agencije Republike Slovenije za javnopravne evidence in storitve (AJPES), najmanj 30 (trideset) dni pred dnevom zasedanja skupščine Banke ter na spletni strani Banke. Če so na skupščini Banke navzoči ali zastopani vsi delničarji, lahko skupščina Banke odloča ne glede na določbe zakona ali statuta glede vsebine sklica, sklicnega roka in glede objave sklica skupščine Banke.

Delničarji se lahko udeležijo skupščine in glasujejo na njej s pomočjo elektronskih sredstev brez fizične prisotnosti (t.i. virtualna skupščina). Delničarji lahko s pomočjo elektronskih sredstev brez fizične prisotnosti glasujejo tudi pred samo skupščino. V primeru virtualne skupščine mora biti zagotovljeno, da se delničarji lahko vzajemno vidijo in slišijo (t.j. preko videokonference). Za preverjanje prisotnosti na virtualni skupščini in za glasovanje z uporabo elektronskih sredstev je potrebno zagotoviti ustrezno identifikacijo delničarjev in varno elektronsko komunikacijo.

Člani uprave in člani nadzornega sveta prav tako lahko sodelujejo na virtualni skupščini z uporabo elektronskih sredstev brez fizične prisotnosti.

Skupščine Banke se imajo pravico udeležiti le delničarji Banke, ki so kot imetniki delnic vpisani v centralnem registru nematerializiranih vrednostnih papirjev pri KDD konec sedmega dne pred sejo skupščine. Pogoj za udeležbo in uresničevanje glasovalne pravice je prijava delničarja na skupščino najpozneje do konca sedmega dne pred sejo skupščine.

Predlogi sklepov skupščine so oblikovani jasno in nedvoumno in delničarjem omogočajo oceno vpliva na njihove pravice. Delničarjem so zagotovljene tudi ostale pravice v skladu z določili ZGD-1 in statutom Banke – pravica do udeležbe pri upravljanju banke, pravica do dela dobička in pravica do ustreznega dela preostalega premoženja po prenehanju banke.

#### **d) Sestava in delovanje organov vodenja ali nadzora ter njihovih komisij**

Podrobnejši podatki o sestavi organov vodenja in nadzora v poslovnem letu 2023 so opisani v tabeli Organi upravljanja.

### **Delovanje uprave**

Uprava vodi poslovanje Banke, zastopa in predstavlja Banko ter uresničuje sprejeto poslovno politiko Banke. Uprava ima najmanj dva člana, ki Banko skupaj zastopata in predstavljata v pravnem prometu. Nadzorni svet Banke s sklepom določi točno število članov uprave Banke. Vsak član uprave Banke je neposredno odgovoren za vodenje poslov in izpolnjevanje ciljev na svojem poslovnem področju. Porazdelitev delovnih področij ne razreši članov uprave Banke njihove skupne odgovornosti za celotno poslovanje.

Predsednika in člane uprave imenuje nadzorni svet za dobo do 3 (treh) let z možnostjo ponovnega imenovanja. Predsednik uprave je lahko imenovan kot glavni izvršni direktor (CEO – Chief Executive Officer). Dodelitev posameznih pravic in odgovornosti predsednika uprave se podrobneje določi v poslovniku uprave, ki ga potrdi nadzorni svet. V vseh primerih, ko je to predvideno z zakonom, s statutom ali s sklepom nadzornega sveta, mora uprava pridobiti soglasje/dovoljenje nadzornega sveta. Posvetovanje in sprejemanje odločitev uprave poteka na sejah, ki so praviloma sklicane na sedežu Banke. Uprava zaseda redno, najmanj enkrat na mesec. Podrobni postopki za organizacijo, sklic seje in sprejem sklepov so določeni v poslovniku uprave. Uprava odloča z večino oddanih glasov. V primeru enakega števila glasov je odločilen glas predsednika uprave. Člani uprave si morajo prizadevati doseči soglasje, ko sprejemajo pomembne odločitve, ki lahko bistveno vplivajo na poslovni, finančni ali pravni položaj Banke.

### **Delovanje nadzornega sveta**

Banka ima nadzorni svet, ki šteje najmanj 4 (štiri) in največ 6 (šest) članov, ki so predstavniki delničarjev in do največ 3 (tri) člane, ki so predstavniki delavcev Banke.

Člane nadzornega sveta, ki so predstavniki delničarjev, voli in razrešuje skupščina Banke na predlog delničarjev.

Člane nadzornega sveta, ki so predstavniki delavcev Banke, izvoli in odpokliče v skladu z ZSDU svet delavcev Banke, o čemer obvesti skupščino delničarjev, upravo in nadzorni svet Banke, in sicer o vsaki posamezni izvolitvi oziroma odpoklicu. Volitve oziroma odpoklic članov nadzornega sveta, ki so predstavniki delavcev Banke, ureja poslovnik sveta delavcev Banke.

Člani nadzornega sveta so dolžni:

- ravnati v skladu s skrbnostjo dobrega gospodarja in zlasti zagotoviti, da nadzorni svet deluje v skladu z ZBan-3,
- nadzirati primernost postopkov in učinkovitosti delovanja službe notranje revizije,
- obravnavati ugotovitve Banke Slovenije, davčne inšpekcije in drugih nadzornih organov v postopkih nadzora nad Banko,
- preveriti letna in druga finančna poročila in o tem izdelati pisno poročilo skupščini delničarjev Banke,
- obrazložiti skupščini delničarjev svoje mnenje k letnemu poročilu notranje revizije in podati mnenje k letnemu poročilu Banke.

Člani nadzornega sveta izmed sebe izvolijo predsednika in najmanj enega namestnika. Predsednik nadzornega sveta ter najmanj en namestnik predsednika nadzornega sveta bo član nadzornega sveta, ki je predstavnik delničarjev.

Nadzorni svet deluje na sejah, ki potekajo najmanj enkrat v četrtletju. Nadzorni svet je sklepčen, če je pri sklepanju navzoča najmanj polovica članov. Vsak član nadzornega sveta ima en glas. Za veljavnost sklepa nadzornega sveta je potrebna navadna večina oddanih glasov. V primeru neodločenega izida glasovanja je odločilen glas predsednika nadzornega sveta. Postopke sklica, poteka seje in sprejemanja sklepov podrobneje določa poslovnik nadzornega sveta Banke, ki ga sprejme nadzorni svet.



## Delovanje komisij nadzornega sveta

Nadzorni svet Banke je imenoval revizijsko komisijo, komisijo za tveganja, komisijo za imenovanja in komisijo za prejemke, ki skrbijo za uresničitev sklepov nadzornega sveta ali opravljajo druge strokovne naloge. Posamezno komisijo sestavljajo vsaj trije (3) člani. Vsi člani posameznih komisij so imenovani izmed članov nadzornega sveta za obdobje treh (3) let. Naloge komisije, podrobna določitev njenih pooblastil, organizacije, članstva in sprejemanja sklepov so urejeni s poslovnikom komisije, ki ga sprejme nadzorni svet.

### e) Opis politike raznolikosti, ki se izvaja v zvezi z zastopanostjo v organih vodenja ali nadzora

Pri sestavi organov vodenja in nadzora Banka upošteva Globalno politiko skupine UniCredit o raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti, ki opredeljuje načela, s katerimi skupina UniCredit krepi vključenost v celotni organizaciji, s ciljem zagotoviti, da politike, postopki in vedenje spodbujajo raznolikost, pravičnost in vključenost ter ustvarjajo okolje, v katerem se cenijo individualne razlike. Banka meri in sporoča napredek glede strategije raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti z razkritjem ustreznih podatkov, zavez in pobud na podlagi integriranega poročila in letnega poročila o raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti, ki sta na voljo tako za notranje kot za zunanje uporabnike.

Pri izbiri ustreznih kandidatov za organe upravljanja in nadzora Banka upošteva vse zakonodajne zahteve in smernice glede primernosti članov organa upravljanja, ki Banki zagotavlja sestavo organov vodenja in nadzora, ki imajo kot celota ustrezna znanja in izkušnje za poglobljeno razumevanje strategije in izzivov, s katerimi se Banka sooča ter tveganj, ki jim je izpostavljena.

S podpisom te izjave se zavezujemo k nadaljnjemu proaktivnemu delovanju za krepitev ustrezne ureditve notranjega upravljanja in korporativne integritete v širši strokovni, finančni, gospodarski in drugi javnosti.

Ljubljana, 27. februar 2024



Francesco Correale  
Predsednik nadzornega sveta



Lorenzo Ramajola  
Predsednik uprave



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Član uprave



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Član uprave



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Članica uprave



Veronica Tomasoni  
Članica uprave

# Izjava o nefinančnem poslovanju

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. razkrivamo nefinančne podatke z relevantnih področij skladno z zahtevami 70.c člena Zakona o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD-1) ter Evropske direktive glede razkritja nefinančnih informacij in informacij o raznolikosti nekaterih velikih podjetij in skupin<sup>1</sup>, ki je v slovenski pravni red stopila v letu 2017 ter skladno s Smernicami za nefinančno poročanje<sup>2</sup>.

Uprava Banke izjavlja, da poročilo o nefinančnem poslovanju vsebuje informacije o ekonomskih, okoljevarstvenih, družbenih, kadrovske zadevah, spoštovanju človekovih pravic, aktivnostih, povezanih z bojem proti korupciji in podkupovanju ter o upravljavskih učinkih in rezultatih delovanja organizacije. Način upravljanja s tveganji, vključno z obvladovanjem operativnih tveganj, povezanih z dejavnostjo bank, je razkrit v računovodskih izkazih.

Poročanje o nefinančnem poslovanju poteka skladno z metodologijo skupine UniCredit, ki celotne podatke o nefinančnem poslovanju objavlja v dokumentu Trajnostno poročilo<sup>3</sup>, pripravljena poročila pa preveri oziroma revidira zunanja revizijska služba.

## Upravljanje

Kot posledica zakonodajnih sprememb, makroekonomskih razmer in spreminjajočih se navad strank se bančni sektor spreminja in vse bolj digitalizira, nenazadnje pa na bančni trg vstopajo tudi številni novi konkurenti. V

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., članici skupine UniCredit, uspešne vse-evropske komercialne banke, se bomo z našim poslovnim modelom bančništva tudi v prihodnje prilagajali spremembam in v vsakem trenutku naredili, kar je prav, da bomo vsem deležnikom zagotavljali dolgoročne in predvidljive donose.

Skladno z veljavnim Zakonom o bančništvu (ZBan-3) in Zakonom o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD-1) ter skladno z določili statuta ima UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. dvotirni sistem

upravljanja, kar pomeni, da Banko vodi uprava, njeno delovanje pa nadzoruje nadzorni svet. Delovanje uprave in nadzornega sveta podrobneje določata poslovnik nadzornega sveta in poslovnik uprave. Nadzorni svet imenuje komisije nadzornega sveta. Podrobna določitev pooblastil, organizacije, članstva in sprejema sklepov komisij nadzornega sveta je navedena v poslovniku, ki ga sprejme nadzorni svet.

V Banki delujejo tudi drugi odbori in komisije, in sicer:

- Nadzorni svet,
- Uprava,
- Revizijska komisija,
- Komisija za tveganja,
- Odbor za nefinančna tveganja - Splošni del (nefinančna tveganja, notranji nadzor in kontrole),
- Odbor za nefinančna tveganja - IT, varnostna tveganja in tveganja z zunanjimi izvajalci,
- Odbor za nefinančna tveganja - tveganja ugleda,
- Odbor za finančno tveganje,
- Odbor za transakcije,
- Stroškovni odbor,
- Komisija za imenovanja,
- Komisija za prejemke,
- Komisija svetovalcev za ugotavljanje spolnega in drugega nadlegovanja in trpinčenja na delovnem mestu,
- Komisija za oceno sprejemljivosti strank.

## Spoštovanje človekovih pravic in pravic delavcev

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. spoštujemo mednarodno priznane človekove pravice in temeljne svoboščine, tako v odnosu do zaposlenih kot tudi v odnosu do strank in dobaviteljev ter vseh ostalih deležnikov.

Spoštovanje pravic delavcev, ki izhajajo iz zaposlitve, je pomemben del našega delovanja,

1 Direktiva 2014/95/EU Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 22. oktobra 2014 o spremembi Direktive 2013/34/EU glede razkritja nefinančnih informacij in informacij o raznolikosti nekaterih velikih podjetij in skupin.

2 Uradni list Evropske unije, št. C 215/1.

3 Sustainability Report: <https://www.unicreditgroup.eu/en/a-sustainable-bank/sustainability-reporting.html>.

saj v smislu varnega delovnega okolja razumemo tudi spoštovanje dostojanstva in integritete zaposlenih na vseh ravneh.

Načelo enakosti upoštevamo v vseh postopkih zaposlovanja, kar pomeni, da kandidatom zagotavljamo enake možnosti, ne glede na spol, starost ali druge osebne okoliščine.

Posebna Globalna politika o raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti določa načela, s katerimi UniCredit krepi vključenost v celotni organizaciji, s čimer zagotavljamo, da naše politike, postopki in ravnanje spodbujajo raznolikost, pravičnost in vključenost ter ustvarjajo okolje, v katerem so razlike med posamezniki cenjene.

## Kadrovske in socialne zadeve

Skrb za razvoj zaposlenih ostaja ena izmed naših prednostnih nalog. V naši Banki so vsi novi zaposleni vključeni v Onboarding program, ki je sestavljen iz obveznih izobraževanj – povezanih predvsem z regulativnimi področji, ki jih morajo poznati vsi zaposleni, in drugimi vsebinami, povezanimi z osebno rastjo in razvojem. Večino regulatornih izobraževanj za nove in obstoječe zaposlene izvajamo preko spletne platforme MyLearning, nekaj izobraževanj pa tudi preko delavnic in predavanj.

Našim managerjem ponujamo različne vrste izobraževanj in razvojnih programov, odvisno od njihove trenutne ravni vodstvenih veščin in kompetenc.

Za razvoj zaposlenih sistematično skrbimo tudi s pomočjo sistema »Performance management« (Upravljanje z delovno uspešnostjo), ki je v Banki dolgoletna praksa. Proces je v osnovi sestavljen iz dveh delov; postavljanja ciljev ter ocenjevanja ciljev, vedenja skladno s korporativnimi vrednotami UniCredit ter kariernih ambicij. Kot nadgradnjo sistema Performance management smo v lanskem letu povabili zaposlene, da so lahko ocenili tudi vedenje svojega vodje.

V letu 2023 smo nadaljevali s sodelovanjem z univerzami, med drugim smo se udeležili tudi kariernega sejma Delo mene išče, predvsem z namenom vzpostavitve stikov in možnih sodelovanj z bodočimi diplomanti.

Ponosni smo na dejstvo, da smo nosilci polnega certifikata Družini prijazno podjetje. V letu 2023 smo po uspešno opravljeni reviziji s strani podeljevalca certifikata ponovno podaljšali

obdobje imetja certifikata za nadaljnja 3 leta. To tudi pomeni, da smo se zavezali, da bomo še naprej krepili in spodbujali ukrepe za lažje usklajevanje službenih in zasebnih obveznosti, nekatere izmed njih pa tudi nadgradili.

Hibridno delo je postalo del našega vsakdanjika, saj skoraj 80 % zaposlenih kombinira delo v pisarni in delo od doma. To je eden izmed načinov, da v Banki poleg večjega zadovoljstva zaposlenih zaradi lažjega usklajevanja dela ter družine, prispevamo tudi k bistveno manjši porabi papirja in zmanjšanju emisij CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Socialni dialog

Kolektivna pogodba je eden glavnih pravnih aktov, ki jih pri opredeljevanju svojih pravic in dolžnosti uporabljata tako delavec kot delodajalec.

Delovanje Sindikata delavcev UniCredit Bank temelji na družbenih odnosih in vrednotah, kot so prispevek skupnosti, varovanje in izboljšanje pravic zaposlenih ter zagotavljanje pravne in finančne pomoči zaposlenim v stiski. Socialne zadeve so tesno povezane z varnostjo in blaginjo skupnosti.

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. imamo s Sindikatom delavcev UniCredit Bank, ki je edini reprezentativni organ s pravico dogovarjanja in sklenitve kolektivne pogodbe znotraj organizacije, sklenjeno tudi interno kolektivno pogodbo, ki dodatno nadgrajuje nekatera določila kolektivne pogodbe dejavnosti.

Pri sprejemanju pomembnih organizacijskih, kadrovskih in ekonomskih odločitev vključujemo tudi Svet delavcev.

Skladno z določili 36. člena ZBan-3 in določili Zakona o sodelovanju delavcev pri upravljanju (ZSDU) je Banka uredila ustrezne pravne podlage za sodelovanje delavcev pri upravljanju, in sicer ima Svet delavcev kot pristojen organ možnost izbora in imenovanja predstavnikov delavcev v nadzorni svet Banke.

## Odgovornost do okolja

Z rednim spremljanjem porabe na različnih področjih identificiramo tista, na katerih lahko porabo bistveno znižamo oz. nadomestimo z obnovljivimi ali ekološko bolj sprejemljivimi viri. Vsakodnevno stremimo k zmanjševanju vplivov, ki jih povzročamo z našo dejavnostjo oziroma

obratovanjem bančnih poslovalnic, zato smo tudi v letu 2023 naredili nekaj konkretnih korakov.

V želji po zagotavljanju trajnostne prihodnosti našega planeta se že nekaj let pridružujemo pobudi »Ura za Zemljo«, ko v naših poslovnih prostorih ugasnemo razsvetljavo.

Sodelavce spodbujamo k ločevanju in zmanjševanju količine komunalnih odpadkov. V letu 2022 smo tudi uradno postali »Banka brez plastike«, in tudi v letu 2023 smo nadaljevali z različnimi pobudami in izboljšavami tudi na tem področju.

Odgovornost do okolja je v središču naših vrednot, zato si Banka prizadeva za trajnostne pristope na vseh področjih delovanja. S celovitim pristopom k trajnostnemu poslovanju in skrbi za varovanje okolja smo dokazali učinkovitost na različnih področjih, vključno s porabo električne energije ter ogrevanja, porabo vode, ravnanjem z odpadki, porabo papirja ter službenimi potmi, kjer smo v letu 2023 zabeležili zmanjšanje porabe v vseh kategorijah.

#### **Električna energija:**

- **20-odstotno zmanjšanje porabe glede na leto 2022**

#### **Voda:**

- **15-odstotno zmanjšanje porabe v m3 glede na leto 2022**

#### **Ravnanje z odpadki:**

- **34-odstotno zmanjšanje porabe v kg glede na leto 2022**

#### **Službene poti:**

- **6-odstotno zmanjšanje porabe goriva glede na leto 2022**
- **18-odstotno zmanjšanje dolžine službenih poti v km glede na leto 2022**

Glavni razlogi oziroma pobude, ki so v letu 2023 pripomogle k trajnostnemu poslovanju, so predvsem uvedba energetske učinkovitejše tehnologije (avtomatizirano ugašanje gretja oziroma hladilnih naprav po koncu delovnika), ozaveščanje zaposlenih o trajnostnih praksah, učinkovitejše ravnanje z odpadki v pisarnah in skupnih prostorih, uvedba digitalnih rešitev za nižjo porabo papirja in optimizacijo službenih poti (manj službenih poti in povečanje uporabe električnega vozila), ipd.

Našteti ukrepi so del naše zaveze k trajnostnemu razvoju, ki omogoča zmanjšanje ogljičnega odtisa in prispeva k bolj odgovornemu poslovanju s strani vseh zaposlenih.

Poleg tega je Banka v letu 2023 prejela tudi Green Star certifikat, ki je prvi certifikat v Sloveniji za uvajanje trajnostnih vidikov za podnebne spremembe.

## **Družbena vključenost**

V UniCredit se že dolgo zavedamo, da je enakopravna in raznolika delovna sila ključnega pomena za naše poslovanje in ustvarja bolj pravično in vključujoče delovno okolje.

Verjamemo, da imajo raznolikost, pravičnost in vključenost naslednje učinke:

- ljudje se počutijo spoštovani in cenjeni zaradi svojih prispevkov, kar neposredno vpliva na produktivnost;
- ljudje čutijo pripadnost, povezanost in skupni ponos, kar pozitivno vpliva na dobro počutje;
- ljudje čutijo, da lahko izrazijo svoje poglede in zamisli, kar spodbuja ustvarjalnost in inovativnost;
- ljudje menijo, da je njihov potencial cenjen, kar pomaga odkrivati talente, izboljšati uspešnost in stopnjo zadovoljstva pri delu.

Vse to nam omogoča doseganje trajnostne poslovne rasti in boljše storitve vsem, od strank in skupnosti do delničarjev.

Družbena odgovornost je integrirana v celotno organizacijo in poteka v vseh odnosih znotraj organizacije. Globalna politika o raznolikosti, pravičnosti in vključenosti skupine UniCredit opredeljuje načela, s katerimi Banka krepi vključenost v celotni organizaciji, s ciljem zagotoviti, da s politikami, postopki in vedenji spodbujamo raznolikost, enakost in vključenost ter ustvarjamo okolje, v katerem so individualne razlike cenjene.

Ker se zavedamo odgovornosti do družbe in okolja, v katerem delujemo, redno zagotavljamo sponzorsko podporo izbranim kulturnim, poslovnim in izobraževalnim dogodkom, s čimer želimo spodbujati povezanost in družbeno pripadnost.

Delati za dobrobit človeka je za nas vrednota, ki jo spoštujemo. Ker ravno sodelovanje z gospodarstvom številnim neprofitnim organizacijam predstavlja pomemben vir financiranja, donacije v največji meri namenjamo za podporo in pomoč na humanitarnem področju, zlasti za otroke in mladostnike z manj priložnostmi ter za projekte, ki so usmerjeni v ohranjanje okolja.

## Naša organizacijska kultura, poslanstvo in vrednote

Naše poslanstvo je spremeniti UniCredit iz ene vodilnih bank v Italiji v eno najboljših bank v Evropi. Če sprostimo potencial v Banki in skupaj izvedemo nov načrt za bančništvo, smo lahko boljše banka, ki jo potrebujejo naše stranke in vlagatelji. Verjamemo v moč naše industrije in v dobro, ki jo lahko naredi, če deluje pravilno.

Naša organizacijska kultura je zasnovana tako, da zagotavlja, da počnemo prav to: delujemo, kot bi morali, na način, ki bo na koncu prinesel rezultate za vse. Gre za sinergijo našega poslanstva, vrednot in ambicij.

V skupini UniCredit se zavedamo, da je bistveno, da sprostimo potencial naših ljudi, podjetij in skupnosti po vsej Evropi. Naši zaposleni so združeni z novim skupnim poslanstvom – podpiranje skupnosti pri napredku – ki bo v središču vsega, kar počnemo.

Naše vrednote (integriteta, skrbnost in odgovornost) so več kot le besede. So dejanja, navodila in obljube. Vsi zaposleni smo zavezani tem skupnim vrednotam, da bi lahko dosegli rezultate za naše stranke.

## Trajnostno ustvarjanje vrednosti

Trajnostni razvoj je ne le pomemben del našega poslovanja in naša vsakodnevna zaveza, pač pa tudi način, kako poslujemo.

V Skupini UniCredit ustvarjanje vrednosti pomeni več kot zgolj ustvarjanje finančne vrednosti. Pomeni dodajanje trajnostne vrednosti v smislu človeškega kapitala, družbe in okolja, tako da prisluhnemo in se pravočasno odzivamo na resnične potrebe naših strank in naših deležnikov.

V želji postati in ostati trajnostno podjetje prepletamo različne vidike poslovanja: finančni, družbeni in okoljevarstveni vidik.

Biti banka s strategijo trajnostnega razvoja pomeni ustvarjati vrednost za vse naše deležnike in tudi izboljševati kakovost življenja skozi naše vsakodnevne aktivnosti.

Razumemo pomen upravljanja okoljevarstvenih vidikov ter drugih morebitnih vplivov svojega poslovanja, tako neposredno kot tudi posredno.

## Neposreden vpliv

- Zmanjševanje ogljičnega odtisa skozi nadzorovano porabo energije, racionalizacijo uporabe prostora in spodbujanje trajnostne mobilnosti.

- Merjenje ogljičnega odtisa naših produktov ter vrednotenje naravi prijaznih novih rešitev.
- Zmanjšanje porabe papirja.

## Posreden vpliv

- Merjenje negativnih zunanjih učinkov, ki so povezani z našim portfeljem odobrenih kreditov.
- Vključevanje naravnega kapitala v naše produkte in storitve.
- Financiranje obnovljivih virov energije.

## Boj proti korupciji in podkupovanju

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. velja ničelna toleranca do podkupovanja in korupcije, ki sta prepovedana v vsakršni obliki, tako neposredni kot posredni.

Po vzoru strogih protikorupcijskih načel Skupine UniCredit imamo v Banki vzpostavljena interna pravila in nadzorne procese. Protikorupcijska politika poleg splošnih pravil, ki prepovedujejo kakršno koli obliko korupcijskega ravnanja zaposlenih pri izvajanju njihovih delovnih obveznosti, ureja tudi preprečevanje podkupovanja in korupcije na področju zaposlovanja, daril, donacij, sponzorstev, večjih naložb, prevzemov in združitvev, dobaviteljev in drugih pogodbenih strank.

Banka ima vzpostavljen tudi sistem prijav nepravilnosti z namenom spodbujanja korporativnega okolja, v katerem zaposleni in tretje osebe lahko neobremenjeno prijavijo nesprejemljivo ravnanje in ki hkrati zagotavlja, da prijavitelj nepravilnosti ne bo utrpel povračilnih ukrepov. Imenovan je tudi t.i. »Whistleblower champion«, ki je oseba, odgovorna za notranji sistem poročanja o kršitvah ter za zagotavljanje in nadzor celovitosti, neodvisnosti in učinkovitosti politik ter postopkov prijavljanja kršitev.

Na področju preprečevanja korupcije Banka izvaja oceno korupcijskega tveganja in ima vzpostavljene kontrole za zaščito pred uresničitvijo tveganja skladnosti, za sprotno ugotavljanje morebitnih tveganj ter za nadzor skladnosti ravnanja s pravili, ki urejajo preprečevanje korupcije.

S pomočjo različnih obveznih izobraževanj za zaposlene ter s sporočili zaposlenim vzpostavljamo kulturo, v kateri sta podkupovanje in korupcija nesprejemljiva in prepovedana.

## Politika varstva osebnih podatkov in zasebnosti

Zavedamo se odgovornosti pri ravnanju z osebnimi podatki. Zato jih obdelujemo skrbno in v skladu s predpisi, ki urejajo to področje.

Skladno z zakonodajo ZVOP-2 (Zakon o varstvu osebnih podatkov) je imenovana pooblaščenka za varstvo osebnih podatkov, ki jo stranke lahko kontaktirajo preko elektronskega naslova [dpo@unicreditgroup.si](mailto:dpo@unicreditgroup.si) ali preko telefonske številke 01 5876 600 vsak delovni dan od 8. do 17. ure. Podlage za obdelavo osebnih podatkov, obdelovalci osebnih podatkov, pravice posameznikov in način njihove uresničitve ter ostale informacije s področja osebnih podatkov so na voljo na spletnem naslovu <https://www.unicreditbank.si/si/prebivalstvo/pripomocki/gdpr.html>

## Spremljanje reklamacij in pritožb strank

Da bi izboljšali produkte, storitve in odnos do naših strank, imamo vzpostavljen sistem sistematičnega zbiranja in beleženja vseh reklamacij in pritožb strank. Za koordinacijo reklamacij in pritožb skrbi ekipa sodelavcev, ki na podlagi povratnih informacij naših strank redno podaja pristojnim oddelkom predloge za izboljšanje produktov, procesov in odnosa do strank. Četrtno pripravljajo poročilo o prejetih reklamacijah in pritožbah strank, ki ga, skupaj s predlogi za izboljšave, predstavijo tudi pristojnim članom uprave.

## Upravljanje s tveganji

Identificiranje, merjenje, spremljanje in obvladovanje tveganj je stalen proces, ki poteka z namenom zagotavljanja celovitega upravljanja s tveganji.

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. merimo naslednje kategorije tveganj:

- kreditno tveganje,
- likvidnostno tveganje in tveganje financiranja,
- tržno tveganje (obrestno tveganje, tveganje kreditnega razpona, valutno tveganje in tveganja iz naslova trgovanja z lastniškimi vrednostnimi papirji),
- tveganja povezana z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti,
- operativno tveganje,
- tveganje ugleda,
- poslovno tveganje,
- strateško tveganje,
- tveganja iz naslova deležev in kapitalskih udeležb Banke in
- tveganje na področju nepremičnin.

Organizacijska enota Upravljanje s tveganji vodi osrednje aktivnosti upravljanja s tveganji. Podrobnejše informacije o posameznih vrstah tveganj in njihovem upravljanju so objavljene v letnem poročilu Banke, v poglavju Bančna tveganja.

# Dovoljenje Banke Slovenije

## Vrste storitev, za opravljanje katerih ima UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. dovoljenje Banke Slovenije

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ima dovoljenje za opravljanje bančnih storitev po 5. členu Zakona o bančništvu (Uradni list RS, št. 92/2021 s spremembami; v nadaljevanju ZBan-3). Bančne storitve so storitve sprejemanja depozitov in drugih vračljivih sredstev od javnosti ter dajanje kreditov za svoj račun.

Banka ima dovoljenje za opravljanje vzajemno priznanih in dodatnih finančnih storitev.

Dovoljenje ima za opravljanje naslednjih vzajemno priznanih finančnih storitev po 5. členu ZBan-3:

- sprejemanje depozitov in drugih vračljivih sredstev;
- dajanje kreditov, ki vključuje tudi:
  - potrošniške kredite,
  - hipotekarne kredite,
- odkup terjatev z regresom ali brez njega (faktoring);
- financiranje komercialnih poslov, vključno z izvoznim financiranjem na podlagi odkupa z diskontom in brez regresa dolgoročnih nezapadlih terjatev, zavarovanih s finančnim instrumentom (forfeiting);
- finančni zakup (lizing, najem), dajanje sredstev v zakup, pri katerem se na zakupnika prenesejo vsa bistvena tveganja in koristi, ki izhajajo iz lastninske pravice nad sredstvom zakupa, pri čemer je prenos lastninske pravice na zakupnika mogoč, ne pa nujen;
- plačilne storitve;

- izdajanje in upravljanje drugih plačilnih instrumentov (na primer potovalnih čekov in bančnih menic) v delu, v katerem ta storitev ni vključena v storitev iz prejšnje točke;
- izdajanje garancij in drugih jamstev;
- trgovanje za svoj račun ali za račun strank:
  - z instrumenti denarnega trga,
  - s tujimi plačilnimi sredstvi, vključno z menjalniškimi posli,
  - s standardiziranimi terminskimi pogodbami in opcijami,
  - z valutnimi in obrestnimi finančnimi instrumenti,
  - s prenosljivimi vrednostnimi papirji.
- sodelovanje pri izdaji vrednostnih papirjev in storitve, povezane s tem;
- svetovanje podjetjem glede kapitalske strukture, poslovne strategije in sorodnih zadev ter svetovanje in storitve v zvezi z združitvami in nakupom podjetij;
- upravljanje naložb in svetovanje v zvezi s tem;
- investicijske storitve in posli ter pomožne investicijske storitve po ZTFI.

Opravlja lahko naslednje dodatne finančne storitve po 6. členu ZBan-3:

- zavarovalno zastopništvo po zakonu, ki ureja zavarovalništvo;
- skrbniške storitve po zakonu, ki ureja investicijske sklade in družbe za upravljanje;
- posredovanje finančnega zakupa (leasinga);
- posredovanje pri prodaji in odkupu investicijskih diamantov ter pri prodaji naložbenega zlata.

# Finančni kazalniki

	2023	2022	2021
<b>Izkaz finančnega položaja (EUR 1.000)</b>			
Sredstva	3.576.214	3.346.421	3.081.924
Depoziti, stranke	2.938.929	2.531.694	2.219.984
Depoziti, pravne in ostale osebe	1.859.706	1.595.906	1.264.210
Depoziti, zasebniki	1.079.223	935.788	955.774
Posojila, stranke	1.900.351	2.042.380	1.879.453
Posojila, pravne in ostale osebe	1.009.404	1.197.576	1.085.538
Posojila, zasebniki	890.947	844.804	793.915
Kapital	324.526	310.244	276.904
Oslabitev, ostali popravki vrednosti iz naslova kreditnega tveganja, ter rezervacije	37.613	61.302	57.013
Izvenbilančne postavke	4.335.534	2.635.840	3.941.008
<b>Izkaz poslovnega izida (EUR 1.000)</b>			
Čisti prihodki od obresti	88.711	44.429	40.140
Čisti neobrestni prihodki	25.040	58.145	29.311
Stroški dela in drugi stroški poslovanja	(40.631)	(39.982)	(38.822)
Amortizacija	(6.128)	(6.209)	(6.361)
Oslabitve in rezervacije	(7.087)	(6.031)	(8.876)
Čisti prihodki pred davki	57.678	47.773	15.394
Davek od dobička	(10.934)	(6.403)	(2.574)
<b>Izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (EUR 1.000)</b>			
Drugi vseobsegajoči donos pred obdavčitvijo	1.882	(9.947)	(2.224)
Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb od drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(322)	1.918	438
<b>Zaposleni</b>			
Število zaposlenih na dan 31.12.	521	550	560
<b>Delnice</b>			
Št. delničarjev	1	1	1
Nominalna vrednost (EUR)	4,17	4,17	4,17
Knjigovodska vrednost (EUR)	66,39	63,47	56,65
Št. delnic	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193
<b>Kapital</b>			
Količnik navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala (CET1)	20,9 %	18,8 %	17,9 %
Količnik Tier 1	20,9 %	18,8 %	17,9 %
Količnik kapitalske ustreznosti (CAR)	20,9 %	18,8 %	18,2 %
<b>Kakovost sredstev in obveznosti</b>			
Nedonosne (bilančne in zunajbilančne) izpostavljenosti / Razvrščena sredstva in razvrščene izvenbilančne pozicije	1,1 %	1,2 %	1,9 %
Nedonosna posojila in druga finančna sredstva / razvrščena posojila in druga finančna sredstva (brez stanj na računih pri centralni banki in vlogah na vpogled pri bankah)	1,9 %	1,8 %	3,0 %
Nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva / razvrščeni krediti in druga finančna sredstva (vključno s stanji na računih pri centralni banki in vpoglednih vlog pri bankah)*	1,2 %	1,3 %	2,2 %
Oslabitve, drugi popravki vrednosti zaradi kreditnega tveganja in rezervacije/ Nedonosne izpostavljenosti (vključno s stanj na računih pri centralni banki in vlogah na vpogled pri bankah)	65,3 %	58,3 %	74,9 %
Oslabitve, drugi popravki vrednosti zaradi kreditnega tveganja in rezervacije/ Nedonosne izpostavljenosti (vključno s stanj na računih pri centralni banki in vlogah na vpogled pri bankah)*	65,3 %	58,3 %	74,9 %
Prejeta zavarovanja / nedonosne izpostavljenosti	25,6 %	18,4 %	16,5 %
<b>Donosnost</b>			
Obrestna marža	2,5 %	1,4 %	1,4 %
Marža finančnega posredništva	3,3 %	3,2 %	2,4 %
Donos na aktivno po obdavčitvi	1,3 %	1,3 %	0,4 %
Donos na kapital pred obdavčitvijo	18,7 %	16,2 %	5,8 %
Donos na kapital po obdavčitvi	15,2 %	14,1 %	4,8 %
<b>Operativni stroški</b>			
Operativni stroški / povprečna aktiva	1,3 %	1,4 %	1,6 %
<b>Likvidnost</b>			
Količnik likvidnostnega kritja	267,0 %	234,1 %	236,7 %
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	1.900.351	2.042.380	1.879.453
Kreditni pravnim in drugim osebam, ki opravljajo dejavnost	1.009.404	1.197.576	1.085.538
Kreditni prebivalstvu	890.947	844.804	793.915
NSFR	177,3 %	147,2 %	133,0 %
Količnik finančnega vzvoda	7,2 %	7,5 %	9,7 %



# Izjava o odgovornosti

Uprava je odgovorna za pripravo računovodskih izkazov za poslovno leto. Ti morajo resnično in pošteno prikazovati premoženjsko stanje UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ob koncu poslovnega leta ter njuna finančna in poslovna izida za to leto. Uprava je pripravila računovodske izkaze skladno z načelom časovne neomejenosti poslovanja.

Uprava je pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov v letnem poročilu za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2023, dosledno uporabila ustrezne računovodske usmeritve in jih podprla z utemeljenimi in previdnimi presojami in ocenami ter zagotovila skladnost z vsemi računovodskimi standardi, za katere meni, da so pomembni.

Uprava je odgovorna zagotoviti, da Banka vodi računovodske evidence, ki z razumno natančnostjo razkrivajo finančni položaj Banke in s katerimi je mogoče zagotoviti, da so računovodski izkazi v vseh pomembnejših pogledih skladni s predpisi Vlade Republike Slovenije, predpisi in navodili Banke Slovenije ter z mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja, kot jih je sprejela Evropska unija. Uprava je v splošnem odgovorna tudi za sprejetje ukrepov, ki so razumno potrebni za zaščito premoženja Banke in Skupine in za preprečevanje in odkrivanje prevar in drugih nepravilnosti oziroma nezakonitosti.

Davčne oblasti lahko kadar koli v roku pet let po poteku leta, v katerem je bilo potrebno odmeriti davek, preverijo poslovanje Banke, kar lahko posledično povzroči nastanek dodatne obveznosti plačila davka, zamudnih obresti in kazni iz naslova davka od dohodkov pravnih oseb ali drugih davkov ter dajatev. Uprava družbe ni seznanjena z okoliščinami, ki bi lahko povzročile morebitno pomembno obveznost iz tega naslova.

Ljubljana, 27. februar 2024

Lorenzo Ramajola  
Predsednik uprave

Boštjan Rupar  
Član uprave

Tsvetelin Minchev  
Član uprave

Tanja Turk  
Članica uprave

Veronica Tomasoni  
Članica uprave

# Poročilo neodvisnega revizorja



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## Poročilo neodvisnega revizorja

### Delničarju banke UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D.

#### Poročilo o reviziji računovodskih izkazov

#### Mnenje

Revidirali smo računovodske izkaze banke UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D. (»Banka«), ki vključujejo:

- izkaz finančnega položaja na dan 31. decembra 2023;  
in za leto od 1. januarja do 31. decembra 2023:

- izkaz poslovnega izida;
- izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa;
- izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala;
- izkaz denarnih tokov;

ter

- pojasnila, ki obsegajo pomembne informacije o računovodskih usmeritvah in drugo pojasnjevalno gradivo;

Po našem mnenju so priloženi računovodski izkazi resničen in pošten prikaz finančnega položaja Banke na dan 31. decembra 2023 in njene finančne uspešnosti ter denarnih tokov za tedaj končano leto v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja, kot jih je sprejela Evropska Unija (»MSRP kot jih je sprejela EU«).

#### Podlaga za mnenje

Revizijo smo opravili v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi revidiranja (MSR) in Uredbo EU št. 537/2014 Evropskega parlamenta in sveta z dne 16. aprila 2014 o posebnih zahtevah v zvezi z obvezno revizijo subjektov javnega interesa (UL L 158, 27.5.2014, str. 77-112 - Uredba EU št. 537/2014). Naše odgovornosti na podlagi teh standardov so opisane v tem poročilu v odstavku Revizorjeva odgovornost za revizijo računovodskih izkazov. V skladu z Mednarodnim kodeksom etike za računovodske strokovnjake (vključno z Mednarodnimi standardi neodvisnosti), ki ga je izdal Odbor za mednarodne standarde etike za računovodske strokovnjake (Kodeks IESBA), ter etičnimi zahtevami, ki se nanašajo na revizijo računovodskih izkazov v Sloveniji, potrjujemo svojo neodvisnost od revidirane Banke in da smo izpolnili vse druge etične zahteve v skladu s temi zahtevami in Kodeksom IESBA. Verjamemo, da so pridobljeni revizijski dokazi zadostni in ustrezni kot osnova za naše mnenje.

## Ključne revizijske zadeve

Ključne revizijske zadeve so tiste zadeve, ki so na osnovi naše strokovne presoje najbolj pomembne pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov tekočega obdobja. Te zadeve smo naslovili v okviru naše revizije računovodskih izkazov kot celote in pri oblikovanju našega mnenja o teh izkazih. V zvezi s ključnimi revizijskimi zadevami ne podajamo ločenega mnenja.

Zaznali smo še naslednjo ključno revizijsko zadevo:

### Oslabitev kreditov strankam, ki niso banke

Na dan 31. decembra 2023 bruto vrednost kreditov strankam, ki niso banke: 1.937.913 tisoč EUR, pripadajoči popravek vrednosti zaradi oslabilve: 37.562 tisoč EUR in odprava oslabilve pripoznana v izkazu poslovnega izida: 4.309 tisoč EUR (31. decembra 2022: bruto vrednost kreditov strankam, ki niso banke: 2.084.601 tisoč EUR, popravek vrednosti zaradi oslabilve: 42.221 tisoč EUR in oslabilve pripoznane v izkazu poslovnega izida za tedaj končano leto: 6.748 tisoč EUR).

Glej računovodske usmeritve - Glavne postavke računovodskih izkazov - Izkaz finančnega položaja, Pomembne računovodske usmeritve - Tveganja in negotovost v zvezi z uporabo ocen, Pojasnilo 5.4 Krediti strankam, ki niso banke, Pojasnilo 41 Oslabilve in Pojasnilo Kreditno tveganje

#### Ključna revizijska zadeva

Popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabilve predstavljajo najboljšo oceno poslovdstva glede pričakovane kreditne izgube ("ECL") v okviru kreditov strankam, ki niso banke ("kreditni", "izpostavljenosti"), na datum poročanja. Osredotočili smo se na to področje, saj določitev popravkov vrednosti od poslovdstva zahteva pomembno presojo in zapletene predpostavke.

Banka izračunava popravke vrednosti za pričakovane kreditne izgube v skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9 Finančni instrumenti na podlagi ECL modela, v skladu s katerim se ti popravki vrednosti merijo kot 12-mesečne pričakovane kreditne izgube ali vseživljenjske pričakovane kreditne izgube, odvisno od tega, ali se je kreditno tveganje od začetnega pripoznanja pomembno povečalo ali ne.

Popravki vrednosti zaradi oslabilve za donosne izpostavljenosti (1. in 2. skupina znotraj MSRP hierarhije) in nedonosne izpostavljenosti (3. skupina v hierarhiji), ki ne presegajo 100 tisoč EUR, se določijo s tehnikami modeliranja (skupno, "skupni popravek vrednosti"). Predpostavke modela vključujejo pretekle izkušnje, ugotavljanje izpostavljenosti z bistvenim poslabšanjem kreditne kakovosti in neplačane izpostavljenosti, v prihodnost usmerjene informacije in presojo poslovdstva.

Pri izpostavljenostih 3. skupine, ki presegajo 100 tisoč EUR, se pri analizi oslabilve uporabi analiza diskontiranih denarnih tokov, ki temelji na poznavanju vsakega posameznega posojilojemalca in pogosto tudi na oceni iztržljive

#### Naš odziv

Revizijski postopki, ki smo jih na tem področju izvajali s pomočjo lastnih strokovnjakov za informacijsko tehnologijo (IT) in upravljanje finančnih tveganj, so med drugim vključevali:

- pregled ECL metodologije banke za oslabilve, vključno s pripadajočimi modeli, in oceno njihove skladnosti z ustreznim regulativnim okvirom in okvirom finančnega poročanja;
- ustrezno poizvedovanje pri bančnem osebju za upravljanje tveganj in IT osebju, z namenom pridobitve vpogleda v proces oslabilve kreditov, IT aplikacij, ki se pri tem uporabljajo, ter ključnih virov podatkov in predpostavk v ECL modelu;
- testiranje zasnove, izvajanja in učinkovitosti delovanja izbranih kontrol v okviru postopka merjenja oslabilve, vključno glede ugotavljanja primerov izgub in neplačila, ustreznostjo razvrščanja izpostavljenosti na donosne in nedonosne, izračunom dni zamude in določanjem prihodnjih makroekonomskih scenarijev.

V zvezi s skupnim popravkom vrednosti oslabilve:

- poznavanje ključnih notranjih bonitetnih modelov za kredite ter ocenjevanje ustreznosti in zanesljivosti ključnih podatkov, ki jih ti modeli uporabljajo;
- pridobivanje v prihodnost usmerjenih informacij in ključnih makroekonomskih napovedanih spremenljivk, ki jih banka

vrednosti zadevnega zavarovanja.

Kreditno okolje v letu 2023 je sicer odražalo okrevanje po pandemiji COVID-19, vendar tudi neugodne spremembe gospodarskih obetov, motnje na energetske in drugih blagovnih trgih ter upočasnitev gospodarske rasti, pa tudi povečane inflacijske pritiske in zvišanje obrestnih mer.

Zaradi zgoraj navedenih dejavnikov, vključno z bistveno večjo negotovostjo ocene, ki izhaja iz trenutnih nestanovitnih gospodarskih obetov, smo mnenja, da je oslabitev kreditov povezana z večjim tveganjem pomembno napačne navedbe v računovodskih izkazih. Posledično je to področje tekom revizije zahtevalo našo posebno pozornost in je kot tako opredeljeno kot ključna revizijska zadeva.

uporablja pri ocenjevanju ECL. Neodvisno ocenjevanje informacij s sklicevanjem na javno dostopna zunanja tržna poročila ter potrdilne poizvedbe pri članih uprave;

- izpodbijanje ključnih parametrov v skupnem ECL modelu, kot sta verjetnost neplačila (PD) in izguba ob neplačilu (LGD), med drugim s sklicevanjem na lastno analizo podatkov banke o preteklih neplačilih in realiziranih izgubah ob teh neplačilih;
- ocenjevanje ključnih prekrivanj ECL modela, ki ga banka uporablja, na osnovi našega znanja o panogi in razumevanja makroekonomskih razmer.

V zvezi s posamično izračunanimi popravki vrednosti:

- za vzorec izpostavljenosti, ki temelji na tveganju, ocenjevanje obstoja kakršnih koli sprožilcev za razvrstitev v 2. ali 3. skupino, s sklicevanjem na osnovno dokumentacijo (kreditne mape), poizvedbe pri kreditnih referentih in osebju za upravljanje kreditnega tveganja ter upoštevanje poslovnih dejavnosti in preteklega servisiranja dolga zadevnih strank ter trenutnih tržnih razmer.

V zvezi z vsemi popravki vrednosti:

- kritično ocenjevanje splošne utemeljenosti popravkov vrednosti, vključno deleža bruto nedonosne izpostavljenosti v skupni bruto izpostavljenosti in pokritosti z rezervacijami za nedonosne kredite;
- ovrednotenje točnosti in popolnosti razkritij v računovodskih izkazih glede pričakovanih kreditnih izgub ob upoštevanju zahtev ustreznega okvira računovodskega poročanja.

## Druge informacije

Za druge informacije je odgovorno poslovodstvo. Druge informacije obsegajo »Poslovno poročilo«, »Poročilo nadzornega sveta« in »Korporativno upravljanje« ki so sestavni del letnega poročila. Druge informacije ne vključujejo računovodskih izkazov in našega revizorjevega poročila o njih. Druge informacije smo pridobili pred datumom izdaje revizorjevega poročila, razen »Poročila nadzornega sveta«, ki bo na voljo po datumu revizorjevega poročila.

Naše mnenje o računovodskih izkazih ne vključuje drugih informacij in, razen v obsegu, ki je drugače izrecno naveden v našem poročilu, o njih ne izražamo nobene oblike zagotovila.

V povezavi z opravljeno revizijo računovodskih izkazov je naša odgovornost prebrati zgoraj navedene druge informacije in pri tem presoditi, ali so druge informacije pomembno neskladne z računovodskimi izkazi, ali našim poznavanjem, pridobljenim pri revidiranju, ali se kako drugače kažejo kot pomembno napačne. Če na podlagi opravljenega dela zaključimo, da obstaja pomembna napačna navedba drugih informacij, moramo o takih okoliščinah poročati. V zvezi s tem nimamo o čem poročati.

Poleg tega moramo v zvezi s poslovnim poročilom poročati o njegovi skladnosti z računovodskimi izkazi ter o tem, ali poslovno poročilo vključuje razkritja, kot jih zahteva Zakon o gospodarskih družbah, veljaven od 4. maja 2006 (Uradni list RS št. 42/2006 s spremembami in dopolnitvami - v nadaljevanju »zakonska določila«). Na osnovi postopkov, ki smo jih opravili pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov in na osnovi zgoraj opisanih postopkov menimo:

- da so informacije v poslovnem poročilu za poslovno leto, za katero so pripravljene računovodski izkazi, v vseh pomembnih pogledih usklajene z računovodskimi izkazi; ter
- da je bilo poslovno poročilo pripravljeno v skladu z zakonskimi določili.

### Odgovornost posloводства in pristojnih za upravljanje za računovodske izkaze

Posloводство je odgovorno, da pripravi računovodske izkaze, ki podajajo resničen in pošten prikaz v skladu z MSRP, kot jih je sprejela EU in za tako notranje kontroliranje, kot je v skladu z odločitvijo posloводства potrebno, da omogoči pripravo računovodskih izkazov, ki ne vsebujejo pomembno napačne navedbe zaradi prevare ali napake.

Posloводство je pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov Banke odgovorno za oceno njene sposobnosti, da nadaljuje kot delujoče podjetje, razkritje zadev, povezanih z delujočim podjetjem in uporabo predpostavke delujočega podjetja kot podlago za računovodenje, razen če namerava posloводство podjetje likvidirati ali zaustaviti poslovanje, ali če nima druge možnosti, kot da napravi eno ali drugo.

Pristojni za upravljanje so odgovorni za nadzorovanje postopka računovodskega poročanja Banke.

### Revizorjeva odgovornost za revizijo računovodskih izkazov

Naši cilji so pridobiti sprejemljivo zagotovilo o tem ali so računovodski izkazi kot celota brez pomembno napačne navedbe zaradi prevare ali napake, in izdati revizorjevo poročilo, ki vključuje naše mnenje. Sprejemljivo zagotovilo je visoka stopnja zagotovila, vendar ni jamstvo, da bo revizija, opravljena v skladu z MSR-ji in Uredbo EU št. 537/2014, vedno odkrila pomembno napačno navedbo, kadar ta obstaja. Napačne navedbe lahko izhajajo iz prevare ali napake ter veljajo za pomembne, če je upravičeno pričakovati, da posamič ali skupaj vplivajo na gospodarske odločitve uporabnikov, sprejete na podlagi teh računovodskih izkazov.

Med izvajanjem revidiranja v skladu z MSR-ji uporabljamo strokovno presojo in ohranjamo poklicno nezaupljivost. Prav tako:

- prepoznamo in ocenimo tveganja pomembno napačne navedbe v računovodskih izkazih, bodisi zaradi napake ali prevare, oblikujemo in izvajamo revizijske postopke kot odzive na ta tveganja ter pridobimo zadostne in ustrezne revizijske dokaze, ki zagotavljajo podlago za naše mnenje. Tveganje, da ne bi odkrili pomembno napačne navedbe, ki je posledica prevare, je višje kot tveganje, ki je posledica napake, saj prevara lahko vključuje skrivno dogovarjanje, ponarejanje, namerne opustitve, napačne predstavitve ali izogibanje notranjim kontrolam;
- pridobimo razumevanje notranjih kontrol, pomembnih za revizijo z namenom oblikovanja revizijskih postopkov, ki so okoliščinam primerni, vendar ne z namenom izraziti mnenje o učinkovitosti notranjih kontrol Banke;
- ovrednotimo ustreznost uporabljenih računovodskih usmeritev in sprejemljivost računovodskih ocen ter z njimi povezanih razkritij, ki jih je pripravilo posloводство;
- na podlagi pridobljenih revizijskih dokazov o obstoju pomembne negotovosti glede dogodkov ali okoliščin, ki zbujejo dvom v sposobnost Banke, da nadaljuje kot delujoče podjetje, sprejmemo sklep o ustreznosti poslovodske uporabe predpostavke delujočega podjetja, kot podlage računovodenja. Če sprejmemo sklep o obstoju pomembne negotovosti, smo dolžni v revizorjevem poročilu opozoriti na ustreznost razkritja v računovodskih izkazih ali, če so taka razkritja neustrezna, prilagoditi mnenje. Revizorjevi sklepi temeljijo na revizijskih dokazih, pridobljenih do datuma izdaje revizorjevega poročila. Vendar pa kasnejši dogodki ali okoliščine lahko povzročijo prenehanje Banke kot delujočega podjetja;

- ovrednotimo celotno predstavitev, strukturo in vsebino računovodskih izkazov vključno z razkritji, in ali računovodski izkazi predstavljajo zadevne posle in dogodke na način, da je dosežena poštena predstavitev.

S pristojnimi za upravljanje med drugim razpravljamo o načrtovanem obsegu in časovnem načrtu revizije in bistvenih revizijskih ugotovitvah vključno z bistvenimi pomanjkljivostmi notranjih kontrol, ki smo jih ugotovili med revizijo.

Pristojnim za upravljanje posredujemo tudi izjavo o spoštovanju etičnih zahtev v zvezi z neodvisnostjo in jim predstavimo vsa razmerja in druge zadeve, ki bi morebiti lahko vplivale na našo neodvisnost ter kjer je to primerno, o sprejetju ustreznih ukrepov za odstranitev takšnih groženj ali o uporabljenih varovalih.

Izmed zadev, ki smo jih predstavili pristojnim za upravljanje, določimo tiste zadeve, ki so bile najpomembnejše pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov tekočega obdobja in so zato ključne revizijske zadeve. Te zadeve opišemo v našem revizorjevem poročilu, razen če zakoni ali predpisi omejujejo javno razkritje zadeve ali ko v izredno redkih okoliščinah opredelimo, da naj zadeve ne bi vključili v naše poročilo zaradi negativnih posledic.

## Poročilo o drugih pravnih in regulatornih zadevah

Delničar Banke nas je na seji skupščine 15. decembra 2021 imenoval za revizorja računovodskih izkazov Banke za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2023. Obdobje neprekinjenega izvajanja revizije traja 2 leti.


Potrjujemo, da:

- je naše revizijsko mnenje skladno z dodatnim poročilom, ki je bilo predloženo revizijski komisiji Banke dne 27. februarja 2024;
- nismo izvajali nedovoljenih nerevizijskih storitev, kot so navedene v 5. členu Uredbe EU št. 537/2014. Tudi med izvedbo revizije smo ostali neodvisni od revidirane Banke.

Za obdobje, na katerega se nanaša naša obvezna revizija, poleg revizije in storitev, razkritih v poslovnem poročilu ali računovodskih izkazih, nismo opravili nobenih drugih storitev za Banko.

V imenu revizijske družbe

**KPMG SLOVENIJA,**  
podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.

  
Domagoj Vuković, FCCA  
Pooblaščen revizor  
Partner

**KPMG Slovenija, d.o.o.**

1

Ljubljana, 27. februar 2024

Nagovor

O Banki

Finančni rezultati

Družbena odgovornost

Poslovno poročilo

**Poročilo revizorja**

Računovodski izkazi

# Računovodski izkazi

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# Izkaz finančnega položaja

Vsečina	Pojasnilo	Banka	
		31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>EUR 1.000</b>			
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	1	1.189.965	745.963
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	2	56.121	75.619
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	3	736	2.373
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	4	310.943	296.708
Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	5	1.966.925	2.164.531
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji		25.030	33.389
Krediti bankam		34.773	64.989
Krediti strankam, ki niso banke		1.900.351	2.042.380
Druga finančna sredstva		6.771	23.773
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	6	74.176	103.224
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	7	(46.067)	(72.996)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb		-	-
Opredmetena sredstva	8	10.904	12.493
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva		10.904	12.493
Naložbene nepremičnine		-	-
Neopredmetena sredstva	9	10.014	13.608
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	10	396	698
Terjatve za davek		-	-
Odložene terjatve za davek		396	698
Druga sredstva	11	2.101	2.080
Nekratkoročna sredstva v posesti za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje	12	-	2.120
<b>SKUPAJ SREDSTVA</b>		<b>3.576.214</b>	<b>3.346.421</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	13	51.919	69.550
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	14	3.141.271	2.930.646
Vloge bank in centralnih bank		77.230	98.928
Vloge strank, ki niso banke		2.938.929	2.531.694
Krediti bank in centralnih bank		40.854	233.720
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji		18.116	18.066
Druge finančne obveznosti		66.142	48.238
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	15	57.563	81.691
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	16	(38.416)	(73.939)
Rezervacije	17	28.599	19.905
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	10	5.115	4.164
Obveznosti za davek		5.115	4.164
Odložene obveznosti za davek		-	-
Druge obveznosti	18	5.637	4.160
<b>SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI</b>		<b>3.251.688</b>	<b>3.036.177</b>

## Izkaz finančnega položaja

Osnovni kapital	19	20.384	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	20	107.760	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	21	(319)	(1.879)
Rezerve iz dobička	22	99.777	99.777
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	23	96.924	84.202
<b>SKUPAJ KAPITAL</b>		<b>324.526</b>	<b>310.244</b>
<b>SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL</b>		<b>3.576.214</b>	<b>3.346.421</b>

Pojasnila so sestavni del računovodskih izkazov.



Lorenzo Ramajola  
Predsednik uprave



Boštjan Rupar  
Član uprave



Tsvetelin Minchev  
Član uprave



Tanja Turk  
Članica uprave



Veronica Tomasoni  
Članica uprave

# Izkaz poslovnega izida

## Izkaz poslovnega izida

EUR 1.000	Vsebina	Pojasnilo	Banka	
			2023	2022
	Prihodki iz obresti	24	131.904	53.992
	Odhodki za obresti	25	(43.193)	(9.563)
	<b>Čiste obresti</b>		<b>88.711</b>	<b>44.429</b>
	Prihodki iz dividend	26	50	3.408
	Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)	27	31.982	31.523
	Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)	28	(9.544)	(8.997)
	<b>Čiste opravnine (provizije)</b>		<b>22.438</b>	<b>22.526</b>
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	29	(151)	3.386
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	30	1.131	7.144
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	31	515	(130)
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, določenih za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida		-	-
	Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji	32	79	(670)
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz tečajnih razlik	33	118	560
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja naložb v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb		-	-
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja nefinančnih sredstev	34	(38)	(168)
	Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube	35	842	1.516
	Administrativni stroški	36	(40.631)	(39.982)
	Vplačila v sklad za reševanje in sistem zajamčenih vlog	37	(2.227)	(2.579)
	Amortizacija	38	(6.128)	(6.209)
	Čisti dobički / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev	39	56	28
	Rezervacije	40	(9.337)	1.254
	Oslabitve	41	2.250	(7.285)
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo, in z njimi povezanimi obveznostmi	42	-	20.545
	<b>DOBIČEK / IZGUBA IZ REDNEGA POSLOVANJA</b>		<b>57.678</b>	<b>47.773</b>
	Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb iz rednega poslovanja	43	(10.934)	(6.403)
	<b>ČISTI DOBIČEK / IZGUBA POSLOVNEGA LETA</b>		<b>46.744</b>	<b>41.370</b>
	Osnovni in popravljeni čisti dobiček / izguba na delnico (EUR)	23	9,56	8,46

Pojasnila so sestavni del računovodskih izkazov.

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## Izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa

EUR 1.000	Vsebina	Pojasnilo	Banka	
			2023	2022
	<b>Čisti dobiček / izguba poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi</b>		<b>46.744</b>	<b>41.370</b>
	<b>Drugi vseobsegajoči donos po obdavčitvi</b>		<b>1.560</b>	<b>(8.030)</b>
	<b>Postavke, ki pozneje ne bodo preračunane v poslovni izid</b>		<b>795</b>	<b>(532)</b>
	Aktuarski dobički / izgube v zvezi s pokojninskimi načrti z določenimi zaslužki	21.3	47	291
	Dobički/izgube v zvezi s spremembami poštene vrednosti naložb v lastniške instrumente, merjenih po poštenu vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa		945	(982)
	Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb v zvezi s postavkami, ki ne bodo preračunane v poslovni izid		(197)	159
	<b>Postavke, ki se lahko pozneje preračunajo v poslovni izid</b>		<b>766</b>	<b>(7.498)</b>
	Dobički / izgube v zvezi z varovanjem denarnih tokov (uspešni del varovanja)	21.1	(273)	(542)
	Dobički / izgube iz prevrednotenja, izkazani v kapitalu		(46)	(121)
	Prenos dobičkov / izgub v poslovni izid		(227)	(421)
	Dobički / izgube v zvezi z naložbami v dolžniške finančne instrumente, merjenimi po poštenu vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	21	1.164	(8.714)
	Dobički / izgube iz prevrednotenja, izkazani v kapitalu		767	(8.713)
	Prenos dobičkov / izgub v poslovni izid		489	(1)
	Druge preračunavitve		(92)	-
	Drugi čisti dobički/izgube drugega vseobsegajočega donosa			
	Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb v zvezi s postavkami, ki se lahko pozneje preračunajo v poslovni izid	21	(125)	1.759
	<b>VSEOBSEGAJOČI DONOS POSLOVNEGA LETA PO OBDAVČITVI</b>		<b>48.304</b>	<b>33.341</b>

Pojasnila so sestavni del računovodskih izkazov.

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# Izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala

2023

Vsebina	Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos							Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	Skupaj kapital
	Osnovni kapital	Kapitalske rezerve	Varovanje denarnih tokov	Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	Aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe	Rezerve iz dobička			
<b>ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU (pred prilagoditvijo)</b>	20.384	107.760	27	(2.748)	842	99.777	84.202	310.244	
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik								-	
<b>ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU</b>	20.384	107.760	27	(2.748)	842	99.777	84.202	310.244	
Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi			(214)	1.746	28		46.744	48.304	
Izplačilo (obračun) dividend							(34.022)	(34.022)	
Drugi prenosi med sestavinami lastniškega kapitala*								-	
<b>KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU</b>	20.384	107.760	(187)	(1.002)	870	99.777	96.924	324.526	
<b>BILANČNI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA</b>							96.924	96.924	

2022

Vsebina	Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos							Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	Skupaj kapital
	Osnovni kapital	Kapitalske rezerve	Varovanje denarnih tokov	Finančna sredstva razpoložljiva za prodajo	Aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe	Rezerve iz dobička			
<b>ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU (pred prilagoditvijo)</b>	20.384	107.760	465	5.105	580	99.777	42.832	276.903	
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik					-			-	
<b>ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU</b>	20.384	107.760	465	5.105	580	99.777	42.832	276.904	
Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi			(438)	(7.854)	262	-	41.370	33.341	
Izplačilo (obračun) dividend								-	
Drugi prenosi med sestavinami lastniškega kapitala*								-	
<b>KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU</b>	20.384	107.760	27	(2.748)	842	99.777	84.202	310.245	
<b>BILANČNI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA</b>							84.202	84.202	

\*Kapital je v celoti kapital lastnikov obvladujoče Banke. Pojasnila so sestavni del računovodskih izkazov.



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## Izkaz denarnih tokov

EUR 1.000		Banka	
Vsebina	Pojasnilo	2023	2022
<b>A. DENARNI TOKOVI PRI POSLOVANJU</b>			
<b>a) Čisti poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo</b>		<b>57.678</b>	<b>47.773</b>
Amortizacija		6.128	6.209
Oslabitve / (odprava oslabitev) naložb v dolžniške finančne instrumente, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa		-	1
Oslabitve / (odprava oslabitev) kreditov in drugih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti		(4.875)	7.272
Oslabitve opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev, naložbenih nepremičnin, neopredmetenih sredstev in drugih sredstev		2.625	163
Čisti (dobički)/izgube iz tečajnih razlik		(118)	(560)
Čisti (dobički) / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja dolžniških finančnih instrumentov		(56)	(28)
Čisti (dobički)/izgube pri prodaji opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev		1	168
Drugi (dobički)/izgube iz naložbenja		(50)	(3.408)
Drugi (dobički)/izgube iz financiranja		79)	670
Nerealizirani (dobički)/izgube iz finančnih sredstev, ki so merjena po pošteni vrednosti in so sestavni del denarnih ustreznikov		-	130
Čisti nerealizirani (dobički)/izgube iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje in z njimi povezanimi obveznostmi		-	(20.381)
Druge prilagoditve čistega poslovnega izida pred obdavčitvijo		(106)	(6.118)
Denarni tokovi pri poslovanju pred spremembami poslovnih sredstev in obveznosti		61.148	31.891
<b>b) (Povečanja) / zmanjšanja poslovnih sredstev (brez denarnih ekvivalentov)</b>		<b>200.365</b>	<b>(272.246)</b>
Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje		19.498	(51.939)
Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje		1.637	(50)
Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa		(14.235)	(11.223)
Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje kreditov in drugih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti		189.247	(195.065)
Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje izvedenih finančnih sredstev, namenjenih varovanju		2.119	(12.281)
Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo		2.120	(2.119)
Čisto (povečanje)/zmanjšanje drugih sredstev		(21)	431
<b>c) Povečanja / (zmanjšanja) poslovnih obveznosti:</b>		<b>407.376</b>	<b>437.470</b>
Čisto povečanje / (zmanjšanje) finančnih obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje		(17.631)	49.015
Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) vlog in najetih kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti		385.537	391.205
Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) izvedenih finančnih obveznosti, namenjenih varovanju		1.395	(16.401)
Čisto povečanje/(zmanjšanje) drugih obveznosti		28.075	13.651
<b>č) Denarni tokovi pri poslovanju (a+b+c)</b>		<b>668.889</b>	<b>197.116</b>
<b>d) (Plačani) / vrnjeni davek na dohodek pravnih oseb</b>		<b>(6.022)</b>	<b>2.503</b>
<b>e) Neto denarni tokovi pri poslovanju (č+d)</b>		<b>662.867</b>	<b>199.619</b>

<b>B.</b>	<b>DENARNI TOKOVI PRI NALOŽBENJU</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Prejemki pri naložbenju</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>3.410</b>
	Prejemki pri prodaji opredmetenih sredstev		2	2
	Drugi prejemki iz naložbenja		50	3.408
<b>b)</b>	<b>Izdatki pri naložbenju</b>		<b>(2.747)</b>	<b>(4.783)</b>
	(Izdatki pri nakupu opredmetenih sredstev)		(716)	(1.469)
	(Izdatki pri nakupu neopredmetenih sredstev)		(2.031)	(3.314)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Neto denarni tokovi pri naložbenju (a-b)</b>		<b>(2.695)</b>	<b>(1.373)</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>DENARNI TOKOVI PRI FINANCIRANJU</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Prejemki pri financiranju</b>		<b>11.480</b>	<b>2.081</b>
	Drugi prejemki, povezani s financiranjem		11.480	2.081
<b>b)</b>	<b>Izdatki pri financiranju</b>		<b>(226.838)</b>	<b>(205.681)</b>
	(Plačane dividende)		(34.022)	-
	(Druga izplačila, povezana s financiranjem)		(192.816)	(205.681)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Neto denarni tokovi pri financiranju (a-b)</b>		<b>(215.357)</b>	<b>(203.600)</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Učinki spremembe deviznih tečajev na denarna sredstva in njihove ustreznike</b>		<b>(811)</b>	<b>(368)</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Čisto povečanje denarnih sredstev in denarnih ustreznikov (Ae+Bc+Cc)</b>		<b>444.813</b>	<b>(5.354)</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Denarna sredstva in njihovi ustrezniki na začetku obdobja</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>745.963</b>	<b>751.685</b>
<b>G.</b>	<b>Denarna sredstva in njihovi ustrezniki na koncu obdobja (D+E+F)</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>1.189.965</b>	<b>745.963</b>

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# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

## A. Pomembne računovodske usmeritve

### A.1 Splošne informacije

#### A.1.1. Osnovni podatki banke

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je poslovna banka s sedežem v Sloveniji, ki nudi široko paleto finančnih storitev pravnim in fizičnim osebam. Banka je bila registrirana kot delniška družba 24. januarja 1991. Njen sedež je na Ameriški ulici 2, Ljubljana, Slovenija. Dne 31. decembra 2023 je imela Banka skupno 16 poslovnih enot po vsej Sloveniji. Banka je hčerinska banka UniCredit S.p.A. s sedežem v Milanu, Piazza Gae Aulenti 3 - Tower A, Italija, ki je tudi matična banka. Izkazi UniCredit Banka Slovenija so del konsolidiranih izkazov matične skupine UniCredit S.p.a., ki so dosegljivi na <https://www.unicredit.eu/>.

#### A.1.2. Izjava o skladnosti z MSRP

Računovodski izkazi so bili pripravljene v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja (MSRP), ki jih je objavil Odbor za mednarodne računovodske standarde (International Accounting Standards Board, IASB), vključno s pojasnili, ki sta jih izdala Strokovni odbor za pojasnjevanje Standards Interpretations Committee, SIC) in Odbor za pojasnjevanje mednarodnih standardov računovodskega poročanja (International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, IFRIC), in jih je sprejela Evropska komisija do 31. decembra 2023.

### A.2. Splošne usmeritve za pripravo računovodskih izkazov

Računovodski izkazi vključujejo izkaz finančnega položaja, izkaz poslovnega izida, izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala, izkaz denarnega toka (pripravljen z uporabo "posredne metode") in pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom. Računovodski izkazi in pojasnila so na dan 31. 12. 2023 pripravljene posamično s primerjalnimi podatki za preteklo poslovno leto.

Številke v računovodskih izkazih in opombe k računovodskim izkazom so podane v tisočih evrih, razen če ni drugače določeno. Prikazane številke so zaokrožene na najbližjo celoto, zaradi česar lahko pride do nepomembnih razlik ob zaokroževanju.

Računovodski izkazi so pripravljene na podlagi poštenih vrednosti za finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, kot tudi finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa. Druga finančna sredstva in obveznosti ter nefinančna sredstva in obveznosti so izkazani po amortizirani ali nabavni vrednosti.

#### A.2.1. Tveganja in negotovost v zvezi z uporabo ocen

V skladu z MSRP mora poslovodstvo dati sodbe, ocene in predpostavke, ki vplivajo na uporabo računovodskih načel ter zneske sredstev/obveznosti ter prihodkov in odhodkov, poročanih v računovodskih izkazih, ter razkritje pogojnih sredstev in obveznosti.

Ocene in s tem povezane predpostavke temeljijo na predhodnih izkušnjah in razpoložljivem informacijskem okviru glede na sedanje in pričakovane okoliščine ter so bile uporabljene za oceno knjigovodske vrednosti sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso takoj na voljo iz drugih virov.

Ocene in predpostavke se redno pregledajo. Kakršnekoli spremembe, ki izhajajo iz pregledov, se priznajo v obdobju, v katerem je izpeljan pregled, pod pogojem, da se sprememba nanaša samo na to obdobje. Če se pregled nanaša tako na trenutno kot na prihodnje obdobje, se ustrezno pripozna tako v trenutnih kot v prihodnjih obdobjih.

Za pripoznavanje in merjenje nekaterih glavnih postavk v računovodskih izkazih na dan 31. decembra 2023 so bile uporabljene ocenjene vrednosti, kot je določeno v zgoraj navedenih računovodskih usmeritvah, izkazih in predpisih.

Na tržne razmere še naprej vpliva visoka stopnja negotovosti tako glede kratkoročnih kot srednjeročnih napovedi. Ekonomske posledice, ki izhajajo iz zaostrenih geopolitičnih razmer, še naprej povečujejo negotovost glede obetov za gospodarstvo euroobmočja ter povečujejo pritisk na rast inflacije. Na podlagi makroekonomskih projekcij ECB so obeti za euroobmočje pokazali, da se je gospodarska aktivnost ob koncu leta nekoliko upočasnila, pri čemer pa je ostala razmeroma odporna na močne negativne ponudbene šoke, ki so prizadeli gospodarstvo. V naslednjih četrletjih je pričakovati gospodarsko rast pod vplivom zmernejših cen energentov, krepitve tujega povpraševanja in odprave ozkih grl v preskrbi, kar bo gospodarskim subjektom omogočilo, da se spopadejo z znatnimi zaostanki, ter ob zmanjšanju negotovosti, tudi s posledicami nedavnih pretresov v bančnem sektorju. ECB nadalje poudarja, da je negotovost pri napovedih glede zaposlenih še vedno zelo visoka, tudi v povezavi z gibanjem cen energentov. V kontekstu omenjene negotovosti sta tako UniCredit S.p.A kot tudi Banka oblikovali različne makroekonomske scenarije, ki jih bosta uporabili pri postopkih ocenjevanja računovodskih izkazov za leto 2023.

Poleg osnovnega scenarija, v katerem se odražajo pričakovanja glede makroekonomskih trendov, ki veljajo za najverjetnejša, je bil oblikovan tudi scenarij nazadovanja, pri katerem gre za projekcijo zniževanja makroekonomskih parametrov in posledično pričakovane donosnosti poslovanja. Zaradi vztrajajoče stopnje negotovosti v pristop ni bil vključen pozitiven scenarij (zato je bil pozitiven scenarij ponderiran z nič odstotki). Tako posodobljeni scenariji so bili uporabljeni za oceno kreditne izpostavljenosti in odloženih terjatev za davek.

Najpomembnejše računovodske ocene so pojasnjene v tem poglavju, v točkah od A.2.2. do A.2.7., medtem ko so vse druge pojasnjene med podrobnimi opombami k računovodskim izkazom.

#### Vplivi na izjavo o delujočem podjetju

Vodstvo je upoštevalo geopolitične napetosti med Rusko federacijo in Ukrainjo, ki so se nadaljevale tudi v letu 2023. Ti dogodki so vplivali na precejšnjo stopnjo negotovosti v makroekonomskih obetih, kar zadeva BDP, stopnje inflacije in obrestne mere. Vodstvo je preučilo omenjene okoliščine in z zadostno gotovostjo zaključilo, da bo Banka v bližnji prihodnosti lahko poslovala z dobičkom.



Posledično so bili ti računovodski izkazi v skladu z določili MRS 1 pripravljeni na podlagi predpostavke o delujočem podjetju.

### A.2.3. Prevedba tuje valute

Funkcijska in predstavitevna valuta: Postavke v računovodskih izkazih so za leti 2023 in 2022 evidentirane v evrih, ki so funkcijska in predstavitevna valuta Banke. Če ni navedeno drugače, so zneski zaokroženi na najbližjo tisočico.

Transakcije in stanja: Transakcije v tuji valuti so pretvorjene v funkcijsko valuto z uporabo menjalnega tečaja Evropske centralne banke na dan posla. Vsak dobiček ali izguba, ki izhaja iz poravnave transakcij v tujih valutah ter iz pretvorbe denarnih postavk v tujih valutah v funkcijsko valuto, je poročan v izkazu poslovnega izida.

Valutni terminski posli se preračunajo v evre po sklenjenem terminskem tečaju.

Promptni menjalni tečaji, ki so bili uporabljeni pri pripravi izkaza finančnega položaja Banke na dan poročanja, so bili naslednji:

Valuta	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
CHF	0,926	0,985
USD	1,105	1,067

### A.2.4. Pobotanje finančnega sredstva in finančne obveznosti

Finančna sredstva in finančne obveznosti so pobotane in je njihova čista vrednost izkazana v izkazu finančnega položaja le, kadar obstaja pravno uresničljiva pravica pobotati pripoznane zneske ter se namerava poravnati čisti znesek ali unovčiti sredstvo in hkrati poravnati obveznost.

### A.2.5. Opredelitev poštene vrednosti

Banka dnevno vrednoti izvedene finančne instrumente, finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, kot tudi finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, na pošteno vrednost instrumenta. Opredelitev poštene vrednosti teh finančnih instrumentov zahteva uporabo metod vrednotenja, če tržna cena ni na razpolago. Za finančne instrumente, s katerimi se ne trguje pogosto in katerih cenovna transparentnost je nizka, je poštena vrednost manj objektivna in zahteva različno določene predpostavke, odvisne od več dejavnikov.

Glede na opredelitev poštene vrednosti, Banka v skladu z MSRP 13 razvršča finančna sredstva na tri ravni, ki so:

- Raven 1: Kot poštena vrednost se uporabi kotirana cena na delujočem trgu za identičen instrument.
- Raven 2: Poštena vrednost se določi na osnovi modelov vrednotenja, ki temeljijo predvsem na kotiranih cenah na delujočih trgih. Raven 2 vključuje tudi finančna sredstva, katerih poštena vrednost je določena na osnovi kotirane cene za identičen instrument, vendar zanje ne obstaja delujoč trg.

- Raven 3: Poštena vrednost se določi na osnovi modelov vrednotenja, ki ne temeljijo na zaznavnih tržnih podatkih. Vložek se šteje kot zaznavni vložek, če je tržna cena neposredno na razpolago ali jo je možno izpeljati iz tržne cene. Primeri vložkov za Raven 3 so denimo pretekle volatilitosti ali obrestne mere za valute ter zapadlosti, za katere niso na razpolago finančni instrumenti s tržno ceno. Če vrednost finančnega instrumenta temelji na dejavnih, za katere tržna cena ni na razpolago, lahko ob koncu obdobja poročanja vrednost teh dejavnikov izberemo iz nabora razumnih možnih alternativ. Za namen priprave finančnih izkazov so razumne vrednosti, ki so izbrane za takšne vložke, za katere ni na voljo tržne cene, usklajene s prevladujočimi razmerami na trgu ter s pristopom Banke, kar zadeva kontrolo vrednotenja.

Prilagoditve poštene vrednosti (PPV; angl. Fair Value Adjustments - FVA) predstavljajo razliko med ceno finančnega instrumenta, ki je pridobljena z uporabo modela vrednotenja, in njegovo pošteno vrednostjo, kot jo opredeljuje MSRP 13, ki odraža ceno, po kateri bi bila lahko naložba zaprta na trgu. Metodologija PPV Banke upošteva naslednje vhodne elemente:

- pozitivne in negativne profile izpostavljenosti, ki izhajajo iz internega modela tveganja nasprotne stranke,
- terminska struktura verjetnosti neplačila (PD), ki temelji na trenutnih tržnih stopnjah neplačil pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS),
- krivulja razpona stroškov financiranja, ki predstavlja povprečen razpon stroškov financiranja primerljivih finančnih skupin. Banka izračunava naslednje prilagoditve poštene vrednosti: prilagoditve kreditnega/debitnega vrednotenja (CVA/DVA), stroške izravnave.

Metodologija CVA/DVA Banke upošteva naslednje vhodne elemente:

- izpostavljenost ob dogodku neplačila (EAD), ki je ocenjena z uporabo simulacijskih tehnik, ki vključujejo specifično tveganje napačne smeri, ki je posledica korelacije med kreditnim tveganjem nasprotne stranke in ostalimi dejavniki tveganja pri izvedenih finančnih instrumentih,
- verjetnost neplačila (PD), ki temelji na trenutnih tržnih stopnjah neplačil pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS),
- izguba ob neplačilu (LGD), ki temelji na ocenjenih stopnjah poplačil in tržnih stopnjah neplačil, pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS).

Stroški izravnave odražajo strošek, ki je nastal ob zapiranju aktivne pozicije v finančnem instrumentu na trgu.

Izračunajo se kot razlika med ceno, po kateri je finančni instrument vrednoten in tržno ceno, ki jo običajno predstavlja cenovni razpon med ponudbo in povpraševanjem.

### A.2.6. Oslabitve

Finančno sredstvo je kreditno oslabiljeno, če se je zgodil eden ali več dogodkov s škodljivim vplivom na ocenjene prihodnje denarne tokove finančnega sredstva.

Finančna sredstva kot so posojila in dolžniški vrednostni papirji, ki so razvrščeni kot finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti, finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti skozi vseobsegajoči donos in pomembne

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zunajbilančne izpostavljenosti, se slabijo v skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9.

Kategorija	Opis	Osnova za priznavanje pričakovanih kreditnih izgub
Performing; faza 1	Vključuje novo izdane ali pridobljene kreditne izpostavljenosti in izpostavljenosti, pri katerih se kreditno tveganje od začetnega priznanja ni bistveno poslabšalo	12-mesečni ECL
Dvomljive (Doubtful); faza 2	Vključuje kreditne izpostavljenosti, pri katerih se je, čeprav še niso slabe, kreditno tveganje od začetnega priznanja bistveno poslabšalo	Vseživljenjski ECL – ni kreditno oslabljena
Slabe kreditne izpostavljenosti; faza 3	Vključuje oslabljene kreditne izpostavljenosti.	Vseživljenjski ECL - oslabljena po začetni priznavi
Odpis	Ni več realnih pričakovanj, da bo finančno sredstvo odplačano	Znesek je odpisan

Razvrstitev kreditnih izpostavljenosti v eno od zgoraj navedenih skupin se opravi ob začetnem priznanju, ko so izpostavljenosti razvrščene v skupino 1, in se periodično pregleduje na podlagi pravil o „razvrščanju v skupine“, kot je določeno v delu oddelka za kreditno tveganje.

Za izračun pričakovanih izgub in z njimi povezanih rezervacij za izgube Banka uporablja parametre: verjetnost neplačila (PD), izgube ob neplačilu (LGD) in izpostavljenosti ob dogodku neplačila (»EAD«), ki se uporabljajo za regulativne namene in da se zagotovi, da meritve oslabitev predstavljajo vrednosti, ki predstavljajo „trenutne pogoje“ (PIT) in „prihodnje ekonomske okoliščine“, ki vključujejo več scenarijev. V zvezi s tem glej del oddelka kreditno tveganje za nadaljnje informacije o metodologijah za izračun pričakovanih izgub.

Definicija nedonosnih izpostavljenosti Banke je skladna z definicijo EBA in se nanaša na izpostavljenosti, ki izpolnjujejo enega ali oba od naslednjih kriterijev:

- pomembne izpostavljenosti, pri katerih prihaja do zamude pri odplačevanju več kot 90 dni;
- za dolžnika se ocenjuje, da je malo verjetno, da bo v celoti poplačal svoje kreditne obveznosti brez unovčenja zavarovanja s premoženjem, ne glede na obstoj katerega koli zapadlega zneska ali število dni zamude pri odplačevanju.

Popravek vrednosti zaradi oslabitve posojil in terjatev temelji na sedanji vrednosti pričakovanih denarnih tokov glavnice in obresti. Pri določanju sedanje vrednosti prihodnjih denarnih tokov je osnovna zahteva identifikacija ocenjenih izterjav, čas plačil in uporabljena diskontna stopnja.

V primeru finančnih sredstev po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa so izgube zaradi oslabitev prikazane v izkazu poslovnega izida, v postavki Čiste izgube / izterjave kreditne oslabitve v zvezi s finančnimi sredstvi merjeni po pošteni vrednosti

prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa s protivknjižbo v izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in tudi pod postavko Rezervne vrednosti v lastniškem kapitalu.

## Sprememba in odprava priznanja finančnega sredstva

### Odprava priznanja finančnih sredstev zaradi bistvene spremembe pogojev

Banka odpravi priznanje finančnega sredstva, kot je na primer posojilo stranki, če so se pogoji spremenili do te mere, da gre v osnovi za novo posojilo, pri čemer se razlika priznana kot dobiček ali izguba ob odpravi priznanja, v kolikor še ni bila priznana izguba zaradi oslabitve. Novo priznana posojila se za namene merjenja ECL razvrstijo v fazo 1, razen če se novo posojilo identificira kot POCL.

Pri presoji, ali je treba odpraviti priznanje posojila stranki, Banka med drugim upošteva naslednje:

1. spremembo valute posojila,
2. uvedbo elementa lastniškega kapitala,
3. spremembo nasprotne stranke,
4. uvedbo kriterija neskladnosti s SPPI.

### Spremembe finančnih sredstev, ki ne povzročijo bistvenih sprememb denarnih tokov

Če sprememba ne povzroči bistveno drugačnih denarnih tokov, se zaradi spremembe ne odpravi priznanje. Na podlagi spremembe denarnih tokov, diskontiranih z uporabo izvirne efektivne obrestne mere, Banka evidentira dobičke ali izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev, v kolikor še ni bila evidentirana izguba zaradi oslabitve.

### Odprava priznanja finančnih sredstev iz razlogov, ki niso bistvene spremembe pogojev

Priznanje finančnega sredstva (ali njegovega dela ali dela skupine drugih podobnih finančnih sredstev) se odpravi, ko pravice do prejemanja denarnih tokov iz finančnega sredstva potečejo ali ko so prenesene in (i) Banka bodisi prenese skoraj vsa tveganja in ugodnosti iz naslova lastništva bodisi (ii) Banka ne prenese niti ne obdrži skoraj vseh tveganj in ugodnosti iz naslova lastništva ter ne obdrži nadzora.

### Odprava priznanja finančnih obveznosti

Banka odpravi priznanje finančne obveznosti, če so obveze, določene v pogodbi, izpolnjene, razveljavljene ali zastarane. Če se pogoji finančne obveznosti bistveno spremenijo, Banka preneha priznavati to obveznost in istočasno priznava novo finančno obveznost z novimi pogoji.

Realizirani dobički in izgube iz odtujitve finančnih instrumentov se izračunajo po metodi tehtanih povprečnih cen.

## A.2.7. Politika odpisov

Banka odpiše finančna sredstva, ko nima več realnih pričakovanj, da bo finančno sredstvo (delno ali v celoti) poplačano. Ob odpisu se odpravi priznanje finančnega sredstva. Poplačila odpisanih finančnih sredstev predstavljajo prihodek iz odpisa.

Banka odpiše neporavnani dolg, bodisi v celoti bodisi le delno, do tistih dolžnikov, ki so v katerem koli od različnih pravnih postopkov, npr. v izvršilnem ali stečajnem postopku, in ko so izčrpani vsi razumni korektivni ukrepi, ki jih je imela Banka na voljo za izterjavo neporavnane dolga v okviru izvršilnega ali stečajnega postopka. Z odpisom neporavnane dolga takim dolžnikom pa Banka še naprej ohrani vse svoje zakonske pravice do izterjave neporavnane dolga v izvršilnem ali stečajnem postopku, in sicer do pravnomočnega zaključka enega od teh postopkov, nakar je primorana ne le odpisati neporavnani dolg (če tega ni storila že prej v postopku), temveč ga tudi odpustiti.

### A.3. Spremembe računovodskih usmeritev

Računovodske usmeritve, uporabljene v teh računovodskih izkazih, so enake kot tiste, ki so bile za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2022, z izjemo spodaj navedenih sprememb.

### A.4. Novi standardi in dopolnitve, ki so bili sprejeti

Razen spodnjih sprememb je Banka dosledno uporabljala računovodske usmeritve, kot so navedene v spodnjih pojasnilih, za vsa obdobja, predstavljena v teh računovodskih izkazih.

#### I Veljavni standardi, spremembe standardov ter njihovo izvajanje – sprejeti v letu 2023

Leta 2023 so stopili v veljavo naslednji standardi, spremembe ali pojasnila:

- MSRP 17 Zavarovalne pogodbe (izdano 18. maja 2017); vključno spremembe MSRP 17 (izdano 25. junija 2020);
- Spremembe MRS 8 Računovodske usmeritve, Spremembe računovodskih ocen in napake: Opredelitev računovodskih ocen (izdano 12. februarja 2021);
- Spremembe MRS 1 Predstavljanje računovodskih izkazov in Izjava o praksi MSRP 2: Razkritje računovodskih usmeritev (izdano 12. februarja 2021);
- Spremembe MRS 12 Davek iz dobička: Odloženi davek v zvezi s terjatvami in obveznostmi, ki izhajajo iz enega posla (izdano 7. maja 2021);
- Spremembe MRS 12 Davek iz dobička: Mednarodna davčna reforma – Vzorčna pravila drugega stebra (izdano 23. maja 2023)
- Spremembe MSRP 17 Zavarovalne pogodbe: Prva uporaba MSRP 17 in MSRP 9 – Primerjalne informacije (izdano 9. decembra 2021).

Sprejetje teh standardov ni povzročilo bistvenih učinkov na zneske, pripoznane v bilanci stanja ali izkazu poslovnega izida.

#### II Standardi, dopolnitve standardov in pojasnila, ki so izdana

Spodaj so razkriti standardi, dopolnitve standardov in pojasnila, ki so bili izdani, vendar še niso veljavni do datuma izdaje računovodskih izkazov. Banka namerava sprejeti te standarde, če bodo ustrezni, ko bodo začeli veljati.

Do 31. decembra 2023 je Evropska komisija potrdila naslednje spremembe računovodskih načel, ki se uporabljajo za poročanje; le-te

niso veljale za pripravo računovodskih izkazov za leto 2023:

- Spremembe MSR 1 Dolgoročne obveznosti zavezami;
- Spremembe MSR 1 Razvrstitev obveznosti med kratkoročne ali dolgoročne;
- Spremembe MRSP 16 Najemna odgovornost pri prodaji in povratnem najemu;
- Spremembe MRS 7 in MSRP 7 Ureditev financiranja dobaviteljev;
- Spremembe MRS 21 Pomanjkanje zamenljivosti;

#### III Dodatni dokumenti, ki se uporabljajo za razlago in podporo uporabe MRS/MSRP

Naslednji dokumenti so bili uporabljeni za razlago in podporo uporabe MRS/MSRP, čeprav jih Evropska komisija ni potrdila vseh:

- Konceptualni okvir računovodskega poročanja;
- Dokumenti ESMA (Evropski organ za vrednostne papirje in trge), Evropskega bančnega organa, Evropske centralne banke in Consob o uporabi posebnih določb MRS/MSRP

### IBOR

Zaradi pomislekov glede celovitosti in zanesljivosti glavnih referenčnih mer finančnega trga, je Odbor za finančno stabilnost (FSB) leta 2013 začel izvajati celovito reformo referenčnih obrestnih mer s končnim ciljem zagotoviti uspešen prehod na zanesljive referenčne vrednosti, vključno s prehodom z LIBOR.

Poudariti velja, da je ECB skupaj z belgijskim organom za finančne storitve in trge (FSMA), Evropskim organom za vrednostne papirje in trge (ESMA) in Evropsko komisijo leta 2018 prvotno ustanovila evropsko delovno skupino za netvegane evrske obrestne mere (delovna skupina), katere namen je določiti in priporočiti netvegane obrestne mere, ki bi lahko služile kot alternativa prevladujočim evrskim referenčnim obrestnim meram, medtem ko so druge mednarodne delovne skupine in telesa (npr. Mednarodno združenje za zamenjave in izvedene finančne instrumente - ISDA; Uprava za referenčne vrednosti ICE (IBA); Londonska klirinška hiša - LCH) izdale priporočila, ki se osredotočajo na prenehanje uporabe referenčne obrestne mere LIBOR za relevantne finančne instrumente, ki jih je treba upoštevati pri načrtovanju tržne prakse za izvedbo prehoda.

Hkrati je skupina UniCredit zagnala projekt na ravni Skupine za oceno relevantnih tveganj in sprejetje ustreznih ukrepov za obvladovanje ukinitve IBOR (Medbančne ponujene obrestne mere) z večletnim časovnim načrtom, ki temelji na izpostavljenosti Skupine in časovnici prehoda.

Uredba o referenčnih vrednostih EU je bila spremenjena, da bi Evropska komisija lahko določila zakonske nadomestne stopnje, medtem ko drugi vključeni mednarodni tržni organi (npr. Financial Conduct Authority in Bank of England v Veliki Britaniji, New York State Department of Financial Services v ZDA), opredeljujejo morebitne spremembe veljavne zakonodaje, da omogočijo nemoten prehod.

Evropska komisija je sprejela izvedbeni akt Uredbe o referenčnih vrednostih (BMR) oktobra 2021. Izvedbeni akt zagotavlja pravno podlago za zakonsko nadomestno stopnjo EU za starejše pogodbe, indeksirane z obrestnima merama CHF LIBOR in EONIA, ki še niso bile popravljene ali ne vsebujejo ustreznih nadomestnih stopenj.

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Takšna zakonsko predpisana nadomestna stopnja v Evropi je zagotovila nadaljnjo stabilnost na trgu in zmanjšala tveganje nezakonitega ravnanja v povezavi s sredstvi, obveznostmi in izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti, ki so že bili ali še bodo preoblikovani.

Konec junija 2023 je bil zadnji pomemben mejnik pri prehodu z uporabe LIBOR, ki ga je vodil upravljalec referenčnih vrednosti ICE Benchmarking Administration v skladu s priporočili/pogoji Organa za ravnanje s financami, po tem, ko je prenehal delovati še zadnji odbor za USD LIBOR. Po juniju 2023 se v "sintetični" obliki ohranijo le tri nastavitve LIBOR v USD (1-, 3- in 6-mesečna) in ena nastavev LIBOR v GBP (3-mesečna). Nastavitve LIBOR v USD naj bi prenehale veljati konec septembra 2024, nastavitve LIBOR v GBP pa konec marca 2024.

Evropska delovna skupina za netvegane evrske obrestne mere se je novembra 2023 dogovorila, da bo skupina v sedanjih obliki prenehala delovati, saj je bil prvotni mandat uspešno zaključen po prehodu z EONIA na €STR konec leta 2021, priporočilo, izdanem maja 2021, o rezervnih obrestnih merah EURIBOR in razpoložljivosti terminske obrestne mere €STR poleg že obstoječe povratne €STR. Poleg tega so bile reforme drugih referenčnih vrednosti obrestnih mer in s tem povezani prehodni ukrepi že zaključeni ali pa so tik pred načrtovanim zaključkom.

Posledično je tudi skupina UniCredit uspešno zaključila prehod z obrestnih mer IBOR na referenčne netvegane obrestne mere in našla ustrezne alternativne rešitve za omejeno število pogodb, ki še naprej uporabljajo sintetične obrestne mere LIBOR.

OMRS je izdal "Reformo referenčne vrednosti obrestnih mer – 2. faza; Spremembe MSRP 9, MRS 39 in MSRP 7, ki vključuje napotke za upravljanje sprememb finančnih instrumentov, ki jih reforma neposredno zahteva, in določa (i) odstopanja od standardnih pravil, ki obravnavajo obračunavanje sprememb pogodbenih denarnih tokov sredstev in obveznosti in (ii) oprostitev prenehanja razmerij varovanja pred tveganjem.

Pod pogojem, da so pogodbeni pogoji (i) spremenjeni neposredno zaradi reforme referenčne vrednosti obrestnih mer in (ii) je nova osnova (za določitev pogodbenih denarnih tokov) ekonomsko enakovredna prejšnji osnovi<sup>1</sup>, bodo obravnavani kot spremembe spremenljive obrestne mere, ki izhajajo iz gibanja tržne obrestne mere (kar pomeni, da se bo učinkovita obrestna mera (EOM) sproti posodobila brez prilagoditve knjigovodske vrednosti)<sup>2</sup>.

Spremembe prav tako zahtevajo, da se ocena, ali bi sprememba finančnega instrumenta lahko povzročila odpravo pripoznanja (tj. kadar

sprememba povzroči "bistveno spremembo" pričakovanih denarnih tokov), uporablja samo za spremembe, ki presejajo tiste, ki izhajajo iz tržnih reform referenčne obrestne mere<sup>3</sup>.

Posledično se spremembe, ki naj bi bile praktično uporabne za obvladovanje prehoda, ne bodo štejele za dovolj pomembne, da bi bilo treba odpraviti pripoznanje instrumenta, in posledično zahteve za klasifikacijo po MSRP9 (ki se izvajajo ob začetnem pripoznanju finančnega sredstva, vključno s testom SPPI) ni potrebno zvesti.

Glavna razbremenitev, ki jo Spremembe uvajajo v zvezi z razmerji varovanja pred tveganjem, je, da spremembe v dokumentaciji ne povzročijo opustitve obračunavanja varovanja pred tveganjem in niti določitve novega razmerja varovanja pred tveganjem, dokler se to nanaša le na:

- določitev alternativne referenčne obrestne mere kot varovanega tveganja, ali
- spremembo opisa (i) varovane postavke/dela denarnih tokov ali poštene vrednosti, ki je varovana pred tveganjem, (ii) instrumentov za varovanje pred tveganjem ali (iii) tega, kako bo podjetje ocenilo učinkovitost varovanja pred tveganjem<sup>4</sup> kot posledice sprememb varovanih in instrumentov za varovanje pred tveganjem, ki jih je povzročila reforma (vključno z dodatkom fiksnega razmika za kompenzacijo razlike v osnovi).

## B. Glavne postavke računovodskih izkazov – Izkaz finančnega položaja

### B.1. Sredstva

#### Finančna sredstva

Ko Banka prvič pripozna finančno sredstvo, opredeli poslovni model za upravljanje portfelja finančnih sredstev:

- Poslovni model za posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov;
- Poslovni model, katerega cilj je dosežen tako s prejemanjem pogodbenih denarnih tokov kot s prodajo finančnih sredstev;
- Drugo

Za opredelitev pogodbenih značilnosti denarnega toka sredstva Banka opravi test SPPI - izplačilo zajema le plačila glavnice in obresti). SPPI test se opravi ob sklenitvi kredita, ko Banka postane pogodbeni stranka; poleg tega se preizkus opravi v primeru ponovnega pogajanja o pogodbenih klavzulah, ki se lahko pojavijo po začetnem pripoznanju. V primeru neuspešnega preizkusa se takšno finančno sredstvo razvrsti

<sup>1</sup> Vključno z zamenjavo referenčne obrestne mere, dodatkom fiksnega razmika za kompenzacijo "razlike v osnovi" med prejšnjim in novim trajanjem referenčne obrestne mere in spremembami obdobja ponastavitve, datumov ponastavitve ali števila dni med datumi izplačil kuponov, ter z dodatkom nadomestne določbe

<sup>2</sup> Glej MSRP 9.5.4.7-8.

<sup>3</sup> Glej MSRP 9.5.4.9.

<sup>4</sup> Glej MSRP 9.6.9.1, MRS 39.102P.

med Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida. Test SPPI za standardizirane produkte se lahko izvede na ravni produkta.

### B.1.1. Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti

Finančno sredstvo je razvrščeno med finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti, če:

- je njegov poslovni model posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov;
- so njegovi denarni tokovi izključno odplačila glavnice in obresti.

Ob začetnem pripoznanju se na datum poravnave finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti izmeri po pošteni vrednosti, ki je običajno enaka plačilu nadomestila, povečani za transakcijske stroške in dohodek, ki ga je mogoče neposredno pripisati instrumentu.

Po začetnem pripoznanju po pošteni vrednosti se ta sredstva merijo po odplačni vrednosti, kar zahteva pripoznavanje obresti na podlagi nastanka poslovnega dogodka z uporabo metode efektivne obrestne mere v času trajanja posojila. Takšne obresti se pripoznajo v postavki Prihodki od obresti in podobni prihodki, če so pozitivni, ali v postavki Odhodki za obresti in podobni stroški, če so negativni.

Znesek finančnih sredstev po odplačni vrednosti se prilagodi, tako da se upoštevajo izgube zaradi oslabitve, ki izhajajo iz postopka vrednotenja, kot je opisano v poglavju A.2.6. Oslabitve.

Izgube zaradi oslabitev so prikazane v izkazu poslovnega izida, v postavki Čiste izgube / izterjave kreditne oslabitve v zvezi s finančnimi sredstvi merjeni po odplačni vrednosti.

V primeru odtujitve se nabrani dobički in izgube izkažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida v postavki Dobički (izgube) ob odtujitvi in odkupu finančnih sredstev merjenih po odplačni vrednosti.

Popravki knjigovodske vrednosti finančnih sredstev (vključno s kumulativnimi odpisi), ki odražajo spremembe pogodbenih denarnih tokov in ne pripeljejo do računovodske odprave pripoznanja, se pripoznajo v poslovnem izidu v postavki Dobički / izgube iz pogodbenih sprememb brez odpovedi. Takšna vrstica ne vključuje vpliva pogodbenih sprememb na znesek pričakovane izgube, pripoznane v postavki Čiste izgube / izterjave na kreditne oslabitve v zvezi s finančnimi sredstvi po odplačni vrednosti.

Banka prerazvrsti finančna sredstva le, če spremeni poslovni model upravljanja finančnih sredstev. Načeloma ni sprememb poslovnega modela po začetnem pripoznanju in tudi v obdobju poročanja ni bilo sprememb.

Finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti vključujejo tudi postavko Druga finančna sredstva. Druga finančna sredstva so terjatve za provizije zunaj obsega izračuna amortiziranih stroškov finančnih sredstev, pasivne časovne razmejitve za bančne produkte, terjatve za prodana finančna sredstva, poslovne terjatve in terjatve v obračunu iz poslovnih razmerij.

### B.1.2 Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

Finančna sredstva so razvrščena in merjena po pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, če sta izpolnjena naslednja pogoja:

- njegov poslovni model je posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov ali prodaje;
- njegovi denarni tokovi so izključno odplačila glavnice in obresti.

Ta portfelj vključuje tako lastniške kot tudi dolžniške vrednostne papirje.

Ob začetnem pripoznanju se finančna sredstva na datum poravnave izmerijo po pošteni vrednosti, ki je običajno enaka plačilu nadomestil, povečanem za transakcijske stroške in prihodke, ki jih je mogoče neposredno pripisati instrumentu. Po začetnem pripoznanju se obresti obračunane na obrestne instrumente prikažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida po kriteriju amortiziranih stroškov v postavki Prihodki od obresti in podobni prihodki, če so pozitivni ali v postavki Odhodki za obresti in podobni stroški, če so negativni.

Po začetnem pripoznanju se finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa ponovno merijo po pošteni vrednosti v skladu z metodologijo, opisano v oddelku A.2.5.

Dobički in izgube, ki izhajajo iz sprememb poštene vrednosti, se pripoznajo neposredno v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, razen izgub zaradi oslabitve dolžniških instrumentov in tečajnih dobičkov in izgub. Ti instrumenti se preskušajo zaradi oslabitve, kot je prikazano v posebnem oddelku A.2.6.

Dividende na kapitalski instrument se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida, ko je ugotovljena pravica do prejema plačila.

V primeru odtujitve se nabrani dobički in izgube izkažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida v postavki Dobički (izgube) ob odtujitvi in odkupu finančnih sredstev po pošteni vrednosti skozi drug vseobsegajoči donos.

### B.1.3. Finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

#### a) Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju

Finančno sredstvo je opredeljeno kot namenjeno trgovanju, če gre za:

- sredstvo pridobljeno ali nastalo zaradi kratkoročne prodaje ali ponovnega odkupa;
- del portfelja prepoznanih finančnih instrumentov, ki se obravnavajo skupaj in za katere obstajajo dokazi o nedavnem kratkoročnem pobiranju dobičkov;
- pogodbo o izvedenih finančnih instrumentih, ki ni opredeljena v obračunavanju varovanja pred tveganjem, vključno z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti s pozitivno pošteno vrednostjo, vgrajenimi v finančne obveznosti, razen tistih, vrednotenih po pošteni vrednosti s pripoznanjem učinkov dohodka skozi poslovni izid.

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

Po začetnem pripoznanju se ta finančna sredstva izmerijo po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid.

Po začetnem pripoznanju se ti vrednostni papirji merijo in pripoznavajo po pošteni vrednosti, ki je enaka tečaju na organiziranem trgu vrednostnih papirjev ali izračunana z modelom vrednotenja.

Realizirani in nerealizirani dobički in izgube so tako vključeni v izkaz poslovnega izida, v postavki Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje. Obresti iz naslova vrednostnih papirjev v posesti za trgovanje se dnevno razmejijo in so poročane v postavki »prihodki od obresti« v izkazu poslovnega izida.

## b) Finančna sredstva, izmerjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid

Neizvedeno finančno sredstvo je mogoče razvrstiti po pošteni vrednosti, če se takšna razvrstitev izogne računovodskim neskladjem, ki izhajajo iz merjenja sredstev in z njimi povezanih obveznosti v skladu z različnimi meritvenimi kriteriji. Ta sredstva se obračunajo kot Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju, vendar pa se dobički in izgube, ne glede na to, ali so realizirani ali nerealizirani, pripoznajo v Čistih dobičkih (izgubah) drugih finančnih sredstev / obveznosti po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid.

Finančna sredstva Banke so razvrščena po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, če to bistveno zmanjša neskladnosti pri merjenju, ki bi nastale, če bi bili povezani izvedeni finančni instrumenti obravnavani kot namenjeni trgovanju in bi bili osnovni finančni instrumenti izmerjeni po metodi učinkovitih obresti.

## c) Druga finančna sredstva obvezno po pošteni vrednosti

Finančno sredstvo se klasificira kot finančno sredstvo obvezno po pošteni vrednosti, če ne izpolnjuje pogojev glede na poslovni model ali značilnosti denarnega toka za merjenje po odplačni vrednosti ali po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa. V tem portfelju so posebej razvrščena naslednja sredstva:

- dolžniški instrumenti, vrednostni papirji in posojila, za katere poslovni model ni posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov ali prodaja, vendar niso del trgovalne knjige;
- dolžniški instrumenti, vrednostni papirji in posojila z denarnimi tokovi, ki niso samo plačilo glavnice in obresti;
- kapitalni instrumenti, ki niso namenjeni trgovanju, pri katerih Banka ne uporablja možnosti, ki jo daje standard, vrednotenja teh instrumentov po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

Ta sredstva se obračunavajo podobno kot finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju, vendar se dobički in izgube, ne glede na to, ali so realizirani ali nerealizirani, pripoznajo v postavki »Čisti dobički (izgube) drugih finančnih sredstev / obveznosti po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid - druga finančna sredstva obvezno po pošteni vrednosti«.

Banka določi pošteno vrednost posojil po pošteni vrednosti skozi

poslovni izid na vsak datum poročanja. V letih 2023 in 2022 Banka ni pripoznala posojil, izmerjenih po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid.

## B.1.4. Izvedeni finančni instrumenti in varovanje pred tveganji

Izvedeni finančni instrumenti so pripoznani po pošteni vrednosti. Poštene vrednosti so pridobljene iz kotiranih tržnih cen, modelov diskontiranih denarnih tokov in modelov določanja cen, če je to primerno. Poštena vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov vključuje prilagoditve za kreditno tveganje nasprotne stranke, tveganje financiranja, stroške odprave in zamenjavo indeksov čez noč. Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, ki ne izpolnjujejo pogojev za obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem, so pripoznane v postavki »Dobički in izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju«, ko nastanejo.

Vsi izvedeni finančni instrumenti se izkazujejo kot sredstva, kadar je poštena vrednost pozitivna, in kot obveznosti, ko je poštena vrednost negativna.

Med običajnim poslovanjem je Banka pogodbenica za izvedene finančne instrumente, ki predstavljajo zelo nizko začetno naložbo v primerjavi z navidezno vrednostjo pogodbe. Uporabljeni izvedeni finančni instrumenti vključujejo obrestne mere, valuto in termske pogodbe, zamenjave in opcijske pogodbe. Banka uporablja te finančne instrumente za varovanje pred obrestnim tveganjem in valutnimi izpostavljenostmi, povezanimi s transakcijami na finančnih trgih.

Instrumenti varovanja pred tveganjem se ustvarijo za varovanje pred tržnim tveganjem (obrestna mera, valuta in cena), ki so mu izpostavljene varovane pozicije.

Lahko se opišejo na naslednji način:

- varovanje po pošteni vrednosti: varovanje pred izpostavljenostjo spremembam poštene vrednosti pripoznanega sredstva ali obveznosti ali določljivega dela takega sredstva ali obveznosti;
- varovanje denarnih tokov: varovanje pred izpostavljenostjo spremenljivosti denarnih tokov, ki ga je mogoče pripisati posebnemu tveganju, ki je povezano s pripoznanim sredstvom ali obveznostjo, ali zelo verjetno napovedano transakcijo, ki bi lahko vplivala na dobiček ali izgubo v prihodnjih obdobjih;
- varovanje pred neto naložbo v tujo osebo, katere poslovanje temelji na valuti, ki ni v evru.

Treba je omeniti, da je Banka izkoristila možnost, da nadaljuje z uporabo obstoječih zahtev računovodskega standarda varovanja pred tveganji MRS 39 za vse vrste varovanj pred tveganji.

Izvedeni finančni instrumenti za varovanje pred tveganji se na začetku pripoznajo na datum trgovanja in se vrednotijo po pošteni vrednosti. Razmerje varovanja pred tveganjem izpolnjuje pogoje za obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem, če obstaja formalno določanje in dokumentiranje razmerja varovanja pred tveganjem, vključno s ciljem obvladovanja tveganja, strategijo za varovanje pred tveganjem in kako se bo ocenjevala potencialna in retrospektivna učinkovitost instrumenta varovanja. Treba je oceniti učinkovitost

varovanja pred začetkom in v naslednjih obdobjih pri izravnavi izpostavljenosti spremembam poštene vrednosti varovane postavke ali denarnih tokov, ki jih je mogoče pripisati varovanemu tveganju. Na splošno velja, da je varovanje pred tveganjem zelo učinkovito, če je ob začetku varovanja in v naslednjih obdobjih predvideno, da bo še naprej zelo učinkovito, in za nazaj preverjeno, ali je razmerje varovanja (tj. spremembe poštene vrednosti zavarovanih postavk in instrumentov varovanja pred tveganjem) v razponu od 80 do 125 odstotkov. Varovanje pred tveganjem se ocenjuje sproti, zato mora v prihodnosti ostati visoko učinkovito v celotnem obdobju poročanja, varovanja.

Ocena učinkovitosti se opravi na datum bilance stanja ali drug datum poročanja s strani enote odgovorne za spremljanje tržnih tveganj. Če ocena ne potrdi učinkovitosti varovanja, se od tega trenutka obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem ukine in izvedeni finančni instrument varovanja pred tveganjem se prerazvrsti kot instrument za trgovanje.

Poleg tega razmerje varovanja pred tveganji preneha, ko instrument varovanja pred tveganjem poteče, se proda, ukine ali odplača ali ni več verjetno, da bo prišlo do napovedane transakcije.

#### **Banka uporablja naslednje vrste varovanja pred tveganjem:**

##### **Varovanje poštene vrednosti**

Efektivno varovanje poštene vrednosti se obračuna na naslednji način: dobiček ali izguba iz ponovnega merjenja instrumenta varovanja po pošteni vrednosti se pripozna skozi poslovni izid v postavki »Čisti dobički (izgube) pri obračunavanju varovanja pred tveganjem«; dobiček ali izguba varovane postavke, ki jo je mogoče pripisati varovanemu tveganju, prilagodi knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke in se pripozna v poslovnem izidu iste postavke. Neučinkovitost varovanja pred tveganjem predstavlja razliko med spremembo poštene vrednosti instrumentov varovanja in spremembo poštene vrednosti varovane postavke. Če se razmerje varovanja pred tveganjem prekine iz razlogov, ki niso zavarovani pred tveganjem, se razlika med knjigovodsko vrednostjo varovane postavke ob prenehanju varovanja in knjigovodsko vrednostjo, ki bi jo imel, če varovanja pred tveganjem nikoli ne bi bilo, pripozna v dobičku ali izgubi iz naslova obresti ali obresti, ki jih je treba plačati v preostali dobi prvotne zaščite, v primeru obrestnih instrumentov; Če finančni instrument ne vsebuje obresti, se razlika prikaže v poslovnem izidu pod postavko »Čisti dobički (izgube) v računovodstvu varovanja pred tveganjem«.

Banka varuje posamezno finančno sredstvo ali finančno obveznost in portfelj finančnih sredstev ali finančnih obveznosti. MRS 39 ne dovoljuje določitve neto zneska, vključno s sredstvi in obveznostmi.

#### **Banka uporablja obrestne zamenjave kot instrumente varovanja.**

##### **Varovanje denarnega toka**

Instrumenti varovanja pred tveganjem se vrednotijo po pošteni vrednosti. Spremembe poštene vrednosti instrumenta varovanja pred tveganjem, ki se šteje za učinkovitega, se pripoznajo v kapitalski postavki Rezerve za pošteno vrednost. Neučinkovit del dobička ali izgube se pripozna skozi poslovni izid v postavki »Čisti dobički (izgube) v računovodstvu varovanja pred tveganjem«. Če se ugotovi,

da varovanje denarnega toka ne bo več učinkovito ali se razmerje varovanja prekine, se kumulativni dobiček ali izguba instrumenta varovanja, ki ostane pripoznan v prevrednotevalnih rezervah iz obdobja, ko je bilo varovanje učinkovito, ločeno pripozna v prevrednotevalnih rezervah; v slednjem primeru se dobički ali izgube prenesejo skozi poslovni izid v čisti dobiček (izgube) pri obračunavanju varovanja pred tveganjem. »Spremembe poštene vrednosti so zajete v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in razkrite v postavki rezerve za pošteno vrednost«.

Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, ki izhajajo iz kreditnega tveganja nasprotne stranke, se prikažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida, v postavki »Popravki poštene vrednosti v računovodstvu varovanja pred tveganjem«.

Banka preneha obračunavati varovanje pred tveganjem, ko instrument varovanja poteče. Kumulativni dobiček ali izguba instrumenta varovanja pred tveganjem, ki je bil pripoznan v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu iz obdobja, ko je bilo varovanje učinkovito, se prerazvrsti iz kapitala v poslovni izid v istem obdobju, v katerem napovedani denarni tokovi vplivajo na poslovni izid.

#### **B.1.5. Naložbe v kapitalske inštrumente**

Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente so lastniški instrumenti in so posledično v skladu z MRS 32 opredeljeni kot finančni instrumenti.

Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente, ki so narejene z namenom vzpostavitve ali ohranjanja dolgoročnega operativnega odnosa z investirancem, so strateške naložbe.

Naložbe v odvisne, pridružene in skupne podvige se merijo po nabavni vrednosti.

Naložbe v kapitalske inštrumente, ki se štejejo za strateške naložbe, ki niso zajete v zgornjih opredelitvah in niso pripoznane v postavki »Nekratkoročna sredstva in skupine za odtujitev, razvrščene med sredstva za prodajo«, so razvrščene med finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

#### **B.1.6. Opredmetena osnovna sredstva (nepremičnine, naprave in oprema) in neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva**

##### **1. Opredmetena sredstva**

Postavka vključuje:

- zemljišča;
- stavbe;
- pohištvo in napeljave;
- naprave in stroje;
- ostale stroje in opremo;

ki so razdeljeni na:

- sredstva v uporabi;
- sredstva, ki predstavljajo naložbe;

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

Ta postavka vključuje tudi opredmetena sredstva, ki izhajajo iz izterjave zavarovanja s premoženjem.

Banke lahko prevzamejo nepremičnine (odvzeto premoženje), ki so bile prvotno zastavljene kot zavarovanje v okviru popolne in dokončne poravnave hipoteke za posojila. Takšne nepremičnine, ki so pridobljene predvsem za preprečevanje izgub iz kreditnega poslovanja, se razvrsti na naslednji način:

- nepremičnine, ki so pridobljene v okviru reševanja finančnih težav kreditjemalcev, se razvrsti med opredmetena osnovna sredstva, če je pridobljena nepremičnina namenjena dolgoročni uporabi za lastne poslovne namene banke. V teh (razmeroma redkih) primerih se uporabljajo računovodske zahteve MRS 16 – Opredmetena osnovna sredstva,
- če namerava banka nepremičnino, pridobljeno v okviru reševalnega nakupa, posedovati dolgoročno za pridobivanje najemnin in/ali povečevanje vrednosti kapitala, se nepremičnina razvrsti kot naložbena nepremičnina v skladu z MRS 40 – Naložbene nepremičnine;
- nepremičnine, pridobljene v okviru reševanja finančnih težav kreditjemalcev, ki se ne bodo uporabljale za lastne poslovne namene ali ki jih banka ne namerava posedovati dolgoročno za pridobivanje najemnin in/ali povečevanje vrednosti kapitala [tj. niso izpolnjena merila za razvrstitve opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev (MRS 16) ali naložbenih nepremičnin (MRS 40)], vendar se bodo v bližnji prihodnosti (v 12 mesecih) prodale, je treba razvrstiti v skladu z MSRP 5 - Nekratkoročna sredstva za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje;
- nepremičnine, ki so namenjene prodaji v okviru rednega poslovanja, vendar v obdobju, daljšem od 12 mesecev, je treba razvrstiti med kratkoročna sredstva in jih evidentirati kot zaloge v skladu z določbami MRS 2 – Zaloge.

Nepremičnine, naprave in oprema se sprva pripoznajo po nabavni vrednosti, vključno z vsemi stroški, ki jih je mogoče neposredno pripisati uporabi sredstva (transakcijski stroški, stroški strokovnih storitev, neposredni stroški prevoza, nastali zaradi prenosa sredstva na želeno lokacijo, stroški namestitve in stroški demontaže).

Opredmetena osnovna sredstva se po pripoznanju kot sredstvo pripoznajo po nabavni vrednosti, zmanjšani za nabrano amortizacijo in vse nabrane izgube zaradi oslabitve. Amortizacija se obračuna enakomerno. Zemljišča in sredstva v gradnji se ne amortizirajo.

Doba koristnosti je naslednja:

	Doba koristnosti 2023	Doba koristnosti 2022
Zgradbe	33	33
Vlaganja v tuje objekte	10	10
Računalniška oprema	4-6	4-6
Pohištvo, naprave in motorna vozila	4-10	4-10
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva – programska oprema	5-7	5-7

Banka redno pregleduje dobo koristnosti in po potrebi spremeni obdobje amortizacije. Vlaganja v zakupljene objekte / sredstva se amortizirajo v dobi, ki je krajša, pri čemer se primerjata doba njihove

uporabe in preostala doba njihovega zakupa na podlagi metode enakomernega časovnega amortiziranja. Popravila in obnove manjšega obsega se izkažejo v izkazu poslovnega izida.

Banka preverja vrednost svojih opredmetenih osnovnih in neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev, da bi prepoznala, ali utegnejo biti oslabljena. Če obstajajo znamenja oslabljenosti, opravi preizkus oslabljenosti in oceni nadomestljivo vrednost sredstva (višjo izmed dveh postavk: njegove poštene vrednosti zmanjšane za stroške prodaje ali njegove vrednosti pri uporabi). Kadar je nadomestljiva vrednost sredstva manjša od njegove knjigovodske vrednosti, zmanjša knjigovodsko vrednost na njegovo nadomestljivo vrednost. Takšno zmanjšanje je izguba zaradi oslabitve. Razveljavitev izgube zaradi oslabitve sredstva se pripozna kot dobiček v izkazu poslovnega izida.

Knjigovodska vrednost opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev se odpravi pri odtujitvi ali kadar od njegove uporabe ali odtujitve ni pričakovati prihodnjih gospodarskih koristi. Dobiček ali izguba, ki izhajata iz odprave pripoznanja postavke, se vključita v izkaz poslovnega izida, ko se sredstvo odpravi. Dobiček ali izguba, ki izhajata iz odprave pripoznanja sredstva, se določita kot razlika med neto iztržkom odtujitve, če obstaja, in knjigovodsko vrednostjo postavke. om odtujitve, če obstaja, in knjigovodsko vrednostjo postavke.

## Neopredmetena sredstva

Neopredmeteno sredstvo je opredeljeno nedenarno sredstvo brez fizične snovi, ki naj bi se uporabljalo več kot eno leto in od katerega so verjetne prihodnje ekonomske koristi. Neopredmetena sredstva predstavlja predvsem programska oprema. Neopredmetena sredstva, razen dobrega imena, se pripoznajo po nabavni vrednosti, tj. vključno z vsemi stroški, ki nastanejo zaradi uporabe sredstva, zmanjšanimi za nabrano amortizacijo in izgube zaradi oslabitve.

## B.1.7. Najemi

### Banka v vlogi najemodajalca

Banka daje sredstva v finančni najem. Pri finančnem najemu se večina tveganj in koristi, povezanih z lastništvom predmeta najema, prenese na najemnika. Sedanja vrednost bodočih najemnin se pripozna kot terjatev iz naslova finančnega najema v postavki Krediti. Prihodki izražajo stalno obdobjo stopnjo donosnosti čiste najemodajalčeve naložbe v finančni najem.

### Banka v vlogi najemnika

Banka ima poslovne prostore v poslovnem najemu. Na dan začetka najemnik pripozna sredstvo pravico do uporabe in obveznost iz najema. Na datum začetka najemnik izmeri sredstvo pravico do uporabe po nabavni vrednosti.

Nabavna vrednost sredstva pravica do uporabe vključuje:

- znesek začetne meritve obveznosti najema, kot je opredeljeno v 26. odstavku MSRP16;
- vsa najemnina, plačana na dan začetka ali pred tem, zmanjšana za vse prejete spodbude za najem;
- morebitne začetne neposredne stroške najemnika; in
- oceno stroškov, ki jih bo imel najemnik pri demontaži in odstranitvi osnovnega sredstva, obnovi lokacije, na kateri se nahaja, ali obnovi



osnovnega sredstva v stanje, ki ga zahtevajo pogoji najema, razen če ti stroški nastanejo za izdelavo zalog. Najemnik prevzame obveznost za te stroške bodisi na dan začetka bodisi zaradi uporabe osnovnega sredstva v določenem obdobju.

Na dan začetka najemnik meri obveznost najema po sedanji vrednosti najemnin, ki na ta dan niso plačane. Najemnine se diskontirajo z uporabo obrestne mere, ki je zajeta v najemu, če je to stopnjo mogoče zlahka določiti. Če te obrestne mere ni mogoče zlahka določiti, najemnik uporabi obrestno mero najemnika za izposojanje.

Na datum začetka najema, najemne obveznosti vključene v merjenje, vključujejo naslednja plačila za pravico do uporabe osnovnega sredstva v času trajanja najema, ki niso plačana na dan začetka najema:

- fiksna plačila, zmanjšana za morebitne spodbude za najem;
- variabilne najemnine, ki so odvisne od indeksa ali stopnje, prvotno izmerjene z indeksom ali stopnjo na dan začetka;
- zneski, ki jih bo najemnik plačal na podlagi jamstev preostale vrednosti;
- izvršitvena cena nakupne opcije, če je najemnik upravičeno prepričan, da bo to možnost uveljavil; in
- plačila kazni za odpoved najema, če rok najema odraža najemnika, ki uveljavlja možnost odpovedi najema.

Na podlagi sedanje prevladujoče razlage je bil DDV izključen iz plačil najema za diskontiranje.

Zato se izračun obveznosti za najem in s tem povezane pravice uporabe izvede brez DDV. Najemnine določi pravna oseba na podlagi pogodbe.

Potrebno je upoštevati, da se Banka, kot že omenjeno, v primeru, da pogodba vsebuje "nenajemniško komponento" (tj. Storitve poleg najema), odloči, da bo uporabila praktično smotnost MSRP 16, torej, da ne bo ločila celotnega zneska najema v svoji komponenti in da se celotna pogodba obračuna kot najemna pogodba.

Posledično bodo za te pogodbe najemnine celotni znesek, predviden s pogodbo.

Glede na obrestno mero, ki se uporablja za diskontiranje, je dovoljeno uporabljati dodatno posojilno obrestno mero (enako obrestni meri, ki bi jo moral najemnik plačati za izposojno v podobnem obdobju in s podobnim jamstvom sredstva, potrebna za pridobitev sredstva s podobnim vrednost na pravici do uporabe sredstva.)

Najemnik se lahko odloči, da ne bo uporabljal zahtev za:

- (a) kratkoročni najemi;
- (b) najemi, pri katerih je osnovno sredstvo nizke vrednosti

Kot dovoljuje standard, Banka ne bo uporabljala pripoznavanja za kratkoročne najeme, ki so takšni najemi, ki imajo v času začetnega pripoznavanja zapadlost 12 mesecev ali manj.

Kot dopušča standard, Banka ne bo uporabljala pripoznavanja za najeme z nizko vrednostjo. Slednji najemi so tisti, katerih temeljno osnovno sredstvo ima pošteno vrednost (tržno vrednost) pod 5 tisoč evrov.

## B.1.8 Druga sredstva

Druga sredstva sestavljajo zaloge, terjatve za dane predujme in druga sredstva, ki niso izkazana v ostalih postavkah.

## B.1.9. Sredstva v posesti za prodajo

Banka razvrsti nekratkoročno sredstvo (ali skupino za odtujitev) med sredstva v posesti za prodajo, če bo njegova knjigovodska vrednost povrnjena predvsem s prodajnim poslom in ne z nadaljnjo uporabo.

Za razvrstitev v to skupino mora sredstvo ustrezati naslednjim pogojem:

- sredstvo mora biti na voljo za takojšnjo prodajo v svojem obstoječem stanju pod pogoji, ki so običajni ali standardni za prodajo takšnih sredstev, in
- verjetnost, da se bo sredstvo prodalo, mora biti zelo visoka, kar pomeni, da:
  - a. mora biti ustrezna raven upravljanja zavezana načrtu prodaje sredstva,
  - b. mora biti sprožen aktiven program za iskanje kupca in dokončanje načrta,
  - c. je potrebno sredstvo aktivno tržiti za prodajo po ceni, ki je razumna glede na njegovo trenutno pošteno vrednost,
  - d. prodaja mora izpolnjevati pogoje za pripoznanje kot zaključena prodaja v enem letu od datuma razvrstitve, razen v primeru, ko lahko dogodki in okoliščine, na katere družba ne more vplivati, podaljšajo obdobje za dokončanje prodaje v enem letu in obstajajo zadostni dokazi, da družba ostaja zavezana svojemu načrtu prodaje sredstva.

Pri oceni verjetnosti prodaje je treba upoštevati verjetnost, da bodo delničarji prodajo odobrili. Takšna sredstva ali skupine za odtujitev se izmerijo po knjigovodski vrednosti ali poštenu vrednosti, zmanjšani za stroške prodaje, odvisno od tega, katera je nižja. Izgube zaradi oslabitve ob začetni razvrstitvi med sredstva v posesti za prodajo in kasnejši dobički in izgube zaradi ponovnega vrednotenja se pripoznajo v poslovnem izidu. Ko so neopredmetena sredstva in opredmetena osnovna sredstva enkrat razvrščena med sredstva v posesti za prodajo, jih ni več mogoče amortizirati ali odpisati.

Prvi pogoj, ki mora biti izpolnjen za razvrstitev med sredstva v posesti za prodajo, je, da je sredstvo ali skupina za odtujitev na voljo za prodajo v obstoječem stanju. V skladu s tem se sredstvo (bodisi nepremičnina bodisi naložba v odvisno podjetje ali pridruženo podjetje), ki ga je treba pred prodajo prestrukturirati, ne more razvrstiti med sredstva za prodajo, tudi če so izpolnjeni drugi pogoji za takšno razvrstitev.

Banka v Izkazu finančnega položaja ločeno izkazuje sredstva namenjena prodaji in ustavljeno poslovanje in obveznosti v povezavi s sredstvi namenjenim prodaji in ustavljeno poslovanje. Ta sredstva in obveznosti se v Izkazu finančnega položaja ne smejo pobotati med seboj.

Čisti saldo dobičkov (dividende, prihodki od obresti itd.) in izgub (odhodki od obresti itd.), ki izhajajo iz ustavljenega poslovanja,

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

se pripozna v izkazu poslovnega izida pod postavko "Dobiček (izguba) po obdavčitvi iz naslova ustavljenega poslovanja" (postavka "Dobiček (izguba) po obdavčitvi iz naslova ustavljenega poslovanja" v računovodskih izkazih družbe). Dobički in izgube, ki jih je mogoče pripisati posameznim sredstvom ali skupinam za odtujitev, ki ne predstavljajo ustavljenega poslovanja, namenjenega odtujitvi, se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida znotraj posameznih postavk izkaza poslovnega izida.

Določbe o merjenju iz MSRP 5 ne veljajo za naslednja sredstva, ki so zajeta v navedenih MSRP, bodisi kot posamezna sredstva bodisi kot del skupine za odtujitev:

- (a) odložene terjatve za davek (MRS 12 Davki iz dobička).
- (b) sredstva, ki izhajajo iz zaslužkov zaposlencev (MRS 19 Zaslužki zaposlencev).
- (c) finančna sredstva v okviru MSRP 9 Finančni instrumenti.
- (d) nekratkoročna sredstva, ki so obračunana v skladu z modelom poštene vrednosti v MRS 40 Naložbene nepremičnine.
- (e) nekratkoročna sredstva, ki se merijo po pošteni vrednosti, zmanjšani za stroške prodaje, v skladu z MRS 41 Kmetijstvo.
- (f) pogodbene pravice iz zavarovalnih pogodb, kot so opredeljene v MSRP 4 Zavarovalne pogodbe.

Pri naknadnem ponovnem merjenju skupine za odtujitev je treba ponovno izmeriti knjigovodske vrednosti vseh sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso v obsegu zahtev za merjenje MSRP 5, vendar so vključena v skupino za odtujitev, razvrščeno kot v posesti za prodajo, v skladu z veljavnimi MSRP, preden se ponovno izmeri poštena vrednost, zmanjšana za stroške prodaje skupine za odtujitev.

## B.2 Obveznosti

### B.2.1. Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti

Banka meri finančne obveznosti po odplačni vrednosti, razen „Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju“ in „Izvedeni finančni instrumenti-varovanje pred tveganjem“, ki predstavljajo negativno tržno vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov in se merijo po pošteni vrednosti.

Druge finančne obveznosti vključujejo obveznosti za provizije zunaj obsega izračuna amortizirane vrednosti finančnih obveznosti, obveznosti za kupljena finančna sredstva, obveznosti na računu iz poslovnih odnosov, obveznosti do dobaviteljev in druge poslovne obveznosti, ki ustrezajo opredelitvi finančnega instrumenta.

Banka odpravi pripoznanje finančne obveznosti, ko pogodbene obveznosti prenehajo, so odpovedane ali potečejo.

#### Izdaja obveznic MREL

Minimalna zahteva glede kapitala in kvalificiranih obveznosti (MREL) je minimalni znesek lastniškega kapitala in podrejenega dolga, ki ga mora vzdrževati institucija za podporo učinkovitemu reševanju. V UniCredit banki Slovenija d.d. bo treba lastna sredstva zaradi ugotovljenih primanjkljajev v vseh večletnih načrtih dopolniti z drugimi obveznostmi, ki so predmet ukrepov za reševanje, da se izpolnijo zahteve MREL.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je izdala prednostne obveznice z dnem 17. 11. 2021, ki ustrezajo pogojem za upravičene obveznosti, ki izpolnjujejo interne zahteve MREL v skladu s 35. točko 5. člena slovenskega Zakona o reševanju in prisilnem prenehanju bank. Izdani znesek je znašal 18 milijonov evrov in je obračunan kot obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti ter v celoti vpisane s strani matične družbe.

### B.2.2 Rezervacije za tveganja in stroške

Rezervacija se pripozna, kadar ima Banka sedanjo obveznost zaradi preteklega dogodka in kadar je verjetno, da bo za poravnavo obveznosti potreben odtok virov, ki vključujejo gospodarske koristi, in če je mogoče zanesljivo oceniti znesek obveznosti.

#### Dane obveznosti in garancije

Rezervacije za tveganja in stroške danih obveznosti in garancij se pripoznajo za nepreklicne obveznosti in jamstva, ne glede na to, ali sodijo v področje MSRP 9 ali MRS 37. Postavka vsebuje ocene pričakovane izgube, izračunane na teh instrumentih, ki izhajajo iz postopka vrednotenja, kot je opisano v poglavju A.2.6. - Oslabitve in rezervacije.

Rezervacije za obdobje se obračunajo pod postavko »Čiste rezervacije za tveganja in stroške: a) dane obveznosti in finančna jamstva«.

#### Obveznosti do zaposlenih

Rezervacije za pokojnine oz. rezervacije za prejemke za zaposlene, ki se izplačujejo po zaključku zaposlitve, so opredeljene kot načrti prispevkov ali programi z določenimi prejemki glede na naravo načrta.

Načrti z določenimi prispevki so načrti, po katerih družba plačuje fiksne prispevke. Ugodnosti so rezultat zneska plačanih prispevkov in donosa vloženi prispevkov. Delodajalec ne prevzema aktuarskih in/ali naložbenih tveganj, povezanih s tovrstnimi načrti, saj nima pravne ali implicitne obveznosti plačevanja nadaljnjih prispevkov, če načrt ne zadostuje za zagotovitev ugodnosti vsem zaposlenim.

Banka zaposlenim zagotavlja jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine. Vzpostavila je tudi program zadrževanja ključnih kadrov. Zaposleni lahko zahtevajo jubilejne nagrade v okoliščinah, ko jih je delodajalec zaposlil za določeno časovno obdobje. Zaposleni so upravičeni do odpravnin, če so zaposleni v Banki do upokojitvene starosti in so bili zaposleni v Banki ali Leasingu za najmanj določeno obdobje.

Sedanjo vrednost obveznosti za izplačilo jubilejnih nagrad in odpravnin izračuna neodvisni pooblaščen aktuar po metodi načrtovanih kreditnih enot. Ključne aktuarske predpostavke, ki so vključene v izračun obveznosti, so naslednje:

- diskontna stopnja; znaša 3,49 % za leto 2023 in 3,5 % za leto 2022;
- ocenjena povečanja plač v prihodnosti; 3 % (nanaša se na plačilo odpravnin)
- povečanje (fiksni) izplačil; 0,5 % (velja za nagrade za dolgoletno delo)
- stopnja umrljivosti – slovenska tabela umrljivosti 2000-2002;
- fluktuacija (prenehanje brez plačila) zaposlenih, na podlagi zabeleženih podatkov preteklih let;

- upokojitvena starost: 63 let za ženske in 65 let za moške;
- trenutni podatki o zaposlenih (dolžina zaposlitve, starost, spol, povprečna plača);
- povprečna mesečna plača v Republiki Sloveniji (bruto 2.199,51 evrov)

Znesek obveznosti iz jubilejnih nagrad in odpravnin se pripozna kot sedanja vrednost pričakovanih prihodnjih denarnih odливov. Aktuarski dobički in izgube za odpravnine se pripoznajo v rezervah poštene vrednosti.

V skladu z MSRP 2 je matična Skupina vzpostavila srednjeročne / dolgoročne delniške opcije in program delnic, s katerimi je UniCredit Italiano SpA podelila kapitalske instrumente. Program je bil ustanovljen za spodbujanje pripadnosti in motivacije izbranih managerjev in zaposlenih za doseganje strateških ciljev matične skupine. Plačilne transakcije na podlagi delnic se poravnajo z lastniškim kapitalom. V skladu z MSRP morajo hčerinske družbe, katerih zaposleni so matični družbi odobrili lastniške instrumente, plačati slednje za dodelitev, dodeljeno svojim zaposlenim.

Poleg tega Banka zaposlenim zagotavlja kratkoročne ugodnosti za zaposlene, kot so prispevki za pokojninsko zavarovanje in pripoznavna stroške teh prispevkov.

Program pred upokojitvijo, ki je bil vpeljan leta 2021 z namenom preoblikovanja starostne strukture zaposlenih in odpiranja priložnosti za mlajšo populacijo in nove zaposlene, hkrati pa omogoča postopno pridobivanje izkušenj in znanja, podpira nenehno preoblikovanje procesov in nadaljnjo digitalizacijo ter zadovoljuje potrebe po novih kompetencah v okviru novega načina dela.

Program pred upokojitvijo je prostovoljen in zaposlenim, ki izpolnjujejo določene kriterije, opredeljene v programu pred upokojitvijo, ponuja možnost predčasne upokojitve. V kolikor obveznost ni poravnana, se stanje obveznosti ponovno izmeri na vsak datum bilance stanja, vse spremembe pa se pripoznajo v postavki poslovnega izida "Administrativni stroški: a) stroški dela".

#### Druge rezervacije

Rezervacije za tveganja in stroške se pripoznajo v skladu z zahtevami MRS 37, in sicer ko so izpolnjeni naslednji pogoji:

- ima podjetje sedanjo obveznost (pravno ali konstruktivno) kot rezultat preteklega dogodka;
- verjetno bo za poravnavo obveznosti potreben odtok virov, ki predstavljajo gospodarske koristi; in
- mogoče je zanesljivo oceniti znesek obveznosti.

Zneski, pripoznani kot rezervacije, so najboljša ocena odhodkov, potrebnih za poravnavo sedanje obveznosti. Tveganja in negotovosti, ki neizogibno obkrožajo ustrezne dogodke in okoliščine, se upoštevajo pri doseganju najboljše ocene rezervacije.

Zlasti, kadar je učinek časovne vrednosti denarja pomemben (na splošno, ko je treba plačilo opraviti več kot 18 mesecev od priznanja), bi moral biti znesek rezervacije sedanja vrednost najboljše ocene stroškov, potrebnih za poravnavo obveznost. Uporabljena diskontna stopnja odraža trenutne ocene trga.

Rezervacije se redno pregledajo in prilagodijo tako, da odražajo trenutno najboljšo oceno. Če postane jasno, da ni več verjetno, da bo za poravnavo obveznosti potreben odtok virov, ki predstavljajo ekonomske koristi, se rezervacija razveljavi.

Druge rezervacije se nanašajo predvsem na:

- Rezervacije za pravne zadeve: rezervacije za pravne zadeve se pripoznajo, ko je izpolnjen pogoj za sprožitev takega plačila in je verjetnost nad 50 %.

Rezervacije za prestrukturiranje: Rezervacije za prestrukturiranje se pripoznajo, ko Banka odobri podroben in formalen načrt prestrukturiranja in se je prestrukturiranje začelo ali pa je bilo javno napovedano.

#### B.2.3. Delniški kapital

Delniški kapital je sestavljen iz vpoklicanega osnovnega kapitala, kapitalskih rezerv, akumuliranega drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (pri poslih z vrednostnimi papirji, merjenimi po poštenu vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, pri varovanju denarnih tokov in pri aktuarskih čistih dobičkih / izgubah za pokojninske programe), rezerv iz dobička in čistega dobička poslovnega leta. Spremembe lastnih delnic se poročajo kot neposredna nasprotna postavka lastniškega kapitala, tj. kot zmanjšanje slednjega v znesku morebitnih nakupov in kot povečanje v znesku morebitnih prihodkov od prodaje. Le zadržani dobiček vključno s čistim dobičkom poslovnega leta je izplačljiv.

## C. Glavne postavke - izkaz poslovnega izida

### C.1. Obrestni prihodki in odhodki

Prihodki in odhodki od obresti se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida po metodi efektivne obrestne mere v skladu s Pojasnilom 24. Učinkovita obrestna mera je stopnja, ki natančno diskontira ocenjene prihodnje denarne tokove finančnega instrumenta skozi pričakovano življenjsko dobo finančnega instrumenta na neto knjigovodsko vrednost finančnega sredstva ali finančne obveznosti. V izračun efektivne obrestne mere so vključene vse pristojbine, plačane ali prejete med pogodbenimi strankami, ki jih je mogoče pripisati posebnemu posojilnemu dogovoru.

### C.2. Prihodki in odhodki iz provizij ter drugi poslovni dobički

Provizije, ki so vključene v izračun efektivne obrestne mere, so pripoznane med obrestnimi prihodki oz. odhodki. Postavki »Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)« in »Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)« torej vključujeta le tiste provizije, ki niso vključene v izračun efektivne obrestne mere.

Ostali prihodki iz provizij in drugi poslovni prihodki se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida, če podjetje izpolnjuje svojo pogodbeno obveznost, v skladu s pravili MSRP 15 Prihodki iz pogodb s kupci.

# Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

Pri tem velja, da:

- če je obveznost izpolnjena v določenem trenutku (angl. point in time), se z njo povezani prihodki pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida, ko je storitev opravljena;
- če je obveznost izpolnjena skozi določeno časovno obdobje (angl. over time), se z njo povezani prihodki pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida skladno z napredkom pri izpolnjevanju obveznosti.

Zaradi zgoraj omenjenih pravil se transakcijske provizije (npr. provizije iz trgovanja z vrednostnimi papirji) knjižijo v trenutku, ko je storitev opravljena, medtem ko se provizije za upravljanje sredstev, za varno hrambo in provizije za prevzem obveznosti običajno pripoznajo v času trajanja pogodbe (metoda vložkov).

Če čas unovčenja ni usklajen z načinom izpolnjevanja obveznosti, Banka obračuna pogodbeno sredstvo ali pogodbeno obveznost za del prihodkov, ki so nastali v določenem obdobju ali ki se odložijo do naslednjih obdobj.

Če je znesek, ki je predviden s pogodbo, v celoti ali delno odvisen od variabilnosti, se prihodki knjižijo v višini najverjetnejšega zneska, ki ga Banka pričakuje.

Če se pogodba nanaša na različno blago/storitve, katerih obveznosti niso izpolnjene istočasno, se prihodki razporedijo med različne obveznosti, sorazmerno s samostojno ceno posameznega dostavljenega blaga ali storitve in se bodo zato pripoznali v izkazu poslovnega izida na podlagi časa izpolnitve posamezne obveznosti.

## C.3. Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

Ta kategorija vključuje dobičke in izgube, ustvarjene pri odtujitvi dolžniških instrumentov po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa ter posojil po odplačni vrednosti in kapitalskih instrumentov.

## C.4. Prihodki iz dividend

Dividende se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida za leto, v katerem je bila odobrena njihova razdelitev.

Prihodki od dividend, ki izhajajo iz »Finančnih sredstev, namenjenih trgovanju«, »Finančnih sredstev po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid«, ki niso namenjena trgovanju, in »Finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa« se poročajo v postavki Prihodki od dividend.

## C.5. Tekoči in odloženi davek

Tekoča sredstva in davčne obveznosti se izračunajo v skladu z lokalnimi davčnimi predpisi in se pripoznajo v poslovnem izidu po nastanku poslovnega dogodka. Zlasti trenutni davek od dohodka pravnih oseb se izračuna po stopnji 19 % za leti 2023 in 2022. Od

leta 2024 do leta 2028 bo davek od dohodka pravnih oseb izračunan z 22 % davčno stopnjo. Skladno s tem so bili odloženi davki za leto 2023 izračunani po davčni stopnji 22 %.

Na splošno odložene terjatve in obveznosti za davek nastanejo, kadar obstaja razlika med računovodsko obravnavo in davčno obravnavo knjigovodske vrednosti sredstva ali obveznosti, razen začasnih razlik pri začetnem pripoznanju sredstev ali obveznosti v poslu, ki ni poslovna združitev in ne vpliva niti na računovodski niti obdavčljivi poslovni izid.

Odložene terjatve za davek se pripoznajo za neuveljavljene davčne izgube, neuveljavljene davčne dobropise in odbitne začasne razlike, če je verjetno, da bodo v prihodnosti na voljo obdavčljivi dobički, v breme katerih jih bo mogoče uporabiti. Prihodnji obdavčljivi dobički se določijo na podlagi odprave ustreznih obdavčljivih začasnih razlik. Če znesek prihodnjih obdavčljivih dobičkov ne zadošča za pripoznanje odložene terjatve za davek v celoti, se bodoči obdavčljivi dobički, prilagojeni za odpravo obstoječih začasnih razlik, upoštevajo na podlagi poslovnih načrtov za prihodnja 3 leta. Odložene terjatve za davek se pregledajo na vsak datum poročanja in se zmanjšajo za znesek, za katerega ni več verjetno, da bo mogoče uveljaviti davčno olajšavo. Takšna zmanjšanja se odpravijo, ko se verjetnost prihodnjih obdavčljivih dobičkov izboljša. Nepripoznane odložene terjatve za davek se ponovno ocenijo na vsak datum poročanja in pripoznajo, če je postalo verjetno, da bodo v prihodnosti na voljo obdavčljivi dobički, v breme katerega jih bo mogoče uporabiti.

Tekoči in odloženi davki se pripoznajo v odhodkih (prihodkih) za davek iz dobička in izgube, ki se nanašajo na dobiček ali izgubo iz nadaljevanja poslovanja, razen za davke, ki se nanašajo na postavke, ki se v istem ali v drugem proračunskem letu pripisujejo ali obračunajo neposredno v kapital, kot je tiste, ki se nanašajo na dobičke ali izgube na finančnih sredstvih po pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in tiste, ki se nanašajo na spremembe poštenih vrednosti instrumentov za varovanje denarnih tokov, katerih spremembe vrednosti se pripoznajo brez davka, neposredno v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa - rezervacije iz vrednotenja.

Davčni odhodek (davčni dohodek) obsega tekoče davčne odhodke (tekoči davčni dohodek) in odloženi davčni odhodek (odloženi davčni dohodek).

Banka je zavezana različnim posrednim davkom. Ti so vključeni kot sestavni del upravnih stroškov. Davek na finančne storitve se odšteje od dohodka, na katerega se nanaša.

Vsako tako zmanjšanje se odpravi, kolikor postane verjetno, da bo na voljo zadosten obdavčljivi dobiček.

Poleg tega bo Banka z letom 2024 vključena v področje uporabe novo zasnovane uredbe o Drugem stebru. Uredba o drugem stebru določa mednarodni okvir pravil, katerih cilj je zagotoviti, da se svetovni dobički multinacionalnih skupin obdavčijo po stopnji, ki ni nižja od 15 %, v vseh državah, v katerih te skupine poslujejo.

Pravila so bila sprva oblikovana v okviru vključujočega okvira OECD, nato pa so bila v Evropski uniji izvedena z Direktivo Sveta EU

2022/2523 z dne 14. decembra 2022. Za države EU bo ta direktiva predvidoma začela veljati leta 2024. Pravila Drugega stebra določajo, da če efektivna davčna stopnja Banke (določena z razmerjem med korigiranimi računovodskimi rezultati in korigiranim plačanim davkom od dohodka pravnih oseb) pade pod 15 %, mora Banka plačati dodatni davek (t. i. povrhni, oz. "top-up" davek), da bi dosegla prag 15 % davčne stopnje. Na podlagi večletnega načrta Banka ne pričakuje, da bo efektivna davčna stopnja padla pod 15 %.

## D. Ostale informacije

### D.1. Poslovanje po pooblastilih in posredniško poslovanje

Sredstva, ki jih Banka upravlja kot pooblaščenec, zaupnik ali posrednik, niso sredstva Banke in kot takšna niso vključena v računovodske izkaze Banke. S tem poslovanjem Banka zasluži provizijo, ki je izkazana kot »Opravnina od posredniških in komisijskih poslov« v izkazu poslovnega izida Banke.

### D.2. Regulatorne zahteve

Za Banko veljajo regulatorne zahteve Banke Slovenije. Ti predpisi vključujejo limite in druge omejitve, ki se nanašajo na zahteve za minimalno kapitalsko ustreznost, klasifikacijo posojil in zunajbilančnih obveznosti in rezervacij za kritje kreditnega tveganja, likvidnosti, obrestnih in deviznih pozicij. Banka Slovenije prav tako zahteva pojasnila o poslovanju po pooblastilu in o posredniškem poslovanju, ne zahtevajo pa jih MSRP. Na dan 31. december 2023 je bila Banka v vseh pomembnih pogledih usklajena z vsemi regulatornimi zahtevami.

### D.3. Povezane osebe

Po definiciji iz Mednarodnih računovodskih standardov je povezana stranka posameznik ali podjetje, ki je povezano s podjetjem, ki pripravlja računovodske izkaze ("poročajoče podjetje").

- (a) Posameznik ali ožji član posameznikove družine je povezan s poročajočim podjetjem, če ta posameznik:
  - (i) obvladuje ali skupno obvladuje poročajoče podjetje,
  - (ii) pomembno vpliva na poročajoče podjetje, ali
  - (iii) je član ključnega ravnateljskega osebja poročajočega podjetja ali obvladujočega podjetja poročajočega podjetja.
- (b) Podjetje je povezano s poročajočim podjetjem, če velja kateri koli od naslednjih pogojev:
  - (i) podjetje in poročajoče podjetje sta člana iste skupine (kar pomeni, da so vsa obvladujoča podjetja, odvisna podjetja in soodvisna podjetja povezana z drugimi podjetji),
  - (ii) eno podjetje je pridruženo podjetje ali skupni podvig drugega podjetja (ali pridruženo podjetje ali skupni podvig člana skupine, katere član je drugo podjetje),
  - (iii) obe podjetji sta skupni podvig iste tretje osebe,
  - (iv) eno podjetje je skupni podvig tretjega podjetja, pri čemer je

- drugo podjetje pridruženo podjetje tretjega podjetja,
- (v) podjetje je program pozaposlitvenih zaslužkov za zaposlene v poročajočem podjetju ali podjetju, ki je povezano s poročajočim podjetjem. Če je samo poročajoče podjetje takšen program, so pokroviteljski zaposlovalci prav tako povezani s poročajočim podjetjem,
- (vi) podjetje obvladuje ali skupno obvladuje posameznik iz točke (a),
- (vii) posameznik iz točke (a)(i) pomembno vpliva na podjetje ali je član ključnega ravnateljskega osebja podjetja (ali obvladujočega podjetja podjetja).
- (viii) Podjetje, ali kateri koli član skupine, katere del je podjetje, zagotavlja storitve ključnega poslovnega osebja poročajočemu podjetju ali obvladujočemu podjetju poročajočega podjetja.

Pri proučevanju vseh možnih oblik povezav med strankami je pozornost namenjena zlasti vsebini povezave in ne le pravni obliki.

### D.4. Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta 2023

Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta so podrobno opisani v "Pojasnilu 48: Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta."

## E. Izkaz denarnih tokov

Pri poročanju o denarnih tokovih so denarna sredstva opredeljena kot denar in blagajni in na transakcijskih računih pri bankah, vključno z obveznimi rezervami pri Banki Slovenije. Denarni ustrezniki so opredeljeni kot kratkoročne hitro unovčljive naložbe, ki so takoj pretvorljive v znane zneske denarnih sredstev in pri katerih je tveganje spremembe vrednosti nepomembno.

Banka sestavi izkaz denarnih tokov po posredni metodi. Za prikaz denarnih tokov pri poslovanju Banka poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo dopolni z učinki naslednjih nedenarnih postavk: amortizacija, oslabitve, dobički in izgube iz tečajnih razlik, dobički in izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja dolžniških finančnih instrumentov, dobički in izgube pri prodaji opredmetenih sredstev in neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev, iz financiranja in naložbenja. V skladu s Sklepom o poslovnih knjigah in letnih poročilih bank in hranilnic Banka ne glede na to, da sestavi izkaz denarnih tokov po posredni metodi, za prikaz denarnih tokov pri naložbenju in denarnih tokov pri financiranju uporabi neposredno metodo.

# Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## F. Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

### Pojasnilo 1: Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah

Evropska centralna banka (ECB) od kreditnih institucij s sedežem v sodelujočih državah članicah zahteva, da izpolnjujejo obvezne rezerve, ki jih je potrebno imeti na računih pri ECB in pri sodelujočih nacionalnih centralnih bankah. Ključnega pomena je, da imajo kreditne institucije te rezerve le na računih pri sodelujočih nacionalnih centralnih bankah.

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Denar v blagajni</b>	<b>9.274</b>	<b>8.487</b>
<b>Stanja na računih in obvezne rezerve pri centralnih bankah</b>	<b>1.133.685</b>	<b>682.859</b>
Stanje na računih in obvezne rezerve pri centralnih bankah	166.414	110.795
Druga sredstva pri centralni banki	967.271	572.064
<b>Vpogledne vloge pri bankah</b>	<b>47.007</b>	<b>54.620</b>
<b>Popravek vrednosti</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.189.965</b>	<b>745.963</b>

Obvezne rezerve na dan 31. 12. 2023 znašajo 28.835.731 evrov.

### Pojasnilo 2: Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023			31. 12. 2022		
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj
<b>Kreditni</b>	-	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti namenjeni trgovanju</b>	-	<b>56.103</b>	<b>56.103</b>	-	<b>75.616</b>	<b>75.616</b>
Terminske pogodbe (Forward)	-	1.627	1.627	-	4.065	4.065
Opcije (Option)	-	24.715	24.715	-	26.750	26.750
Zamenjave (Swap)	-	29.761	29.761	-	44.801	44.801
<b>Skupaj</b>	-	<b>56.121</b>	<b>56.121</b>	-	<b>75.619</b>	<b>75.619</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Nominalna vrednost Sredstva	Poštena vrednost Sredstva	Nominalna vrednost Sredstva	Poštena vrednost Sredstva
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni trgovanju</b>				
Terminske pogodbe – OTC (Forward in Futures)	79.814	1.627	166.776	4.065
Obrestne zamenjave – OTC (Swap)	497.994	28.871	458.900	44.035
Zamenjave – OTC (Swap)	27.804	890	33.216	767
Opcije – OTC (Option)	126.527	24.715	129.376	26.749
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>732.139</b>	<b>56.103</b>	<b>788.268</b>	<b>75.616</b>

### Pojasnilo 3: Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023			31. 12. 2022		
	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	-	736	736	1.778	595	2.373
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1.778</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>2.373</b>

Kapitalski instrumenti vključujejo delnice Visa serije C na ravni 3. Pri vrednotenju razreda C se kot referenca upošteva cena vrednostnih papirjev (cena na zadnji dan četrletja), nato pa se uporabi menjalno razmerje, ki ga določi Visa, z odbitkom, ki zajema tudi rezervacije za pravno tveganje.

### Pojasnilo 3.1: Gibanje naložb v kapitalske instrumente

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>2.373</b>	<b>2.323</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>702</b>
Pozitivne tečajne razlike	-	180
Pozitivno vrednotenje	534	522
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(2.171)</b>	<b>(652)</b>
Prodaja/unovčenje	(2.098)	-
Negativne tečajne razlike	(54)	-
Negativno vrednotenje	(19)	(652)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>2.373</b>

### Pojasnilo 4: Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj	Raven 1	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	-	22.782	129	22.911	-	21.841	125	21.966
Obveznice, Republika Slovenija	227.477	4.996	-	232.473	195.253	24.703	-	219.956
Obveznice, druge države	55.565	-	-	55.565	54.792	-	-	54.792
Oslabitve	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>283.036</b>	<b>27.778</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>310.943</b>	<b>250.039</b>	<b>46.544</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>296.708</b>

Banka poroča v Ravni 1 državne obveznice Slovenije, Italije in Poljske, zakladne menice Slovenije se poročajo v ravni 2. Raven 2 vključuje finančna sredstva, katerih pošteni vrednost temelji na kotirani ceni za enak instrument in za katera ne obstaja delujoči trg.

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 4.1: Gibanje naložb v kapitalne instrumente

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Skupaj	Raven 3	Skupaj	Raven 3
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>21.966</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>22.948</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>
Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	945	4	33	33
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.015)</b>	<b>-</b>
Negativno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	-	-	(1.015)	-
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>22.911</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>21.966</b>	<b>125</b>

## Pojasnilo 4.2: Gibanje dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Skupaj	Raven 3	Skupaj	Raven 3
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>274.742</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>262.537</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>76.018</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>149.904</b>	<b>-</b>
Nakup	61.878	-	148.292	-
Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	14.140	-	1.612	-
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(62.728)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(137.699)</b>	<b>-</b>
Prodaja / unovčenje	(61.353)	-	(96.217)	-
Negativno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(1.375)	-	(41.482)	-
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>288.032</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>274.742</b>	<b>-</b>

Pozitivne in negativne spremembe vključujejo razliko vrednotenja med tržno vrednostjo in knjigovodsko vrednostjo ter popravek poštene vrednosti, medtem ko se premije ali diskonti obveznic amortizirajo do zapadlosti (premije in diskonti niso vključeni v nobeno izmed postavk v zgornji tabeli, saj so vključeni v revalorizacijske rezerve). Premija ali diskont prilagodita donos stopnji zapadlosti in sprememba poštene vrednosti varovane postavke prikazana v pojasnilu 21.2 – Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, Finančna sredstva po poštene vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

## Pojasnilo 4.3: Oslabitve dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Oblikovane oslabitve	(1)	(2)
Odpravljene oslabitve	1	1
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(6)</b>



## Pojasnilo 5: Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	25.030	33.389
Kreditni bankam	34.773	64.989
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	1.900.351	2.042.380
Druga finančna sredstva	6.771	23.773
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.966.925</b>	<b>2.164.531</b>

### Pojasnilo 5.1: Dolžniški vrednostni papirji

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji (Republika Slovenija)	25.030	33.389
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>25.030</b>	<b>33.389</b>

### Pojasnilo 5.2: Krediti bankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Kratkoročni krediti	34.268	62.483
Dolgoročni krediti	506	2.512
Oslabitev	(1)	(6)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>34.773</b>	<b>64.989</b>

### Pojasnilo 5.3: Gibanje oslabitev kreditov bankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Oblikovane oslabitve	(1)	(7)
Odpravljene oslabitve	6	3
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(6)</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 5.4: Krediti strankam, ki niso banke

## Banka

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023			31. 12. 2022		
	Bruto vrednost	Oslabitve	Neto vrednost	Bruto vrednost	Oslabitve	Neto vrednost
<b>Kredit</b>						
<b>Kratkoročni</b>	<b>185.385</b>	<b>(4.704)</b>	<b>180.681</b>	<b>278.663</b>	<b>(3.971)</b>	<b>274.692</b>
Podjetja	55.960	(4.043)	151.917	250.450	(3.273)	247.177
Finančne institucije	5.251	(8)	5.243	5.151	(5)	5.146
Javni sektor	1.193	-	1.193	662	-	662
Prebivalstvo	20.966	(517)	20.449	20.184	(583)	19.601
Samostojni podjetniki	1.973	(135)	1.838	2.175	(94)	2.081
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	42	(1)	41	41	(16)	25
<b>Dolgoročni</b>	<b>1.752.524</b>	<b>(32.858)</b>	<b>1.719.666</b>	<b>1.805.921</b>	<b>(38.250)</b>	<b>1.767.671</b>
Podjetja	675.114	(19.475)	655.639	703.220	(21.207)	682.013
Finančne institucije	7.450	(53)	7.397	29.418	(94)	29.324
Javni sektor	190.391	(30)	190.361	223.499	(61)	223.438
Prebivalstvo	869.984	(12.668)	857.314	841.673	(16.470)	825.203
Samostojni podjetniki	9.587	(632)	8.955	8.017	(330)	7.687
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	-	-	-	94	(88)	6
<b>Finančni najem</b>						
<b>Dolgoročni</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>
Podjetja	2	-	2	9	-	9
Samostojni podjetniki	2	-	2	8	-	8
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.937.913</b>	<b>(37.562)</b>	<b>1.900.351</b>	<b>2.084.601</b>	<b>(42.221)</b>	<b>2.042.380</b>

Stanje kreditov zaposlenim na dan 31. december 2023 znaša 17.676 tisoč evrov. Stanje kreditov zaposlenim na 31. december 2022 znaša 19.780 tisoč evrov.

## Pojasnilo 5.5: Finančni najem

EUR 1.000	Banka			
	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Bruto naložba v najem	Sedanja vrednost terjatev za najmanjšo vsoto najemnin	Bruto naložba v najem	Sedanja vrednost terjatev za najmanjšo vsoto najemnin
v največ letu dni	4	4	13	13
v več kot letu dni in ne več kot 5 letih	-	-	4	4
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>

Neto naložba v najem se priznava kot sredstvo v finančnem najemu v postavki Posojila in terjatve.

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Sedanja vrednost bodočih najemov	-	-

Sedanja vrednost bodočih najemnin znaša manj kot tisoč evrov.

## Pojasnilo 5.6: Druga finančna sredstva

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Terjatve za provizije (opravnine)	964	719
Oslabitev provizij (opravnin)	(30)	(171)
Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki za bančne produkte	600	602
Oslabitev terjatev iz naslova zapadlih izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	-	-
Terjatve v obračunu	5.014	2.749
Druga finančna sredstva	225	20.350
Oslabitev drugih finančnih sredstev	(2)	(476)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>6.771</b>	<b>23.773</b>

Med drugimi finančnimi sredstvi v letu 2022 Banka izkazuje razmejeni znesek v zvezi s prejemi od prodaje odvisne družbe (glej Pojasnilo 42). Povečanje postavke Terjatev v obračunu je posledica povečanja terjatev za dvige na bančnih avtomatih (ATM) in plačila na prodajnih mestih (POS).

## Pojasnilo 6: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti – obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Raven 2	Raven 2
<b>Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk</b>	<b>19.155</b>	<b>30.449</b>
Varovanje poštene vrednosti kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	19.155	30.449
<b>Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk</b>	<b>55.021</b>	<b>72.775</b>
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	55.021	72.775
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>74.176</b>	<b>103.224</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Nominalna vrednost Sredstva	Poštena vrednost Sredstva	Nominalna vrednost Sredstva	Poštena vrednost Sredstva
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>				
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap)				
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	251.313	19.155	264.129	30.379
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	753.716	55.021	626.385	72.845
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.005.030</b>	<b>74.176</b>	<b>890.514</b>	<b>103.224</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Sredstva	Sredstva
<b>Izpostavljenost tveganju</b>		
Obrestna mera		
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	74.176	103.224
<b>Skupaj obrestni izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>	<b>74.176</b>	<b>103.224</b>
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti namenjeni varovanju</b>		
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap)		
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	19.155	30.379
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	55.021	72.845
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>74.176</b>	<b>103.224</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem	Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Sredstva - Izvedeni finančni instrumenti - Varovanje pred tveganjem	74.176	111.954

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke	Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Finančna sredstva merjena po poštenu vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(16.670)	(29.069)
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	46.067	72.995

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Spremembe vrednosti instrumenta za varovanje pred tveganjem, pripoznanega v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu	Spremembe vrednosti instrumenta za varovanje pred tveganjem, pripoznanega v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Akumuliran znesek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(46)	(121)

## Pojasnilo 7: Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem – sredstva

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Positivne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	2.675	-
Negativne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(48.742)	(72.996)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(46.067)</b>	<b>(72.996)</b>

## Pojasnilo 8: Opredmetena sredstva

2023

EUR 1.000	Vlaganja v tuje objekte	Računalniška oprema	Druga oprema	Oprema v pripravi	Nepremičnine v poslovnem najemu	Oprema in druga opredmetena osnovna sredstva v poslovnem najemu	Skupaj
<b>Nabavna vrednost</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>7.606</b>	<b>6.494</b>	<b>4.329</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>14.761</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>33.659</b>
Povečanje	178	-	-	538	193	35	944
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	-	63	156	(219)	-	-	-
Izločitev	(322)	(1.031)	(561)	-	-	(11)	(1.925)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>7.462</b>	<b>5.526</b>	<b>3.924</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>14.954</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>32.678</b>
<b>Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>5.744</b>	<b>5.229</b>	<b>3.637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.436</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>21.166</b>
Amortizacija za leto	258	494	136	-	1.602	62	2.552
Izločitev	(322)	(1.029)	(560)	-	-	(10)	(1.921)
Zmanjšanje	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>5.679</b>	<b>4.694</b>	<b>3.213</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.014</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>21.774</b>
<b>Čista knjigovodska vrednost</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>1.862</b>	<b>1.265</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8.326</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>12.493</b>
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>1.783</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>6.940</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10.904</b>

2022

EUR 1.000	Vlaganja v tuje objekte	Računalniška oprema	Druga oprema	Oprema v pripravi	Nepremičnine v poslovnem najemu	Oprema in druga opredmetena osnovna sredstva v poslovnem najemu	Skupaj
<b>Nabavna vrednost</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>7.546</b>	<b>7.242</b>	<b>4.327</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>15.983</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>35.795</b>
Povečanje	1.097	-	-	372	-	71	1.540
Zmanjšanje	-	-	-	-	(1.222)	-	(1.222)
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	-	289	324	(613)	-	-	-
Izločitev	(1.037)	(1.037)	(323)	-	-	(58)	(2.454)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>7.606</b>	<b>6.494</b>	<b>4.329</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>14.761</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>33.659</b>
<b>Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>6.532</b>	<b>5.693</b>	<b>3.839</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.898</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>21.068</b>
Amortizacija za leto	246	570	118	-	1.537	56	2.527
Izločitev	(1.034)	(1.034)	(320)	-	-	(41)	(2.429)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>5.744</b>	<b>5.229</b>	<b>3.637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.435</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>21.166</b>
<b>Čista knjigovodska vrednost</b>							
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>1.014</b>	<b>1.550</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>11.085</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>14.728</b>
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>1.862</b>	<b>1.265</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8.326</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>12.493</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 9: Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva

EUR 1.000	2023			2022		
	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi	Skupaj	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi	Skupaj
<b>Nabavna vrednost</b>						
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>51.007</b>	<b>4.585</b>	<b>55.592</b>	<b>48.708</b>	<b>3.729</b>	<b>52.437</b>
Povečanje	-	2.213	2.213	-	3.314	3.314
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	3.364	(3.364)	-	2.458	(2.458)	-
Izločitev	(155)		(155)	(159)	-	(159)
Odpis	-	(2.232)	(2.232)	-	-	-
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>54.217</b>	<b>1.202</b>	<b>55.419</b>	<b>51.007</b>	<b>4.585</b>	<b>55.593</b>
<b>Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti</b>						
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>41.984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.984</b>	<b>38.303</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38.303</b>
Amortizacija za leto	3.576	-	3.576	3.681	-	3.681
Izločitev	-155	-	-155	-	-	-
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>45.405</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45.405</b>	<b>41.984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.984</b>
<b>Čista knjigovodska vrednost</b>						
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>9.023</b>	<b>4.585</b>	<b>13.608</b>	<b>10.404</b>	<b>3.729</b>	<b>14.134</b>
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>8.812</b>	<b>1.202</b>	<b>10.014</b>	<b>9.023</b>	<b>4.585</b>	<b>13.608</b>

V postavki »Odpis« je razkrit odpis Globalne platforme za plačila (GPP - Global payment platform).

## Pojasnilo 10: Terjatve in obveznosti iz naslova davkov

## Tekoči davek

EUR 1.000	Banka		
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022	Učinek v letu 2023
Terjatve za tekoči davek	5.839	2.176	3.663
Pobot terjatev za tekoči davek	(5.839)	(2.176)	(3.663)
<b>Stanje terjatev za tekoči davek</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Obveznosti za tekoči davek	10.954	6.340	4.614
Pobot obveznosti za tekoči davek	(5.839)	(2.176)	(3.663)
<b>Stanje obveznosti za tekoči davek</b>	<b>5.115</b>	<b>4.164</b>	<b>951</b>

Zneski odloženih davkov so prilagojeni na osnovi pripravljenih projekcij pri čemer se referiramo na MRS 12. Projekcije so pripravljene za prihodnja leta z namenom preveriti, ali obstajajo prihodnji obdavčljivi prihodki, s katerimi je mogoče pobotati sredstva odloženega davka.

Odložena terjatev za davek se pripozna skladno s presojo sledečih postavk:

- določitev dobička pred davki in obdavčljivega dohodka v ustreznem časovnem obdobju 10 let
- oceno verjetnosti obdavčljivega dobička, določenega na podlagi prejšnje točke

Da bi dokazali, da je dobiček pred davkom verjetno na voljo za uporabo pripoznave odložene terjatve za davek, se uporablja stohastična simulacija ob predpostavki, da je interval zaupanja nad 50 % za leta, ki presegajo izrecna leta (tj. obdobje večletnega načrta).

EUR 1.000	Banka		
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022	Učinek v letu 2023
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	791	1.536	(744)
Rezervacije	167	58	109
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	1	1	0
Pobot odloženih terjatev	(563)	(897)	334
<b>Stanje terjatev za odloženi davek</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>(302)</b>
Rezervacije	107	-	107
Varovanje denarnih tokov	(53)	6	(59)
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	509	891	(382)
Pobot odloženih obveznosti	(563)	(897)	334
<b>Stanje obveznosti za odloženi davek</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Odložene terjatve in obveznosti za davek se nanašajo na pozicije, ki so izkazane v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu, razen rezervacij za jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine, ki so delno (aktuarski dobički/izgube) pripoznane v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu in delno v izkazu poslovnega izida. Terjatve za odloženi davek v zvezi z jubilejnimi nagradami in upokojitvijo so se v letu 2023 povečale na 167 tisoč EUR, predvsem zaradi dviga davčne stopnje davka na dohodek pravnih oseb na 22 %. Poleg tega se je stanje terjatev za odloženi davek zmanjšalo na 396 tisoč EUR (31. 12. 2023: DTA 698 tisoč EUR) zaradi prevrednotenja pozicije v OCI.

## Pojasnilo 11: Druga sredstva

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Predujmi	240	84
Nevračunani stroški in odhodki	861	796
Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki	894	1.054
Plemenite kovine	14	14
Druge terjatve	103	140
Oslabitve drugih sredstev	(11)	(8)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.101</b>	<b>2.080</b>

## Pojasnilo 12: Nekratkoročna sredstva in skupine za odtujitev, namenjene prodaji

Decembra 2022 je Banka sprejela odločitev o prodaji portfelja nedonosnih posojil.

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Nekratkoročna sredstva v posesti za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje	-	2.120
<b>Knjigovodska vrednost skupine za odtujitev</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.120</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 13: Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023			31. 12. 2022		
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni trgovanju</b>	-	<b>51.918</b>	<b>51.918</b>	-	<b>69.544</b>	<b>69.544</b>
Terminske pogodbe (Forward)	-	1.563	1.563	-	3.975	3.975
Opcije (Option)	-	20.892	20.892	-	21.628	21.628
Zamenjave (Swap)	-	29.463	29.463	-	43.941	43.941
<b>Ostale finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Skupaj</b>	-	<b>51.919</b>	<b>51.919</b>	-	<b>69.550</b>	<b>69.550</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Nominalna vrednost Obveznosti	Poštena vrednost Obveznosti	Nominalna vrednost Obveznosti	Poštena vrednost Obveznosti
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni trgovanju</b>				
Terminske pogodbe - OTC (Forward in Futures)	79.884	1.563	170.756	3.975
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (Swap)	488.994	28.584	467.900	43.229
Zamenjave - OTC (Swap)	27.804	880	28.562	712
Opcije - OTC (Option)	126.527	20.892	129.376	21.628
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>723.209</b>	<b>51.919</b>	<b>796.594</b>	<b>69.544</b>

## Pojasnilo 14: Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	77.230	98.928
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	2.938.929	2.531.694
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	40.854	233.720
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	18.116	18.066
Druge finančne obveznosti	66.142	48.238
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.141.271</b>	<b>2.930.646</b>

## Pojasnilo 14.1: Vloge bank in centralnih bank

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Vloge bank na vpogled	10.130	9.793
Kratkoročne vloge bank	67.100	89.135
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>77.230</b>	<b>98.928</b>



## Pojasnilo 14.2: Vloge strank

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Na vpogled</b>	<b>1.968.500</b>	<b>2.091.123</b>
Podjetja	1.010.872	962.421
Finančne institucije	104.155	183.001
Javni sektor	46.844	48.619
Prebivalstvo	735.533	820.866
Samostojni podjetniki	64.576	69.969
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	6.520	6.247
<b>Kratkoročne vloge</b>	<b>594.945</b>	<b>291.246</b>
Podjetja	400.684	202.550
Finančne institucije	5.400	28.055
Javni sektor	66.012	9.289
Prebivalstvo	122.564	51.191
Samostojni podjetniki	60	48
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	225	113
<b>Dolgoročne vloge</b>	<b>375.484</b>	<b>149.325</b>
Podjetja	149.669	76.668
Finančne institucije	1.507	6.502
Javni sektor	1.560	1.031
Prebivalstvo	221.126	63.731
Samostojni podjetniki	17	17
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	1.605	1.376
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.938.929</b>	<b>2.531.694</b>

## Pojasnilo 14.3: Krediti bank in centralnih bank

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Dolgoročni krediti centralne banke	40.854	233.545
Dolgoročni krediti bank	-	175
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>40.854</b>	<b>233.720</b>

### Dolžniški vrednostni papirji

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Izdani vrednostni papirji	18.116	18.066
Banke	18.116	18.066
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>18.116</b>	<b>18.066</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 14.4: Druge finančne obveznosti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Sredstva za nakazilo v tujino	17.985	7.243
Obveznosti za provizije	32	3
Obveznosti v obračunu	27.928	19.943
Obveznosti do dobaviteljev	497	189
Vnaprej vračunani odhodki in stroški	8.042	7.321
Druge poslovne obveznosti	4.200	4.783
Obveznosti iz najema (MSRP 16)	7.458	8.756
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>66.142</b>	<b>48.238</b>

## Pojasnilo 14.5. Obveznosti iz najema (MSRP 16)

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Obveznost iz najema	Obveznost iz najema
Do 1 leta	1.679	1.612
Od 1 do 2 let	1.274	1.273
Od 2 do 3 let	1.149	1.228
Od 3 do 4 let	1.063	1.104
Od 4 do 5 let	982	997
Čez 5 let	2.310	2.787
<b>Skupaj obveznosti iz najema</b>	<b>8.457</b>	<b>9.001</b>
Finančne obveznosti (diskont)	(999)	(245)
<b>Obveznost iz najema</b>	<b>7.458</b>	<b>8.756</b>

Zmanjšanje obveznosti poleg rednih odplačil je posledica odpovedi in sprememb pogodb. Zmanjšanje obveznosti zaradi odpovedi pogodbe je znašalo 388 EUR, povečanje obveznosti zaradi sprememb pogodbe pa 227 tisoč EUR. Gibanja so razkrita v pojasnilu 8 Opredmetena sredstva.

## Pojasnilo 15: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju – obveznosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Raven 2	Raven 2
<b>Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk</b>	<b>2.127</b>	<b>759</b>
Varovanje poštene vrednosti kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	2.127	759
<b>Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk</b>	<b>55.436</b>	<b>80.932</b>
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	47.425	74.038
Varovanje denarnih tokov	8.011	6.894
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>57.563</b>	<b>81.691</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Nominalni vrednost Obveznosti	Poštena vrednost Obveznosti	Nominalni vrednost Obveznosti	Poštena vrednost Obveznosti
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>				
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap)				
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	41.135	2.127	8.010	760
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	675.377	55.436	711.708	80.931
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>716.513</b>	<b>57.563</b>	<b>719.718</b>	<b>81.691</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Obveznosti	Obveznosti
<b>Izpostavljenost tveganju</b>		
<b>Obrestna mera</b>		
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	49.552	74.797
Varovanje denarnih tokov	8.011	6.894
Drugi izvedeni finančni instrumenti za obvladovanje tveganj		
<b>Skupaj obrestni izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>	<b>57.563</b>	<b>81.691</b>
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti namenjeni varovanju		
Obrestne zamenjave - OTC (swap)		
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	2.127	760
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	55.436	80.931
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>57.563</b>	<b>81.691</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem	Sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki se uporablja za izračun učinkovitosti varovanja pred tveganjem
Obveznosti - Izvedeni finančni instrumenti - Varovanje pred tveganjem	(57.563)	(83.203)

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke	Akumulirani znesek prilagoditve varovanja poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem za varovano postavko, vključeno v knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke
<b>Postavka v izkazu finančnega položaja, ki vključuje instrument varovanja pred tveganjem</b>		
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	(38.416)	(73.939)

Pojasnilo 16: Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem – obveznosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Pozitivne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	4.965
Negativne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(43.381)	(73.948)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(38.416)</b>	<b>(73.939)</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 17: Rezervacije

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Za pravno nerešene tožbe	18.396	13.035
Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	3.786	2.385
Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	5.415	4.154
Druge rezervacije	1.002	331
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>28.599</b>	<b>19.905</b>

## Spremembe na letni ravni

## 31.12.2023

EUR 1.000	Za pravno nerešene tožbe	Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	Druge rezervacije	Skupaj
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>13.035</b>	<b>2.385</b>	<b>4.154</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>19.905</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>5.639</b>	<b>2.608</b>	<b>3.299</b>	<b>1.031</b>	<b>12.577</b>
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	5.639	2.608	3.299	1.031	12.577
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(278)</b>	<b>(1.207)</b>	<b>(2.038)</b>	<b>(360)</b>	<b>(3.883)</b>
Poraba rezervacij	(3)	(220)	-	(360)	(583)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v izkazu poslovnega izida	(275)	(940)	(2.038)	-	(3.253)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu	-	(47)	-	-	(47)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>18.396</b>	<b>3.786</b>	<b>5.415</b>	<b>1.002</b>	<b>28.599</b>

## 31.12.2022

EUR 1.000	Za pravno nerešene tožbe	Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	Druge rezervacije	Skupaj
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>12.581</b>	<b>3.346</b>	<b>6.102</b>	<b>1.139</b>	<b>23.169</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2.134</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.094</b>
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	486	75	2.134	400	3.094
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(32)</b>	<b>(1.036)</b>	<b>(4.082)</b>	<b>(1.207)</b>	<b>(6.357)</b>
Poraba rezervacij	-	(729)	-	(992)	(1.721)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v izkazu poslovnega izida	(32)	(16)	(4.082)	(216)	(4.345)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu	-	(291)	-	-	(291)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>13.035</b>	<b>2.385</b>	<b>4.154</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>19.905</b>

## Pojasnilo 18: Druge obveznosti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Pasivne časovne razmejitev	1.621	900
Obveznosti za plače, nadomestila plač ter prispevke in davke iz plač ter nagrade zaposlenim iz dobička (bruto, vključno z davki in prispevki)	2.535	2.396
Obveznosti za davke in prispevke	1.481	864
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>5.637</b>	<b>4.160</b>

## Pojasnilo 19: Osnovni kapital

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Navadne delnice - vpis tuje banke	20.384	20.384
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>20.384</b>	<b>20.384</b>

Osnovni kapital na dan 31. december 2023 je razdeljen na 4.888.177 navadnih imenskih kosovnih delnic, ki so bile v celoti vplačane, in 16 lastnih delnic, ki so bile v letu 2014 brezplačno prenesene na banko.

## Pojasnilo 20: Kapitalske rezerve

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Vplačani presežek kapitala	91.736	91.736
Kapitalske rezerve, nastale iz splošnega prevrednotevalnega popravka kapitala	16.024	16.024
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>107.760</b>	<b>107.760</b>

Vplačila nad nominalnimi zneski vplačanih delnic 91.736 tisoč EUR so razdeljeni na 1) 45.875 tisoč EUR, ki izhajajo iz dokapitalizacije leta 2011, 2) 44.733 tisoč EUR, ki izhajajo iz pretvorbe SIT v EUR.

Kapitalske rezerve 16.024 tisoč EUR zaradi preračuna SIT v EUR.

## Pojasnilo 21: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, varovanje denarnih tokov	(187)	27
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(1.002)	(2.748)
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe	870	842
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(319)</b>	<b>(1.879)</b>

### Pojasnilo 21.1: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, varovanje denarnih tokov

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>466</b>
Bruto vrednost	34	576
Odloženi davek	(7)	(110)
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(214)</b>	<b>(439)</b>
Bruto vrednost	(273)	(542)
Odloženi davek	59	103
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>27</b>
Bruto vrednost	(239)	34
Odloženi davek	53	(7)

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 21.2: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>(2.748)</b>	<b>5.105</b>
Bruto vrednost	(3.393)	6.303
Odloženi davek	645	(1.198)
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>4.205</b>	<b>27</b>
Bruto vrednost	5.391	33
Odloženi davek	(1.186)	(6)
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(2.459)</b>	<b>(7.880)</b>
Bruto vrednost	(3.152)	(9.729)
Odloženi davek	693	1.849
<b>Vpliv spremembe davčne stopnje</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bruto vrednost	(132)	-
Odloženi davek	131	-
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>(1.003)</b>	<b>(2.748)</b>
Bruto vrednost	(1.286)	(3.393)
Odloženi davek	283	645

Pojasnilo 21.3: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>579</b>
Bruto vrednost	930	639
Odloženi davek	(87)	(60)
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>263</b>
Bruto vrednost	47	291
Odloženi davek	(19)	(28)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>842</b>
Bruto vrednost	977	930
Odloženi davek	(107)	(87)

Pojasnilo 22: Rezerve iz dobička

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Zakonske rezerve	1.307	1.307
Druge rezerve iz dobička	98.470	98.470
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>99.777</b>	<b>99.777</b>

Obvezne rezerve v skladu z Zakonom o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD-1). Zadržani dobiček je na voljo za izplačilo delničarjem, v nasprotju z drugimi rezervami iz dobička, ki se ne izplačajo.

## Pojasnilo 23: Zadržani dobiček / izguba (vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta)

### Bilančni dobiček Banke

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta	46.744	41.370
Preneseni čisti dobiček	50.180	42.832
<b>Bilančni dobiček</b>	<b>96.924</b>	<b>84.202</b>
Prenos v naslednje leto	96.924	84.202

Bilančni razpoložljivi dobiček za poslovno leto 2023 je prikazan v izkazu gibanja kapitala in je znašal 96.924 tisoč evrov (84.202 tisoč evrov za leto 2022).

### Osnovni in popravljivi dobiček na delnico

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
(1) Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta	46.744	41.370
(2) Število delnic	4.888.177	4.888.177
(3) Tehtano povprečno število delnic v letu	4.888.177	4.888.177
<b>(4) Dobiček na delnico v evrih (1) / (3)</b>	<b>9,56</b>	<b>8,46</b>

## Pojasnilo 24: Prihodki iz obresti

EUR 1.000	Banka			
	2023		2022	
	Skupaj	Od tega obresti za izpostavljenosti skupine 3	Skupaj	Od tega obresti za izpostavljenosti skupine 3
<b>Prihodki iz obresti pripoznani po efektivni obrestni meri</b>	<b>114.587</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>50.145</b>	<b>579</b>
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	76.230	839	38.060	579
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	434	-	134	-
Kreditni bankam	1.872	-	825	-
Kreditni strankam	73.924	839	37.101	579
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	6.290	-	4.871	-
Obresti iz vpoglednih vlog pri centralni banki	32.067	-	2.082	-
Negativne obresti od obveznosti	-	-	5.132	-
<b>Prihodki iz obresti brez uporabe efektivne obrestne mere</b>	<b>17.317</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.847</b>	<b>-</b>
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje	13.086	-	3.035	-
Obresti iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, namenjenih varovanju	2.225	-	140	-
<b>Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti</b>	<b>2.006</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>-</b>
Kreditni bankam	69	-	11	-
Kreditni strankam	1.937	-	661	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>131.904</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>53.993</b>	<b>579</b>

Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti, ki sodijo med Prihodki iz obresti brez uporabe efektivne obrestne mere se nanašajo na obresti iz naslova odkupa terjatev.

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 25: Odhodki za obresti

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Obresti za finančne obveznosti do centralne banke	(4.038)	(652)
Obresti za finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju	(13.117)	(2.986)
Obresti za finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	(21.390)	(2.131)
Banka	(843)	(223)
Stranke	(20.547)	(1.908)
Negativne obresti od terjatev	(4.640)	(3.789)
Obresti dane za druge obveznosti	(8)	(5)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(43.193)</b>	<b>(9.563)</b>

## Pojasnilo 26: Prihodki iz dividend

EUR 1.000	2023	2022
Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	13	37
Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	37	13
Prihodki od dividend iz naložb v kapital družb v skupini	-	3.358
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3.408</b>

Prihodki iz dividend v višini 3 milijonov evrov v letu 2022 izhaja iz dividend prejetih s strani UniCredit Leasing družbe pred njeno prodajo.

## Pojasnilo 27: Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Opravnine iz poslov z vrednostnimi papirji	7.142	6.850
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - vodenje transakcijskih računov	2.027	2.086
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - izvrševanje plačil	5.946	5.873
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - kartično poslovanje	5.422	4.939
Opravnine iz opravljanja drugih plačilnih storitev	2.354	1.949
Opravnine iz kreditnih in najemnih poslov	5.228	5.087
Opravnine iz investicijskega svetovanja	293	1.100
Opravnine iz drugih poslov	1.054	653
<b>Skupaj opravnine iz naslova pogodb s strankami</b>	<b>29.466</b>	<b>28.537</b>
Opravnine iz danih jamstev	2.516	2.986
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>31.982</b>	<b>31.523</b>



## Pojasnilo 28: Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Opravnine od opravljenih plačilnih storitev - kartično poslovanje	(3.674)	(3.580)
Opravnine od opravljenih drugih plačilnih storitev	(1.794)	(1.550)
Opravnine od opravljenih posredniških in komisijskih poslov	(2.063)	(1.807)
Opravnine od opravljenih drugih storitev	(2.013)	(2.060)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(9.544)</b>	<b>(8.997)</b>

## Pojasnilo 29: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
<b>Realizirani dobički</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3.386</b>
Iz kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	269	1.297
Iz drugih finančnih sredstev in obveznosti	69	2.089
<b>Realizirane izgube</b>	<b>(489)</b>	<b>-</b>
Iz dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(489)	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(151)</b>	<b>3.386</b>

## Pojasnilo 30: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	2023	2022
Čisti dobički iz trgovanja z vrednostnimi papirji	(15)	(736)
Čisti dobički pri nakupu in prodaji tujih valut	2.155	2.490
Čisti dobički / izgube iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	(1.009)	5.390
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.131</b>	<b>7.144</b>

## Pojasnilo 31: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje

EUR 1.000	2023	2022
<b>Dobički</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>522</b>
Naložbe v kapitalne instrumente	534	522
<b>Izgube</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(652)</b>
Naložbe v kapitalne instrumente	(19)	(652)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>(130)</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 32: Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji

EUR 1.000	2023	2022
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje skupine finančnih instrumentov pred tveganjem spremembe obrestne mere	8.643	(1.121)
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje poštene vrednosti instrumentov - mikro	(12.620)	32.394
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje denarnih tokov skupine finančnih instrumentov - neuspešni del - makro	1	(1)
Čisti izid iz varovanih postavk - spremembe poštene vrednosti varovane skupine finančnih instrumentov pred tveganjem spremembe obrestne mere	4.055	(31.942)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>(670)</b>

## Pojasnilo 33: Čisti dobički / izgube iz tečajnih razlik

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Dobički iz tečajnih razlik	99.926	190.252
Izgube iz tečajnih razlik	(99.808)	(189.692)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>560</b>

## Pojasnilo 34: Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja nefinančnih sredstev

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Dobički iz odprave pripoznanja	1	2
Izgube iz odprave pripoznanja	(39)	(170)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(168)</b>

## Pojasnilo 35: Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
<b>Dobički</b>	<b>1.003</b>	<b>1.692</b>
Dobički iz operativnih tveganj	7	3
Prihodki iz povrnjenih stroškov za delavce napotene v tujino	836	1.157
Prihodki iz najemov	-	21
Ostali dobički	160	511
<b>Izgube</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>(176)</b>
Članarine	(95)	(81)
Izgube iz operativnih tveganj	(10)	(11)
Ostale izgube	(56)	(84)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1.516</b>

## Pojasnilo 36: Administrativni stroški

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Stroški dela	26.797	26.481
Ostali administrativni stroški	13.834	13.501
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>40.631</b>	<b>39.982</b>

### Pojasnilo 36.1: Stroški dela

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Plače	17.301	16.802
Dajatve za socialno zavarovanje	7.217	7.432
Dajatve za pokojninsko zavarovanje	504	505
Odpravnine	1	52
Izplačila za potne stroške	118	157
Drugi stroški dela	1.656	1.533
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>26.797</b>	<b>26.481</b>

### Pojasnilo 36.2: Ostali administrativni stroški

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Stroški najemnin in zakupnin	51	30
Stroški informacijskega sistema	6.305	5.986
Stroški poštnine in komunikacije	1.330	1.408
Stroški svetovalnih in revizijskih storitev	1.478	1.810
Ostale storitve drugih	1.755	1.549
Stroški reklame	630	539
Stroški izobraževanja	151	129
Stroški materiala	702	610
Stroški vzdrževanja, upravljanja in varovanja opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev	442	425
Stroški zavarovanja	265	280
Stroški službenih poti	80	49
Stroški nadzora	463	423
Stroški v zvezi s kreditnim tveganjem	132	213
Stroški obdavčitve in drugih dajatev	50	50
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>13.834</b>	<b>13.501</b>

Stroški revizijskih storitev za Banko vključujejo stroške povezane z revidiranjem letnega poročila v višini 176 tisoč evrov, stroške drugih ne-revizijskih storitev v višini 8 tisoč evrov. Vse storitve je opravila revizijska hiša KPMG Slovenija d.o.o

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 37: Denarni prispevki v sklade za reševanje in sisteme zjamčenih vlog

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Vplačila v sistem zjamčenih vlog	1.272	888
Vplačila v sklad za reševanje	955	1.691
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.227</b>	<b>2.579</b>

## Pojasnilo 38: Amortizacija

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
<b>Amortizacija opredmetenih sredstev</b>	<b>2.552</b>	<b>2.528</b>
Amortizacija vlaganj v tuje objekte	258	246
Amortizacija nepremičnin v poslovnem najemu	1.602	1.538
Amortizacija premičnin v poslovnem najemu	62	56
Amortizacija računalniške opreme	494	570
Amortizacija ostale opreme	136	118
<b>Amortizacija neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev</b>	<b>3.576</b>	<b>3.681</b>
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>6.128</b>	<b>6.209</b>

## Pojasnilo 39: Čisti dobički / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev

EUR 1.000	2023	2022
<b>Dobički</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>
Kreditni nefinančnim družbam	17	35
Kreditni gospodinjstvom	44	28
<b>Izgube</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(35)</b>
Kreditni nefinančnim družbam	-	(16)
Kreditni gospodinjstvom	(5)	(19)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>28</b>

## Pojasnilo 40: Rezervacije

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Za pravno nerešene tožbe	(5.377)	(454)
Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	(1.668)	(57)
Druge rezervacije	(1.030)	(185)
Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	(1.262)	1.950
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(9.337)</b>	<b>1.254</b>

## Pojasnilo 41: Oslabitve

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
<b>Oslabitve finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti</b>	<b>4.922</b>	<b>(7.292)</b>
Povečanje	(16.566)	(22.601)
Krediti	(16.538)	(21.971)
Druga finančna sredstva	(28)	(630)
Zmanjšanje	21.488	15.309
Krediti	20.847	15.223
Druga finančna sredstva	641	86
<b>Odpisi finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>20</b>
Odhodki iz odpisov	(63)	(15)
Prihodki iz odpisanih terjatev	16	35
<b>Oslabitve finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Povečanje	(1)	(2)
Zmanjšanje	1	1
<b>Oslabitve drugih sredstev</b>	<b>(2.625)</b>	<b>(12)</b>
Povečanje	(2.625)	(13)
Zmanjšanje	-	1
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.250</b>	<b>(7.285)</b>

Postavka »Oslabitve drugih sredstev« se je v letu 2023 povečala zaradi odpisa Globalne plačilne platforme (GPP – Global payment platform) v višini 2.232 tisoč evrov, kar je razkrito tudi v Pojasnilu 9: Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva.

## Pojasnilo 42: Dobiček ali izguba iz nekratkoročnih sredstev in skupin za odtujitev, ki so razvrščeni kot v posesti za prodajo, ki se ne štejejo za ustavljeno poslovanje

EUR 1.000	2023	2022
Dobički iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo	-	20.545
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.545</b>

V letu 2022 se je banka odločila za prodajo hčerinske družbe Unicredit Leasing d.o.o. Prodaja je bila organizirana z zbiranjem različnih ponudb, kjer je bila izbrana ena stranka za nadaljnji natančen skrbni pregled. Banka je- odtujila hčerinsko družbo UniCredit leasing v 100-odstotni lasti. Učinek te odtujitve je znašal 20 milijonov evrov.

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 43: Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
Tekoči davek	(10.954)	(6.342)
Odloženi davek	20	(61)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(10.934)</b>	<b>(6.403)</b>

Vplivi na drugi vseobsegajoči donos so razkriti v Pojasnilu 21: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos

EUR 1.000	2023	2022
<b>Dobiček / izguba pred davkom</b>	<b>57.678</b>	<b>47.773</b>
Davčna stopnja	19 %	19 %
Davčna obveznost po zakonski stopnji	(10.959)	(9.077)
Davčni učinki		
Davčno izvzeti prihodki	3	2.510
Davčno nepriznani stroški	(315)	(70)
Davčne olajšave	317	234
<b>Davčna obveznost</b>	<b>(10.954)</b>	<b>(6.403)</b>
Efektivna davčna stopnja	19 %	13 %

## Pojasnila k zunajbilančnemu poslovanju

## Pojasnilo 44: Zunajbilančno poslovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Garancije	509.132	432.130
Kreditni limiti in kreditne linije	648.459	654.142
Upniki po spot poslih	5.378	15.033
Akreditivi	897	8.071
Nazivna vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	3.176.891	3.195.093
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>4.340.757</b>	<b>4.304.469</b>

## Pojasnilo 44.1: Gibanje garancij

EUR 1.000	2023	2022
<b>Začetno stanje</b>	<b>432.130</b>	<b>640.934</b>
<b>Povečanje</b>	<b>262.298</b>	<b>214.444</b>
Nove garancije	259.207	210.305
Tečajne razlike	3.091	4.139
<b>Zmanjšanje</b>	<b>(185.296)</b>	<b>(423.248)</b>
Izplačilo garancij	(1.565)	(433)
Ugasnjene garancije	(180.646)	(418.818)
Tečajne razlike	(3.085)	(3.997)
<b>Končno stanje</b>	<b>509.132</b>	<b>432.130</b>

## Pojasnilo 44.2: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
	Raven 2	Raven 2
Terminske pogodbe (Forward in Futures)	159.699	337.532
Obrestne opcije (Option)	225.000	225.000
Valutne opcije (Option)	28.054	33.752
Obrestne zamenjave (Swap)	2.648.055	2.453.249
Namenjene trgovanju	986.988	926.799
Namenjene varovanju	1.661.067	1.526.450
Valutne zamenjave (Swap)	116.083	145.560
Namenjene trgovanju	55.608	61.778
Namenjene varovanju	60.475	83.782
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.176.891</b>	<b>3.195.093</b>

## Pojasnilo 45: Poslovanje po pooblastilu

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Denarna sredstva strank za posredovanje s finančnimi instrumenti	4.861	5.876
Terjatve iz poslov gospodarjenja s finančnimi instrumenti	74	74
Terjatve po skrbniških poslih	11.306.329	10.483.470
Terjatve do KDD za prodane finančne instrumente	-	21
Terjatve do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za prodane finančne instrumente (kupcev)	2.147	188
Terjatve iz poravnalnega poslovanja	-	21
Terjatve iz drugih poslov v tujem imenu in za tuj račun	76.340	95.695
<b>Skupaj sredstva</b>	<b>11.389.751</b>	<b>10.585.345</b>
Obveznosti do strank iz denarnih sredstev in finančnih instrumentov	4.934	5.951
Obveznosti do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za kupljene finančne instrumente (dobaviteljev)	11.308.477	10.483.678
Obveznosti iz poravnalnega poslovanja	-	21
Obveznosti iz drugih poslov v tujem imenu in za tuj račun	76.340	95.695
<b>Skupaj obveznosti</b>	<b>11.389.751</b>	<b>10.585.345</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Pojasnilo 46: Posredniško poslovanje

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Terjatve poravnalnega oz. transakcijskih računov za sredstva strank</b>	<b>11.308.550</b>	<b>10.483.753</b>
Iz finančnih instrumentov	11.306.403	10.483.544
Do KDD oz. obračunskega računa banke za prodane finančne instrumente	-	21
Do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za prodane finančne instrumente (kupcev)	2.147	188
<b>Denarna sredstva strank</b>	<b>4.861</b>	<b>5.876</b>
Na poravnalnem računu za sredstva strank	2.316	2.468
Na transakcijskih računih bank	2.545	3.408
<b>Skupaj sredstva</b>	<b>11.313.411</b>	<b>10.489.629</b>
<b>Obveznosti poravnalnega oz. transakcijskih računov za sredstva strank</b>	<b>11.313.411</b>	<b>10.489.629</b>
Do strank iz denarnih sredstev in finančnih instrumentov	4.934	5.951
Do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za kupljene finančne instrumente (dobaviteljev)	11.308.477	10.483.678
<b>Skupaj obveznosti</b>	<b>11.313.411</b>	<b>10.489.629</b>
<b>Zabilančna evidenca</b>	<b>11.306.403</b>	<b>10.483.544</b>
<b>Finančni instrumenti, ločeno po storitvah</b>	<b>11.306.403</b>	<b>10.483.544</b>
Gospodarjenje s finančnimi instrumenti	74	74
Skrbniški posli	11.306.329	10.483.470



## Pojasnilo 47: Povezane stranke

### Izkaz finančnega položaja

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Kredit</b>	<b>37.003</b>	<b>66.686</b>
Uprava	156	167
Matična banka	33.736	51.150
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	3.051	15.304
Ostale povezane osebe	60	65
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>	<b>126.527</b>	<b>175.707</b>
Matična banka	40.354	61.171
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	86.172	114.535
<b>Druga sredstva</b>	<b>1.099</b>	<b>1.120</b>
Uprava	-	-
Matična banka	733	902
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	365	218
<b>Skupaj sredstva</b>	<b>164.629</b>	<b>243.513</b>
<b>Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti</b>	<b>90.837</b>	<b>115.824</b>
Uprava	170	51
Matična banka	35.735	48.549
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	54.794	67.171
Ostale povezane osebe	138	54
<b>Izvedeni finančni instrumenti</b>	<b>61.702</b>	<b>85.560</b>
Matična banka	21.432	30.694
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	40.271	54.866
<b>Druge obveznosti</b>	<b>1.554</b>	<b>1.506</b>
Matična banka	584	572
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	969	935
<b>Skupaj obveznosti</b>	<b>154.093</b>	<b>202.891</b>

## Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

## Izkaz poslovnega izida

1.000 EUR	Banka	
	2023	2022
<b>Prihodki iz obresti</b>	<b>17.069</b>	<b>1.781</b>
Uprava	2	1
Matična banka	8.754	341
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	8.312	1.439
<b>Odhodki za obresti</b>	<b>4.034</b>	<b>2.567</b>
Matična banka	1.832	1.051
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	2.202	1.516
<b>Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)</b>	<b>1.681</b>	<b>2.286</b>
Uprava	-	14
Matična banka	48	56
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	1.633	2.231
<b>Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>694</b>
Matična banka	116	22
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	248	671
<b>Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju</b>	<b>(23.469)</b>	<b>74.218</b>
Matična banka	(2.809)	9.279
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	(20.660)	64.939
Matična banka	(8.153)	30.937
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	4.177	335
<b>Drugi poslovni dobički</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1.330</b>
Matična banka	641	888
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	195	442
<b>Administrativni stroški</b>	<b>4.158</b>	<b>4.499</b>
Matična banka	391	450
Ostale povezane osebe v skupini UniCredit	3.766	4.049

Postavke, kjer vrednosti ne dosegajo tisoč evrov niso prikazane.

## Izplačila ravnateljsko osebje

EUR 1.000	Banka	
	2023	2022
<b>Izplačila upravi</b>	<b>1.121</b>	<b>1.113</b>
Plače in drugi osebni prejemki	1.121	1.113
<b>Izplačila članom nadzornega sveta</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Izplačila drugim zaposlenim z individualno pogodbo</b>	<b>4.535</b>	<b>4.460</b>
Plače in drugi osebni prejemki	4.535	4.460
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>5.671</b>	<b>5.603</b>
Število članov uprave na dan 31. 12.	5	5
Število članov nadzornega sveta na dan 31. 12.	1	2
Število zaposlenih z individualno pogodbo na dan 31. 12.	67	69

Število članov nadzornega sveta kot je prikazano v tabeli predstavlja le tiste člane nadzornega sveta, ki so jim bila izplačala nadomestila.

Individualne pogodbe imajo osebe, ki imajo managerske funkcije.

## Pojasnilo 48: Dogodki po zaključku poslovnega leta

Vlada je kot podporni ukrep po poplavih, ki so Slovenijo prizadele v začetku avgusta 2023, uvedla nove davčne predpise. Prvi takšen predpis je Zakon o obnovi, razvoju in zagotavljanju finančnih sredstev (v nadaljevanju ZORZFS), ki vsebuječasne ukrepe za podporo pri obnovi po katastrofalnih dogodkih. Med ukrepi, ki bistveno vplivajo na davčno obremenitev bančnega sektorja, so:

- 64. člen ZORZFS, ki za obdobje petih let, od leta 2024 do leta 2028, zvišuje stopnjo davka od dohodkov pravnih oseb z 19 % na 22 %;
- 64. člen ZORZFS, ki za obdobje petih let od leta 2024 do leta 2028 uvaja poseben davek na bilančno vsoto bank v višini 0,2 % celotne bilančne vsote bank. Davčna osnova se izračuna kot povprečna bilančna vsota ob koncu meseca skozi koledarsko leto. Davčna obveznost je omejena na 30 % dobička iz poslovanja pred obračunom posameznega davka. V primeru UniCredit Bank Slovenija je ta znesek za poslovno leto 2024 ocenjen na 7 milijonov evrov.

Drugi kasnejši dogodki ne vplivajo pomembno na računovodske izkaze.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Celovito upravljanje s tveganji

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ("Banka") prepoznava, ocenjuje, spremlja in upravlja tveganja v skladu s pristopom in standardi skupine UniCredit z namenom zagotoviti celovito upravljanje s tveganji na ravni matične skupine.

Banka meri nadzira in/ali upravlja z naslednjimi kategorijami tveganj:

- Kreditna tveganja (tveganje neplačila, tveganje nasprotne stranke, tveganje koncentracije kreditov, tveganje migracije itd.),
- Tržno tveganje in druga finančna tveganja (valutno tveganje, tveganje spremembe cen, nestanovitnostno tveganje, tveganje kreditnega razmika itd.),
- Likvidnostno tveganje in IRRBB (vključno s tveganjem vedenjskega modela),
- Nefinančna tveganja (varstvo podatkov, notranje in zunanje prevare, varnostno tveganje IKT, tveganje zunanjih izvajalcev in tretjih oseb, tveganje ugleda itd.),
- Druga tveganja (poslovno tveganje, tveganje ESG, tveganje bančništva v senci, tveganje na področju nepremičnin itd.)

Banka upravlja s tveganji na usklajen način po različnih organizacijskih ravneh.

Uprava Banke in nadzorni svet določita politiko tveganja in odobrita načela upravljanja s tveganji ter vzpostavitev limitov za vsa relevantna tveganja.

Uprava Banke je pristojna za sprejemanje različnih strateških odločitev, ki zajemajo med drugim tudi določitev in spremljanje strategij upravljanja s tveganji, odobritev in vpeljavo standardov Skupine na področju kreditnega tveganja in sprejetje njihove implementacije, razvoj novih in posodobitev obstoječih modelov, redne in izredne validacije in ostale spremembe v bonitetnih sistemih, politike in smernice v povezavi z internim bonitetnim sistemom, materialnimi spremembami IRB modela in Stebra 2.

Osrednje aktivnosti upravljanja s tveganji v Banki vodi divizija Upravljanje s tveganji. Le-ta je neodvisna od poslovnih enot Banke in je odgovorna neposredno članu uprave za področje upravljanja s tveganji. Osrednje mesto upravljanja s tveganji na najvišji ravni v Banki imajo tri vrste odborov, in sicer: Odbor za transakcije, Odbor za nefinančna tveganja in kontrole in Odbor za finančna tveganja.

### Odbor za transakcije

Odbor za transakcije UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. se v okviru dodeljenih področnih pooblastil za kreditne posle in s tem povezanih omejitev sestane z odobritvenimi funkcijami za:

- kreditne predloge, ki se nanašajo na vse datoteke, vključno z nedonosnimi (»NPE«, kot so prestrukturiranje in pravna izterjava);
- razvrstitev statusa datotek;
- ustrezne strategije in korektivne ukrepe, ki jih je treba sprejeti za datoteke s sezami spremljanih subjektov;
- spreminjanje bonitetne ocene, bodisi zvišanje bodisi znižanje, na podlagi kazalnika verjetnost neplačila (Probability of Default - PD) izgube ob neplačilu (Loss Given Default - LGD), glede na nasprotno stranko/ocenjevalni sistem (za celotno Skupino ali na lokalni ravni), ki se uporablja za oceno kreditne sposobnosti;
- proaktivno prerazporejanje strank in/ali dodeljevanje rezervacij na podlagi ustreznega strokovnega mnenja;
- Predlog za prodajo premoženja, primerne za prestrukturiranje, v skladu z veljavnimi predpisanimi specifikacijami in omejitvami;

### Odbor za finančna tveganja

Odbor za finančna tveganja je razdeljen na sejo "Tržna tveganja" in sejo "ALCO", pri čemer so teme, povezane s tržnimi tveganji, združene v prvi, teme, povezane z likvidnostjo, obrestno mero v bančni knjigi in valutnimi tveganji, pa v drugi.

Odbor za finančna tveganja je odgovoren za odobritev strategij, politik, metodologij za tržna tveganja, obveznosti iz naslova določenih zaslužkov, kreditno tveganje nasprotne stranke, likvidnostno tveganje, valutno tveganje in obrestno tveganje v bančni knjigi, cene prenosa sredstev in ustrezno določanje limitov (kjer je to primerno). Odgovoren je tudi za odobritev načrta financiranja in načrta financiranja v nepredvidljivih razmerah, ki se predložita nadzornemu svetu in za ocenjevanje vpliva transakcij, ki pomembno vplivajo na celoten profil portfelja finančnih tveganj, ter za spremljanje finančnih tveganj.

### Odbor za nefinančna tveganja in kontrole

Odbor za nefinančna tveganja in kontrole (NFR) je organ upravljanja družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., ki ga je pooblastila uprava družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in je namenjen podpori predsednika uprave (CEO-ju) družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. pri usmerjanju in spremljanju nefinančnih tveganj (NFR) na ravni pravne osebe (LE) ter nadzoru ustreznega sistema notranjih kontrol (ICS).

NFR omogoča usklajevanje med tremi obrambnimi linijami z namenom opredelitve in delitve prednostnih nalog pravne osebe v zvezi z nefinančnimi tveganji (npr. dogodki, predpisi ali nastajajočimi tveganji) ter ocenjevanja in spremljanja učinkovitosti ukrepov za spopadanje z njimi.

## Upravljanje s tveganji – splošni vidiki

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ima učinkovito neodvisno funkcijo upravljanja s tveganji pod vodstvom člana uprave zadolženega za tveganja (CRO), ki ima zadosten pomen, neodvisnost in dostop do nadzornega sveta. Podrobneje nadzor in usmerjanje tveganj Banke izvaja divizija Upravljanje s tveganji, ki jo sestavljajo naslednje funkcije: Presoja in prevzemanje kreditnih tveganj, Posebni primeri, Tržna in likvidnostna tveganja, Strateško upravljanje s tveganji in nadzor, Interna Validacija.

Ključne dejavnosti funkcije upravljanja s tveganji vključujejo:

- prepoznavanje pomembnih posameznih, agregiranih in nastajajočih tveganj;
- ocenjevanje teh tveganj in merjenje izpostavljenosti banke do njih;
- podpora korporativnim organom pri opredelitvi, odobritvi, izvajanju, pregledu okvira upravljanja s tveganji, ki vključuje nagnjenost k prevzemanju tveganj in z njim povezane politike obvladovanja tveganj v smislu načel, strategij tveganj in omejitev;
- podpiranje programov za širjenje zdrave kulture tveganja na vseh ravneh;
- stalno spremljanje dejavnosti prevzemanja tveganja in izpostavljenosti tveganjem, da se zagotovi, da so v skladu z nagnjenostjo k prevzemanju tveganj, ki jo je odobrila uprava, limiti tveganja in ustreznimi kapitalskimi ali likvidnostnimi potrebami (tj. kapitalsko načrtovanje); vzpostavitve sistema zgodnjega opozarjanja ali sprožitve in ustreznih popravilnih ukrepov za kršitve nagnjenosti k tveganju ali limitov banke;
- prispevati k odločitvam o pomembnih tveganjih in jih po potrebi izpodbijati;
- poročanje upravi, odborom za tveganja in/ali višjemu vodstvu, kot je primerno, o vseh teh točkah, vključno s, vendar ne omejeno na, predlaganjem ustreznih ukrepov za zmanjšanje tveganja

## Sposobnost prevzemanja tveganj (ICAAP/ILAAP) in nagnjenost k prevzemanju tveganj

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ocenjuje svojo kapitalsko ustreznost na podlagi pristopa časovne neomejenosti poslovanja in zagotavlja, da se ohrani ustrežna raven kapitala za nadaljevanje poslovnih dejavnosti, kot je običajno, tudi ob izjemnih stresnih dogodkih, kot so dogodki, ki jih povzročijo gospodarska kriza.

Pristop Banke pri ICAAP sestavljajo naslednje faze:

1. ugotavljanje tveganj in povezovanje;
2. merjenje tveganj in stresno testiranje;
3. določanje nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj in razporeditev kapitala;
4. spremljanje in poročanje.

## Ugotavljanje tveganj in mapiranje

Prvi korak procesa, tj. identifikacija tveganja, poteka na ravni matične skupine UniCredit in Banke preko pogovorov z višjim vodstvom banke in predstavniki strokovnih linij ter posebnega vprašalnika za popis tveganj. Ta vprašalnik se prekriva z analizo »nastajajočih tveganj«, ki upošteva izzive, ki izhajajo iz celotnega scenarija s posebnim poudarkom na bančnem sektorju. Rezultat te dejavnosti je mapa tveganj Banke, ki vključuje vse vrste tveganj, ki jih je mogoče količinsko opredeliti z notranjim kapitalom.

## Merjenje tveganj in stresno testiranje

Drugi korak je opredelitev notranjih metodologij za merjenje in kvantifikacijo različnih profilov tveganj, ki rezultirajo v izračunu notranjega kapitala Banke. Celovita izvedba stresnega testiranja predstavlja eno ključnih orodij za zanesljivo upravljanje tveganj. Namen stresnih testov je oceniti sposobnost Banke absorbirati izjemne, a vendar verjetne dogodke. Banka tako ocenjuje vpliv negativnih ekonomskih scenarijev na kapitalske količnike (kapitalski stresni testi) in/ali na likvidnostni položaj Banke (likvidnostno stresno testiranje).

## Določanje nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj in razporeditev kapitala

Nagnjenost k prevzemanju tveganj Banke opredeljuje stopnjo tveganja, ki ga je UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. pripravljena prevzeti pri uresničevanju svojih strateških ciljev in poslovnega načrta, ob upoštevanju interesov svojih deležnikov (npr. strank, oblikovalcev politike, regulatorjev, delničarjev) ter kapitala in drugih regulatornih in zakonskih zahtev. Poteka vzporedno z letnim proračunskim postopkom in/ali večletnimi načrti ter je namenjen opredelitvi smernic in ciljev, sprožilcev in omejitev (kjer je to primerno) za KPI, tako na ravni Banke kot na ravni pravne osebe.

Nagnjenost k prevzemanju tveganju Banke je opredeljena v skladu s poslovnim modelom Banke in je usklajena z matično skupino UniCredit. V ta namen je nagnjenost k prevzemanju tveganj Banke vključena v proračunski proces, da bi usmerjali izbiro želenega profila tveganja in donosnosti v skladu s smernicami strateškega načrta in na začetku proračunskega procesa.

Politika prejemkov je skladna z okvirom obsega nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj in omogoča učinkovito izvajanje nagrajevanja v obliki opredelitive bonusov in plačil.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Izjava o nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj opredeljuje pozicioniranje Banke glede na strateške cilje in s tem povezane profile tveganja za izpolnjevanje pričakovanih notranjih in zunanjih deležnikov.

Kvantitativne elemente okvira nagnjenosti k sprejemanju tveganj namesto tega predstavlja panel, sestavljen iz vrste ključnih kazalnikov uspešnosti (KPI-jev), ki temelji na analizi pričakovanih notranjih in zunanjih deležnikov, ki obravnava naslednje dimenzije, vključno z materialnimi tveganji:

- kapitalski KPI-ji
- kreditni KPI-ji
- KPI-ji tveganja in donosa
- KPI-ji tržnih tveganj in državnih tveganj
- KPI-ji nefinančnih tveganj
- KPI-ji finančnih tveganj

Za vsako od zgornjih dimenzij je določen eden ali več ključnih kazalnikov uspešnosti z namenom meriti, kje je Banka na različne načine: kot absolutna vrednost, količnik, kot mera občutljivosti.

Različne mejne vrednosti so opredeljene na način, da služijo kot indikator zgodnjega opozarjanja na potencialno tveganje, ki se lahko pravočasno stopnjuje na ustrezne organizacijske ravni. V primeru, ko so dosežene mejne vrednosti, je potrebno sprejeti določene ukrepe za doseg oziroma popravek profila tveganja.

Naslednje mejne vrednosti se določijo (za posamezne kazalce ni nujno, da so vse vrednosti smiselne):

- Ciljna vrednost (target) predstavlja tisto mejo tveganja, ki jo je Banka pripravljena sprejeti v normalnih pogojih in skladno z ambicijo Skupine. Gre za orientacijsko vrednost, v katero smer naj gre razvoj poslovanja.
- Sprožilna vrednost (trigger) predstavlja z vidika upravljanja, maksimalno sprejemljivo raven odstopanja dejanske vrednosti od definirane ciljne vrednosti oziroma bolj splošno, opozorilno raven in je postavljena tako, da zagotavlja poslovanje Banke tudi v primeru stresne situacije.
- Limiti (limits) so trdne točke, ki z zakonsko določenega stališča predstavljajo maksimalne sprejemljive ravni tveganja za Banko.

Določanje posameznih mejnih vrednosti poteka v dialogu z relevantnimi kompetentnimi funkcijami, tudi v posvetovanju z upravo Banke in ob upoštevanju regulatornih in nadzorniških zahtev ter pričakovanih vseh deležnikov kot tudi konkurenčnega položaja institucije. Poleg teh kazalcev ima Skupina določeno še vrsto bolj operativnih limitov in metrik, ki pokrivajo profil tveganj in ki služijo kot dodatna informacija k okviru obsega nagnjenosti k tveganjem.

Glavne dimenzije obsega prevzemanja tveganj so poslovna strategija ter kapitalna in likvidnostna ustreznost. Tako je opredeljen obseg prevzemanja tveganj skozi glavne kazalnike, ki predstavljajo Steber 1 in 2 in kazalnike t.i. načrta sanacije. Obseg prevzemanja tveganj poteka vzporedno s procesom načrtovanja in v tem kontekstu skladen z načrti in načrtovanim profilom tveganosti Skupine. Za ključne kazalnike je bil opredeljen sistem ciljnih vrednosti, pragov in omejitev, ki zagotavljajo redno spremljanje, pravočasno eskalacijo in povezavo z načrtom sanacije.

Izpostavljenost tveganjem, obseg prevzetih tveganj ter sposobnost prevzemanja različnih tveganj in stresnih situacij so predstavljeni upravi banke in omenjenim odborom v obliki različnih poročil.

## Spremljanje in poročanje

Ocenjevanje kapitalne ustreznosti je dinamičen proces, ki zahteva redno spremljanje, le-to pa omogoča sprejemanje pravih odločitev. Banka spremlja svoj profil tveganja s frekvenco, ki je skladna z naravo vsakega posameznega tveganja; poleg tega se kvartalno poroča ustreznim odborom za tveganja in nadzornikom, da bi določili in izvajali ter učinkovito in uspešno vzpostavili okvir ICAAP.

Kapitalna ustreznost se ocenjuje ob upoštevanju ravnovesja med prevzetimi tveganji in razpoložljivim kapitalom tako v regulatornem kot tudi v ekonomskem smislu. V Banki to poteka z ocenjevanjem vpliva stresnih razmer na sposobnost prevzemanja tveganja (RTC), oziroma razmerje med razpoložljivimi finančnimi viri in ekonomskim kapitalom, ki predstavlja notranje merilo kapitalne ustreznosti glede na ekonomsko perspektivo.

Odločitev o vključitvi sestavin v razpoložljive finančne vire je odvisna od:

- sposobnosti absorpcije izgub,
- stalnosti,
- fleksibilnosti plačil.

Glede na to, da so ta merila enaka kot pri izračunu regulatornih lastnih sredstev, je znesek regulatornih lastnih sredstev podlaga za določitev razpoložljivih finančnih virov (AFR). Ob predpostavki delujoče institucije se AFR izračunajo na podlagi predpostavke, da je institucija skladna z

vsemi računovodskim in regulatornimi standardi. Razmerje med AFR in internim kapitalom se imenuje zmogljivost prevzemanja tveganj (RTC). RTC je eden ključnih kazalnikov, ki so vključeni v obseg nagnjenosti k tveganjem in na podlagi katerih se Banka odloča v skladu z željenim profilom tveganosti in poslovno strategijo.

Mejnik pri ICAAP procesu je določitev obsega nagnjenosti k tveganjem, ki je opredeljen kot raven tveganj, ki jih je Banka pripravljena prevzeti in profil donosa, ki ga želi doseči pri uresničevanju svojih strateških ciljev in poslovnega načrta, ob upoštevanju interesov vseh deležnikov (npr. strank, pripravljavcev politik, regulatorjev, delničarjev) kakor tudi kapitalskih in drugih regulativnih in zakonskih zahtev. Obseg prevzetih tveganj Banke je določen v dialogu z matično skupino in odobren s strani nadzornega sveta. Obseg nagnjenosti k prevzetim tveganjem je odobren na letni ravni s strani različnih odborov, potem pa se redno spremlja in poroča z namenom zagotoviti, da se Banka razvija z začrtanim profilom tveganosti in načrtovano dobičkonosnostjo, ki jo je sprejela uprava Banke.

Banka nadzira tudi likvidnostno ustreznost prek ustreznih pristopov v okviru drugega stebra: proces ocenjevanja ustreznosti notranje likvidnosti (ILAAP). V okviru ILAAP procesa UniCredit Banka Slovenija v sodelovanju z matično skupino preverja ustreznost procesa upravljanja z likvidnostnim tveganjem, ki zajema različne komponente - kot so omejevanje kratkoročnega in srednjeročnega ter dolgoročnega likvidnostnega položaja, testiranje stresnih scenarijev, načrt financiranja in ključni regulativni kazalniki - in je namenjen predvsem zagotavljanju, da ima Banka vedno notranjo likvidnostno rezervo, ki ji omogoča obvladovanje pričakovanih in nepričakovanih izplačil.

V okviru vsakoletnega postopka ILAAP mora višje vodstvo podati oceno o ustreznosti likvidnostnega položaja in stabilnosti financiranja, tj. izjavo o likvidnostni ustreznosti (Liquidity Adequacy Statement - LAS). Namen te ocene je prikazati glavne dejavnike, ki so med letom vplivali na likvidnostni položaj, in podati komentar o razvoju glavnih metrik, ki se uporabljajo za usmerjanje različnih vidikov likvidnostnega tveganja.

Banka skladno z metodologijo UniCredit S.p.A izračunava notranji kapital (imenovan tudi »ekonomski kapital« za posamezne kategorije tveganj).

Tako proces ocenjevanja ustreznosti notranjega kapitala (ICAAP) kot tudi proces ocenjevanja ustreznosti notranje likvidnosti (ILAAP) sta predmet letnega pregleda Notranje revizije.

## Kreditno tveganje

Kreditno tveganje je opredeljeno kot tveganje nastanka izgube, ki izhaja iz možnosti, da posojiljemalec, nasprotna stranka ali izdajatelj (finančne obveznosti) ne more pravočasno odplačati obresti in/ali glavnice ali katerega koli drugega zapadlega zneska. V širšem smislu lahko kreditno tveganje opredelimo tudi kot morebitne izgube, ki izhajajo bodisi iz neplačila posojiljemalca/izdajatelja ali njegovega znižanja kreditne ocene zaradi poslabšanja njegove kreditne kakovosti.

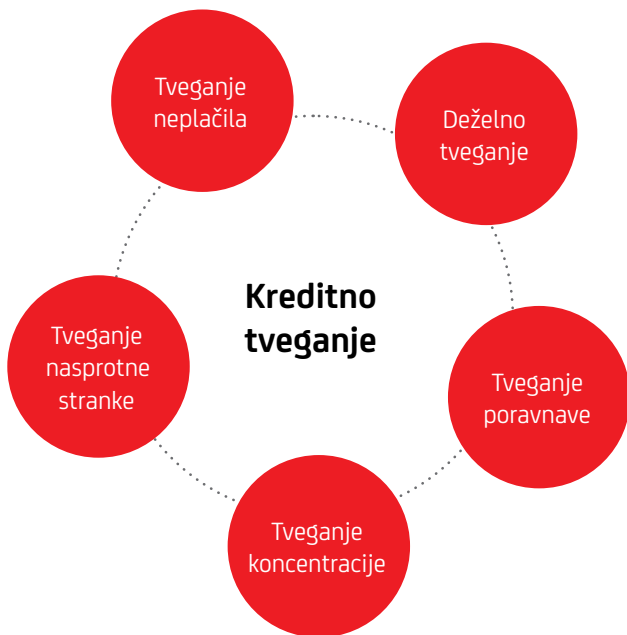
### Dejavniki, ki ustvarjajo kreditno tveganje

V procesu izvajanja rednih kreditnih in poslovnih aktivnost je Banka izpostavljena tveganju nepričakovanih sprememb kreditne bonitete nasprotne stranke, ki lahko povzroči nepričakovano spremembo vrednosti kreditne izpostavljenosti in posledično delni ali celotni odpis vrednosti. Tovrstno tveganje je vedno povezano s tradicionalno posojilno dejavnostjo, ne glede na obliko kreditne izpostavljenosti (bodisi gotovinske ali kreditne obveznosti, zavarovane ali nezavarovane, itd.). Glavni razlog neplačila je dolžnikova nezmožnost izpolnitve kreditnih pogojev zaradi lastnih težav, kot npr. pomanjkanje likvidnih sredstev ali insolvenčni postopek, ali makroekonomskih ali političnih dogodkov, ki negativno vplivajo na dolžnikovo finančno stanje. Ostale bančne operacije, poleg tradicionalnih oblik posojanja, prav tako vplivajo na kreditno tveganje. V tem smislu lahko „netradicionalno“ kreditno tveganje nastane iz:

- sklepanja pogodb o izvedenih finančnih instrumentih
- nakupa in prodaje vrednostnih papirjev, valut, ali blaga
- skrbniških storitev za vrednostne papirje.

Nasprotne stranke v teh transakcijah ali izdajatelji vrednostnih papirjev, ki so v lasti Banke, lahko postanejo nezmožni poravnati pogodbene obveznosti zaradi insolventnosti, političnih in gospodarskih dogodkov, pomanjkanja likvidnosti, operativnih pomanjkljivosti ali drugih razlogov. Nezmožnost plačila večjega števila tovrstnih transakcij ali ene ali več večjih transakcij lahko negativno vpliva na aktivnosti Banke, finančno stanje in poslovni dobiček. Nekatere pomembne sestavine kreditnega tveganja so pojasnjene v nadaljevanju.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji



**Tveganje neplačila:** Tveganje nastanka izgub, ki izhajajo iz dejstva, da posojiljemalec ali nasprotna stranka finančne obveznosti (obveznica, menica, posojilo, zakup, obročni dolg itd.) ni zmožna pravočasno odplačati obresti in/ali glavnice ali katerega koli drugega dolgovanega zneska.

**Deželno tveganje:** slabosti poslovanja v poslovnem okolju določene države, ki vplivajo na posojiljemalčevo kreditno sposobnost.

**Tveganje poravnave:** Tveganje nasprotne stranke pri zakladniških poslih, pri katerih pravna oseba izvede transakcijo (plačilo) na dan poravnave, pri čemer nasprotna stranka še ni izpolnila svojih obveznosti (nasprotna izpolnitev/poravnava).

**Tveganje koncentracije:** Tveganje kreditne koncentracije je raven tveganja v portfelju banke, ki izhaja iz prekomerne izpostavljenosti do posamezne nasprotne stranke/ekonomske skupine. Izraža se v potencialnih izgubah teh večjih izpostavljenostih, ki bi lahko ogrozile sposobnost banke, da ohrani svoje osnovno poslovanje.

**Tveganje nasprotne stranke:** Tveganje neplačila nasprotnih strank za OTC (Over the counter) in SFT (Security financing transaction) instrumente.

## Okvir za upravljanje s kreditnim tveganji

Pravila kreditnega upravljanja, ki po eni strani opredeljujejo razporeditev odgovornosti, po drugi strani pa zagotavljajo skladnost celotnega okvira kreditnega tveganja z regulativnim okvirom, ki velja za banko, so določena v okviru pravilnikov matične skupine (politika Skupine, operativni predpisi Skupine, postopkovni predpisi Skupine, odvisno od stopnje razčlenjenosti), ki jih matična skupina dodeli pravnim osebam v Skupini. V okviru svoje vloge usmerjanja, podpore in izvajanja kontrol, povezanih s kreditnim tveganjem, matična skupina deluje na naslednjih področjih: kreditna pravila, kreditne strategije in omejitve kreditnega tveganja, razvoj bonitetnih modelov, potrjevanje bonitetnih sistemov, upravljanje velikih izpostavljenosti, vzpostavitev kreditnih produktov, spremljanje in poročanje o kreditnem tveganju portfelja.

Pravila glede kreditnega tveganja matične skupine, ki jih prejme Banka, se bodisi lokalizirajo (v smislu prilagoditve lokalni organizacijski strukturi) in izvajajo ali pa prilagodijo oziroma uskladitvi z lastnikom vsebine v matični skupini, tako da so skladna z zakonodajo, pravili in posebnostmi lokalnega trga. Politike (če je potrebno) se na lokalni ravni podrobneje uredijo z operativnimi ali delovnimi navodili, ki opisujejo posebna pravila, ki podpirajo izvajanje vsakodnevnih dejavnosti.

Kreditne politike se posodabljajo vsaj enkrat letno, prav tako pa se v njih opredeli, s katerimi strankami/produkti, industrijskimi segmenti in geografskimi območji namerava Banka razvijati kreditno poslovanje.

## Upravljanje in merjenje kreditnih tveganj

Banka sprejema in upravlja kreditno tveganje skladno z internimi akti. Postopki upravljanja kreditnega tveganja potekajo na ravni posamezne transakcije, stranke in portfelja na podlagi postopkov, struktur in pravil, ki usmerjajo, vodijo in standardizirajo ocenjevanje ter upravljanje kreditnega tveganja skladno z načeli in prakso matične skupine in Banke. Aktivnosti so usmerjene v analizo glavnih sestavin kreditnega tveganja in njihovega časovnega razvoja z namenom pravočasnega odkrivanja znakov poslabšanja ter pravočasnega in ustreznega ukrepanja.

Glavni cilj upravljanja s kreditnim tveganjem je doseganje oziroma ohranjanje visoke kakovosti in razpršenosti kreditnega portfelja.

Različni vpeljani bonitetni modeli so podlaga za učinkovito upravljanje tveganj in so vključeni v vse procese odločanja v zvezi z upravljanjem tveganj. Prav tako so ključni dejavniki za kapital, potreben za kritje tveganju prilagojene aktive. Posebna pozornost je namenjena doslednosti pri predstavitvi za nadzorne namene in zahtevam notranje kontrole. Ustrezno prilagajanje cen tveganjem in proaktivno upravljanje tveganj stalno izboljšujeta razpršenost portfelja in razmerje med tveganjem in donosom.



## Proces odobravanja kreditov

Temelj vsakega kreditnega odobritvenega procesa je podrobna obravnava vsake kreditne izpostavljenosti povezane s stranko. Banka pri procesu odobravanja svojih naložb upošteva tako verjetnost dogodka neplačila obveznosti posamezne stranke kot tudi tveganje povezano z različnimi vrstami izpostavljenosti. Pri merjenju kreditnega tveganja Banka izračunava boniteto na podlagi verjetnosti dogodka neplačila obveznosti posamezne stranke.

Za del kreditnega portfelja velikih družb in mednarodnih podjetij, Banka ocenjuje parameter tveganja verjetnosti neplačila (PD) na podlagi interne metodologije (IRB pristop), skladno z Direktivo CRD IV in Uredbo CRR. Za ostali del portfelja (prebivalstvo, mala in srednja podjetja) Banka uporablja lokalne modele merjenja kreditnega tveganja (standardizirani pristop). UniCredit z namenom učinkovitega in statistično podprtega merjenja kreditnih tveganj pripravlja in spremlja interne modele skladno s prej omenjeno direktivo in uredbo ter smernicami matične skupine UniCredit.

Verjetnost dogodka neplačila in posledično boniteta posamezne stranke je določena na podlagi finančnih podatkov, kvalitativnih dejavnikov in opozorilnih signalov. UniCredit uporablja lestvico z desetimi glavnimi bonitetnimi razredi in z dodatno razdelitvijo v 26 bonitetnih podrazredov z dodeljenimi verjetnostmi neplačila. Zadnja dva glavna razreda predstavljata slabe naložbe.

## Primerjava med interno in zunanjo bonitetno oceno

No.	Bonitetna skupina	Bonitetna pod-skupina	PD* v % min.	PD* v % srednji	PD* v % maks.	Primerljiva bonitetna ocena		
						S&P	Moodys	Fitch
1	1	1+	0,00 %	0,02 %	0,03 %	AAA /AA+	Aaa / Aa1	AAA / AA+
2		1	0,03 %	0,03 %	0,04 %	AA	Aa2	AA
3		1-	0,04 %	0,04 %	0,05 %	AA-	Aa3	AA-
4	2	2+	0,05 %	0,06 %	0,07 %	A+	A1	A+
5		2	0,07 %	0,08 %	0,09 %	A	A2	A
6		2-	0,09 %	0,10 %	0,12 %	A-	A3	A-
7	3	3+	0,12 %	0,14 %	0,16 %			
8		3	0,16 %	0,19 %	0,22 %	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
9		3-	0,22 %	0,26 %	0,31 %	BBB	Baa2	BBB
10	4	4+	0,31 %	0,36 %	0,42 %	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
11		4	0,42 %	0,49 %	0,57 %			
12		4-	0,57 %	0,66 %	0,77 %	BB+	Ba1	BB+
13	5	5+	0,77 %	0,90 %	1,06 %			
14		5	1,06 %	1,23 %	1,44 %	BB	Ba2	BB
15		5-	1,44 %	1,68 %	1,96 %			
16	6	6+	1,96 %	2,29 %	2,67 %	BB-	Ba3	BB-
17		6	2,67 %	3,12 %	3,64 %			
18		6-	3,64 %	4,25 %	4,96 %	B+	B1	B+
19	7	7+	4,96 %	5,80 %	6,77 %			
20		7	6,77 %	7,90 %	9,22 %			
21		7-	9,22 %	10,77 %	12,57 %	B	B2	B
22	8	8+	12,57 %	14,67 %	17,13 %	B-	B3	B-
23		8	17,13 %	20,00 %	100,00 %	CCC/CC	Caa/Ca	CCC/CC
24		8-	100,00 %	100,00 %	100,00 %			
25	9	9	100,00 %	100,00 %	100,00 %			
26	10	10	100,00 %	100,00 %	100,00 %			

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bruto izpostavljenost bilančnih postavk kreditnemu tveganju**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	1.180.692	737.478
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos	288.038	274.748
Posojila in terjatve merjeni po odplačni vrednosti	2.004.520	2.207.408
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	25.030	33.389
Bankam	34.774	64.995
Strankam	1.937.913	2.084.604
Druga finančna sredstva	6.803	24.420
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.473.250</b>	<b>3.219.634</b>

Opomba: vse naslednje preglednice vključujejo samo podatke Banke (posojila, izvedene finančne instrumente, bančna sredstva in druga sredstva) za leti 2023 in 2022 zaradi prodaje lizing družbe v letu 2022, pri čemer so za konec leta 2023 relevantni samo računovodski izkazi Banke, za leto 2022 pa primerljive informacije. Poleg tega so v vseh tabelah in grafih v prihodnjih razdelkih izključeni računi v posesti za prodajo.

Bilančni portfelj Banke se je v primerjavi s preteklim letom povečal za 353,6 milijona evrov bruto oziroma za 7,3 %. Na dan 31. decembra 2023 je skupna bilančna kreditna izpostavljenost banke znašala 3.473 milijonov evrov bruto.

**Izpostavljenost zunajbilančnih postavk kreditnemu tveganju**

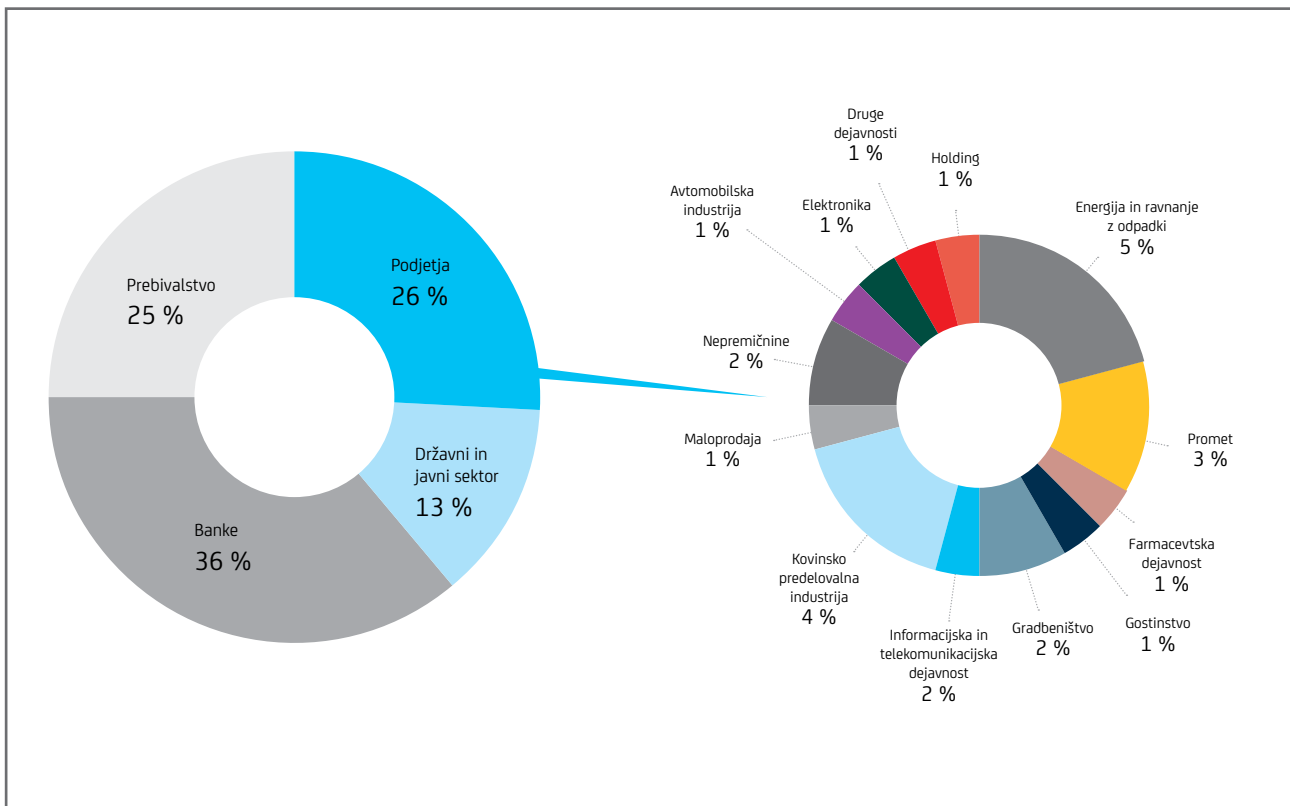
EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Garancije in akreditivi	510.029	440.201
Kreditni limiti in kreditne linije	648.460	654.143
Upniki po spot poslih	5.570	15.028
Nazivna vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	3.176.891	3.195.093
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>4.340.950</b>	<b>4.304.465</b>

Zunajbilančni kreditni portfelj Banke se je v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom povečal za 36,4 milijona evrov oziroma za 0,8 %. Na dan 31. decembra 2023 je skupna zunajbilančna kreditna izpostavljenost znašala 4.341 milijonov evrov.

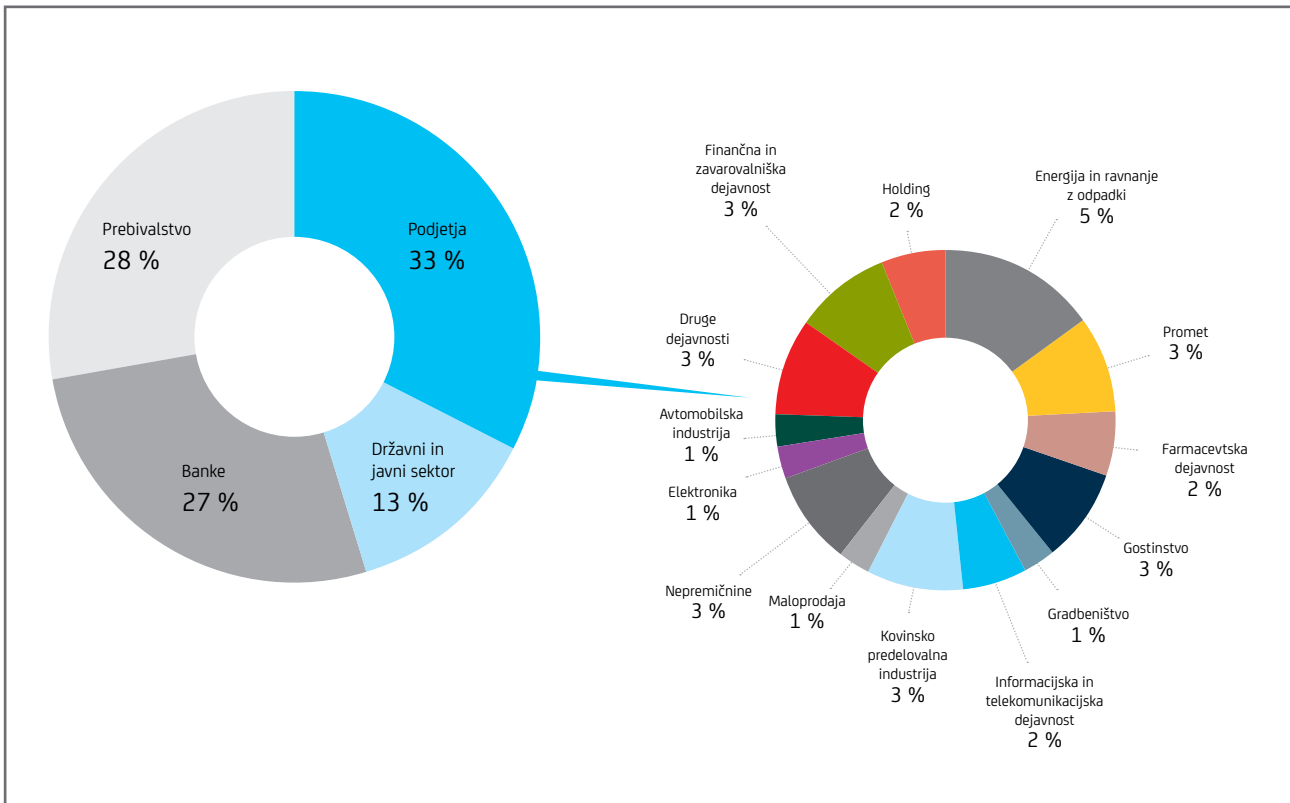
**Analiza portfelja**

V nebančnem sektorju je zmanjšanje obsega mogoče pripisati zmanjšanju izpostavljenosti do sektorjev Nepremičnine, Energetika in ostalih. Izpostavljenost do Bančnega sektorja se je v letu 2023 povečala. Portfelj v posesti za prodajo ni vključen.

**Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke na dan 31. 12. 2023**



**Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke na dan 31. 12. 2022**



## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke po industrijah

	Izpostavljenost (v EUR 1.000)	
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo	1.265	1.706
Avtomobilska ind.	38.073	28.982
Banke	1.215.531	230.781
Farmacevtska dej.	44.798	62.560
Gradbeništvo	70.408	52.032
Maloprodaja	36.763	33.954
Elektronika	22.752	36.171
Energija in ravnanje z odpadki	175.798	205.164
Prebivalstvo	18.461	20.243
Finančna in zavarovalniška dej.	7.699	29.705
Gostinstvo	35.518	40.567
Holding	26.938	80.745
Kovinsko predelovalna industrija	124.833	123.363
Tisk in založništvo	6.541	8.112
Drugo	69.682	627.955
Družine	872.485	841.615
Država in javni sektor	424.069	454.144
Nepremičnine	85.275	105.689
Druge dejavnosti	27.503	46.319
Ladjarstvo	2	396
Informacijska in telekomunikacijska dej.	53.187	73.080
Tekstilna dej.	2.522	1.992
Turizem	5.033	4.787
Promet	108.113	109.572
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.473.250</b>	<b>3.219.634</b>

## Delitev celotnega kreditnega portfelja Banke po geografski lokaciji

Izpostavljenost glede na geografsko lokacijo	Izpostavljenost (EUR 1.000)		Sprememba v %
	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022	
Slovenija	3.246.687	2.953.704	9,9 %
Italija	100.782	110.014	(8,4 %)
Hrvaška	50.202	57.637	(12,9 %)
Avstrija	14.349	14.114	1,7 %
Nemčija	12.249	13.429	(8,8 %)
Švica	11.203	1.183	847,0 %
Nizozemska	10.053	5.037	99,6 %
Belgija	5.487	5.686	(3,5 %)
Bosna in Hercegovina	4.285	2.715	57,8 %
Združene države Amerike	3.894	3.648	6,7 %
Ostalo	14.059	52.468	(73,2 %)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.473.250</b>	<b>3.219.634</b>	<b>7,9 %</b>

Zgoraj navedene pomembnejše spremembe v delitvi kreditnega portfelja po geografski lokaciji so večinoma povezane s poslovnimi odnosi z drugimi finančnimi institucijami, vključno s transakcijami z matično skupino UniCredit in s transakcijami skozi Target 2 račun pri Banki Slovenije.

## Tehnike za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja

Banka uporablja različne tehnike za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja z namenom zmanjšati potencialne kreditne izgube zaradi plačilne nesposobnosti dolžnikov.

Na podlagi splošnih smernic glede tehnik zmanjševanja kreditnega tveganja, ki jih je izdala matična skupina UniCredit, je Banka v okviru internih pravilnikov opredelila procese, strategije in postopke za upravljanje z zavarovanji s poudarkom na pravilih glede sprejemljivosti, vrednotenja in spremljanja zavarovanj z namenom zagotoviti pravno izvršljivosti in pravočasno unovčenje zavarovanj v skladu s slovensko zakonodajo.

V skladu s kreditno politiko se zavarovanja ali garancije lahko sprejmejo le kot podpora posojilom in ne morejo nadomestiti posojilojemalčeve sposobnosti izpolnjevanja obveznosti. Zato so poleg splošne analize kreditne sposobnosti in odplačilne sposobnosti posojilojemalca predmet posebnega vrednotenja in analize podporne vloge za poplačilo izpostavljenosti.

Upravljanje s tehnikami zmanjševanja kreditnega tveganja je vgrajeno tako v kreditni proces kot tudi v proces spremljanja kreditnega tveganja. Kontrole in s tem povezane odgovornosti so formalizirane in dokumentirane v internih pravilih.

Prav tako so bili vzpostavljeni procesi, ki zagotavljajo pravilen vnos vseh relevantnih informacij glede identifikacije in vrednotenja zavarovanj v sistemu.

Banka v fazi pridobivanja zavarovanj poudarja pomen procesov in kontrol zahtev glede pravne varnosti zavarovanja ter ocene primernosti zavarovanja s premoženjem ali jamstva. Postopek vrednotenja temelji na previdnostnih načelih s sklicevanjem na uporabo "poštene tržne vrednosti" in uporabo ustreznih odbitkov, da se v primeru likvidacije ne bi zgodile nepričakovane izgube. V primeru osebnih jamstev je treba oceniti ponudnika zavarovanja, da se izmerita njegova kreditna sposobnost in profil tveganja.

Postopki spremljanja tehnik za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja zagotavljajo, da so izpolnjene splošne in posebne zahteve, ki jih določajo kreditne politike ter interna pravila in zakonski predpisi.

Ker se regulativni organ vse bolj posveča temam, povezanim z ESG, sta zbiranje informacij, povezanih z okoljem, in njihovo vključevanje v bančne procese vse pomembnejša za ustrezno upravljanje tveganj in poslovnih priložnosti. Za upravljanje informacij o energetskem razredu (tako za stanovanjske kot poslovne nepremičnine) je bila sprožena posebna pobuda, da bi izpolnili vse zakonske zahteve. Pridobivanje podatkov o energijskem razredu za stanovanjsko stavbo pri novih maloprodajnih posojilih je že vključeno v postopek kreditiranja. V teku so nadaljnje pobude za zbiranje širšega obsega kazalnikov energetske učinkovitosti, ki bodo povezani z vsemi zavarovanji.

Zavarovanja, ki jih uredba CRR sprejema v podporo odobrenim kreditnim linijam, vključujejo predvsem:

1. Nepremičnine (stanovanjske in poslovne)
2. Finančno premoženje (samo depozit)
3. Jamstva in garancije (država, nadnacionalne organizacije, banka)

Glavne vrste zavarovanj, ki Banka uporablja za zmanjšanje kreditnega tveganja, povezanega s finančnimi sredstvi, so navedene v spodnji preglednici. Predstavljena zavarovanja se nanašajo na instrumente, ki so merjeni po FVOCI, odplačni vrednosti in FVTPL.

## Osebna posojila

Portfelj osebnih posojil Banke sestavljajo nezavarovana posojila in kreditne kartice.

## Posojila podjetjem

Banka za posojila podjetjem zahteva zavarovanja in jamstva. Najpomembnejši kazalnik kreditne sposobnosti podjetij je analiza njihove finančne uspešnosti ter njihovih kazalnikov likvidnosti, finančnih vzvodov, učinkovitosti upravljanja in stopnje rasti. Vrednost zavarovanja pri hipotekarnih posojilih za poslovne nepremičnine temelji na oceni tržne vrednosti ob nastanku, ki jo izdelata zunanji cenilec s seznama cenilcev banke v skladu z veljavnimi Mednarodnimi standardi ocenjevanja vrednosti (IVSC) in pregleda notranji cenilec. Spremljanje in pogostost postopka vrednotenja zavarovanja s premoženjem enkrat letno v fazi spremljanja pregleda notranji cenilec na podlagi posameznih zahtev ali pa se na podlagi ocene notranjega cenilca opravi novo vrednotenje.

## Sredstva, pridobljena s prevzemom zavarovanja

Na dan 31. 12. 2023 na ravni Banke ni bilo nobenih prevzetih sredstev.

## Hipotekarna posojila

Banka ima stanovanjske in poslovne nepremičnine kot zavarovanje za hipotekarna posojila, ki jih odobri svojim strankam. Banka spremlja svojo izpostavljenost hipotekarnim posojilom prebivalstvu z uporabo razmerja LTV, ki se izračuna kot razmerje med bruto zneskom posojila -

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ali zneskom za prevzete obveznosti za posojila - in vrednostjo zavarovanja. Ocenjevanje vrednosti ob prevzemu zavarovanja s premoženjem izključuje vse morebitne popravke zaradi pridobitve in prodaje zavarovanja s premoženjem. Vrednost zavarovanja za hipoteke na stanovanjske in poslovne nepremičnine temelji na tržni vrednosti ob nastanku, ki jo oceni zunanji cenilec s seznama cenilcev banke v skladu z veljavnimi Mednarodnimi standardi ocenjevanja vrednosti (IVSC). Spremljanje in pogostost postopka prevrednotenja zavarovanja sta odvisna od vrste nepremičnine in vrednotenja, ki ga v fazi spremljanja pregleda ali ponovno oceni notranji/zunanji cenilec. Banka uporablja Postopek z individualnim pregledom in mnenjem REVD (Real Estate Valuation Desk) o tržni vrednosti za vse poslovne in stanovanjske nepremičnine NPL, ki ga pripravi notranji cenilec, integrirani Desktop (izjemoma Drive by ali Full visit) ali statistično spremljanje, uporaba statistične metode, integrirani Desktop (izjemoma Drive by ali Full visit) ali z uporabo zunanjih Naprednih statističnih modelov, integrirani Desktop, izjemoma Drive by ali New Valuation po IVSC in Full visit; pripravi zunanji cenilec. Pri kreditno oslajenih posojilih vrednost zavarovanja temelji na spremljanju vrednosti in novih vrednotenjih na podlagi ocene notranjega cenilca.

## Izpostavljenost iz hipotekarnih posojil po razponih razmerja med posojilom in vrednostjo (LTV)

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost		Popravek vrednosti	
	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
Manj kot 50 %	189.311	(4.081)	213.683	(6.453)
51-70 %	222.521	(1.025)	178.485	(1.060)
71-90 %	270.315	(1.436)	231.997	(1.933)
91-100 %	22.073	(591)	26.177	(1.180)
Več kot 100 %	50.063	(1.819)	92.521	(2.620)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>754.284</b>	<b>(8.953)</b>	<b>742.863</b>	<b>(13.246)</b>

Pri sprejemanju tehnik za zmanjševanja kreditnega tveganja Banka daje poudarek pomenu postopkov in nadzora zahtev glede pravne varnosti glede zaščite ter oceni ustreznosti zavarovanja ali jamstva.

V skladu s smernicami glede zavarovanj so zavarovanja predmet rednega postopka pregleda, ki se izvaja bodisi na individualni ali na portfeljski osnovi. Takšen pristop omogoča Banki boljši vpogled v trenutno stanje in dejansko vrednost kreditnega zavarovanja.

## Izpostavljenost Banke do strank, ki niso banke (finančna sredstva do strank po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti), glede na bonitetno oceno in dodeljeno zavarovanje s premoženjem po tržni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost			Zavarovanje		
	31. 12. 2023			31. 12. 2022		
1	143.527	(35)	49.500	190.318	(45)	49.500
2	262.546	(124)	11.994	317.942	(137)	83.605
3	253.658	(532)	172.261	263.772	(459)	164.757
4	424.524	(1.513)	280.091	484.532	(2.916)	294.874
5	545.751	(3.805)	439.866	484.770	(5.021)	380.660
6	216.586	(2.846)	132.048	225.272	(6.919)	160.604
7	31.211	(1.873)	22.765	71.090	(3.543)	36.904
8	12.876	(1.870)	9.787	14.136	(1.081)	11.964
Slabe naložbe	37.893	(24.740)	19.838	38.733	(22.576)	17.379
Neklasificirane stranke	16.144	(256)	1.697	18.459	(173)	1.098
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.944.716</b>	<b>(37.594)</b>	<b>1.139.847</b>	<b>2.109.024</b>	<b>(42.870)</b>	<b>1.201.345</b>

Opomba: Znesek kreditnih izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabeitev. Dodeljena tržna vrednost zavarovanja s premoženjem je tržna vrednost, omejena z zneskom izpostavljenosti.

### Struktura kreditnega portfelja Banke do bank glede na boniteto strank

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
1	1.143.200	(1)	690.053	-
2	68.033	(1)	1.726	-
3	4.112	(0)	110.210	(5)
4	115	(0)	24	-
5	-	-	447	(2)
6	-	-	-	-
7	3	(0)	-	-
8	-	(0)	7	(1)
Slabe naložbe	-	(0)	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	3	-	7	(1)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.215.466</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>802.474</b>	<b>(9)</b>

Opomba: Znesek kreditnih izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so naslednje bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah, terjatve do bank merjene po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena bankam.

### Tržna vrednost zavarovanj Banke po vrsti zavarovanja

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Vrste zavarovanj</b>		
Znesek zavarovanja z nepremičninami	2.665.623	2.632.042
Znesek zavarovanja s premičninami	-	-
Znesek zavarovanja z nepreklicnimi jamstvi RS	245.659	220.251
Znesek zavarovanja z bančnimi vlogami	5.971	26.119
Druge vrste zavarovanj	47.203	1.899
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>2.964.456</b>	<b>2.880.311</b>

Opomba: med nepreklicne obveze spadajo državna poroštva, bančne garancije in garancije nadnacionalnih organizacij, ki so v skladu z uredbo CRR ustrezne za namene optimizacije kapitalne zahteve (poroštva fizičnih in pravnih oseb niso vključena). Tržna vrednost zavarovanja s premoženjem je ocenjena tržna vrednost, ki ni omejena z zneskom izpostavljenosti.

V primerjavi z letom 2022 so na gibanje vrednosti zavarovanj vplivali predvsem naslednji razlogi:

- Novi posli z zavarovanjem

### Nedonosne izpostavljenosti Banke do posojil in predujmov strankam po odplačni vrednosti glede na produkt

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Zavarovanje	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Zavarovanje
	31. 12. 2023			31. 12. 2022		
Posojila Prebivalstvu	13.526	(9.443)	4.706	18.627	(11.718)	6.112
Potrošniška posojila	4.072	(3.276)	17	5.192	(3.942)	35
Hipotekarna posojila	8.268	(5.272)	4.420	11.871	(6.683)	5.782
Posojila malim podjetjem	1.187	(895)	269	1.565	(1.093)	295
Posojila podjetjem	24.367	(15.297)	15.132	20.106	(10.858)	11.267
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>37.893</b>	<b>(24.740)</b>	<b>19.838</b>	<b>38.733</b>	<b>(22.576)</b>	<b>17.379</b>

Opomba: Znesek kreditnih izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so naslednje bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: posojila in terjatve do strank merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena strankam. Dodeljena tržna vrednost zavarovanja s premoženjem je tržna vrednost, omejena z zneskom izpostavljenosti.

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## Okvir, povezan z opredelitvijo neplačila in parametri MSRP 9

Definicija neplačila<sup>1</sup> ima ključno vlogo pri pravilni razvrstitvi izpostavljenosti in njenem vplivu na zahteve po lastnih sredstvih (v smislu regulatornega in ekonomskega kapitala) ter na raven rezervacij za izgube pri posojilih (LLP), kar neposredno vpliva na kakovost sredstev Banke.

Banka si prizadeva za popolno uskladitev definicije "neplačila" za izračun tveganja ali kapitalskih zahtev z definicijo:

- "oslabitev" za namene računovodstva, pri čemer se ocenjujejo nastale izgube in njihovo kritje z rezervacijami za oslabitve;
- "nedonosne izpostavljenosti" za nadzorniško poročanje pri ugotavljanju kakovosti sredstev Banke.

To načelo omogoča homogen pristop k praksam kategoriziranja posojil za namene nadzora in poročanja, pri čemer se kategorije posojil združujejo v skladu s skupnim okvirom, ki se zahteva za regulativno poročanje in razkritje v računovodskih izkazih.

"Neplačilo" nastopi, ko se zgodi eden od naslednjih dveh dogodkov ali oba:

- dolžnik<sup>2</sup> več kot 90 dni zamuja z izpolnitvijo katere koli pomembne kreditne obveznosti (> 90 dpd) ali/in
- za dolžnika ni verjetno, da bo v celoti poravnal vsaj eno od svojih kreditnih obveznosti ne da bi morala Banka izvesti ukrepe.

Izračun zapadlih obveznosti temelji na ugotavljanju višine zapadle kreditne obveznosti in celotne kreditne obveznosti na ravni dolžnika, ki jo primerjamo z absolutnim in relativnim pragom.

Podrobnejša opredelitev vrednosti za absolutni in relativni prag:

- Absolutni prag, ki ga je Evropska centralna banka določila v višini 100 evrov oziroma 500 evrov za izpostavljenosti iz naslova poslovanja s prebivalstvom<sup>3</sup> in izpostavljenosti iz naslova poslovanja s podjetji, se nanaša na skupni znesek zapadlih kreditnih obveznosti, ki se obravnava kot vsota vseh zapadlih zneskov, povezanih s kreditnimi obveznostmi posojilojemalca do institucije<sup>4</sup>, matične družbe ali katere koli njene podrejene družbe,
- Relativni prag, ki ga je Evropska centralna banka določila v višini 1 %, je opredeljen kot odstotek zapadle kreditne obveznosti glede na skupno bilančno izpostavljenost do dolžnika brez izpostavljenosti iz naslova lastniških instrumentov.

Preseganje obeh pragov sproži štetje dni zamude, ki določa klasifikacijo neplačila kot "pomembna zamuda", ko je doseženih 90 zaporednih dni zamude.

## Verjetnost neplačila ("PD")

Bonitetne ocene se posameznim nasprotnim strankam dodelijo z uporabo interno razvitih modelov v Banki, ki so vključeni v njihove procese upravljanja kreditnega tveganja. Notranji modeli veljajo bodisi za celotno Skupino (npr. za banke, multinacionalke, države) bodisi za posamezne banke po segmentih strank. Različne bonitetne lestvice teh modelov so preslikane na enotno glavno lestvico devetih razredov na podlagi verjetnosti neplačila (PD) - opisano v poglavju Merjenje kreditnega tveganja/ Postopek odobritve kredita.

Verjetnost neplačila je ocena verjetnosti, da bo stranka prešla v status neplačnika. Omogoča oceno verjetnosti, da stranka finančne institucije v določenem časovnem obdobju ne bo mogla izpolniti svojih dolžniških obveznosti. PD dolžnika ni odvisen le od značilnosti tveganja tega dolžnika, temveč tudi od gospodarskega okolja in obsega, v katerem vpliva na dolžnika. PD se ocenjuje na podlagi značilnosti stranke, preteklih neplačil in redno posodobljenih makroekonomskih scenarijev.

## Izguba ob neplačilu ("LGD")

Izguba ob neplačilu ("LGD"), oziroma stopnja izgube (obratni koncept je stopnja izterjave), predstavlja odstotek izgubljenih pogodbenih denarnih tokov v primeru neplačila, izražen kot neto znesek izgube, ki se nanaša na zapadle obveznosti. Povečanje stopnje izgube bi samo po sebi povzročilo zmanjšanje mere poštene vrednosti. Izguba ob neplačilu je specifična za posamezen instrument, saj na splošno velja, da na te izgube vplivajo ključne značilnosti transakcij, kot sta prisotnost zavarovanja s premoženjem in stopnja podrejenosti. Banka ocenjuje LGD na podlagi interno ugotovljenih preteklih izgub in zakonsko posodobljenih makroekonomskih scenarijev.

## Izpostavljenost ob neplačilu ("EAD")

EAD predstavlja oceno zneska, ki mu je Banka lahko izpostavljena v trenutku neplačila. Pri tem se upoštevajo profil denarnih tokov finančnega instrumenta za produkte z denarnimi tokovi in pričakovana dodatna koriščenja iz kreditne linije do datuma neplačila za produkte brez denarnih tokov.

<sup>1</sup> trenutno veljavna definicija, ki se uporablja od prvega četrtrletja 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Stranka ali skupina strank

<sup>3</sup> Za prag, ki ga določijo nacionalni pristojni organ zunaj območja SSM, glejte Uredbo (eu) 2018/1845 Evropske centralne banke.

<sup>4</sup> Za prag, ki ga je določil pristojni nacionalni organ zunaj SSM parametra.



## Znatno povečanje kreditnega tveganja ("SICR")

Znatno povečanje kreditnega tveganja je v kontekstu MSRP 9 pomembna sprememba ocenjenega tveganja neplačila (v preostali pričakovani dobi trajanja finančnega instrumenta). Pri ocenjevanju pomembnosti spremembe kreditnega tveganja je treba upoštevati spremembo tveganja neplačila, do katere je prišlo od začetnega pripoznanja, in mora temeljiti na relativnem in ne na absolutnem merilu.

"Pomembno" se tolmači v smislu kvantilov porazdelitve referenčne vrednosti dodelitve, ki opredeljuje relativno mero spremembe kreditnega tveganja od nastanka, pogojeno z vrednostmi izbranih dejavnikov (začetno kreditno tveganje posla, starost, preostala zapadlost). Praviloma mora biti kvantilna raven opredeljena tako, da je z dolgoročnega vidika odstotek poslov, razporejenih v skupini 2, vsaj enak ali višji od dolgoročne povprečne enoletne stopnje neplačila portfelja.

V vsakem primeru je treba transakcijo obravnavati kot SICR in jo razvrstiti v skupino 2, če se trikratno poveča PD med življenjsko dobo ali če je transakcija, povezana z nasprotnimi strankami z baselskim PD brez MoC<sup>5</sup>, višja od 20 %.

## Razvrstitev kreditne izpostavljenosti po skupinah

Znotraj Banke določitev razvrstitve v skupine temelji na kombinaciji relativnih in absolutnih elementov. Glavni elementi so:

- Primerjava, za vsako transakcijo, med verjetnostjo neplačila, izmerjeno ob nastanku transakcije ter verjetnostjo neplačila na datum poročanja, ki sta izračunani na podlagi notranjih modelov in s pragi, ki so postavljeni tako, da se upoštevajo vse ključne spremenljivke vsake transakcije, ki bi lahko vplivale na pričakovanja banke glede sprememb verjetnosti neplačila skozi čas (npr. starost, ročnost, raven verjetnosti neplačila v času nastanka); transakcije z zelo nizkimi verjetnostmi neplačila (ki ustrezajo bonitetnim ocenam naložbenega razreda) so izzete iz prehoda v skupino 2 zaradi povečanja verjetnosti neplačila;
- Absolutni elementi, kot so zakonski varovalni mehanizmi (npr. 30-dnevna zamuda pri plačilu);
- Drugi interni dokazi, vključno s ponovnimi preučitvami finančnih instrumentov zaradi finančnih težav, s katerimi se sooča nasprotna stranka (npr. nova klasifikacija v restrukturirano izpostavljenost).

Rezultat razvrščanja v skupine je klasifikacija kreditne izpostavljenosti med skupino 1, skupino 2 ali skupino 3 glede na njihovo absolutno ali relativno kreditno kakovost glede na začetno izplačilo. Natančneje:

- Skupina 1: vključuje (i) novo izdane ali pridobljene kreditne izpostavljenosti, (ii) izpostavljenosti, pri katerih se kreditno tveganje od začetnega pripoznanja ni bistveno poslabšalo, (iii) izpostavljenosti z nizkim kreditnim tveganjem (izjema z nizkim kreditnim tveganjem);
- Skupina 2: vključuje kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki so kljub donosnosti utrpeli znatno poslabšanje kreditnega tveganja od začetnega pripoznanja;
- Skupina 3: vključuje oslABLJENE kreditne izpostavljenosti.

Razvrstitev kreditnih izpostavljenosti v eno od zgoraj navedenih skupin se opravi ob začetnem pripoznanju, ko so izpostavljenosti razvrščene v skupino 1, in se periodično pregleduje na podlagi pravil o razvrščanju v skupine.

Model razvrščanja v skupine se uporablja na vsak datum poročanja, s čimer se zagotovi tako pravočasno zajemanje znatnega poslabšanja kot tudi njegovega obrata na simetričen način za pravilno razvrščanje vsake transakcije v ustrezno skupino in s tem povezanim modelom izračuna pričakovanih izgub. Pri izračunu pričakovane kreditne izgube je potrebno upoštevati, da ta znesek temelji na prilagojenih kazalnikih PD (verjetnost neplačila), LGD (izguba ob neplačilu) in EAD (izpostavljenost ob dogodku naplačila), začenši s kazalniki, ki se uporabljajo za regulatorne in poslovodne namene, da se zagotovi skladnost z računovodskimi predpisi

Banka redno spremlja razvoj portfelja in stopnjo pokritosti oslabeitev, o čemer redno poroča vodstvu in upravi. Prav tako Banka izvaja nadzor na ravni stranke za tiste stranke, ki zamujajo s plačili. Banka je uvedla tri statuse problematičnih strank glede na tveganost, ki določajo, katera enota je odgovorna za posamezno stranko:

- Status »Kredit na opazovanju« pomeni, da stranka še poravnava svoje obveznosti v roku, vendar je zaradi različnih opozorilnih signalov to lahko ogroženo. V takšnih primerih mora enota Presoja in prevzemanje kreditnih tveganj zahtevati vzpostavitev posebnih načrtov aktivnosti, ki jih morajo izvajati poslovne divizije.
- Status »Prestrukturiranje«: V takšnih primerih Banka poskuša prestrukturirati izpostavljenost do stranke z namenom, da bi se stranka vrnila v status normalnega izpolnjevanja obveznosti, s čimer bi se minimizirale tudi potencialne izgube za Banko. To aktivnosti vodi enota Posebni primeri v sodelovanju s poslovnimi divizijam
- Status »Pravna izterjava«: To pomeni, da je bila pogodba s stranko odpovedana, enota Posebni primeri pa je odgovorna za izvedbo izterjave preko različnih oblik izvensodne ali sodne poravnave.

## Kupljena ali izdana finančna sredstva s poslabšano kreditno kakovostjo ("POCI")

Gre za kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki so oslABLJENE že po začetni pripoznavi. Posledično se vsak nakup kreditnih sredstev nedonosnih dolžnikov ali

<sup>5</sup> MoC ali »Margin of Conservatism« se uporablja za ublažitev tveganj modela. Večinoma obravnava pomanjkljivosti v kakovosti podatkov ali metodah uporabljenega modela. Označuje uporabo konzervativne prilagoditve za odpravo morebitnih pomanjkljivosti kvantitativnih ocen parametrov tveganja.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

pomemben nov posel z dolžniki, ki že imajo status nedonosnega dolžnika, ob upoštevanju popolne uskladitve med oslabiljenim in nedonosnim statusom, obravnava kot sredstva POCl (kljub temu, da je na splošno razvrstitev POCl rezultat prestrukturiranja oslabiljenih izpostavljenosti, ki je privedlo do zagotovitve pomembnega novega financiranja, bodisi v absolutnem ali relativnem smislu, v primerjavi s prvotno izpostavljenostjo).

Zlasti pričakovane kreditne izgube, evidentirane ob začetnem pripoznanju v okviru knjigovodske vrednosti instrumenta, se redno preverjajo na podlagi postopkov, opisanih v prejšnjih odstavkih. Pričakovana kreditna izguba, izračunana za te kreditne izpostavljenosti, se vedno določi ob upoštevanju njihove preostale življenjske dobe, takšne izpostavljenosti pa se običajno razporedijo v skupino 3 ali v skupino 2, če so sredstva zaradi izboljšanja kreditne sposobnosti nasprotne stranke po začetnem pripoznanju učinkovita. Ta sredstva se nikoli ne razvrstijo v skupino 1, ker je treba pričakovano kreditno izgubo vedno izračunati ob upoštevanju časovnega obdobja, ki je enako preostalem obdobju. Banka na dan 31. 12. 2023 ni imela POCl.

## Politike oslabilte in oblikovanja rezervacij

Procesi upravljanja, merjenja in spremljanja kreditnega tveganja so osnova za izračun oslabilte posojil in dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, ki so razvrščeni kot finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti, finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti skozi vseobsegajoči donos in ustrezne zunajbilančne izpostavljenosti, v skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9.

V ta namen izračun oslabilte v skladu s pričakovanimi kreditnimi izgubami temelji na dveh glavnih stebrih:

1. Razvrstitev v skupine kreditne izpostavljenosti;
2. S tem povezan izračun pričakovane kreditne izgube

Rezultat razvrščanja v skupine je podlaga za izračun oslabilte. Za izpostavljenosti v skupini 1 je oslabilte enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani skozi časovno obdobje do enega leta. Za izpostavljenosti v skupinah 2 ali 3 je oslabilte enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani skozi časovno obdobje, ki je enako celotni življenjski dobi izpostavljenosti.

Ključne prilagoditve kazalnikov, ki se uporabljajo za regulatorne in poslovodne namene, vključujejo prilagoditve, ki so potrebne za izračun pričakovane kreditne izgube »v določenem trenutku« in v prihodnost usmerjena pričakovanja glede kreditne izgube, tako kot tudi prilagoditve, ki so potrebne za vključitev več scenarijev.

Pričakovana kreditna izguba (bodisi 1-letna ali vseživljenjska, odvisno od skupine) upošteva »v prihodnost usmerjene« informacije in makroekonomske napovedi po osnovnem scenariju z neposredno prilagodljivimi kazalniki kreditnega tveganja, medtem ko je učinek večkratnih scenarijev zajet z uporabo faktorja prekrivanja, ki se nanaša neposredno na pričakovano kreditno izgubo.

Proces, ki je oblikovan tako, da vključuje makroekonomske scenarije, je popolnoma skladen s procesi makroekonomskih napovedi, ki jih Skupina uporablja za dodatne cilje, povezane z upravljanjem s tveganji (kot so denimo postopki, uvedeni za izračun pričakovane kreditne izgube iz makroekonomskih napovedi, ki temeljijo na stresnem testu EBA in procesa ICAAP), izkorišča pa tudi neodvisno funkcijo skupine, imenovano UniCredit Research. Izhodiščna točka je torej popolnoma usklajena, medtem ko je uporaba diferencirana, da se zagotovi skladnost z različnimi zahtevami z uporabo notranjih scenarijev.

Evropski bančni organ (EBA) nedonosne izpostavljenosti opredeljuje kot izpostavljenosti, ki izpolnjujejo oba ali enega od naslednjih kriterijev:

- Materialne izpostavljenosti z zamudo nad 90 dni;
- Izpostavljenosti, za katere Banka ocenjuje, da obstaja majhna verjetnost, da bi dolžnik zmožel v celoti odplačati svoje kreditne obveznosti, ne da bi banka za poplačilo uporabila ukrepe, kot je unovčenje zavarovanj, ne glede na zamude pri plačilu in na število dni zamude.

Za izpostavljenosti v skupini 3 Banka uporablja dva pristopa in metodologiji za oblikovanje izgub zaradi oslabilte – posamični in skupinski.

Oslabilte finančnih sredstev, ki predstavljajo posamične izpostavljenosti do pravnih oseb, ki pomembno zamujajo s poravnavo obveznosti, se ocenjujejo posamično, in sicer glede na najboljšo oceno sedanje vrednosti pričakovanega denarnega toka, medtem ko se za stranke iz segmenta poslovanja s prebivalstvom oslabilte finančnih sredstev ocenjuje skupinsko na podlagi izračuna pričakovane izgube. Pri ocenjevanju teh denarnih tokov Banka presoja finančno stanje nasprotne stranke, kot tudi njeno preteklo plačilno (ne)disciplino in način odplačevanja. Mesečna ocena predstavlja osnovo za knjiženje oslabilte. Postopek je zajet v smernicah in podprt z IT rešitvami.

Banka pri oblikovanju specifičnih oslabilte z uporabo posamičnega pristopa (na ravni stranke ali posla) upošteva naslednje kriterije:

- Pri ocenjevanju teh denarnih tokov Banka presoja finančno stanje nasprotne stranke, kot tudi njeno preteklo plačilno (ne)disciplino in način odplačevanja;
- Morebitno odpoved posojilnih pogodb ali pogojev;
- Stečaj ali druge pravne postopke, ki imajo lahko za posledico izgubo za Banko;
- Informacije, ki imajo lahko vpliv na izpad prejetih odplačil za Banko.

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – vključujoč vsa sredstva, razen denarja v blagajni**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	392.600	-	-	<b>392.600</b>	446.046	10	-	446.056
2	296.278	72	-	<b>296.350</b>	317.043	900	-	317.943
3	236.893	17.794	-	<b>254.687</b>	302.933	25.485	-	328.417
4	375.630	48.894	-	<b>424.524</b>	350.451	134.082	-	484.532
5	506.776	38.975	-	<b>545.751</b>	381.661	103.458	-	485.119
6	193.937	22.630	-	<b>216.567</b>	106.870	118.402	-	225.272
7	17.733	13.025	-	<b>30.758</b>	17.570	53.520	-	71.090
8	3.092	10.256	-	<b>13.328</b>	4.251	9.885	-	14.136
Slabe naložbe	-	-	37.893	<b>37.893</b>	-	-	38.733	38.733
Neklasificirane stranke	71.803	8.277	-	<b>80.080</b>	65.135	5.722	-	70.857
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>2.094.742</b>	<b>159.923</b>	<b>37.893</b>	<b>2.292.558</b>	<b>1.991.959</b>	<b>451.464</b>	<b>38.733</b>	<b>2.482.156</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(6.855)	(6.007)	(24.740)	<b>(37.602)</b>	(5.950)	(14.357)	(22.576)	(42.883)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>2.087.887</b>	<b>153.916</b>	<b>13.153</b>	<b>2.254.956</b>	1.986.009	437.107	16.157	2.439.273

Opomba: zgornja kreditna izpostavljenost je izražena v bruto vrednostih. Predstavljene so naslednje bilančne postavke v izkazu finančnega položaja: Denarna sredstva pri centralni banki in vloge na odpoklic pri bankah (razen gotovine), Netrgovalna finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, Posojila in finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti ter Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – vključujoč garancije, kredite, limite in kreditne linije**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	24.434	-	-	<b>24.434</b>	62.843	402	-	63.245
2	282.869	5.528	-	<b>288.397</b>	113.666	6.093	-	119.760
3	145.957	108.763	-	<b>254.720</b>	374.981	29.390	-	404.371
4	253.361	40.895	-	<b>294.256</b>	190.785	52.183	-	242.968
5	154.359	11.669	-	<b>166.028</b>	128.849	37.372	-	166.221
6	65.597	17.372	-	<b>82.969</b>	18.369	43.609	-	61.977
7	6.373	13.024	-	<b>19.397</b>	4.076	6.516	-	10.592
8	10	761	1	<b>772</b>	439	500	-	939
Slabe naložbe	-	-	3.441	<b>3.441</b>	-	-	2.101	2.101
Neklasificirane stranke	23.914	286	-	<b>24.200</b>	19.886	2.282	-	22.168
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>956.874</b>	<b>198.298</b>	<b>3.442</b>	<b>1.158.614</b>	<b>913.895</b>	<b>178.347</b>	<b>2.101</b>	<b>1.094.343</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(1.114)	(1.186)	(3.015)	<b>(5.415)</b>	(1.073)	(1.091)	(1.990)	(4.154)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>955.760</b>	<b>197.112</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1.153.199</b>	912.822	177.256	111	1.090.189

Opomba: zgoraj navedena kreditna izpostavljenost je izražena v zunajbilančnih vrednostih. Predstavljene so naslednje zunajbilančne postavke v izkazu finančnega položaja: V tej postavki so navedene naslednje postavke: jamstva, prevzete obveznosti za kredite in prekoračitve stanj na računih.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – vključujoč posojila bankam, dolžniške vrednostne papirje po odplačni vrednosti, ter dolžniške vrednostne papirje po pošteni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	249.073	-	-	<b>249.073</b>	255.738	-	-	255.738
2	33.804	-	-	<b>33.804</b>	1	1	-	1
3	1.029	-	-	<b>1.029</b>	64.637	8	-	64.645
4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	349
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	63.936	-	-	<b>63.936</b>	52.399	-	-	52.399
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>347.842</b>	-	-	<b>347.842</b>	<b>373.123</b>	<b>10</b>	-	<b>373.133</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(8)	-	-	<b>(8)</b>	(13)	(0)	-	(13)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>347.834</b>	-	-	<b>347.834</b>	373.110	10	-	373.120

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – vključujoč posojila bankam, dolžniške vrednostne papirje po odplačni vrednosti, ter dolžniške vrednostne papirje po pošteni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	134.987	4.933	-	<b>139.920</b>	22.204	1.854	-	24.058
3	53	-	-	<b>53</b>	101.595	1.036	-	102.631
4	92	-	-	<b>92</b>	8.071	-	-	8.071
5	897	-	-	<b>897</b>	169	-	-	169
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>136.029</b>	<b>4.933</b>	-	<b>140.962</b>	<b>132.038</b>	<b>2.891</b>	-	<b>134.929</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(2)	-	-	<b>(2)</b>	(19)	(2)	-	(21)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>136.027</b>	<b>4.933</b>	-	<b>140.960</b>	132.019	2.889	-	134.907

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – vključujoč druga sredstva in posojila ne-bančnim poslovnim strankam, razen Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	143.527	-	-	<b>143.527</b>	190.306	10	-	190.316
2	262.474	72	-	<b>262.546</b>	317.030	871	-	317.901
3	151.083	16.889	-	<b>167.972</b>	170.615	1.263	-	171.877
4	130.735	21.015	-	<b>151.750</b>	137.477	73.305	-	210.782
5	161.462	8.695	-	<b>170.157</b>	116.654	24.610	-	141.264
6	81.293	10.308	-	<b>91.601</b>	27.862	94.439	-	122.301
7	2.128	1.899	-	<b>4.027</b>	1.751	18.635	-	20.385
8	-	993	-	<b>993</b>	10	652	-	662
Slabe naložbe	-	-	24.371	<b>24.371</b>	-	-	20.106	20.106
Neklasificirane stranke	217	6.108	-	<b>6.325</b>	5.745	918	-	6.663
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>932.919</b>	<b>65.979</b>	<b>24.371</b>	<b>1.023.269</b>	<b>967.449</b>	<b>214.703</b>	<b>20.106</b>	<b>1.202.258</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(4.960)	(1.796)	(15.297)	<b>(22.053)</b>	(3.939)	(8.571)	(10.858)	(23.367)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>927.959</b>	<b>64.183</b>	<b>9.074</b>	<b>1.001.216</b>	963.510	206.132	9.248	1.178.890

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – vključujoč posojila ne-bančnim poslovnim strankam, razen Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	24.434	-	-	<b>24.434</b>	62.836	396	-	63.232
2	147.882	595	-	<b>148.477</b>	91.374	4.194	-	95.568
3	142.632	108.732	-	<b>251.364</b>	270.905	26.789	-	297.694
4	242.877	40.486	-	<b>283.363</b>	174.526	49.323	-	223.849
5	138.180	10.886	-	<b>149.066</b>	115.922	35.054	-	150.976
6	59.392	17.176	-	<b>76.568</b>	12.624	42.883	-	55.507
7	5.798	12.543	-	<b>18.341</b>	2.905	5.994	-	8.898
8	-	648	-	<b>648</b>	18	368	-	386
Slabe naložbe	-	-	3.339	<b>3.339</b>	-	-	1.919	1.919
Neklasificirane stranke	4.318	157	-	<b>4.475</b>	1.433	2.026	-	3.458
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>765.513</b>	<b>191.223</b>	<b>3.339</b>	<b>960.075</b>	<b>732.541</b>	<b>167.027</b>	<b>1.919</b>	<b>901.487</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(829)	(917)	(3.012)	<b>(4.758)</b>	(114)	(496)	(1.702)	(2.312)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>764.684</b>	<b>190.306</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>955.317</b>	732.427	166.531	217	899.175

Opomba: segmentacija v teh tabelah – posojila ne-bančnim strankam se ne more primerjati s segmentacijo v računovodskem delu (5.4), kjer so Mikro podjetja zajeta v poslovni segment, v primeru zadevnih tabel, pa so zajeta v ločeno kategorijo skupaj s posojili prebivalstvu.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – vključujoč posojila ne-bančnim strankam – Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	2
2	-	-	-	-	13	15	-	29
3	84.781	905	-	<b>85.686</b>	67.681	23.881	-	91.562
4	244.895	27.879	-	<b>272.774</b>	212.974	60.773	-	273.747
5	345.314	30.280	-	<b>375.594</b>	264.636	78.848	-	343.485
6	112.644	12.322	-	<b>124.966</b>	79.008	23.963	-	102.971
7	15.605	11.126	-	<b>26.731</b>	15.819	15.091	-	30.910
8	3.092	9.263	-	<b>12.335</b>	4.241	9.233	-	13.473
Slabe naložbe	-	-	13.522	<b>13.522</b>	-	-	18.627	18.627
Neklasificirane stranke	7.650	2.169	-	<b>9.819</b>	6.991	4.166	-	11.157
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>813.981</b>	<b>93.944</b>	<b>13.522</b>	<b>921.447</b>	<b>651.366</b>	<b>215.970</b>	<b>18.627</b>	<b>885.963</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(1.887)	(4.211)	(9.443)	<b>(15.541)</b>	(1.998)	(5.177)	(11.718)	(18.893)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>812.094</b>	<b>89.733</b>	<b>4.079</b>	<b>905.906</b>	649.368	210.793	6.909	867.069

**Zunajbilančna knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – vključujoč posojila ne-bančnim strankam – Prebivalstvu ter Mikro podjetjem**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	14
2	-	-	-	-	88	45	-	133
3	3.272	31	-	<b>3.303</b>	2.481	1.564	-	4.046
4	10.392	409	-	<b>10.801</b>	8.189	2.860	-	11.049
5	15.282	783	-	<b>16.065</b>	12.759	2.317	-	15.076
6	6.205	196	-	<b>6.401</b>	5.745	726	-	6.471
7	575	481	-	<b>1.056</b>	1.171	522	-	1.694
8	10	113	1	<b>124</b>	421	132	-	553
Slabe naložbe	-	-	102	<b>102</b>	-	-	183	183
Neklasificirane stranke	19.596	129	-	<b>19.725</b>	18.453	256	-	18.709
<b>Skupaj izpostavljenost</b>	<b>55.332</b>	<b>2.142</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>57.577</b>	<b>49.316</b>	<b>8.429</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>57.928</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(283)	(269)	(103)	<b>(655)</b>	(486)	(217)	(179)	(881)
<b>Neto izpostavljenost</b>	<b>55.049</b>	<b>1.873</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56.922</b>	48.830	8.212	4	57.047

Kreditna sredstva so razvrščena in obravnavana kot nedonosna, če je izpolnjen eden ali več privzetih kriterijev standarda Basel II: majhna verjetnost poplačila obveznosti v celoti, obresti ali glavnice na pomembno izpostavljenost, katere dolжник že več kot 90 dni zamuja s plačilom, prestrukturiranje, ki povzroči izgubo za posojilodajalca, realizacija izgube posojila ali začetek stečajnega postopka. Te izpostavljenosti Banka razvrsti in izkazuje kot nedonosne.

## Kakovost portfelja

### Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, glede na število dni zamude – finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti (posojila bankam, strankam, ki niso banke, in druga finančna sredstva)

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	1.826.708	(10.384)	2.079.970	(20.209)
zapadle do 29 dni	112.503	(2.180)	54.639	(27)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	1.652	(235)	239	(7)
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	734	(55)	438	(57)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.941.597</b>	<b>(12.854)</b>	<b>2.135.286</b>	<b>(20.300)</b>

### Razvrstitev terjatev Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – posojila bankam po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	34.774	(1)	13.124	(4)
zapadle do 29 dni	-	-	51.872	(2)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>34.774</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>64.995</b>	<b>(6)</b>

Opomba: pri zamudah posojil bank do 29 dni gre za efekt propagacije s strani skupine UniCredit. Vsa posojila so bila že kategorizirana v nezapadle terjatve, nemudoma po datumu poročanja.

### Razvrstitev terjatev Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – posojila po odplačni vrednosti podjetjem, vključno z drugimi sredstvi in vsemi nebančnimi sektorji, razen zasebnikov in malih podjetij

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	907.585	(5.457)	1.200.925	(13.073)
zapadle do 29 dni	91.025	(1.235)	1.704	(4)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	265	(59)	1	(0)
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	23	(5)	326	(42)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>998.898</b>	<b>(6.756)</b>	<b>1.202.955</b>	<b>(13.119)</b>

### Razvrstitev terjatev Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – posojila po odplačni vrednosti zasebnikom in malim podjetjem

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	884.349	(4.927)	865.922	(7.132)
zapadle do 29 dni	21.478	(945)	1.063	(21)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	1.387	(176)	239	(7)
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	711	(50)	112	(15)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>907.925</b>	<b>(6.098)</b>	<b>867.336</b>	<b>(7.175)</b>

Znesek kreditnih izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti. Prikazane so naslednje bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen), posojila in terjatve merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid ter posojila, terjatve merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Za interne namene se oslABLJena posojila delijo v naslednje skupine:

- Slabe terjatve (skupina Bad po klasifikaciji Banke Italije) – v to skupino sodijo terjatve, ki so slabe, stranke pa insolventne, tudi če insolventnost ni bila prepoznana s strani sodišča. Oslabitev se oblikuje individualno ali portfeljsko.
- Dvomljive terjatve (skupina UTP po klasifikaciji Banke Italije – Unlikely to pay oz. terjatve, za katera je malo verjetno, da bodo poplačana) – v to skupino sodijo terjatve do strank, ki se soočajo z začasnimi težavami, za katere Banka predvideva, da bodo v ustreznem časovnem obdobju razrešene. Dvomljive terjatve se slabijo na posamični ali skupinski podlagi.
- Zapadle terjatve (skupina Past Due po klasifikaciji Banke Italije) – gre za izpostavljenost do strank, ki niso vključene v ostali dve kategoriji in ki zamujajo s svojimi obveznostmi več kot 90 in manj kot 180 dni.

## Razvrstitev zapadlih terjatev Banke

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
Klasifikacija Banke Italije	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
Zapadle terjatve	2.812	(2.086)	2.436	(1.582)
Dvomljive terjatve	28.263	(16.559)	28.452	(13.891)
Slabe terjatve	6.818	(6.096)	7.845	(7.103)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>37.893</b>	<b>(24.740)</b>	<b>38.733</b>	<b>(22.576)</b>

## Razvrstitev zapadlih terjatev Banke – izpostavljenost do podjetij

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
Klasifikacija Banke Italije	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
Zapadle terjatve	327	(257)	2	(2)
Dvomljive terjatve	21.707	(12.716)	17.919	(8.683)
Slabe terjatve	2.337	(2.324)	2.185	(2.173)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>24.371</b>	<b>(15.297)</b>	<b>20.106</b>	<b>(10.858)</b>

## Razvrstitev zapadlih terjatev Banke – izpostavljenost strankam iz segmenta prebivalstva (zasebniki in mala podjetja).

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
Klasifikacija Banke Italije	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
Zapadle terjatve	2.485	(1.829)	2.434	(1.580)
Dvomljive terjatve	6.556	(3.843)	10.533	(5.208)
Slabe terjatve	4.481	(3.772)	5.660	(4.930)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>13.522</b>	<b>(9.443)</b>	<b>18.627</b>	<b>(11.718)</b>

Rezervacije za izgube pri posojilih so v Banki pokrile 62,2 % (58,3 % v letu 2022) izkazanih nedonosnih posojil (NPL), ki so razvrščena v zamudo nad 90 dni ali izpolnjujejo katere koli druge kriterije za problematično kreditno izpostavljenost. Kritje za NPL sredstva se izračuna kot razmerje med bilančnim stanjem rezervacij za izgube in bilančno izpostavljenostjo. Po stanju na dan 31. decembra 2023 se je vrednost NPL zmanjšala za 1 milijon evrov oziroma za 2,8 % na 37,9 milijona evrov (38,7 milijona evrov na dan 31. decembra 2022). Rezervacije za nedonosna posojila so se povečale za 2,1 milijona evrov oziroma za 9,6 % na 24,7 milijona evrov (22,6 milijona EUR na dan 31. decembra 2022).



## Makroekonomski dejavniki izgube

V skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9 se pričakovano kreditno izgubo oziroma ECL (Expected Credit Loss) ocenjuje tako, da izraža nepristranski in verjetnostno tehtan znesek (probability-weighted) po vrednotenju vrste različnih rezultatov. Pričakovana kreditna izguba (ECL) mora vključevati informacije o preteklih dogodkih, trenutnih razmerah in napovedih glede prihodnjih ekonomskih okoliščin.

Izbira zahtevanih makroekonomskih kazalnikov in njihova uporaba v modelih je določena kot del funkcije razvoja in upravljanja modelov za modele po MSRP 9. V modelih MSRP 9 so uporabljene naslednje makroekonomske spremenljivke, ki so posledično vključene v določanje pričakovane kreditne izgube (Expected Credit Loss - ECL):

- realni BDP (medletne spremembe v odstotkih);
- indeks rasti cen življenjskih potrebščin – CPI (medletni, medletni in ob koncu obdobja, povprečni);
- nominalna plača (mesečna, nominalna v evrih);
- stopnja brezposelnosti (%);
- obrestne mere (10-letne, %);
- indeks cen stanovanj (medletne spremembe v odstotkih) .

Običajno se uporabljajo trije scenariji, ki izražajo reprezentativni vzorec možnih rezultatov (osnovni, negativni in pozitivni scenariji). V trenutnih makroekonomskih razmerah se upoštevatata osnovni in negativni scenarij z verjetnostjo 60 % oziroma 40 %, medtem ko se povprečni scenarij uporabi za razporeditev v skupine.

### Makroekonomski dejavniki izgube v skladu z makroekonomskimi scenariji

EUR 1.000	2023	2024	2025	2026
<b>Realni BDP, medletne spremembe v %</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	1,5	2,2	2,8	2,8
Negativni scenarij	1,5	(2,3)	1,3	3,6
<b>Stopnja inflacije (CPI), medletna, ob koncu obdobja</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	6,0	3,2	2,0	2,0
Negativni scenarij	6,0	4,6	1,5	2,0
<b>Stopnja inflacije (CPI), medletna, povprečna</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	7,7	4,3	2,6	2,0
Negativni scenarij	7,7	5,3	3,0	1,7
<b>Mesečna plača, nominalna v EUR</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	2.205	2.338	2.465	2.584
Negativni scenarij	2.205	2.209	2.315	2.429
<b>Stopnja brezposelnosti v %</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6
Negativni scenarij	3,6	4,7	4,8	4,8
<b>Dolgoročne obrestne mere, 10-letne v %</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	3,6	3,0	2,8	2,8
Negativni scenarij	3,6	3,1	2,9	2,8
<b>Indeks cen stanovanj, medletne spremembe v %</b>				
Osnovni scenarij	7,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
Negativni scenarij	7,0	2,0	3,1	4,0

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Različni scenariji

Makroekonomski scenarij MSRP 9 je bil posodobljen na dan 31. decembra 2023. Blaga recesija" ponderiran s 60 %, ki odraža najverjetnejša pričakovanja glede makroekonomskih gibanj. Ta je bil uravnotežen s scenarijem nazadovanja (t. i. "Huda recesija" ponderiran s 40 %, ki odraža napoved zmanjšanja makroekonomskih parametrov in posledično pričakovane donosnosti poslovanja.

Občutljivost MSRP 9 ECL na spremembo scenarijev je ocenjena s primerjavo ECL, izračunane alternativno s 100 % utežjo neugodnega in osnovnega scenarija. V primerjavi z osnovnim scenarijem bi se v primeru neugodnega scenarija ECL povečal za približno 12 %, kar ustreza približno 5 milijonom evrov.

Poleg tega je bila ocenjena tudi občutljivost ECL na spremembe BDP v različnih scenarijih kot razmerje med:

- razliko med ECL, ocenjeno na podlagi alternativnega in osnovnega scenarija;
- odstopanji v točkah BDP (na triletni kumulativni osnovi) med alternativnim oziroma osnovnim scenarijem.

Predpostavke, ki izhajajo iz tega, so:

- Predvideva se, da je napoved BDP (za obdobje treh let) najpomembnejši gospodarski dejavnik kot kazalnik težavnosti scenarija;
- BDP se upošteva pri izračunu občutljivosti.

Rezultati ob upoštevanju trenutnih scenarijev MSRP 9 in portfelja kažejo, da se za 1 točko padca BDP (kumulativno v treh letih) ECL predvidoma poveča za 2 %.

Kumulativni BDP		Znesek ECL (EUR /mln)		ECL razlika glede na osnovni scenarij	% ECL razlika glede na osnovni scenarij	ECL senzitivnost glede na 3-letni kumulativni BDP	% ECL senzitivnost glede na 3-letni kumulativni BDP
Osnovni	Negativen	Osnovni	Negativen	Negativen	Negativen	Padec BDP za 1 odstotno točko (glede na 3-letni kumulativni BDP)	Padec BDP za 1 odstotno točko (glede na 3-letni kumulativni BDP)
1,87	0,02	36	7	5	12 %	1	2 %

## Analiza finančnih instrumentov po skupinah

Spremembe v popravkih vrednosti za izgubo in razlogi zanje se razkrivajo po stopnjah na ravni Banke za naslednje finančne instrumente:

- stanje na računih pri centralni banki in vpogledni depoziti pri bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen);
- dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti;
- dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos;
- krediti bankam po odplačni vrednosti;
- krediti strankam po odplačni vrednosti.
- finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti, prikazana med sredstvi v posesti za prodajo.

Spodnje tabele prikazujejo podrobno analizo zgoraj opisanih finančnih instrumentov, z uporabo stopenj. Bruto knjigovodske vrednosti so prikazane v bruto znesku ECL.

## Stanje na računih pri centralni banki in vpogledni depoziti pri bankah

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost stanja na računih pri centralnih in komercialnih bankah v skladu z MSRP 9.

**Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	1	-	-	<b>2</b>
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2021</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke – Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>725.755</b>	<b>11.723</b>	-	<b>737.478</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	6.042	(6.042)	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	1.007.727	4.994	-	<b>1.012.721</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(581.706)	(5.633)	-	<b>(587.339)</b>
Druge spremembe	17.818	14	-	<b>17.832</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>1.175.636</b>	<b>5.056</b>	-	<b>1.180.692</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2021</b>	<b>731.589</b>	<b>12.054</b>	-	<b>743.643</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(592)	592	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	574.621	3.536	-	<b>578.157</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Druge spremembe	(579.863)	(4.458)	-	<b>(584.321)</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>725.755</b>	<b>11.723</b>	-	<b>737.478</b>

Postavka »Druge spremembe« v zgornjih tabelah vsebuje spremembe bruto izpostavljenosti za postavke, ki niso bile niti odpravljene niti niso doživele sprememb v stopnji v opazovanem obdobju. Vključujejo spremembe, ki so nastale, kot posledica poplačil obveznosti in sprememb v izpostavljenostih.

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah ocen notranjega kreditnega tveganja – Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	1.138.150	5.053	-	<b>1.143.203</b>	110.795	7.202	-	117.997
2	34.288	-	-	<b>34.288</b>	-	1.725	-	1.725
3	3.083	-	-	<b>3.083</b>	42.775	2.790	-	45.565
4	115	-	-	<b>115</b>	24	-	-	24
5	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	97
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	3	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	-	-	-	-	572.064	-	-	572.064
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>1.175.636</b>	<b>5.056</b>	-	<b>1.180.692</b>	<b>725.755</b>	<b>11.723</b>	-	<b>737.478</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>	(2)	(1)	-	(3)
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>1.175.635</b>	<b>5.056</b>	-	<b>1.180.691</b>	725.753	11.723	-	737.476

**Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVOCI**

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo in knjigovodsko vrednost dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev Banke, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (FVOCI), v skladu z MSRP 9.

**Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVOCI**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>(6)</b>	-	-	<b>(6)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	-	-	-	-
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>(6)</b>	-	-	<b>(6)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31.12.2021</b>	<b>(5)</b>	-	-	<b>(5)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31.12.2022</b>	<b>(6)</b>	-	-	<b>(6)</b>

## Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVOCI

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>274.748</b>	-	-	<b>274.748</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	38.173	-	-	<b>38.173</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(42.914)	-	-	<b>(42.914)</b>
Druge spremembe	18.031	-	-	<b>18.031</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>288.038</b>	-	-	<b>288.038</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2021</b>	<b>262.542</b>	-	-	<b>262.542</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	38.173	-	-	<b>38.173</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(43.998)	-	-	<b>(43.998)</b>
Druge spremembe	18.031	-	-	<b>18.031</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>274.748</b>	-	-	<b>274.748</b>

Postavka »Druge spremembe« v zgornjih tabelah vsebujejo spremembe bruto izpostavljenosti za postavke, ki niso bile niti odpravljene niti niso doživele sprememb v stopnji v obdobju opazovanja. Vključujejo spremembe, ki so nastale, kot posledica poplačil obveznosti in sprememb v izpostavljenostih.

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (FVOCI)**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	265.422	-	-	<b>265.422</b>	247.770	-	-	<b>247.770</b>
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	22.616	-	-	<b>22.616</b>	26.979	-	-	<b>26.979</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>288.038</b>	-	-	<b>288.038</b>	<b>274.748</b>	-	-	<b>274.748</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(6)	-	-	(6)	(7)	-	-	(7)
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>288.032</b>	-	-	<b>288.032</b>	<b>274.742</b>	-	-	<b>274.742</b>

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos (FVOCI)**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	288.038	(6)	274.748	(7)
zapadle do 29 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>288.038</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>274.748</b>	<b>(7)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po odplačni vrednosti**

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti v skladu z MSRP 9.

**Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – Dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	-	-	-	-
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(0)	-	-	(0)
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(0)	-	-	(0)
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	(0)	-	-	(0)
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>(0)</b>	-	-	<b>(0)</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2021</b>	<b>(0)</b>	-	-	<b>(0)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(0)	-	-	(0)
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	-	-	-	-
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>(0)</b>	-	-	<b>(0)</b>



**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke – Dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>33.389</b>	-	-	<b>33.389</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	10.643	-	-	<b>10.643</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(19.022)	-	-	<b>(19.022)</b>
<b>Druge spremembe</b>	<b>20</b>	-	-	<b>20</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>25.030</b>	-	-	<b>25.030</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2021</b>	<b>33.354</b>	-	-	<b>33.354</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	-	-	-	-
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	-	-	-	-
Druge spremembe	35	-	-	<b>35</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>33.389</b>	-	-	<b>33.389</b>

Postavka »Druge spremembe« v zgornjih tabelah vsebuje spremembe bruto izpostavljenosti za postavke, ki niso bile niti odpravljene niti niso doživele sprememb v stopnji v obdobju opazovanja. Vključujejo spremembe, ki so nastale kot posledica poplačil obveznosti in sprememb v izpostavljenostih.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – Dolžniki vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti.**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
1	25.030	-	-	25.030	33.389	-	-	33.389
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>25.030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.030</b>	<b>33.389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33.389</b>
Popravek vrednosti	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	(0)
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>25.030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.030</b>	<b>33.389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33.389</b>

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – Dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	25.030	-	33.389	-
zapadle do 29 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>25.030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33.389</b>	<b>-</b>

## Posojila bankam, merjena po odplačni vrednosti

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo in knjigovodsko vrednost posojil bankam, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti, v skladu z MSRP 9

### Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – Posojila (in predplačila) bankam, merjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
1	33.744	-	-	<b>33.744</b>	0	-	-	<b>0</b>
2	1.030	-	-	<b>1.030</b>	1	1	-	<b>1</b>
3	-	-	-	-	64.637	8	-	<b>64.645</b>
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	<b>349</b>
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	34.774	-	-	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>		-	-	<b>34.774</b>	<b>64.986</b>	<b>9</b>	-	<b>64.995</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(1)	-	-	(1)	(6)	-	-	<b>(6)</b>
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>34.773</b>	-	-	<b>34.773</b>	<b>64.980</b>	<b>9</b>	-	<b>64.989</b>

### Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – Posojila (in predplačila) bankam, merjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	34.774	(1)	13.124	(4)
zapadle do 29 dni	-	-	51.872	(2)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>34.774</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>64.995</b>	<b>(6)</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Kreditni strankam po odplačni vrednosti

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost posojil (in predplačil) strankam, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti v skladu z MSRP 9, druga finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti so izključena.

## Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – kreditni strankam po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>(5.937)</b>	<b>(13.745)</b>	<b>(22.541)</b>	<b>(42.223)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	(8.072)	7.821	251	-
Prehod na skupino 2	225	(2.007)	1.782	-
Prehod na skupino 3	10	1.538	(1.548)	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(1.012)	(2.344)	(9.357)	<b>(12.713)</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	8.678	2.315	1.115	<b>12.108</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	13	<b>13</b>
Odpisi	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(1.624)	(932)	(941)	<b>(3.497)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	885	1.354	6.524	<b>8.763</b>
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	73	55	201	<b>329</b>
Devizni in drugi premiki	(73)	(55)	(215)	(343)
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>(6.847)</b>	<b>(6.000)</b>	<b>(24.715)</b>	<b>(37.562)</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2021</b>	<b>(4.001)</b>	<b>(8.299)</b>	<b>(43.980)</b>	<b>(56.280)</b>
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	(3.047)	3.029	18	-
Prehod na skupino 2	375	(1.407)	1.032	-
Prehod na skupino 3	58	146	(204)	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(821)	(781)	(6.670)	<b>(8.271)</b>
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	2.829	1.601	2.374	<b>6.804</b>
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	(9)	<b>(9)</b>
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	(2.576)	(4.967)	(1.331)	<b>(8.874)</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	1.468	778	25.746	<b>27.993</b>
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	(221)	(3.791)	685	<b>(3.327)</b>
<b>Devizni in drugi premiki</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(55)</b>	<b>(204)</b>	<b>(259)</b>
<b>Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>(5.937)</b>	<b>(13.745)</b>	<b>(22.541)</b>	<b>(42.223)</b>

Opomba: zgornji tabeli predstavljata gibanje popravkov vrednosti za izgubo brez vključenih naslednjih kategorij: popravki vrednosti iz naslova sredstev v posesti za prodajo, odpisanih posojil z oblikovanimi popravki vrednosti za izgubo v prejšnjih letih, dobiček iz individualnih prodaj posojil.

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke – krediti (in predplačila) strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>1.618.835</b>	<b>427.119</b>	<b>38.649</b>	<b>2.084.603</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	241.169	(240.505)	(664)	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(56.471)	59.754	(3.283)	-
Prehod na skupino 3	(805)	(16.594)	17.399	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	(1)	<b>(1)</b>
Novonastala finančna sredstva	354.327	17.408	1.062	<b>372.797</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(268.742)	(50.363)	(12.087)	<b>(331.192)</b>
Druge spremembe	(141.412)	(43.668)	(3.214)	<b>(188.294)</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>1.746.901</b>	<b>153.151</b>	<b>37.861</b>	<b>1.937.913</b>

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na da 31. 12. 2021</b>	<b>1.430.930</b>	<b>446.055</b>	<b>58.748</b>	<b>1.935.733</b>
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 1	142.068	(142.050)	(18)	<b>0</b>
Prehod na skupino 2	(53.387)	55.608	(2.221)	<b>0</b>
Prehod na skupino 3	(9.891)	(2.369)	12.260	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	9	<b>9</b>
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	520.708	148.236	2.210	<b>671.154</b>
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(280.83)	(59.915)	(27.902)	<b>(368.648)</b>
Druge spremembe	(130.763)	(18.447)	(4.435)	<b>(153.645)</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2022</b>	<b>1.618.835</b>	<b>427.119</b>	<b>38.649</b>	<b>2.084.604</b>

Postavka »Druge spremembe« v zgornjih tabelah vsebuje spremembe bruto izpostavljenosti za postavke, ki niso bile niti odpravljene niti niso doživele sprememb v stopnji v obdobju opazovanja. Vključujejo spremembe, ki so nastale, kot posledica prodaje sredstev, poplačil obveznosti in sprememb v izpostavljenostih.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

**Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah interne ocene kreditnega tveganja – krediti (in predplačila) strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023				31. 12. 2022			
	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL		12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
1	143.526	-	-	<b>143.526</b>	190.308	8	-	<b>190.308</b>
2	262.474	-	-	<b>262.474</b>	317.043	874	-	<b>317.917</b>
3	235.865	17.723	-	<b>253.588</b>	238.296	25.112	-	<b>263.408</b>
4	375.630	48.876	-	<b>424.506</b>	350.451	134.065	-	<b>484.516</b>
5	506.776	38.961	-	<b>545.737</b>	381.311	103.451	-	<b>484.762</b>
6	193.938	22.630	-	<b>216.568</b>	106.870	118.398	-	<b>225.268</b>
7	17.733	13.007	-	<b>30.740</b>	17.570	33.249	-	<b>50.819</b>
8	3.092	9.784	-	<b>12.876</b>	4.251	9.884	-	<b>14.135</b>
Slabe naložbe	-	-	37.861	<b>37.861</b>	-	-	38.649	<b>38.649</b>
Neklasificirane stranke	7.867	2.170	-	<b>10.037</b>	12.736	2.078	-	<b>14.814</b>
<b>Bruto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>1.746.901</b>	<b>153.151</b>	<b>37.861</b>	<b>1.937.913</b>	<b>1.618.835</b>	<b>427.119</b>	<b>38.649</b>	<b>2.084.604</b>
Popravek vrednosti	(6.847)	(6.000)	(24.715)	(37.562)	(5.937)	(13.745)	(22.541)	<b>(42.223)</b>
<b>Neto knjigovodska vrednost</b>	<b>1.740.054</b>	<b>147.151</b>	<b>13.146</b>	<b>1.900.351</b>	<b>1.612.899</b>	<b>413.374</b>	<b>16.108</b>	<b>2.042.380</b>

**Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – krediti (in predplačila) strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023		31. 12. 2022	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti
nezapadle terjatve	1.785.532	(10.379)	2.042.524	(19.593)
zapadle do 29 dni	112.134	(2.178)	2.754	(25)
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	1.652	(235)	239	(7)
zapadle od 60 dni do 89 dni	734	(55)	438	(57)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.900.052</b>	<b>(12.847)</b>	<b>2.045.954</b>	<b>(19.682)</b>

**Učinek sprememb pogodbenih denarnih tokov Banke na kredite strankam po odplačni vrednosti**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Finančna sredstva (s popravkom vrednosti za izgubo na podlagi vseživljenjskega ECL), ki so bila v tem obdobju spremenjena</b>		
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost pred spremembo	3.627	1.711
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo pred spremembo	(266)	(208)
Čista amortizirana vrednost pred spremembo	3.361	1.503
<b>Neto dobiček/izguba pri spremembi (+/-)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>(13)</b>
<b>Neto amortizirana vrednost po spremembi</b>	<b>3.370</b>	<b>1.490</b>

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
<b>Finančna sredstva, spremenjena po začetnem pripoznanju v času, ko je bil popravek vrednosti za izgubo baziran na vseživljenjskem ECL</b>		
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost finančnih sredstev, za katere so se popravki vrednosti za izgubo spremenili v obdobju od vseživljenjskega do 12-mesečnega ECL po spremembi	3.072	1.296

## Geopolitično tveganje

Povečane geopolitične napetosti zaradi nadaljevanja vojne Rusije proti Ukrajini in konflikta na Bližnjem vzhodu so bile eden glavnih virov tveganj v letu 2023.

Banka ima sredstva in obveznosti, ki so potencialno izpostavljeni posledicam geopolitičnih napetosti med Rusijo in Ukrajino, kar vpliva na njihovo vrednotenje, to pa pomeni priznanje oslabitve in odpis vrednosti.

Kot odgovor na vpliv ruske invazije na Ukrajino in morebitne učinke prelivanja je UniCredit hkrati sprejela smernice za proaktivno upravljanje že v zgodnji fazi leta 2022. Sprejeti ukrepi so vključevali naslednje:

- Takojšen pregled portfelja za stranke z ruskim vplivom, da se zagotovi skladnost s finančnimi sankcijami.
- Ocena določenih imen, na katera bi lahko vplivala situacija, vključno z vplivi na energijo, prisotnostjo v Rusiji/odvisnostjo od Rusije v smislu trgovinskih tokov, dobavno verigo.
- Uvedba v prihodnost usmerjene ocene, v kreditni vlogi, ki posebej upošteva trenutni in »poudarjeni« pogle na vplive, povezane z zvišanjem cen energije, morebitno ustavitvijo dobave plina in drugimi učinki prelivanja.
- Natančnejše spremljanje portfelja s strankami, ki se ukvarjajo z visoko tveganimi sektorji.

Zgoraj omenjene smernice so bile posodobljene v začetku leta 2023, pri čemer posodobljene smernice vključujejo:

- Prepoznavanje sektorjev z visokim tveganjem,
- Posodobljeno razvrščanje komitentov glede na sektor z visokim tveganjem, pri čemer je za namen ocene prelivanja uveden dvostopenjski pristop:
  - prvi korak je oceniti "potencialni vpliv" in
  - drugi korak je preučitev morebitnih "blažilnih ukrepov", ki so že vzpostavljeni.
- Končna ocena upošteva oba zgoraj predstavljena dejavnika in zagotavlja celovito oceno izpostavljenosti tveganju.
- Celoten portfelj podjetij je bil ocenjen in ponovno preslikan v skladu s posodobljeno metodologijo.

Zgoraj navedene smernice so bile uporabljene za:

- Postopek prevzema/oddaje/podaljšanja kreditne izpostavljenosti;
- Oceno datoteke z enim imenom v razpravah o kreditnem spremljanju ali prestrukturiranju;
- Izid ocene mora biti del razprav odborov in ga je treba formalizirati.

## Geopolitična kritja (overlays) zaradi ruske invazije na Ukrajino

Začetek ruske invazije Ukrajine v letu 2022 je pomenil zavoro gospodarski rasti. Zaradi stranskih učinkov konflikta med Rusijo in Ukrajino so se namreč nenehno spreminjale napovedi za razvoj gospodarstva evroobmočja tudi v letu 2023.

Da bi vključili tveganja, ki so podlaga za močno rast stroškov energije, inflacije in obrestnih mer tako za podjetja kot za posameznike, so bila v letu 2022 upoštevana geopolitična kritja, kar se je nadaljevalo tudi v letu 2023.

V zvezi s tem je sprejetje teh kritij dopolnilni ukrep k modelom MSRP 9, ki so s svojo strukturo že ustrezno in neposredno dokazali, da ustrezno zaznavajo učinek geopolitičnih kriz. V tem kontekstu so modeli MSRP 9 in zlasti satelitski modeli sicer zmožni zajeti učinek makroekonomskega scenarija na ravni portfelja, vendar pa geopolitična kritja delujejo na določene podportfelje, ki veljajo za posebej ranljive v primeru, da se nepredvidene razmere zelo zaostrijo.

Na dan 31. decembra 2023 je geopolitično kritje znašalo 6,2 milijona evrov, pri čemer je razčlenjeno na naslednje komponente:

- Energetsko intenzivni industrijski sektorji so bolj občutljivi na zvišanje cen energentov oziroma motnje v dobavi.
- Stranke v segmentu poslovanja s prebivalstvom, ki imajo: (i) hipoteke s spremenljivo obrestno mero (brez zapadlih neplačanih obrokov), glede na občutljivost v kontekstu naraščajočih obrestnih mer/inflacije, in (ii) vsaj en neplačan obrok za njihove izpostavljenosti, ki se obravnavajo kot stranke, ki že imajo težave z odplačevanjem in so kot take v tej situaciji še posebej ranljive.

Kar zadeva izračune, se kreditne izpostavljenosti, ki spadajo v zgornje kategorije, identificirajo glede na njihove posebnosti. Na podlagi tega se uporabljajo satelitski modeli, pri katerih se za makroekonomske pogoje uporabi recesivni scenarij večletnega načrta, da se določi prilagoditev, ki jo je treba uporabiti za stopnjo neplačila. Tako prilagojena stopnja neplačila se nato uporabi za ustrezne kategorije, da se ocenijo pričakovani novi prilivi neplačanih izpostavljenosti, za katere se rezervacije za izgube pri posojilih (LLP) nato izračunajo v skladu s povprečno stopnjo kritja, uporabljeno za stranke z verjetnostjo neplačila (Unlikely to Pay).

## Kritja (overlays) za financiranja poslovnih nepremičnin

V luči obrestnih mer, ki še naprej ostajajo na višji ravni, in morebitnega padca vrednosti nepremičnin zaradi krčenja sektorja se je pojavilo vse večje nepremičninsko tveganje, zaradi česar je obseg financiranja komercialnih nepremičnin še posebej ranljiv v primeru stresnega slabega razvoja scenarijev, v smislu naslednjega:

- tveganja neplačila zaradi zmanjšane sposobnosti odplačevanja dolga kot posledice višjih obrestnih mer, kar vpliva tudi na refinanciranje nepremičninskih posojil.
- tveganja izterjave zaradi potencialno nižje vrednosti nepremičnin.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Da bi pri rezervacijah za izgube pri posojilih upoštevali zgoraj omenjena negativna tveganja, ki vplivajo na financiranje komercialnih nepremičnin/nepremičnin, ki ustvarjajo dohodek/gradnjo, je od konca leta 2023 uvedeno novo kritje. Kar zadeva geopolitično kritje, je sprejetje tega kritja komplementaren ukrep k modelom MSRP 9, ki s svojo strukturo že pravilno in neposredno dokazano priznavajo učinek dviga inflacije in obrestnih mer.

Obseg ocenjevanja in uporabe tega kritja ne vključuje strank v segmentu Poslovanja s prebivalstvom, saj so elementi tveganja, povezani z višjimi obrestnimi merami, od leta 2022 že zajeti v namenskih podkomponentah geopolitičnega kritja.

Na dan 31. december 2023 je kritje za financiranja poslovnih nepremičnin znašalo 1,8 milijona evrov.

## Upravljanje posledic poplav

Ob dogodku je UniCredit banka Slovenija d.d. proaktivno identificirala najbolj prizadeta geografska območja in nato potencialne stranke, ki bi jih lahko dogodek prizadel. V drugem koraku je Banka stopila v stik s temi strankami z namenom ocene potrebe po moratorijih in/ali novi likvidnosti in/ali spremembah pogojev za obstoječe pogodbe.

Poleg zgoraj omenjenega začetnega pregleda je UniCredit sprejela smernice za upravljanje strank, ki so jih poplave negativno prizadele in iščejo moratorij in/ali novo likvidnost in/ali spremembe pogojev za obstoječe pogodbe, pri čemer smernice vključujejo:

- identifikacijo vrste vpliva (neposredni ali posredni),
- resnost vpliva (visoka, srednja, nizka, brez vpliva)
- v prihodnost usmerjeno oceno, ki jo je treba vključiti v kreditno vlogo ob upoštevanju trenutnega in »stresnega« poglobla na vplive, povezane s poplavami, ob upoštevanju neposrednega in posrednega vpliva (ali so poplave prizadele posojilojemalce, stranke ali dobavitelje, ali so vse ceste normalno prevozne in posledično vpliv na stroške in prihodke itd.),
- oceno potencialne podpore v smislu moratorijev, premostitvenega financiranja ali katere koli druge potrebe po prestrukturiranju in
- na splošno je treba proaktivno upravljati/zmanjšati neodobrene kreditne linije v primeru negativne ocene.

Banka je prejela zelo malo zahtevkov za moratorij s strani komitentov, ki so jih prizadele poplave, z zanemarljivim vplivom na rezervacije.

## Prodaja NPL

Banka (kot prodajalec) in B2 Kapital (kot izbrani ponudnik) sta januarja 2023 pripeljala pogajanja o LSPA do obojestransko sprejemljivega in uspešnega konca. Tako sta 3. februarja 2023. obe pogodbeni stranki podpisali LSPA.

Februarja 2023 je B2 Kapital v vlogi kupca nakazal izkupiček po LSPA prodajalcu, s čimer se je začelo 18-mesečno obdobje, v katerem je prodajalec dolžan posredovati kupcu vsa morebitna plačila, ki so predmet zadevne prodaje portfelja slabih posojil

- Ustrezna prodaja portfelja NPL bo torej dokončno zaključena šele po izteku 18-mesečnega obdobja, tj. 31. avgusta 2024.

Ključni parametri, povezani z NPE, in njihov položaj konec februarja 2023:

- Portfelj NPE
  - Znesek portfelja NPE se je znižal za 21 milijonov evrov na 36,4 milijona evrov.
- razmerje NPE
  - Količnik NPE se je znižal za 1,0 % na 1,8 %.
- razmerje pokritosti NPE
  - Povprečna pokritost NPE se je znižala na 58,2 %.
- LLP
  - LLP so bili sproščeni v višini 2,3 milijona evrov.



## Tržna tveganja

Banka je pri svojem poslovanju izpostavljena tržnim tveganjem. Gre za tveganje izgub v bilančnih in zunajbilančnih tveganih postavkah, ki izhajajo iz sprememb tržnih cen.

Banka ima trgovalne pozicije z različnimi finančnimi instrumenti, vključno z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti, na kar vplivajo zahteve strank. Z večino izvedenih finančnih instrumentov se pogajajo prostem trgu (OTC).

Z regulativnega vidika tržno tveganje izhaja iz vseh pozicij, ki so vključene v trgovalno knjigo Banke, ter iz pozicij blagovnega in valutnega tveganja v celotni bilanci stanja. Tveganja, za katera veljajo kapitalske zahteve za tržno tveganje, tako med drugim vključujejo:

- 1) tveganje neplačila, tveganje sprememb obrestnih mer, tveganje kreditnega razmika, tveganje lastniških finančnih instrumentov, valutno tveganje (FX) in blagovno tveganje za instrumente trgovalne knjige ter
- 2) valutno tveganje (FX) in tveganje spremembe cen blaga za instrumente bančne knjige.

Z vidika upravljanja Banka definicijo tržnega tveganja razširi na portfelje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida in drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, ki jih zato spremlja in omejuje z vrsto metrik, ki so specifične za tržno tveganje. V obseg so vključeni tudi vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti (AC).

### Izpostavljenost tržnim tveganjem na ravni Banke

<b>EUR 1.000</b>		
<b>Sredstva</b>	<b>31. 12. 2023</b>	<b>31. 12. 2022</b>
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	1.189.965	745.963
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	56.121	75.619
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	736	2.373
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	310.943	296.708
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	1.966.925	2.164.532
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	25.030	33.389
Kreditni bankam	34.773	64.989
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	1.900.351	2.042.380
Druga finančna sredstva	6.771	23.773
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	74.176	103.224
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(46.067)	(72.995)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih družb	-	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.552.799</b>	<b>3.315.424</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	51.919	69.550
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	3.141.271	2.930.647
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	77.230	98.928
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	2.938.929	2.531.694
Kreditni banke in centralnih bank	40.854	233.720
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	18.116	18.066
Druge finančne obveznosti	66.142	48.238
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	57.563	81.691
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(38.416)	(73.939)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.212.337</b>	<b>3.007.949</b>

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Tehnike obvladovanja tržnih tveganj

Upravljanje tržnih tveganj vključuje vse dejavnosti, povezane z upravljanjem tveganj strank Banke, posle zakladništva in upravljanje strukture bilance. Pozicije tveganja se ugotavljajo vsaj enkrat dnevno in analizirajo s strani neodvisne funkcije upravljanja tržnih tveganj (znotraj enote za nefinančna in finančna tveganja v okviru Divizije za tveganja), nato pa se primerjajo z limiti tveganja, ki jih določa Odbor za finančna tveganja (FRC). Banka uporablja instrumente varovanja denarnih tokov in poštene vrednosti za upravljanje s tveganji obrestnih mer v skladu z MSRP.

Upravljanje tržnih tveganj vključuje stalno poročanje o poziciji tveganja, postavljanje limitov in nadzor porabe limitov ter dnevno predstavitev rezultatov upravljanja tveganj strank in poslovanja zakladništva.

Za namen upravljanja tržnega tveganja so glavni limiti opredeljeni znotraj Okvirja za prevzemanje tveganj na ravni Banke, ki ga odobri uprava in nadzorni svet, natančnejše limite pa odobri odbor za finančna tveganja („FRC“) in jih uskladi z oddelkom za finančna tveganja skupine UniCredit. FRC odbor vsaj enkrat letno določi limite za tveganja z ustreznimi enotami UniCredit Spa, Milano. Celoten sklop pravil za poslovanje zakladništva in upravljanje tržnih tveganj je določen v Strategiji tržnega tveganja, ki se letno posodablja, potrjena pa jo uprava in nadzorni svet Banke. Limiti tržnega tveganja odražajo računovodsko klasifikacijo pozicij (poštena vrednost skozi poslovni izid »FVTPL«, poštena vrednost prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa »FVOCI«, po nabavni vrednosti »AC«) ter dodelitev pozicij v trgovalno in bančno knjigo v skladu z nagnjenostjo k prevzemanju tveganj Banke.

Če povzamemo, opredeljeni sta dve skupini limitov:

**(i) Limiti za tržna tveganja v širšem smislu (angl. Broad Market Risk Limits, BMLs):** BML limiti so opredeljeni za FVTPL in FVOCI pozicije z ločenimi nabori limitov za vsako skupino. Pozicije, ki so opredeljene kot AC, so relevantne samo za RAF indikator maksimalna izpostavljenost do dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, ki so jih izdale države, medtem ko se nominalne vrednosti, trajanje in potencialna izguba spremljajo četrtletno. Obrestna pozicija delta (BP01) postavk AC se spremlja v okviru namenskih limitov IRRBB, ki so opredeljeni ločeno.

Vsaka skupina BML limitov (FVTPL in FVOCI) vsebuje 3 različne tipe limitov:

- Tvegana vrednost (VaR) – VaR se izračuna za 1 dnevno obdobje držanja pri intervalu zaupanja 99 %. Model za izračun VaR uporablja 1 letno časovno vrsto z 250 dnevni podatkovnimi točkami.
- Opozorilo ob izgubi (LWL), ki se izračuna kot kumulativna 60-dnevna vsota izkaza poslovnega izida za FVTPL ali FVOCI rezerve za FVOCI
- Opozorilo ob izgubi za stresne teste (STWL), ki se izračuna kot znižanje izkaza poslovnega izida ali FVOCI rezerve v stresnih obdobjih, ki se določijo na podlagi ICAAP stresnih scenarijev.

**(ii) Specifični limiti za tržna tveganja (angl. Granular Market Risk Limits, GMLs):** So neodvisni od limitov v širšem smislu, vendar delujejo v povezavi z njimi; uporabljajo se za učinkovitejši in natančnejši nadzor različnih vrst tveganj. Limiti se določajo na ravni nominalne izpostavljenosti v portfelju obveznic (ki je razdeljen na obveznice, ki jih izdajajo države in ostale obveznice, na ravni valutne pozicije in na ravni obrestne pozicije ter pozicije kreditnih razmikov (BP01 in CPV)

Samo pooblaščen prevzemniki tveganj lahko zavzamejo rizične pozicije: enota Upravljanje sredstev in obveznosti (ALM) in Financiranje ter enota za Upravljanje tveganj strank.

Limite in opozorila ob izgubi spremlja lokalna enota Upravljanje s tržnimi tveganji. Ob kršitvah limitov se aktivira proces eskalacije v skladu z internimi pravilniki z namenom, da se izpostavljenosti, ki presegajo limite v najkrajšem možnem času vrnejo v okvir limitnega sistema. O kršitvah limitov se redno poroča lokalnemu FRC odboru, odboru za tveganja in nadzornemu svetu.

Banka uporablja standardiziran pristop za izračun kapitalskih zahtev za trgovalne pozicije oz. za poročanje kapitalskih zahtev za tržna tveganja. Za notranje upravljanje tržnega tveganja pa se uporablja VaR. Za upravljanje s tveganji uporablja Banka IMod<sup>6</sup> model tveganja, ki ga je razvila matična skupina UniCredit. Ustreznost modela se redno preverja s testiranjem za nazaj, integracijo novih produktov, in prilagoditvami, ki odražajo tržne in regulatorne spremembe. Na podlagi agregiranih podatkov IMod model omogoča dnevni izračun parametrov tveganja za vse redne operacije zakladništva in trgovanja.

VaR model temelji na zgodovinski simulaciji z 250 dnevni podatkovnimi točkami. VaR se računa za 1-dnevno obdobje držanja pri intervalu zaupanja 99 %, vendar ima naslednje omejitve:

- 1-dnevno obdobje držanja predvideva, da se lahko vse odprte pozicije zaprejo v 1 dnevu; ta predpostavka ne drži v vseh primerih (npr. nelikvidni trgi).
- 99-odstotni interval zaupanja ne odraža vseh možnih izgub, ki se lahko zgodijo pri tem intervalu zaupanja, kljub temu, da je povišana.
- Uporaba zgodovinskih podatkov za ocenjevanje potencialnih bodočih dogodkov ne odraža vseh možnih bodočih scenarijev, še posebej kriznih scenarijev.

<sup>6</sup> Notranji model za tržno tveganje UniCredit, za katerega se uporablja kratica IMod, se uporablja za vodstvene namene (merjenje tveganja, spremljanje in kvantifikacija ekonomskega kapitala).

Zato se poleg VaR izračunata in uporabljata za obvladovanje tveganja kot specifični limiti za tržna tveganja sedanja vrednost bazne točke (BPV) in mera občutljivosti na spremembe kreditnih razmikov (CPV).

Drugi enako pomembni dejavniki so volumni v stresnih obdobjih in limiti na pozicije. Redni izračuni stresnega scenarija dopolnjujejo informacije, ki se mesečno posredujejo odboru FRC. Stresni scenariji temeljijo na predpostavah o ekstremnih spremembah posameznih tržnih parametrov. Banka analizira učinek teh nihanj pri posameznih produktih in dejavnikih tveganja na svoje rezultate in neto pozicijo sredstev ter nato določi predpostavke o ekstremnih gibanjih. Rezultati teh stresnih testov se upoštevajo v procesu določanja in preverjanja limitov.

Dotatni elementi sistema limitov so opozorila ob izgubi, ki zagotavljajo zgodnjo indikacijo kakršnega koli kopičenja izgub na pozicijah. Funkcija upravljanja tržnih tveganj izračunava, primerja s tekočimi proračunskimi številkami in dnevno poroča podatke o prihodkih iz dejavnosti tržnega tveganja (dobiček in izguba). Poročanje zajema komponente, ki se odražajo v čistem dobičku na podlagi MSRP in vrednotenju vseh pozicij po tržni vrednosti, ne glede na njihovo priznavanje v računovodskih izkazih na podlagi MSRP (skupni donos).

Z namenom preverjanja, ali so sklenjeni posli skladni s trgom, Banka uporablja sistem MARCONIS, ki so ga razvili v matični skupini UniCredit. Sistem MARCONIS v celoti in sistematično pregleduje tržno usklajenost vsake posamezne transakcije zakladništva in trgovanja. Sistem vključuje še en modul, ki se uporablja za obravnavanje teme transparentnosti cen (določanje najnižjih marž in največjih stroškov varovanja pred tveganjem pri prodaji na področju zakladništva za podjetja).

### Obrestno tveganje, tveganje kreditnega razmika, valutno tveganje in tveganje iz naslova trgovanja z lastniškimi vrednostnimi papirji

Rezultati internega modela, ki temelji na tvegani vrednosti (VaR) za leto 2023, so v povprečju na višjih ravneh v primerjavi z letom poprej. Tvegana vrednost (VaR) Banke v spodnji tabeli vključuje naslednje komponente: obrestno tveganje (IR), tveganje kreditnega razmika (Spread), valutno tveganje (FX) in tveganje lastniških finančnih instrumentov (EQ) ter predstavlja skupno vrednost VaR Banke (tj. iz trgovalne in bančne knjige).

#### Tvegana vrednost za Banko v letu 2023

EUR 1.000					2023 Skupna Tvegana vrednost (VaR)		
IR VaR	Spread VaR	FX VaR	EQ VaR	Total VaR	Maksimum	Minimum	Povprečje
1.254	714	3	0	1.582	2.777	1.280	1.824

#### Tvegana vrednost za Banko v letu 2022

EUR 1.000					2022 Skupna Tvegana vrednost (VaR)		
IR VaR	Spread VaR	FX VaR	EQ VaR	Total VaR	Maksimum	Minimum	Povprečje
1.927	834	3	0	2.432	2.458	742	1.629

Leta 2023 je k celotni tvegani vrednosti (VaR) Banke največ prispevala obrestna komponenta (osnovna izpostavljenost, ki izhaja predvsem iz sredstev s fiksno obrestno mero, vrednost obrestne VaR je bila posledica skupne višje ravni tržnih obrestnih mer), ki ji je sledilo tveganje kreditnega razmika (osnovna izpostavljenost, ki izhaja predvsem iz portfelja vrednostnih papirjev bančne knjige, FX komponenta igra marginalno vlogo pri zneskih tveganj Banke, zaradi nizkih odprtih pozicij).

Za potrebe notranjega nadzora Banka ločuje VaR na FVOCI in FVTPL VaR, pri čemer so za vsako kategorijo posebej določeni limiti.

## Tveganje sprememb obrestnih mer

Obrestno tveganje izhaja iz izpostavljenosti neugodnim spremembam obrestnih mer. Spremembe obrestnih mer vplivajo na neto sedanje vrednosti prihodnjih denarnih tokov in posledično na neto obrestne prihodke in druge denarne tokove, ki so občutljivi na spremembe obrestnih mer.

Primarni viri tveganja spremembe obrestnih mer so:

- tveganje spremembe cen zaradi neugodnih sprememb poštene vrednosti sredstev in obveznosti v preostalem obdobju do naslednje spremembe obrestne mere (pozicije s fiksno obrestno mero so razvrščene glede na preostalo zapadlost);
- tveganje krivulje donosa: tveganje sprememb oblike in naklona krivulje donosa;
- osnovno tveganje: tveganje različnih sprememb obrestnih mer ustreznih pozicij sredstev in obveznosti, ki imajo enako valuto, obdobje

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spremembe in pogostost sprememb, vendar različne temeljne stopnje; in

- Opcijsko tveganje, ki izhaja iz pozicij izvedenih finančnih instrumentov ali izbirnih elementov, vgrajenih v bančna sredstva, obveznosti in zunajbilančne postavke.

Tveganje se meri z izračunavanjem spremembe neto sedanje vrednosti portfelja v scenariju, ko se obrestna mera spremeni za 1 bazično točko, kot merilo občutljivosti z uporabljenim BP01 limitom.

Spodnje tabele prikazujejo občutljivost na spremembe obrestnih mer (BP01) za Banko (vključno s trgovanjskimi in netrgovanjskimi portfelji), vezano na posamezne valutne izpostavljenosti in kombinacijo košarice valut. Banka se pozicionira predvsem v EUR, sledita omejena izpostavljenost v CHF in USD, medtem ko pozicije v valutah, ki niso predstavljene spodaj, niso bile pomembne. Analiza občutljivosti za vsako pozicijo temelji na pogodbenih datumih prihodnjih sprememb obrestnih mer. Za pozicije brez pogodbenih datumov sprememb obrestnih mer ali brez pogodbene zapadlosti Banka uporablja predpostavke, ki odražajo dejansko občutljivost na obrestno mero pozicije, in sicer z vključitvijo rezultatov vedenjskih modelov.

## Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Banki za eno bazično točko v letu 2023

EUR Valuta	31. 12. 2023					Skupaj
	Do 3 mesece	3 mesece do 1 leta	1 do 3 let	3 do 10 let	Nad 10 let	
CHF	(385)	(2.256)	(63)	(895)	(2.860)	(6.460)
EUR	1.274	(5.890)	(29.590)	(26.973)	(41.862)	(103.041)
USD	(154)	13	-	-	-	(140)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>(8.133)</b>	<b>(29.655)</b>	<b>(27.868)</b>	<b>(44.723)</b>	<b>(109.644)</b>

## Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Banki za eno bazično točko v letu 2022

EUR Valuta	31. 12. 2022					Skupaj
	Do 3 mesece	3 mesece do 1 leta	1 do 3 let	3 do 10 let	Nad 10 let	
CHF	(574)	(2.625)	90	(908)	(2.135)	(6.152)
EUR	(9.695)	(15.687)	5.777	(82.531)	(45.795)	(147.932)
USD	(93)	17	-	-	-	(76)
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>(10.362)</b>	<b>(18.295)</b>	<b>5.867</b>	<b>(83.440)</b>	<b>(47.930)</b>	<b>(154.159)</b>

Skupna izpostavljenost premiku obrestne krivulje se je v letu 2023 v primerjavi z letom 2022 v povprečju zmanjšala zaradi povečanja skupnega stabilnega zneska sredstev depozitov brez dospelosti (depoziti na vpogled in varčevalni računi), ki se pobotajo sredstva s fiksno obrestno mero. V zgornjih tabelah negativne vrednosti kažejo, da vzporedni premik krivulje obrestnih mer za +0,01 % negativno vpliva na ekonomsko vrednost (prav tako, vzporedni pozitivni dvig od 0,01 % krivulje obrestnih mer povzroči izgubo v višini 109.644 evrov, na dan 31. 12. 2023).

Razmerje med obrestnim tveganjem v bančni knjigi in kapitalom Banke je vzpostavljeno v okviru EU Direktive CRD V in Uredbe CRR, ki uvajata Basel III kot del EU zakonodajnega okvirja na področju bančništva, in od Banke zahteva primerjavo spremembe v tržni vrednosti bančne knjige kot posledice premika obrestne krivulje za dve odstotni točki (+/- 200 baznih točk) s čistim kapitalom Banke. V primeru, da takšen šok obrestne mere mer absorbira več kot 15 odstotkov čistega kapitala, lahko nadzorna institucija od Banke zahteva sprejem ukrepov za omejitev tveganja.

Smernice EBA IRRBB poleg tega zahtevajo, da banke izračunajo vpliv šestih vnaprej določenih šokovnih- scenarijev na lastna sredstva in obvestijo svojega nadzornika, če padec ekonomske vrednosti preseže 15 % Tier 1 kapitala. EBA pričakuje, da bo drugi prag deloval kot kazalnik zgodnjega opozorila, ki bo sprožil okrepljen nadzorni dialog. Rezultati teh scenarijev se spremljajo in so mesečno predstavljajo odboru FRC.

Rezultati stresnega testiranja so pokazali, da bi nenaden vzporedni premik obrestnih mer navzgor za 2 odstotni točki ob koncu leta 2023 absorbiral približno 8,9 % kapitala Banke kar je občutno pod mejno vrednostjo 15 odstotkov. Rezultat se je v primerjavi s koncem leta 2022 (11,9 %) izboljšal zaradi nižje skupne izpostavljenosti obrestnemu tveganju v bančni knjigi (rezultati niso revidirani).

Poleg Direktive Evropske unije CRD IV in Uredbe Evropske unije CRR, ki uvajata Basel III kot del zgoraj omenjene bančne zakonodaje EU, Banka meri in spremlja obrestno tveganje v bančni knjigi tudi glede občutljivosti neto obrestnih prihodkov (občutljivost neto obrestnih prihodkov).

Občutljivost neto obrestnih prihodkov se meri na vseh pozicijah v lasti iz poslovnih in strateških naložbenih odločitev (samo v bančni knjigi) z 1-letnim obdobjem ocenjevanja. 31. decembra 2023 je bila občutljivost obrestnih prihodkov na takojšen in vzporedni premik +50 bazičnih točk -4,2 milijona evrov in +3,9 milijona evrov za pozitivni premik (za pozicije v EUR in USD je uporabljen premik 50 bazičnih točk, za CHF pa 25 bazičnih točk). Za namene spremljanja limitov in kot del okvira nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj se negativni rezultat premika šteje za pomembnega. (rezultati niso revidirani).

V skladu s smernicami EBA za leto 2022 Banka spremlja rezultat »Supervisory Outlier Tests« na občutljivost neto obrestnih prihodkov: v vzporednem scenariju SOT se neto obrestni prihodki na dan 31. december 2023 zmanjšajo za 17,5 milijona evrov (rezultat ni revidiran).

Poleg tega Banka meri učinek na neto ekonomsko vrednost različnih potencialnih šokov obrestnih mer za vse izpostavljenosti. Pomembnejši scenariji sprememb obrestnih mer, ki so ocenjevani mesečno, so naslednji:

- Vzporedni premik obrestne krivulje +/- 200
- Vzporedni premik krivulje obrestnih mer za +/-100 bazičnih točk

Ob koncu leta 2023 obrestna občutljivost v evrov ostaja glavni dejavnik tveganja. Rezultat pozitivnih in negativnih vzporednih scenarijev je večinoma posledica pozicije sredstev s fiksno obrestno mero v komercialnem in replikacijskem portfelju.

### Analiza občutljivosti neto ekonomske vrednosti na obrestno tveganje

Faktor tveganja	Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (EUR)			Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (EUR)		
	31. 12. 2023			31. 12. 2022		
	EUR	CHF	USD	EUR	CHF	USD
Scenarij						
vzporedni premik -200b.t.	29.968	2.065	-	34.988	1.777	17
vzporedni premik +200b.t.	(16.976)	(1.102)	(1)	(25.791)	(1.109)	(17)
vzporedni premik -100b.t.	12.474	788	-	15.867	734	9
vzporedni premik +100b.t.	(9.381)	(592)	-	(13.671)	(590)	(9)

### Tveganje spremembe kreditnega razmika

Na dan 31. december 2023 portfelj dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev Banke sestavljajo izključno obveznice državnih izdajateljev, ki so razvrščene kot »held to collect and sell« ali »held to collect«. Na dan 31. december 2023 sestavljajo 81 % obvezniškega portfelja Banke državne obveznice Republike Slovenije in 19 % drugih državnih obveznic EU, ki ustrezajo merilom ECB, z največjo preostalo zapadlostjo 10 let in povprečnim trajanjem pod 5 let. Banka dnevno izračunava in spremlja vrednost osnovne točke razpona svojih portfeljev (občutljivost na spremembo kreditnega razmika za 1 bazično točko) ter redno spremlja razmere na finančnih trgih in bonitetne ocene izdajateljev. Izpostavljenosti v spodnjih tabelah se nanašajo na celotno bančno in trgovalno knjigo ter so prikazane brez lastnih izdaj (obveznice MREL). Zmerno povečanje povprečne izpostavljenosti v letu 2023 v primerjavi z letom 2022 je posledica reinvestiranja (zamenjava zapadlih obveznic z novimi).

### Učinki spremembe kreditne premije vseh izdajateljev za eno bazično točko v letu 2023

EUR	31. 12. 2023					
	Zapadlost	Do 3 mesecev	Od 3 mesecev do 1 leti	1 leti do 3 let	3 leti do 10 let	Letni povprečje
Skupaj		(796)	(1,212)	(20,271)	(104,874)	(127,153)

### Učinki spremembe kreditne premije vseh izdajateljev za eno bazično točko v letu 2022

EUR	31. 12. 2022					
	Zapadlost	Do 3 mesecev	Od 3 mesecev do 1 leti	1 leti do 3 let	3 leti do 10 let	Skupaj
Skupaj		(971)	(1,624)	(22,378)	(105,355)	(130,328)

Poleg zgoraj predstavljenega pristopa, ki je zasnovan na analizi občutljivosti kreditnih premij, Banka meri vpliv šoka povečanja kreditne premije na neto ekonomsko vrednost za celotno izpostavljenost Banke v obveznicah, katerih izdajatelj je Republika Slovenija.

### Tveganje sprememb deviznih tečajev

Poleg tvegane vrednosti VaR se valutno pozicioniranje spremlja tudi po vsaki valuti na ravni agregirane pozicije. Banka je imela med letom 2023 materialne pozicije izključno v pomembnejših tujih valutah. (CHF, GBP, JPY in USD).

### Odprta devizna pozicija za Banko v letu 2023 in 2022

EUR 1.000	2023		2022
	Valuta	Pozicija	Pozicija
CHF		226	50
GBP		12	(26)
JPY		2	19
USD		160	0

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bilanca stanja v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2023

EUR 1.000					
Vsebina	EUR	CHF	USD	Druge valute	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	1.158.547	3.554	17.474	10.390	1.189.965
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	53.424	3	1.966	728	56.121
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	-	-	736	-	736
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	310.943	-	-	-	310.943
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	1.876.443	69.584	20.898	-	1.966.925
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	25.030	-	-	-	25.030
Druga finančna sredstva	6.755	-	16	-	6.771
Kreditni bankam	9.303	4.590	20.880	-	34.773
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	1.835.355	64.994	2	-	1.900.351
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	74.176	-	-	-	74.176
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(46.067)	-	-	-	(46.067)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih družb	-	-	-	-	-
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	10.904	-	-	-	10.904
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	10.014	-	-	-	10.014
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	396	-	-	-	396
Druga sredstva	2.101	-	-	-	2.101
Nekratkoročna sredstva v posesti za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sredstva</b>	<b>3.450.881</b>	<b>73.141</b>	<b>41.074</b>	<b>11.118</b>	<b>3.576.214</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	49.314	-	1.908	697	51.919
Finančne obveznosti merjene po pošteni vrednosti čez IPI	-	-	-	-	-
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	3.078.134	12.627	41.708	8.802	3.141.271
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	75.514	142	564	1.010	77.230
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	2.882.224	12.387	37.101	7.217	2.938.929
Kreditni banke in centralnih bank	40.854	-	-	-	40.854
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	18.116	-	-	-	18.116
Druge finančne obveznosti	61.426	98	4.043	575	66.142
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	49.552	8.011	-	-	57.563
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(38.416)	-	-	-	(38.416)
Rezervacije	28.580	-	15	4	28.599
Obveznosti za DDPO	5.115	-	-	-	5.115
Druge obveznosti	5.637	-	-	-	5.637
<b>Obveznosti</b>	<b>3.177.916</b>	<b>20.638</b>	<b>43.631</b>	<b>9.503</b>	<b>3.251.688</b>
Osnovi kapital	20.384	-	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	-	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	(319)	-	-	-	(319)
Rezerve iz dobička	99.777	-	-	-	99.777
Zadržani dobiček in čisti dobiček (izguba) poslovnega leta	96.924	-	-	-	96.924
<b>Kapital</b>	<b>324.526</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>324.526</b>
<b>Obveznosti do virov sredstev in kapital</b>	<b>3.502.442</b>	<b>20.638</b>	<b>43.631</b>	<b>9.503</b>	<b>3.576.214</b>

**Bilanca stanja v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2022**

<b>EUR 1.000</b>					
<b>Vsebina</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>Druge valute</b>	<b>Skupaj</b>
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	698.772	6.280	22.458	18.453	745.963
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	70.569	2	3.906	1.143	75.619
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	-	-	2.373	-	2.373
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	296.708	-	-	-	296.708
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	2.040.985	90.662	32.884	-	2.164.532
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	33.389	-	-	-	33.389
Druga finančna sredstva	23.761	-	12	-	23.773
Kreditni bankam	13.840	18.281	32.868	-	64.989
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	1.969.995	72.381	4	-	2.042.380
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	103.224	-	-	-	103.224
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(72.996)	-	-	-	(72.996)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih družb	-	-	-	-	-
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	12.493	-	-	-	12.493
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	13.608	-	-	-	13.608
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	698	-	-	-	698
Druga sredstva	2.080	-	-	-	2.080
Nekratkoročna sredstva v posesti za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje	2.120	-	-	-	2.120
<b>Sredstva</b>	<b>3.168.262</b>	<b>96.945</b>	<b>61.622</b>	<b>19.596</b>	<b>3.346.421</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	64.642	1	3.794	1.114	69.550
Finančne obveznosti merjene po pošteni vrednosti čez IPI	-	-	-	-	-
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.845.864	13.504	59.322	11.956	2.930.646
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	97.548	92	469	819	98.928
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	2.451.639	13.294	55.678	11.082	2.531.694
Kreditni banke in centralnih bank	233.720	-	-	-	233.720
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	18.066	-	-	-	18.066
Druge finančne obveznosti	44.891	118	3.174	55	48.238
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	74.797	6.894	-	-	81.691
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(73.939)	-	-	-	(73.939)
Rezervacije	19.877	-	11	17	19.905
Obveznosti za DDPO	4.164	-	-	-	4.164
Druge obveznosti	4.160	-	-	-	4.160
<b>Obveznosti</b>	<b>2.939.564</b>	<b>20.399</b>	<b>63.126</b>	<b>13.088</b>	<b>3.036.177</b>
Osnovi kapital	20.384	-	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	-	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	(1.879)	-	-	-	(1.879)
Rezerve iz dobička	99.777	-	-	-	99.777
Zadržani dobiček in čisti dobiček (izguba) poslovnega leta	84.202	-	-	-	84.202
Kapital	310.243	-	-	-	310.243
<b>Obveznosti do virov sredstev in kapital</b>	<b>3.249.808</b>	<b>20.399</b>	<b>63.126</b>	<b>13.088</b>	<b>3.346.421</b>

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Banka izvaja analize občutljivosti, da zajame potencialni vpliv neugodnih gibanj tržnih obrestnih mer na celoten portfelj ali na delitev portfelja glede na regulativni pogled (bančna in trgovalna knjiga) ali računovodski pogled (poštena vrednost prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in poštena vrednost prek poslovnega izida).

Analiza občutljivosti za valutno tveganje na dan 31. 12. 2023 kaže, da bi Banka utrpela izgubo v višini 67,5 tisoč evrov, če bi se vrednost vseh valut (razen evrov) znižala za 20 %.

EUR 1.000		31. 12. 2023	31. 12. 2022
Vse valute razen EUR	(5 %)	(16,9)	(101,2)
Vse valute razen EUR	(10 %)	(33,8)	(202,4)
Vse valute razen EUR	(20 %)	(67,5)	(404,7)
CHF	(5 %)	3,5	(0,9)
CHF	(10 %)	7,0	(1,8)
CHF	(20 %)	14,1	(3,6)
USD	(5 %)	7,6	12,8
USD	(10 %)	15,1	25,7
USD	(20 %)	30,3	51,3

## Izvedeni finančni instrumenti

Banka razvršča svoje izvedene finančne instrumente v pogodbe vezane na obrestno mero, pogodbe vezane na devizni tečaj, pogodbe vezane na vrednostne papirje ter kategorijo kreditnih in drugih izvedenih finančnih instrumentov.

V vsaki od navedenih kategorij Banka dodatno razlikuje med instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na prostem trgu (OTC), in instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na priznanih borzah. Večino portfelja izvedenih finančnih instrumentov še vedno predstavljajo instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na prostem trgu (OTC).

Banka je poslovni partner podjetjem, ki sklepajo navadne in strukturirane posle. Banka pozicije nemudoma zapre, da ne bi prekoračila vzpostavljenih limitov.

Banka uporablja izvedene finančne instrumente tudi za upravljanje s strukturo svoje bilance.

Za namene upravljanja portfeljev in upravljanja tveganj se pogodbe vrednotijo po trenutnih cenah z uporabo preverjenih in priznanih modelov. Tržne vrednosti izkazujejo vrednosti pogodb na dan priprave bilance, pri čemer pozitivne tržne vrednosti OTC pogodb nakazujejo obseg kreditnega tveganja nasprotne stranke, ki izhaja iz zadevnih transakcij.

## Nazivni obseg poslov z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti na dan 31. decembra 2023

EUR 1.000	Znesek pogodbe		Vrednotenje (pozitivno)		Vrednotenje (negativno)	
	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga
<b>1. IFI vezani na obrestno mero</b>	<b>1.211.988</b>	<b>1.661.067</b>	<b>53.425</b>	<b>74.176</b>	<b>49.315</b>	<b>49.552</b>
a) Obrestne opcije	225.000	-	24.554	-	20.731	-
b) Eno valutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	986.988	1.661.067	28.871	74.176	28.584	49.552
<b>3. IFI vezani na tujo valuto in zlato</b>	<b>243.361</b>	<b>60.475</b>	<b>2.678</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.604</b>	<b>8.011</b>
a) Valutne opcije	28.054	-	162	-	161	-
b) Medvalutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	55.608	60.475	890	-	880	8.011
c) Terminski posli na tuje valute	159.699	-	1.627	-	1.563	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.455.349</b>	<b>1.721.542</b>	<b>56.103</b>	<b>74.176</b>	<b>51.919</b>	<b>57.563</b>



### Nazivni obseg poslov z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti na dan 31. decembra 2022

EUR 1.000	Znesek pogodbe		Vrednotenje (pozitivno)		Vrednotenje (negativno)	
	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga
<b>1. IFI vezani na obrestno mero</b>	<b>1.151.799</b>	<b>1.526.450</b>	<b>70.570</b>	<b>103.224</b>	<b>64.643</b>	<b>74.797</b>
a) Obrestne opcije	225.000	-	26.535	-	21.415	-
b) Eno valutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	926.799	1.526.450	44.035	103.224	43.229	74.797
<b>3. IFI vezani na tujo valuto in zlato</b>	<b>433.062</b>	<b>83.782</b>	<b>5.046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.901</b>	<b>6.894</b>
a) Valutne opcije	33.752	-	214	-	213	-
b) Medvalutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	61.778	83.782	767	-	712	6.894
c) Terminski posli na tuje valute	337.532	-	4.065	-	3.975	-
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>1.584.861</b>	<b>1.610.232</b>	<b>75.616</b>	<b>103.224</b>	<b>69.544</b>	<b>81.691</b>

## Kapitalsko tveganje

Kapitalsko tveganje je možnost nihanja cen, ki vpliva na pošteno vrednost naložb in drugih instrumentov, ki svojo vrednost črpajo iz določene naložbe. Primarna izpostavljenost kapitalskemu tveganju izhaja dejstva, da Banka poseduje lastniške naložbe po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid in po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa. V letu 2023 Banka ni imela pozicij v lastniških finančnih instrumentih.

### Maksimalni RWA za tržno tveganje

Maksimalni RWA za tržno tveganje (%) predstavlja delež RWA za tržno tveganje v celotnem RWA. Tveganje se spremlja glede na limitne vrednosti znotraj Okvirja za prevzemanje tveganj. Ciljna vrednost je postavljena v skladu s predvidenim RWA za tržno tveganje, kina splošno odražajo namen Banke, da ohrani osredotočenost na komercialno bančništvo.

## Likvidnostno tveganje

Likvidnostno tveganje je opredeljeno kot tveganje, da banka ne bo zmožna izpolniti svojih pričakovanih ali nepričakovanih plačilnih obveznosti, sedanjih in prihodnjih, ne da bi ogrozila svoje vsakodnevno poslovanje ali finančno stanje. Posledica je lahko neizpolnjevanje obveznosti poplačila vlagateljev in izpolnjevanje obveznosti kreditiranja. Ta vrsta tveganja je neločljivo povezana z bančnim poslovanjem in jo lahko sprožijo dogodki, specifični za institucijo, kot je znižanje bonitetne ocene, ali dogodki na celotnem trgu, kot je izpad sistema ali motnje na trgu kapitala in denarja.

Banka si prizadeva vzdrževati likvidnost na ravni, ki ji omogoča financiranje poslovanja po najboljših pogojih v normalnih okoliščinah poslovanja in vedno sposobna poravnati plačilne obveznosti. V ta namen banka izpolnjuje zakonske in regulativne zahteve.

Banka obravnava likvidnostno tveganje kot centralno tveganje v bančnem poslovanju in z njim upravlja na celovit in strukturiran način. Postopki, odgovornosti in linije poročanja na področju likvidnosti so zapisane v likvidnostni politiki in vključujejo tudi krizni načrt v primeru likvidnostne krize.

Likvidnostni okvir Banke temelji na modelu neusklajenosti likvidnostnega tveganja, za katerega so značilna naslednja temeljna načela:

- Upravljanje kratkoročnega likvidnostnega tveganja (operativna likvidnost), ki upošteva dogodke, ki bodo vplivali na likvidnostni položaj banke od 1 dneva do enega leta. Primarni cilj je ohraniti sposobnost banke za izpolnjevanje svojih rednih in izrednih plačilnih obveznosti ob minimiziranju ustreznih stroškov.
- Upravljanje strukturnega likvidnostnega tveganja (strukturno tveganje), ki obravnava dogodke, ki bodo vplivali na likvidnostni položaj banke v enem letu. Primarni cilj je ohranjanje ustreznega razmerja med srednje/dolgoročnimi obveznostmi ter srednjeročnimi in dolgoročnimi sredstvi, da se izognemo pritiskom na kratkoročne vire financiranja (tako trenutne kot bodoče), hkrati pa optimiziramo stroške financiranja;
- Stresni testi: Likvidnostno tveganje je dogodek z majhno verjetnostjo in velikim vplivom. Zato je stresno testiranje odlično orodje za odkrivanje potencialnih ranljivosti v bilanci stanja. Banka uporablja več scenarijev, od splošne tržne krize do idiosinkratične krize in kombinacijo le-teh.

V tem kontekstu modeli za upravljanje likvidnosti upoštevajo vsa sredstva, obveznosti, zunajbilančne pozicije ter tudi sedanje in prihodnje dogodke, ki ustvarjajo določene ali potencialne denarne tokove za banko, s čimer ščitijo banko pred tveganji v zvezi z transformacija zrelosti.

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Poleg ustreznega likvidnostnega blažilnika za soočanje z nepričakovanimi odlivi ter robustnega in rednega posodobljenega testiranja izjemnih situacij so glavni dejavniki za zmanjšanje likvidnosti:

- natančen načrt kratkoročnih in srednje- do dolgoročnih likvidnostnih potreb;
- Učinkovita politika likvidnosti v primeru izrednih razmer z izvedljivim in posodobljenim akcijskim načrtom za izredne razmere, ki se izvede v primeru tržne krize;
- Sistem zgodnjih opozorilnih indikatorjev za predvidevanje morebitne likvidnostne krize in dajanje dovolj časa banki, da ponovno vzpostavi varen likvidnostni profil.

## Kratkoročna likvidnost

Pod kratkoročno likvidnostjo Banka razume upravljanje likvidnosti znotraj delovnega dne in upravljanje z dnevnimi potrebami po refinanciranju. Prvi pristop je osredotočen na dostop do zadostne likvidnosti tekom dneva za pokrivanje vseh obveznosti, pričakovanih ali nepričakovanih, ki jih Banka lahko ima do plačilnih in poravnalnih sistemov ter vključuje sprotno spremljanje obsežnejših plačil in velikosti zavarovanja v plačilnih sistemih.

Kratkoročne (dnevne) potrebe po refinanciranju Banka pokriva z aktivnim sodelovanjem na medbančnem trgu v odvisnosti od tržnih gibanj in dejavnikov identificiranih v mesečnem načrtu refinanciranja. Dnevno nadziranje presežkov in primanjkljajev v kratkoročni likvidnosti zagotavlja, da so dnevne potrebe po refinanciranju omejene.

Za namen upravljanja kratkoročne likvidnosti se uporablja metrika operativne lestvice zapadlosti. Sestavljajo ga neto pogodbeni denarni tokovi (vhodi/odlivi), ki vplivajo na denarni položaj pri centralnih bankah ali na »računu Nostro«. Zato ti tokovi neposredno vplivajo na "osnovno likvidnost" banke v vnaprej določenih časovnih okvirih. Omejitve količine za zapadlost do treh mesecev so vzpostavljene in se dnevno spremljajo. Omejitve obsega so določene na agregirani ravni kot tudi za posamezne glavne valute, da se omeji tveganje potrebe po nadaljnjem financiranju v primeru, da trgi tujih valut usahnejo. Operativna lestvica zapadlosti je vključena v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganju (RAF) z omejitvijo 0 za 3-mesečno skupino in je kazalnik povrnitve likvidnosti v načrtu za sanacijo in reševanje. Banka sprejme tudi denarni horizont kot sintetični kazalnik ravni kratkoročnega likvidnostnega tveganja. Denarni horizont določa število dni, po katerih zadevni subjekt ne more več izpolnjevati svojih likvidnostnih obveznosti, kot je izraženo v operativni lestvici zapadlosti, potem ko je izčrpal razpoložljivo izravnalno zmogljivost. V letu 2023 je bil denarni horizont Banke praviloma daljši od 1 leta.

Skladnost z regulatornimi zahtevami se nenehno nadzoruje preko postavljanja okvirja nagnjenosti k tveganju (RAF), z internimi omejitvami glede zavezujoče minimalne ravni 100 %.

LCR je vključen v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganjem (RAF) Banke kot primarni (Pillar 1) indikator za kratkoročno likvidnost. Obenem je LCR primarni kazalec likvidnosti Banke v načrtu za okrevanje in zaprtje (recovery and resolution).

Količnik likvidnostnega kritja (LCR) predstavlja razmerje med visoko kvalitetnimi likvidnimi sredstvi (HOLA) in pričakovanimi neto denarnimi odlivi, pri čemer vrednost LCR nad 100 % zagotavlja, da so likvidna sredstva zadostna, da lahko pokrijejo neto denarne odlive v obdobju 30 dni. Visokokakovostna likvidna sredstva (HQLA) vključujejo sredstva, ki jih je mogoče enostavno in takoj pretvoriti v denar z malo ali nič izgube vrednosti tudi v obdobjih hudega idiosinkratičnega in tržnega stresa. Sestavljena so iz gotovine, rezerv centralne banke (na voljo v času stresa), ki jih je mogoče dvigniti, in vrednostnih papirjev (neobremenjenih). Neto denarni odlivi predstavljajo razliko med denarnimi odlivi (bilančnimi in zunajbilančnimi) ter pričakovanimi denarnimi prilivi v naslednjih 30 dneh. Denarni prilivi, ki lahko pokrijejo odlive, so omejeni na 75 % celotnih pričakovanih denarnih odlivov.

## Strukturna likvidnost

Upravljanje s strukturno likvidnostjo dopolnjuje upravljanje s kratkoročno likvidnostjo in se osredotoča na srednjeročno in dolgoročno upravljanje likvidnosti. Njen namen je omejiti izpostavljenosti refinanciranja nad eno leto in tako kratkoročno zmanjšati potrebe po refinanciranju. Ohranjanje ustreznega razmerja med srednjeročnimi in dolgoročnimi obveznostmi ter sredstvi je namenjeno preprečevanju pritiskov na kratkoročne vire, sedanje ali prihodnje.

Standardni ukrepi, sprejeti v ta namen, so naslednji:

- razpršitev ročnosti financiranja z namenom zmanjšanja uporabe manj stabilnih virov financiranja, medtem pa optimizirati stroške financiranja;
- financiranje rasti s strateškimi aktivnostmi financiranja z določitvijo najustreznejših ročnosti (letni načrt financiranja);
- uravnoteženje srednje/dolgoročnih potreb po veleprodajnem financiranju s potrebo po minimiziranju stroškov z diverzifikacijo virov, nacionalnih trgov, valut izdaje in uporabljenih instrumentov (realizacija letnega načrta financiranja).

Količnik neto stabilnih virov financiranja (NSFR) je primarni kazalec za spremljanje strukture likvidnostne pozicije Banke, kot opisuje CRR2. Količnik neto stabilnih virov financiranja (NSFR) je razmerje med razpoložljivim in zahtevanim zneskom stabilnih virov financiranja. Določa minimalno sprejemljiv znesek srednjeročnega financiranja pred sredstvi in aktivnostmi Banke. Njegov cilj je omejiti prekomerno zanašanje

na kratkoročno financiranje na debelo v času živahne likvidnosti trga in spodbuditi boljšo oceno likvidnostnega tveganja v vseh bilančnih in zunajbilančnih postavkah. NSFR je vključen v okviru nagnjenosti k tveganjem (RAF) Banke in je vključen kot kazalec likvidnosti Banke v načrtu za okrevanje in zaprtje.

Poleg regulativnega vidika, ki ga ponuja količnik neto stabilnega financiranja, je bila uvedena notranja metrika, imenovana količnik strukturne likvidnosti, da se okrepi obvladovanje strukturnega likvidnostnega tveganja z ekonomskega vidika, torej ob upoštevanju likvidnostnega tveganja, ki izhaja iz različne postavke bilance stanja z vidika notranjih modelov. SLR je opredeljen kot razmerje med kumuliranimi obveznostmi v segmentu 1 leta in kumuliranimi sredstvi v segmentu 1 leta. Vključen je okvir nagnjenosti k tveganju (RAF).

Dve meritvi predstavljata regulativni in menedžerski pogled na pozicijo strukturne likvidnosti: NSFR (v skladu z uredbo CRR2) temelji na regulativnih utežeh, SLR pa na notranjih ekonomskih modelih.

Druga ključna strukturna metrika, namenjena merjenju potreb po financiranju, ki izhajajo iz poslovne dejavnosti Banke, je vrzel v financiranju (funding gap). Meri potrebo po financiranju, ki ga mora Banka financirati na veleprodajnem trgu. Kazalnik je vključen v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganju z namenom spremljanja in upravljanja stopnje pokritosti s financiranjem neto posojil strankam, ki prihajajo iz virov financiranja, ki niso pridobljeni izključno prek dejavnosti Zakladništva/Financ.

### Testiranje stresnih scenarijev

Testiranje stresnih scenarijev je tehnika obvladovanja tveganja, ki se uporablja za ovrednotenje možnih učinkov določenega dogodka in/ali gibanja niza finančnih spremenljivk na finančno stanje banke. Kot orodje, usmerjeno v prihodnost, likvidnostni stresni test diagnosticira likvidnostno tveganje banke. Rezultati testiranja stresnih scenarijev se uporabljajo zlasti za:

- določitev limitov likvidnosti tako v kvantitativnem kot v kvalitativnem smislu;
- načrtovati in izvajati transakcije alternativnega financiranja za namene izravnave likvidnostnih odливov;
- strukturirati/spremeniti likvidnostni profil sredstev banke;
- podpora razvoju likvidnostnega načrta za krizne razmere.

Upoštewane so naslednje tri vrste potencialne likvidnostne krize:

- tržna (sistemska, globalna ali sektorska): gre za scenarij upada trga. Ta scenarij je sestavljen iz nenadnega pretresa na denarnem in kapitalskem trgu, ki ga lahko povzročijo zaprtje (ali omejen dostop) do trga/poravnalnega sistema, kritični politični dogodki, državna kriza, kreditni krč itd.;
- specifično za UniCredit banko ali njen del (idiosinkratično): kriza ugleda/imena; predpostavke so lahko operativno tveganje, dogodki v zvezi s poslabšano percepcijo tveganja ugleda Banke in znižanje bonitetne ocene;
- kombinacija tržne in specifične krize: kombinirani scenarij.

Kombinirani scenarij je opredeljen kot splošen negativni razvoj v tržnem okolju in tudi kot dejanski ali tržno hipotetični problem, specifičen za Banko.

Časovni okvir za stresni test je 1 leto. Rezultati stresnih testov se spremljajo mesečno in se redno predstavljajo ter obravnavajo na Odboru za finančna tveganja. Z zagotavljanjem ustreznega obsega virov financiranja banka zagotavlja, da njene potencialne zmožnosti refinanciranja v vsakem trenutku presegajo potrebe po financiranju, predvidene v opredeljenih scenarijih.

### Načrt financiranja

Načrt financiranja ima ključno vlogo pri celotnem upravljanju likvidnosti, saj vpliva tako na kratkoročni kot strukturni položaj. Načrt financiranja, razvit dosledno s trajnostno analizo porabe in virov, tako na kratkoročnih kot strukturnih pozicijah, se pripravi vsako leto, da se določi obseg potreb Banke po financiranju v prihodnjem letu. Izvede se tudi pregled ob polovici leta, da se zajame bistvene spremembe v poslovnem okolju in strategiji financiranja. Načrt financiranja vključuje dodatne ukrepe financiranja, ki so potrebni za podporo rasti poslovanja, ter ukrepe za nadomestitev virov financiranja, ki zapadejo v naslednjem letu. Medtem ko načrt oblikuje enota za upravljanje sredstev in obveznosti (ALM & Funding), ga neodvisno ocenjuje funkcija za tržno in likvidnostno tveganje (Enota za nefinančna in finančna tveganja). Končni cilj načrta financiranja je zagotoviti, da je struktura financiranja Banke diverzificirana tako glede profilov ročnosti kot virov financiranja. Pravočasna izvedba načrta financiranja se stalno spremlja v okviru postopka spremljanja razvoja sredstev in obveznosti.

### Upravljanje z likvidnostjo v zaostrenih likvidnostnih razmerah

Likvidnostna kriza je dogodek z velikim vplivom in nizko verjetnostjo. Če bi prišlo do likvidnostne krize, je nujno, da Banka ukrepa pravočasno, da bi zmanjšala morebitne moteče posledice krize. Upravljanje likvidnosti v zaostrenih razmerah ima za cilj zagotavljanje razpoložljivosti učinkovitega organizacijskega modela za obvladovanje negativnih učinkov likvidnostne krize. Ureja obvladovanje morebitnih likvidnostnih šokov za Banko, kadarkoli nastanejo.

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Temeljni del upravljanja z likvidnostjo v zaostrenih likvidnostnih razmerah je načrt financiranja v zaostrenih razmerah. Le-ta je sestavljen iz vrste posebnih upravljaljskih ukrepov skupaj z opisom likvidnostnih instrumentov, ki so na voljo v kriznih razmerah. Vsak instrument financiranja v zaostrenih razmerah vsebuje ocenjen obseg, čas za izvedbo in vpliv na ključne kazalnike likvidnosti pod stresom.

Vzpostavljen je poseben sistem zgodnjih opozorilnih kazalnikov za stalno spremljanje stresnih situacij, ki lahko med drugim izvirajo iz trga, sektorja ali posebnega dogodka. Temeljijo na makroekonomskih ali tržnih kazalnikih, ki odražajo tudi naravnost denarne politike spremenljivk centralnih bank, ali na posebnih notranjih meritvah. Sistem kazalnikov zgodnjega opozarjanja pomaga prepoznati nastajajoče ranljivosti v položaju likvidnostnega tveganja banke ali morebitnih potrebah po financiranju, kar sproži potencialni odziv višjega vodstva.

Za vsako metriko je sprejet »pristop semaforja«, da bi imeli dovolj časa za obveščanje višjega vodstva o poslabšanju stanja in omogočili uvedbo ustreznih ukrepov za ponovno vzpostavitev običajnega stanja.

### Ocena likvidnostnega položaja ob koncu leta

Banka je skozi celotno leto 2023 ohranila trden likvidnostni profil.

Banka upravlja z neusklajenostjo zapadlosti sredstev in obveznosti tako, da ima oblikovano zadostno likvidnostno rezervo v obliki vrednostnih papirjev in kreditov, ki sodijo med primerno finančno premoženje po merilih ECB.

### Razkritja obremenitev sredstev na dan 31. 12. 2023

EUR 1.000				
Sredstva	Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev
<b>Sredstva institucije poročevalke</b>	<b>96.704</b>	<b>15.840</b>	<b>3.479.510</b>	<b>320.636</b>
Kreditni na odpoklic	28.836		1.151.855	
Lastniški instrumenti			23.647	23.647
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	15.839	15.840	297.223	296.989
Kreditni in druga finančna sredstva, razen kreditov na odpoklic	52.029		1.889.884	
Druga sredstva			116.901	

EUR 1.000		
Obremenjena sredstva/prejeto zavarovanje s premoženjem in povezane obveznosti	Povezane obveznosti, pogojne obveznosti ali posojeni vrednostni papirji	Sredstva, prejeta zavarovanja s premoženjem in izdani lastni dolžniški vrednostni papirji, razen kritih obveznic in s premoženjem zavarovanih vrednostnih papirjev, ki so obremenjeni
Knjigovodska vrednost izbranih finančnih obveznosti	102.556	52.029
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti	61.702	546
Vloge	40.854	51.483
Drugi viri obremenitve		44.675
<b>Vsi drugi viri obremenitve</b>	<b>102.556</b>	<b>96.704</b>

### Razkritja obremenitev sredstev na dan 31. 12. 2022

EUR 1.000				
Sredstva	Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev
<b>Sredstva institucije poročevalke</b>	<b>328.936</b>	<b>32.403</b>	<b>3.017.485</b>	<b>300.642</b>
Kreditni na odpoklic	24.062		713.413	
Lastniški instrumenti			24.339	24.339
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	32.307	32.403	275.824	276.303
Kreditni in druga finančna sredstva, razen kreditov na odpoklic	272.567		1.858.579	
Druga sredstva			145.330	

EUR 1.000		
Obremenjena sredstva/prejeto zavarovanje s premoženjem in povezane obveznosti	Povezane obveznosti, pogojne obveznosti ali posojeni vrednostni papirji	Sredstva, prejeta zavarovanja s premoženjem in izdani lastni dolžniški vrednostni papirji, razen kritih obveznic in s premoženjem zavarovanih vrednostnih papirjev, ki so obremenjeni
Knjigovodska vrednost izbranih finančnih obveznosti		319.105
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti		85.560
Vloge		233.546
Drugi viri obremenitve		38.507
<b>Vsi drugi viri obremenitve</b>	<b>319.105</b>	<b>328.936</b>

## Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

## Bilanca stanja Banke po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2023

EUR 1.000 Vsebina	Na vpogled	Do 1 meseca	Od 1 - 3 mesecev	Od 3 - 12 mesecev	Od 1 - 5 let	Nad 5 let	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	222.695	967.270	-	-	-	-	1.189.965
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	-	2.680	912	12.527	44.174	26.549	86.841
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	-	-	-	-	-	736	736
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	-	5.088	3.001	38.039	119.329	167.206	332.663
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	10.089	129.887	93.520	348.454	860.043	831.713	2.273.707
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	59	773	45	1.694	26.570	29.141
Druga finančna sredstva	5.058	1.714	-	-	-	-	6.772
Kreditni bankam	-	25.967	117	8.250	-	546	34.879
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	5.031	102.147	92.630	340.160	858.350	804.597	2.202.915
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	-	1.898	4.032	16.109	45.118	89.937	157.094
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	-	-	-	(118)	(5.577)	(40.372)	(46.067)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih družb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	-	-	-	-	-	10.904	10.904
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	-	-	-	-	-	10.014	10.014
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	-	-	-	-	396	-	396
Druga sredstva	-	2.056	-	-	-	45	2.101
Nekratkoročna sredstva v posesti za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sredstva</b>	<b>232.784</b>	<b>1.108.879</b>	<b>101.465</b>	<b>415.011</b>	<b>1.063.483</b>	<b>1.096.733</b>	<b>4.018.355</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	-	2.625	896	12.572	43.316	23.015	82.424
Finančne obveznosti merjene po pošteni vrednosti čez IPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	1.979.122	543.942	289.704	258.918	78.653	8.282	3.158.621
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	-	354	594	19.144	-	20.092
Druge finančne obveznosti	-	58.684	12	367	1.030	6.049	66.142
Kreditni banke in centralnih bank	-	-	40.854	-	-	-	40.854
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	10.130	67.100	387	-	-	-	77.617
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	1.968.992	418.159	248.098	257.957	58.479	2.232	2.953.917
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	-	1.566	4.824	9.136	36.526	56.622	108.674
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(38.416)	-	-	-	-	-	(38.416)
Rezervacije	41	452	106	3.682	19.763	4.555	28.599
Obveznosti za DDPO	-	-	-	5.115	-	-	5.115
Druge obveznosti	-	4.415	-	-	-	1.222	5.637
Osnovi kapital	-	-	-	-	-	20.384	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	-	-	-	-	-	107.760	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	-	-	-	-	-	(319)	(319)
Rezerve iz dobička	-	-	-	-	-	99.777	99.777
Zadržani dobiček	-	-	-	-	-	96.924	96.924
<b>Obveznosti do virov sredstev in kapital</b>	<b>1.940.747</b>	<b>553.000</b>	<b>295.530</b>	<b>289.424</b>	<b>178.258</b>	<b>418.222</b>	<b>3.675.181</b>
<b>Razlika</b>	<b>1.707.963</b>	<b>-555.879</b>	<b>194.065</b>	<b>(125.587)</b>	<b>(885.225)</b>	<b>(678.512)</b>	<b>(343.175)</b>

**Bilanca stanja Banke po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2022**

EUR 1.000	Na vpogled	Do 1 meseca	Od 1 - 3 mesecev	Od 3 - 12 mesecev	Od 1 - 5 let	Nad 5 let	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri CB in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	173.900	572.063	-	-	-	-	745.963
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	-	1.472	2.444	12.841	50.155	56.487	123.398
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek IPI	-	-	-	-	-	2.373	2.373
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti pred drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	-	92	18.416	19.491	142.916	133.995	314.909
Finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti	7.544	178.447	120.139	397.007	883.309	790.721	2.377.166
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	59	19.064	45	244	14.503	33.914
Druga finančna sredstva	2.879	20.894	-	-	-	-	23.773
Kreditni bankam	-	51.399	606	12.430	-	716	65.150
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	4.665	106.095	100.469	384.532	883.065	775.502	2.254.329
Sredstva - IFI namenjeni varovanju	-	411	2.337	15.541	74.772	129.028	222.088
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	-	-	(105)	(254)	(8.674)	(63.963)	(72.996)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih družb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	-	-	-	-	-	12.493	12.493
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	-	-	-	-	-	13.608	13.608
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	-	-	-	-	698	-	698
Druga sredstva	1	2.030	-	-	-	48	2.079
Nekratkoročna sredstva v posesti za prodajo in ustavljeno poslovanje	1.862	264	-	-	-	-6	2.120
<b>Sredstva</b>	<b>183.307</b>	<b>754.779</b>	<b>143.231</b>	<b>444.625</b>	<b>1.143.175</b>	<b>1.074.784</b>	<b>3.743.900</b>
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	-	1.415	2.394	12.820	49.962	50.849	117.439
Finančne obveznosti merjene po pošteni vrednosti čez IPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finančne obveznosti merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.100.917	271.243	118.001	298.736	144.735	7.524	2.941.155
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	-	200	595	20.300	-	21.095
Druge finančne obveznosti	-	39.482	-	292	1.239	7.225	48.238
Kreditni banke in centralnih bank	-	-	-	194.208	39.513	-	233.720
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	9.793	89.135	-	1.969	1.004	-	101.901
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	2.091.124	142.626	117.800	101.673	82.678	299	2.536.200
Obveznosti - IFI namenjeni varovanju	-	1.953	2.240	12.555	51.429	93.720	161.897
Sprememba poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(73.939)	-	-	-	-	-	(73.939)
Rezervacije	118	485	757	1.898	13.953	2.695	19.905
Obveznosti za DDPO	-	-	-	4.164	-	-	4.164
Druge obveznosti	-	3.560	-	-	-	600	4.160
Osnovi kapital	-	-	-	-	-	20.384	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	-	-	-	-	-	107.760	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	-	-	-	-	-	(1.879)	(1.879)
Rezerve iz dobička	-	-	-	-	-	99.778	99.778
Zadržani dobiček	-	-	-	-	-	84.201	84.201
<b>Obveznosti do virov sredstev in kapital</b>	<b>2.027.096</b>	<b>278.656</b>	<b>123.392</b>	<b>330.173</b>	<b>260.079</b>	<b>465.631</b>	<b>3.485.025</b>
<b>Razlika</b>	<b>1.843.789</b>	<b>(476.123)</b>	<b>(19.839)</b>	<b>(114.452)</b>	<b>(883.096)</b>	<b>(609.153)</b>	<b>(258.875)</b>

# Poročilo o upravljanju s tveganji

Opombe k tabeli:

V tabeli so prikazane nediskontirane postavke izkaza finančnega položaja Banke glede na njihovo pogodbeno zapadlost.

2) Prihodnja izplačila kuponov so vključena v pogled.

3) Nediskontirani denarni tokovi za posle z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti so vključeni v tabelo glede na zapadlost.

4) Zunajbilančne obveznosti (kot so izdana jamstva in prevzeta posojila) niso vključene v prikaz; zajete so v izračunu LCR ("odlivi" za te postavke se izračunajo z uporabo stopenj odliva LCR, usklajenih z Delegiranim aktom o LCR) in v poročilih za upravljanje likvidnostnega tveganja (npr. test likvidnostnih razmer).

Pričakovani denarni tokovi Banke za nekatera finančna sredstva in finančne obveznosti se lahko razlikujejo od pogodbenih denarnih tokov. Glavne razlike so naslednje:

- Nezapadle vloge (vpogledni in varčevalni računi strank, brez pogodbene zapadlosti) naj bi ostale stabilne v daljšem časovnem obdobju. Banka z uporabo statistične analize modelira tovrstne depozite z namenom ugotavljanja njihove stabilnosti, opredeljene kot težnje po stalnem viru financiranja. Namen modela je oceniti »stabilno komponento«, ki je razporejena v srednje-dolgoročne segmente zapadlosti (nad 1 leto), medtem ko je nestabilen znesek dodeljen kratkoročnim segmentom (manj kot 1 leto). Model stabilnosti se interno validira in letno preverja, rezultate pa odobri odbor za finančna tveganja. Parametri modela so vgrajeni v metriko količnika strukturne likvidnosti, ki predstavlja menedžerski pogled na pozicijo strukturne likvidnosti.
- V zvezi s posojili strankam za namene obvladovanja likvidnostnega tveganja ne veljajo predpostavke o predčasnem odplačilu.

## Razkritja v zvezi z MSRP 13

V nadaljevanju so navedene zahteve glede razkritja pošteno vrednosti (MSRP 13) v zvezi z računovodstvom portfeljev finančnih instrumentov, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti:

EUR 1.000	Knjigovodska vrednost 2023	Poštena vrednost 2023 L2	Poštena vrednost 2023 L3	Knjigovodska vrednost 2022	Poštena vrednost 2022 L2	Poštena vrednost 2022 L3
<b>Sredstva</b>						
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralni banki	1.189.965	-	1.189.965	745.963	-	745.963
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji merjeni po odplačni vrednosti	25.030	23.542	-	33.389	30.482	-
Kreditni bankam	34.773	-	34.704	64.989	-	64.916
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	1.900.351	712.099	1.079.152	2.042.380	695.533	1.189.515
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.150.119</b>	<b>735.641</b>	<b>2.303.821</b>	<b>2.886.722</b>	<b>726.015</b>	<b>2.000.394</b>
<b>Obveznosti</b>						
Finančne obveznosti do centralne banke	77.230	-	72.133	98.928	-	99.344
Podrejene obveznosti	2.938.929	-	2.744.960	2.531.694	-	2.447.411
Vloge bank	40.854	-	38.158	233.720	-	234.703
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	18.116	-	18.116	18.066	-	18.066
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>3.075.130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.873.367</b>	<b>2.882.408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.799.524</b>

Finančni instrumenti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti, se ne upravljajo na podlagi pošteno vrednosti. Za te instrumente se poštena vrednost izračuna samo za potrebe poročanja in ne vpliva na bilanco stanja ali poslovni izid. Izračun pošteno vrednosti je v skladu z metodologijo diskontiranja denarnih tokov za oceno sedanje vrednosti finančnega instrumenta, ki je predmet tveganja nepoplačila. Tveganje denarnih tokov je upoštevano z uporabo uteži pri diskontnih faktorjih, s katerimi se upošteva kreditno in časovno komponento pri izračunu razpona, ki pa je funkcija pričakovane in nepričakovane izgube.

Poštena vrednost se izračunava na ravni posameznih bilančnih postavk. Ocena polne pošteno vrednosti je sestavljena iz netvegane komponente in komponente kreditnega tveganja. Netvegana komponenta se ocenjuje z uporabo tržnih obrestnih mer, medtem ko se kreditna komponenta ocenjuje z uporabo internih modelov (parametri vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu). Končna uvrstitev bilančnih postavk v posamezne ravni pošteno vrednosti je odvisna od deleža polne pošteno vrednosti, ki se izračuna z uporabo parametrov vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu. V kolikor je delež polne pošteno vrednosti, ki se izračuna z uporabo parametrov vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu, manjši od 5 % se bilančna postavka uvrsti v 2. raven, sicer pa v 3. raven.



\* Raven 2: Poštena vrednost se določi na osnovi modelov vrednotenja, ki temeljijo predvsem na tržnih podatkih. Raven 2 vključuje tudi finančna sredstva, katerih poštena vrednost je določena na osnovi kotirane cene za identičen instrument, vendar zanje ne obstaja delujoč trg.

\*\* Raven 3: Poštena vrednost se določi na osnovi modelov vrednotenja, ki ne temeljijo na zaznavnih tržnih podatkih. Vložek se šteje kot zaznavni vložek, če je tržna cena neposredno na razpolago ali jo je možno izpeljati iz tržne cene. Primeri vložkov za Raven 3 so denimo pretekle volatilitosti ali obrestne mere za valute ter zapadlosti, za katere niso na razpolago finančni instrumenti s tržno ceno. Če vrednost finančnega instrumenta temelji na dejavnikih, za katere tržna cena ni na razpolago, lahko ob koncu obdobja poročanja vrednost teh dejavnikov izberemo iz nabora razumnih možnih alternativ. Za namen priprave finančnih izkazov so razumne vrednosti, ki so izbrane za takšne vložke, za katere ni na voljo tržne cene, usklajene s prevladujočimi razmerami na trgu ter s pristopom Banke, kar zadeva kontrolo vrednotenja.

Prilagoditve poštene vrednosti (angl. Fair Value Adjustments - FVA) predstavljajo razliko med ceno finančnega instrumenta, ki je pridobljena z uporabo modela vrednotenja, in njegovo pošteno vrednostjo, kot jo opredeljuje MSRP 13, ki odraža izhodno ceno, po kateri bi bila lahko naložba zaprta na trgu. Metodologija FVA Banke upošteva naslednje vhodne elemente:

- pozitivne in negativne profile izpostavljenosti, ki izhajajo iz internega modela tveganja nasprotne stranke,
- terminska struktura verjetnosti neplačila (PD), ki temelji na trenutnih tržnih stopnjah neplačil pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS),
- krivulja razpona stroškov financiranja, ki predstavlja povprečen razpon stroškov financiranja primerljivih finančnih skupin. Matična skupina UniCredit izračunava naslednje prilagoditve poštene vrednosti: prilagoditev kreditnega/debitnega vrednotenja (CVA/DVA), stroške izravnave.

Banka izračunava naslednje prilagoditve poštene vrednosti (FVA=): prilagoditev kreditnega/debitnega vrednotenja (CVA/DVA), stroške izravnave.

Metodologija CVA/DVA Banke upošteva naslednje vhodne elemente:

- izpostavljenost ob dogodku neplačila (EAD), ki je ocenjena z uporabo simulacijskih tehnik, ki vključujejo specifično tveganje napačne smeri, ki je posledica korelacije med kreditnim tveganjem nasprotne stranke in ostalimi dejavniki tveganja pri izvedenih finančnih instrumentih,
- verjetnost neplačila (PD), ki temelji na trenutnih tržnih stopnjah neplačil pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS),
- izguba ob neplačilu (LGD), ki temelji na ocenjenih stopnjah poplačil in tržnih stopnjah neplačil, pridobljenih iz poslov kreditnih zamenjav (CDS).

Stroški izravnave odražajo strošek, ki je nastal ob zapiranju aktivne pozicije v finančnem instrumentu na trgu. Izračunajo se kot razlika med ceno, po kateri je finančni instrument vrednoten in tržno ceno, ki jo običajno predstavlja cenovni razpon med ponudbo in povpraševanjem.





**Our manifesto**

# **We believe in Europe's potential.**

**Uniting behind a vision of a  
better bank and a better future.  
A transformation for our clients,  
our people, and our communities.  
Demonstrating what it means  
to be the Bank for Europe's future.**

A white line drawing of a speech bubble is centered in the upper half of the image. The background is a gradient from red at the top to dark blue at the bottom. The text is in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

**For everyone,  
everywhere.**



Our manifesto

For our clients  
who demand  
**best-in-class**  
products, ideas  
and service...



## Putting our clients at the centre of everything we do

We are harnessing the scale of our Group to develop and offer best in class products and services throughout our markets. We are equipping our people with the right tools to focus their expertise, effort, and energy on delivering excellence for all of our clients, all of the time.



## A culture where our colleagues can thrive

We foster Diversity, Equity & Inclusion and are committed to building a safe, positive, barrier-free and inclusive working environment, where everyone feels empowered to unlock their fullest potential and succeed. We are committed to be the engine of social progress for our people and our communities.



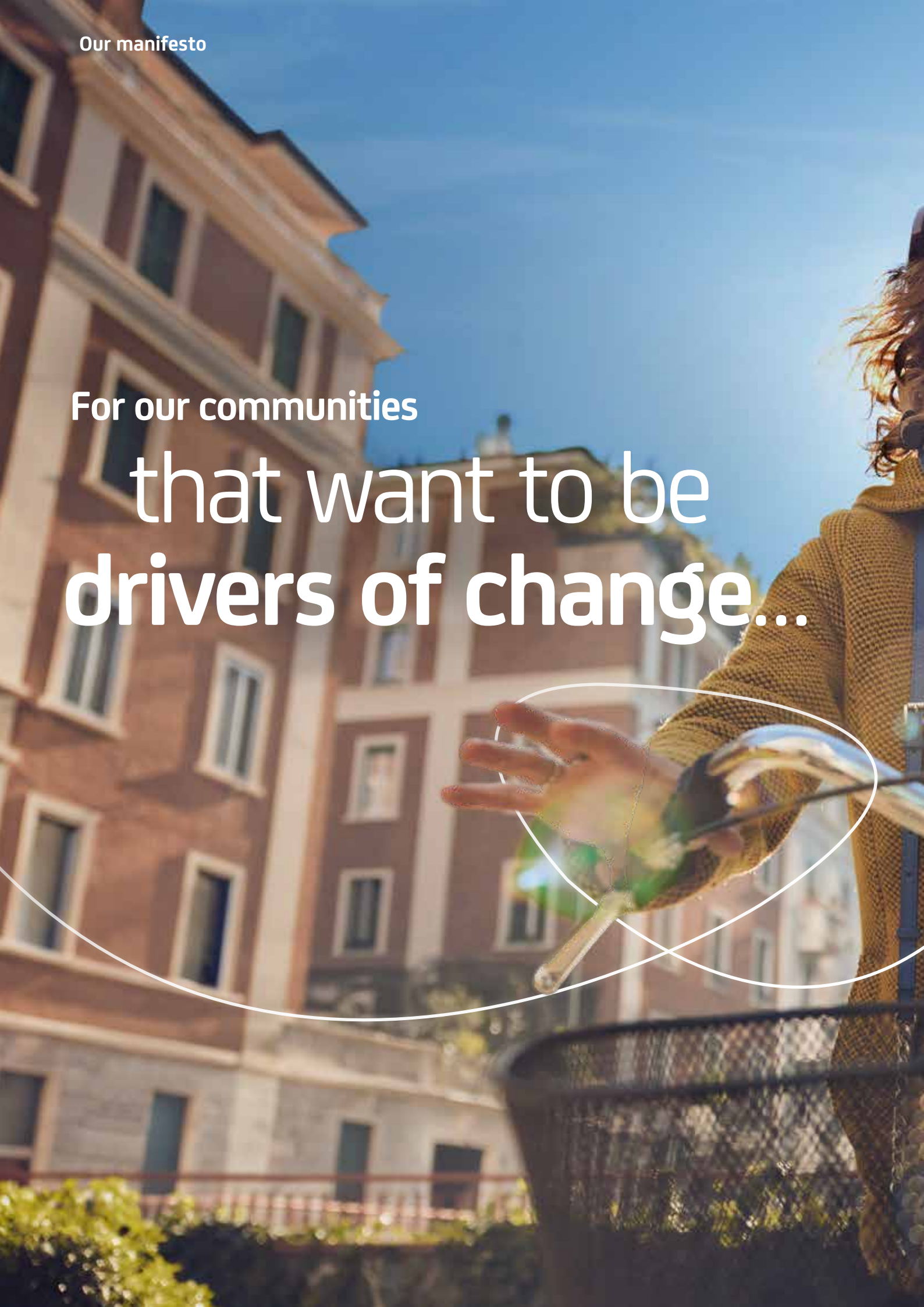




For our colleagues  
helping to  
**build the Bank** for  
Europe's future...

Our manifesto

For our communities  
that want to be  
**drivers of change...**





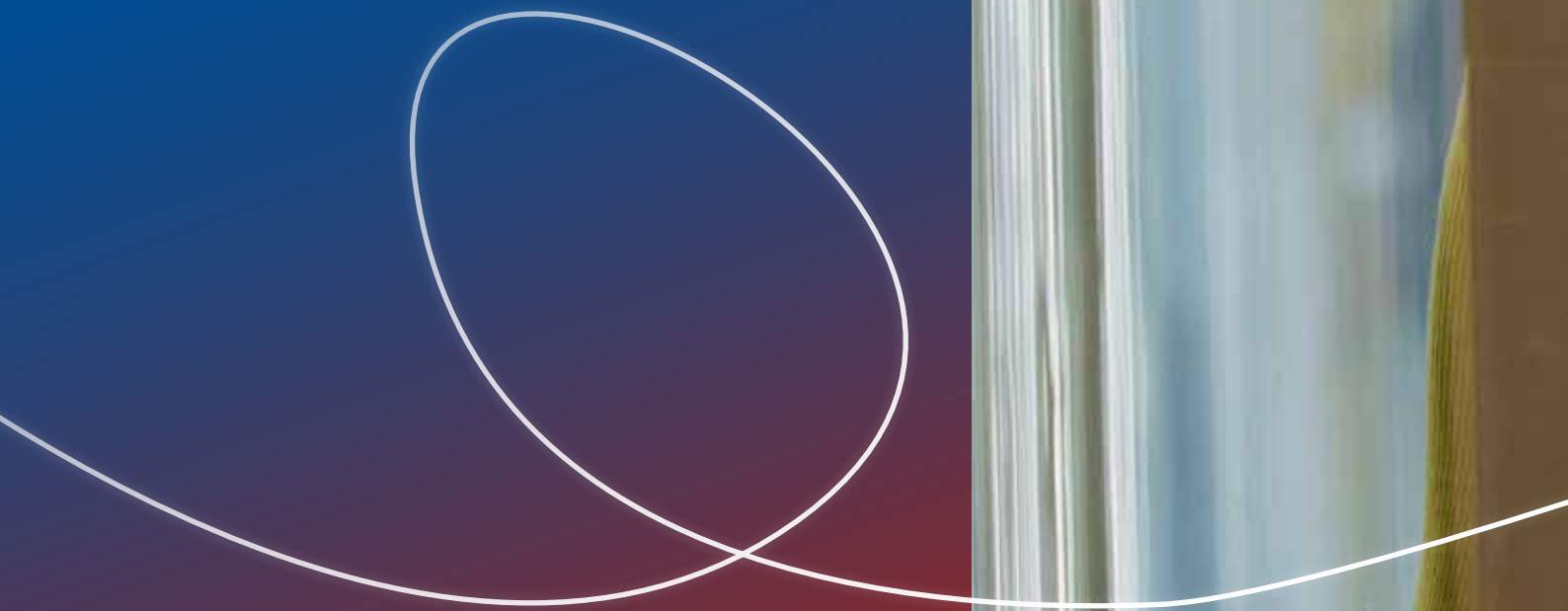
## Fostering a just and fair transition

We are focused on delivering a sustainable transition to green energy which does as little harm to the planet and its people as possible. We work consistently towards having a positive impact in line with our role and responsibilities as a social actor – knowing banks play an important role that goes far beyond lending.



## Innovating for our stakeholders

We understand that banking is increasingly not only a people business, but also a technology business. Digital technology is continually advancing, and capitalising on these advances for the benefit of all our stakeholders is the key to unlocking value.



A woman with long dark hair, wearing a light green ribbed sweater and a dark skirt with gold floral buttons, is smiling and looking towards the camera. She is standing in front of a glass wall. On the glass wall, there is a large white logo consisting of two overlapping circles, and a row of smaller white window-like patterns below it. The background is slightly blurred, showing an office interior.

For everyone

who wants to  
**embrace digital  
innovation** and the  
future of banking...



Our manifesto



For Europe's next generations  
**who want to shape  
their future...**




## UniCredit Foundation: Inspiring young people across Europe

We are on a mission to empower young people across Europe by enhancing equality of opportunities in education. Together we can unlock the potential of Europe's next generation.









**“At UniCredit,  
we are transforming  
to create value  
for everyone, everywhere.”**

**Andrea Orcel**

Chief Executive Officer & Head of Italy UniCredit S.p.A.





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“We will continue to set new benchmarks for banking and thus move closer to our vision of becoming the Bank for Europe’s future.”

**Lorenzo Ramajola**  
Chairman of the Management Board  
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.



## Dear shareholders, partners and colleagues,

The year 2023 will be remembered In Slovenia, the year 2023 primarily for the record-breaking damage caused by the August storms to individuals and companies in the most affected areas and for the additional taxes required for rehabilitation.

The banking sector was among the first to be asked to consider the difficult circumstances in which the clients found themselves and to take an active approach to help in eliminating the consequences as soon as possible.

Strong and resilient Slovene economy, the high level of liquidity in the system as well as the positive inflationary nevertheless contributed to the Bank's record results.

### We remain focused on growth, cost discipline and capital efficiency

We closed the year 2023 with 57.6 million euros of profit before tax, while the profit after tax amounted to 46.7 million euros. The financial performance of 2023 was extremely positive because of the liquidity surplus driven by the increasing interest rate environment. This trend resulted in lower investment cycle from corporate sector, causing a substantial increase of liquidity in the banking sector. As a strategic response to liquidity surplus, the Bank opted to place a significant portion of excess funds in the Central bank's overnight deposit facility, resulting in an increase in net interest income of 32 million euros in 2023. The Bank's overall net interest income reached 88.7 million euros while better result is mainly driven by an increase in interest rates.

The Bank's administrative costs (excluding depreciation), amounted to 40.6 million euros in 2023 basically flat year despite the inflation rate in Slovenia has been above 7%. This is a result of well-structured cost discipline that mitigated the increase in areas of Staff costs, ICT expenses and sundry operational expenses.

The Bank's balance sheet volume amounted to 3,576 million euros. At the same time, the Bank is soundly capitalized and reports the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) for the year 2023 at 20.90 %.

### We navigated various macroeconomic challenges, fostering a cautious approach in the economy regarding new investments

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. continues to be more than just a financial institution; we strive to be a reliable business partner and to actively contribute to our community.

Our commitment to providing superior services enabled us to meet the increased demand for working capital financing, particularly in the form of revolving loans, purchase of receivables, and supplier factoring. Our digital solutions, notably in the purchase of receivables and supplier factoring, have garnered increased preference from corporates. We strengthened our leading position in the segment of international clients and continued activities to focus on WoCa solutions to enable liquidity to companies.

Additionally, we confirmed our expertise by providing professional support and implementing regulatory requirements in the field of custodian securities services and trade finance and continued to support our corporate clients with a range of products that enable both basic financial instruments transactions as well as hedging against market risks, where we covered hedging against currency, interest rate and commodity risks. The Bank's trading activity included currencies, government bonds and some derivatives at interest rates.

In the small corporates segment, we allowed the conditions for flawless operations, supported the investment activities and various projects, focused on growth and development, and optimised their current operations through tailor-made financial structures.

Partnerships with customers were deepened via digital channels, the European Guarantee Fund scheme and via the proactive support of sustainable operations of companies in an unstable environment.

In the area of products for private individuals the growth of our loan portfolio benefited from the growth of housing loans and on account of greater consumer spending via consumer loans. We achieved good results in the deposits offer deposits offer and given the market circumstances reasonable results in the field of investment funds.

## Digital transformation not only simplifies processes for clients but also aligns with our goal of offering a comprehensive and seamless experience for our employees

We significantly improved online platforms with the aim to increase digital sales and thus achieved excellent results especially in acquiring loans over digital channels. While paperless operations became one of the Bank's important strategic goals several years ago, we have additionally enabled support for paperless cashier operations in the first months of 2023.

A significant progress was made also towards better integration with the Group environment via adopting cloud services providing standard environment in one cloud, thus allowing shared collaboration and seamless experience. We implemented PowerHA (High availability solution) that will improve even further our resilience in case of unexpected events and renovated the entire ICT environment to further support seamless hybrid work and smart office experience.

## Our efforts were recognized by external institutions and confirmed by research

We are proud that our Net Promoter Score (NPS) index, a measure of customer loyalty, was the best in the market in 2023. Clients expressed a desire to conduct more business with UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., quoting the professionalism and friendliness of our relationship managers, showcasing our commitment to exceeding customer expectations.

Our excellence was further validated by prestigious international awards, such as being recognized as the leading provider of cash management services in Slovenia by the Euromoney 2023 Cash Management Survey, award for the Best bank for custodial services in Slovenia for 2023 by Global Finance, while Moje finance magazine awarded us with the title Most favourable bank. We also received the Green Star certificate for activities in the field of ESG, to mention just a few.

## Our values of integrity, ownership, and care extend to our relationships with all our stakeholders

We prioritize transparency, mutual respect, and adherence to ethical and legal norms.

By following the ESG principles in supplier selection as well, we aim to collaborate with like-minded partners who share our commitment to environmental protection and actively promote local growth through collaboration with local suppliers.

Our dedication to following broader policies, including the Anticorruption Policy and the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Policy, ensures ethical practices across all our operations.

### Together we build a better tomorrow

We are firmly committed to sustainable business, which also includes responsibility towards society and the environment. Our donations and sponsorships represent an active involvement in the local environment with the aim of co-creating a better tomorrow and empowering the community for progress.

When Slovenia was hit by a natural disaster, we immediately took action. In addition to customized banking services, we donated funds to the Association of Friends of Youth Ljubljana Moste-Polje (ZPM), participated in the most affected locations with volunteer work and personal donations.

We associated with ZPM even more closely by supporting educational projects to increase the financial literacy of young people and families living on the social edge. In partnership with the editorial board of the Moje finance magazine, we held two financial education workshops for families in need, emphasizing the importance of financial literacy for their future, while we also touched on topics such as job hunting, negotiating for a better salary and the pitfalls that lurk on us under promises of great earnings.

We paved new path to financial literacy by extending our educational content to social media, obtaining visibility reaching over the set goals and entered a partnership with Junior Achievement Slovenia for the next three years to support young people in developing new skills that will enable them to be better prepared for employment, self-employment, or entrepreneurship.

We continued our sponsorship of the Izvozniki.si project thus connecting with companies operating abroad and supporting the knowledge sharing. In 2023, we extended the partnership with Finance magazine joining the ESG champion project, which promotes the sustainable operation and green

transition. We continued cooperation with the Medical Chamber of Slovenia and traditionally supported the Italian Embassy in Ljubljana in their culture and diplomatic efforts.

While inviting clients to submit their opinions about our services we donated funds for 910 hot meals for elderly people from the social edge.

Through socially responsible projects and all our other activities, we want to co-create a better future for everyone.

### All this is possible thanks to the transformation of our Bank, our continuous investment in the business and the diligence of our teams.

In 2024, our challenge will be to confirm our excellence, release additional potential and create higher added value. The good results resulting from the hard work of our employees are a strong foundation for the UniCredit Group's leading position in Europe. We will even more enthusiastically implement our strategy, the effectiveness of which has been proven in the past year, and further adapt our offer for companies and individuals to achieve our mission beyond financial support: to empower communities to progress towards a more sustainable, inclusive, and just society.

We will continue to set new benchmarks for banking and thus move closer to our vision of becoming the Bank for Europe's future



My heartfelt gratitude goes to our employees, customers, partners, and stakeholders for their continued support. We look forward to another year of growth, innovation, and positive contributions to our community.

Sincerely,



**Lorenzo Ramajola**  
Chairman of the Management Board  
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

# Governing Bodies of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

## Management Board

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Lorenzo Ramajola	Chairman	23 July 2021	n.a.
Ivanka Prezhdarova Stoyanova	Member	17 August 2018	31 August 2023
Tsvetelin Minchev Petyov	Member	20 July 2021	n.a.
Tanja Turk	Member	1 August 2022*	n.a.
Veronica Tomasoni	Member	26 October 2022	n.a.
Boštjan Rupar	Member	20 September 2023	n.a.

## Supervisory Board

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Pasquale Giamboi	Chairman	21 March 2019	4 April 2023
Fabio Fornaroli	Deputy Chairman	5 April 2020*	31 July 2023
Francesco Correale	Chairman	1 August 2023**	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Deputy Chairman	5 April 2023***	n.a.
Enrica Rimoldi	Member	5 April 2020	4 April 2023
Georgiana Lazar	Member	5 April 2020	27 July 2023
Milena Vukotić	Member	23 November 2022	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Member	26 July 2023	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Member	5 April 2023***	n.a.

\* Deputy Chairman until 4 April 2023.

\*\* Alternate Member of Supervisory Board as of 1 August 2023, Member of the Supervisory Board as of 8 November 2023 (after obtaining license to perform the function of Supervisory Board Member).

\*\*\* Alternate Member of the Supervisory Board as of 5 April 2023, Member of the Supervisory Board as of 26 July 2023 (after obtaining license to perform the function of Supervisory Board Member).

## Audit Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Enrica Rimoldi	Chairwoman	5 April 2020	4 April 2023
Pasquale Giamboi	Member	5 April 2020	4 April 2023
Fabio Fornaroli	Member	5 April 2020	31 July 2023
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Member	5 April 2020	n.a.
Jasna Mandac	Member	5 April 2020	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Member	1 August 2023	n.a.

## Risk Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Pasquale Giamboi	Chairman	5 April 2020	4 April 2023
Fabio Fornaroli	Member	5 April 2020	31 July 2023
Milena Vukotić	Chairwoman	5 April 2023	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Member	5 April 2020	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Member	1 August 2023	n.a.

### Nomination Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Fabio Fornaroli	Chairman	5 April 2020	31 July 2023
Enrica Rimoldi	Member	5 April 2020	4 April 2023
Georgiana Lazar	Member	5 April 2020	27 July 2023
Jasna Mandac	Member	5 April 2020	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Member	1 August 2023	n.a.
Francesco Correale	Chairman	1 August 2023	n.a.

### Remuneration Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination
Georgiana Lazar	Chairwoman	5 April 2020	27 July 2023
Pasquale Giamboi	Member	21 March 2019	4 April 2023
Enrica Rimoldi	Member	5 April 2020	4 April 2023
Jasna Mandac	Member	5 April 2020	n.a.
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Member	5 April 2020	n.a.
Svetlana Pančenko	Chairwoman	1 August 2023	n.a.

# Organizational Overview

## Management Board, Supervisory Board and External Auditor as of 31 December 2023

### UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

#### Management Board

Lorenzo Ramajola	Chairman of the Management Board, CEO
Tsvetelin Minchev	Member of the Management Board, COO
Boštjan Rupar	Member of the Management Board, CRO
Veronica Tomasoni	Member of the Management Board, CFO
Tanja Turk	Member of the Management Board, Head of Corporates

#### Supervisory Board

Francesco Correale	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin	Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board
Milena Vukotić	Member of the Supervisory Board
Jasna Mandac	Member of the Supervisory Board
Svetlana Pančenko	Member of the Supervisory Board

#### External Auditor

KPMG Slovenija d.o.o.

# Network Coverage



# Financial Results

## Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year 2023

The Bank closed the year 2023 with 57.7 million euros of profit before tax, while profit after tax amounted to 46.7 million euros (2022: 41.4 million euros).

The financial performance of 2023 was extremely positive because of the liquidity surplus driven by the increasing interest rate environment observed during the year. This trend resulted in lower investment cycle from corporate sector, causing a substantial increase of liquidity in the banking sector. As a strategic response to liquidity surplus, the Bank opted to place a significant portion of excess funds in the central bank's overnight deposit facility, resulting in an increase in net interest income (32 million euros in 2023).

The dramatic floodings that hit the country at the beginning of August 2023 didn't have significant impact on our clients nor on the Bank itself, so the Bank did not record a negative impact on revenues nor an increase in cost of risk.

On another note, the average inflation rate slowed down somewhat compared to the previous year (7.4 % in 2023 vs. 8.8 % in 2022) and our Bank was able to maintain stable administrative costs despite the inflationary environment.

There were no extraordinary transactions performed in 2023, while 2022 benefited from the profit from sale of the daughter leasing company (app. 20 million euros).

## Net interest income

The Bank's net interest income in 2023 amounted to 88.7 million euros and was 100 % higher than the previous year (2022: 44.4 million euros). Such strong result was mainly driven by an increase in interest rates. In addition, there have been positive developments on Target2 account<sup>1</sup>, while minimizing the effect of losing a fee from excess liquidity of clients that was eliminated in second half of 2022.

## Net non-interest income

Net fee and commission income amounted to 22.4 million euros in 2023, which is almost at the same level as in 2022. However, it is worth to highlight that the last quarter of 2023 has shown a particularly positive development thanks to the client acquisition through the year.

In 2023, the Bank generated trading gains including exchange differences of 1.1 million euros (in 2022: profit of 7.1 million euros). The decrease is mainly attributable to the CVA/DVA/FUVA valuation with y/y effect of -6.5 million euros (the result of -2.2 million euros in 2023 vs. +4.3 million euros in 2022).

In 2023, the item "Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting" amounted to 79 thousand euros (2022: a loss of 0.7 million euros).

## Administrative costs

The Bank's administrative costs (excluding depreciation) amounted to 40.6 million euros in 2023 (2022: 39.9 million euros) and thus remained practically flat compared to the previous year despite the inflation rate in Slovenia of more than 7 %. This is a result of

EUR'000	2023	2022	Change (%)
Net interest income	88,711	44,429	100 %
Net non-interest income	22,438	22,526	0 %
Dividend	50	3,408	(99) %
Administrative costs (incl. Depreciation)	(46,759)	(46,191)	1 %
Operating profit	63,849	24,362	162 %
Profit from UniCredit Leasing sale	n,a	20,545	n.a
Profit (loss) before tax	57,677	47,773	21 %
Net profit	46,744	41,370	13 %

<sup>1</sup> Source: Unicredit CEE Quarterly – Macro Research Strategy research

well-structured cost discipline that mitigated the increase in areas of Staff costs, ICT expenses and sundry operational expenses.

### Impairments and provisions

In the year 2023, the Bank formed provisions in the total amount of 11.9 million euros as opposed to the year 2022, when provisions were released in the amount of 1.2 million euros. The development in the year 2023 mainly reflected the increase in CHF provisioning as a result of the change of court practice in May 2023 in favour of the plaintiffs (with further Supreme Court decisions in October and November 2023) that triggered filing of new lawsuits.

In 2023, the Bank recorded 4.8 million euros of release financial impact from impairments as opposed to the year 2022, when the Bank recorded negative financial impact in the amount of 7.3 million euros. This development was mostly due to debt repayments of NPL tickets, positive effect from NPL portfolio sale, further improvements in asset quality and better forward-looking indicators.

## Statement of Financial Position for the Year 2023

The Bank's balance sheet volume in 2023 amounted to 3,576 million euros, which represents an increase (6.9 %) as compared to previous year (2022: 3,346 million euros).

### Assets

In the year 2023, the volume of Loans and receivable with customers decreased in comparison to the year 2022 (-7 %) and amounted to 1,900 million euros (2022: 2,042 million euros). Financial assets

held for trading at the end of 2023 amounted to 56.1 million euros (2022: 75.6 million euros).

Financial liabilities held for trading amounted to 51.9 million euros at the end of 2023 and 69.6 million euros at the end of 2022.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reached 310.9 million euros at the end of 2023 (2022: 296.7 million euros).

Financial assets at amortized cost and Nontrading financial assets decreased by app. 200 million euros as compared to the end of 2022. Their total volume amounted to 1,967.7 million euros (2022: 2,166.9 million euros), which is mainly reflecting a decrease (-7 %) in Loans to non-bank customers in 2023 as compared to 2022.

For the year 2023, the Bank reports current tax liabilities higher than in 2022. Deferred tax assets have slightly decreased compared to the year 2022.

### Liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost increased in 2023 compared to 2022 and amount to 3.141 million euros (2,931.0 million euros at the end of 2022), by app. 210 million euros, mainly because of growth in Deposits. On the other side, the Deposits from banks and central banks increase by app. 15 % compared to the previous year.

### Capital and capital adequacy

The Bank is soundly capitalized and reports the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) for the year 2023 of 20.90 %. As compared to the year 2022 (18.75 %), CAR increased mainly due to lower credit RWA and slightly higher Own Funds driven by capitalized profit from 2022.

EUR'000	2023	2022	Change (%)
Total assets	3,576,214	3,346,421	7 %
Financial assets held for trading	56,121	75,619	(26) %
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	310,943	296,708	5 %
Financial assets at amortized cost and Non-trading assets	1,967,660	2,166,905	(9) %
Loans and receivables with customers	1,900,351	2,042,380	(7) %
Total liabilities	3,251,688	3,036,177	7 %
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	3,141,271	2,930,647	7 %
Financial liabilities held for trading	51,919	69,550	(25) %
Deposits from customers	2,938,929	2,531,694	16 %
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,576,214	3,346,421	7 %

# Key Events of 2023

## JANUARY

### Protection of Interest Rate Risks of Public Institutions

In January, we organised two educational events for representatives of municipalities where they learned about current developments on the market and the manners of protecting interest risks which can contribute to more effective financial stability and optimisation of municipalities' financial results.

## MARCH

### Awards for the Amundi Funds

According to the selection of the Moje Finance magazine, the Amundi funds were once again among the best.

## APRIL

### Financial Breakfast

Looking ahead was the central theme of the 2023 Financial Breakfast. The broader macroeconomic picture was presented by an analyst of the UniCredit Group, while the business representatives discussed within the framework of a virtual roundtable the current challenges of companies, the impact of inflation and the crisis in supply chains.

### Factors Affecting the Company Rating

At the webinar, the management of small and micro companies listened to macroeconomic trends and learned about the criteria that banks consider when approving financing.

## MAY

### Support for SME Companies

As part of the agreement with the EIF and the UniCredit Group, we provided favourable loans to finance projects in the field of innovation and digitisation, as well as projects that support the transition to sustainable business.

### Success of our Young Colleagues

There are two colleagues of UniCredit Bank also in the 13th generation of the AmCham Young Professionals program, under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce.

## JUNE

### A Webinar with the Environment in Mind

Digitisation enables simpler, more transparent and more time-efficient and environmentally friendly business operations. As part of the free webinar, we presented the participants with the advantages of e-invoices and SEPA direct debits, as well as the use of e-invoices in factoring.

### Award for the Best Custodian Bank

The Global Finance magazine granted the UniCredit Group a prestigious award for the best custodian bank in Central and Eastern Europe, and UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. also received an award for providing the best service on the local market.

### Awareness of Online Fraud

To increase the awareness of cyber risks and online fraud, the members of the Bank Association of Slovenia started a national media campaign, which makes users of banking services aware of how to more successfully detect fraud attempts and prevent them in time.

### ESG at the Heart of Action

The main business event in 2023 was characterised by environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics. Successful companies shared with the participants their sustainable practices which, at the same time, contribute to greater cost and income efficiency.

## JULY

### Euromoney Awards for Excellence

According to Euromoney, UniCredit Group once again received the flattering title of the Best Bank in Central and Eastern Europe.

## AUGUST

### United in Solidarity

After the devastating natural disaster that affected many parts of Slovenia at the beginning of August, our colleagues altruistically came to the rescue and helped eliminate the consequences of nature's rampage on the ground.



## SEPTEMBER

### In the Company of Women

As part of interactive workshops conducted by leading Slovenian experts from various fields, female representatives of the Slovenian economy got acquainted with useful tricks for maintaining good physical and mental condition.

### Export Conference

For the tenth year in a row, as a proud partner of the Izvozniki.si project, we participated in the Export Conference organised by the Finance newspaper and the announcement of the Best Export Company in 2023. For the first time, the event was also dedicated to ESG topics and the selection of the ESG champion, i.e. the most sustainably oriented company.

### The Bank with the Best Prices in 2023

The Moje Finance magazine awarded the Bank "The Bank With the Best Prices In 2023" certificate. Our Bank proved to be the most favourable choice both for housing loans with a fixed interest rate and for consumer loans with a variable interest rate.

### Change in the Management Board

Boštjan Rupar became a new member of the Bank's Management Board, responsible for risk management.

### The First Slovenian Bank with Financial Education Content on Tik Tok

To financially educate communities, especially young people, and offer them useful knowledge for better future decisions, we started cooperating with an online influencer who presents key financial topics to young people in an understandable way.

## OCTOBER

### From Idea to Realisation

The UniCredit Foundation will invest 6.5 million EUR in a three-year program that will take place in ten countries where the UniCredit Group is present, including in Slovenia. By means of the My Company program, which is implemented by Junior Achievement, they want to encourage young people to take an independent business path and help them get their ideas to end customers.

### 20th Anniversary of the Novo mesto and Ptuj Branches

With their knowledge and extensive experience, our colleagues in Novo mesto and Ptuj branches have been taking care of the satisfaction of our customers in the local area daily for 20 years.

### About the Meaning of Valuables

At the customer event, the Slovenian eminent photographer Arne Hodalič spoke about his numerous adventures from different parts of the world and priceless treasures in remote mountains, below the sea level and at the bottom of muddy rivers.

## NOVEMBER

### Support for Families from the Social Margins for a Secure Financial Future

In cooperation with the editorial of Moje Finance, we organised the second lecture for families with fewer opportunities under the auspices of the Association of Friends of Youth Ljubljana Moste - Polje.

### 910 Meals for the Elderly

We invited our customers to trust us with their opinion about the services we offer. As a thank you for each completed survey, we allocated funds for hot meals for the Vida Project, i.e. the elderly from the social margins.

## DECEMBER

### The Global Bank 2023 Award

The Banker magazine awarded UniCredit Group with the prestigious "Global Bank of 2023" title.

### The Bank Received the Green Star Certificate

CER Partnership for a Sustainable Economy awards with a certificate and highlights companies that courageously, decisively, and concretely create higher added value and introduce changes for more sustainable business.

### Selected Winners of Call for Education 2023

The UniCredit Foundation allocated funds to the Association of Friends of Youth Ljubljana Moste - Polje for the Study Buddy project, i.e. a study support program for 400 children and young people in the Central Slovenia region.

# Corporate Sustainability

## Relations with Employees

### Employee Structure in 2023

At the end of 2023, the Bank had 521 employees (491.3 FTE), compared to 550 employees in 2022 (516.9 FTE).

In line with the internal policy of UniCredit Spa, the Bank follows the principle of equality in the hiring process, as a fundamental value that gives candidates equal job opportunities regardless of gender or other personal circumstances.

Driven by this principle, the structure of employees by gender consists of 67 % women and 33 % men, while the structure of managers in the Bank consists of 57 % of women and 43 % of men.

# 67 %

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

# 57 %

FEMALE MANAGERS

The average age of employees is 41 years. Our employees pay great attention to knowledge and education. More than 73 % of employees have higher professional, higher vocational, university education, master's or Ph.D. degree. The educational structure remains at approximately the same level as last year.

# 41 years

AVERAGE AGE

# 73 %

HIGHER EDUCATION  
(HIGHER PROFESSIONAL DEGREE,  
MASTER'S OR DOCTORATE)

## TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

We strongly believe in training and development programs as a tool to provide benefits to both the company and the employees as they enhance

personal performance, boost a sense of corporate culture, improve productivity, and tend to reduce turnover.

As a direct consequence, all new employees participate in the so-called Onboarding program, which consists of mandatory trainings – related primarily to regulatory areas, with which all employees must be familiar, and other topics related to personal growth, development and health and safety matters.

Most of the regulatory and other mandatory trainings (mostly in Compliance and AFC area), for new and existing employees, are carried out via the online learning platform MyLearning, to allow access at a time that suits most the employees' schedule. This year, we also introduced the extension of MyLearning – »PLUS«, the platform which offers access to non-mandatory trainings on different topics from several other learning platforms, such as Coursera, LinkedIn Learning etc.

During 2023, special focus was on the trainings for client facing roles, with trainings dedicated to Networking and Financial coaching (for Corporates and Micro segment) and Sales skills (for Retail Relationship managers). We are aware of the added value of investing in development of colleagues, which is the reason why in 2023 the Bank invested extensively in obtaining new licenses (for example CFI, CISM, ACAMS, CIA, Certificate in Corporate Credit Analysis).

We also offer specific trainings to managers, differentiated by the current managerial level skills and competencies to adjust the training to the specific area that needs to be further developed. In 2023, managers thus participated in several UniCredit Group development programs such as for instance Advanced Leadership Program, New managers Onboarding and SucCEEd (development program for top successors). Other trainings organised in cooperation with the Group cover some specific topics/knowledge, i.e. ESG, Agile and Scrum, Data Science, Finance Specialist Track, etc.

Total number of training hours in 2023 was around 12,000, with approximately 21 training hours per employee.

In addition to various trainings and programs, throughout the year we also organize different events available to all the employees as a support to personal development and well-being. Such events include Health days (monthly lectures regarding healthy habits), Diversity and inclusion lectures (Women2Women initiative), Culture Day etc.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. is a holder of the full Family Friendly Company certificate, which means that we have successfully implemented activities which enable employees easier work-life balance. We are proud to announce that in 2023 the Certificate was extended for next 3 years.

In 2023, we obtained another very important certificate: Dementia Friendly Certificate – Spominčica. This means that our employees are trained to work and support people with dementia in case needed.

### Performance, remuneration and other processes

Another tool that allows us to take care of the development of our employees is the so called »Performance Management«, a long-standing practice in the Bank; a clear and transparent yearly goal setting, followed by appraisal and individual feedback. In this process, we are interested not only in WHAT we are doing but also in HOW we are doing it, which means that in addition to achieving the goals we are also focused on the way the goals are achieved, by taking into consideration UniCredit's values – Integrity, Ownership and Caring. The identification of career ambitions is also an integral part of the assessment conversation.

In our Remuneration Policy basic principles and rules regarding remuneration are defined to ensure the setting, monitoring, and controlling of the compensation systems and practices adopted by the Group and the Bank.

This Policy describes the mission and values in compensation approach, the pillars of compensation, the corporate and organizational governance structure, and processes, as well as the compliance requirements; it indicates the compensation approaches that must contribute to sustainability, and it details the joint compensation elements. All details regarding remuneration are disclosed in the Pillar III disclosures.

In the year 2023, we continued with the process of digitalization and optimization to ensure

better user experience for our employees using HR platform.

## Customer Relations

Excellent long-term customer relations are the key guiding principle of our business. We strive for partnership relations based on trust, knowledge of each other and adaptation. In the past year, we thus devoted a lot of attention to the expertise of our colleagues and the exchange of good practices.

### Knowing and understanding the needs of our customers

The Bank spreads the awareness that the efforts of each employee and our focus on customer needs are important for an excellent overall customer experience. When offering services, we thus always start from the customer's challenge and how we can overcome it quickly and efficiently.

In the Corporate banking segment, we spent most of our time on the market, i.e. in the companies that are our customers. We monitored their operations from the financial point of view, as well as their strategic business orientation and plans. We socialised with them in the context of numerous business events and partnership gatherings. Frequent meetings with business representatives enable new insights and deepen relations with our customers.

In 2023, we organised numerous professional, business, and social events where we hosted prominent international and domestic experts from various fields. Company representatives thus had the opportunity to find out what was happening on the financial markets, how to protect themselves against risks, what the best sustainability-oriented business practices were and how to tackle them in companies.

### Happy customers, happy everyone

We regularly check the satisfaction of our customers in the form of direct feedback regarding banking products and services, and we carry out more extensive market research. We are very pleased with and proud of the results of the latest independent customer satisfaction survey, the Benchmarking 2023, which is carried out for the corporate segment by the Mediana agency. The Net Promoter Score (NPS)/ Probability of recommending the Bank to other companies, which is the key indicator of customer satisfaction, ranks UniCredit Bank at the very top in terms of loyalty of our customers (UniCredit Bank NPS: +18, competitor NPS: +6).

All the surveys conducted showed that our bank advisors and other employees played an important role in customer satisfaction and that they greatly influenced the probability that customers would recommend us. The same as in previous years, also in 2023, customers praised professionalism and friendliness of UniCredit Bank employees. In this respect, the satisfaction with a branch (+3 above the market average) and the contact centre (+5 above the market average) was higher than the satisfaction with competing banks, while the satisfaction with the customer relationship manager in the corporate segment was significantly higher than the satisfaction with competing banks (+14).

### **Fast, easy to deal with, professional and flexible**

We are aware that professional advice, quick action, flexible and secure solutions, and simple processes are particularly important to customers when dealing with banks. In the past year we thus additionally developed digital solutions that significantly facilitate their decision journey. We improved internal processes of online lending, which makes it even faster for retail customers to take out a loan online.

We added a new functionality to the UniCredit Bank online portal enabling remote overdraft facility orders for existing online banking users. The Online business online portal enables the user to order various bank products and electronically sign agreements and other documentation in a closed system with an advanced electronic signature, without visiting a bank branch.

Among other things, since last year, we have been issuing digital guarantees to corporate customers, which shortens the time of issuing or receiving guarantees. The application will be upgraded with other functionalities in the future. We also optimised the data collection processes for all customers to speed up the filling out of forms.

We also paid a lot of attention to security and restrictive measures in the field of prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

## **Relations with Suppliers**

Integrity, ownership, and care are our values and the starting point for relations with our suppliers. We build long-term relationships with them based on transparency, mutual respect, trust, and ethical and legal norms.

Our suppliers respect the Code of Conduct and, throughout the duration of the business relationship, act in accordance with the values of the UniCredit Group in various areas, such as for instance ethics and respect, retaliatory measures, anti-corruption policy, prevention of money laundering and the like. As part of the ESG (environmental, social, and corporate governance) initiatives at the Bank, we pay more and more attention to this part as well and choose suppliers who share similar way of thinking and strive to protect the environment within this area.

Due to the centralized procurement process, we not only achieve cost efficiency but also select suppliers that are most suitable for collaboration across all areas. Our daily operations are shaped in accordance with the guidelines of the UniCredit Group, particularly in the field of managing outsourcing and monitoring supplier risk through third-party risk management. With well-established processes and programs developed for this purpose, we ensure adequate controls and transparency in dealings with suppliers, while we also reduce various risks in the field of service provision and enable continuous operations.

In addition to local policies, in our operations we also follow broader policies that apply to the entire Group, namely we pay attention to the principles of the Anticorruption Policy, the Policy for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, the Protection of Personal Data and many other policies of the UniCredit Group.

Despite being a member of an international banking group with the headquarter based in Italy, our Bank actively promotes local growth and collaboration with local suppliers. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that in 2023 70 % of our business was conducted with local suppliers.

In supplier selection, we remain objective, as we believe that these relationships are a key competitive advantage and the foundation for mutual success.

The latter is also proven by the fact that in 2023 we cooperated with approximately 511 suppliers from as many as 25 countries world-wide.

# 70 %

LOCAL SUPPLIERS

# 30 %

FOREIGN SUPPLIERS

## Building Together for a Better Tomorrow

At the Bank, we are firmly committed to sustainable business, which also includes responsibility towards society and the environment. Our donations and sponsorships are not just an expression of support but represent an active involvement in the local environment with the aim of co-creating a better tomorrow and empowering the community for progress.

### Support of the Izvozniki.si Project – Connecting through Knowledge and Sustainability

In 2023, we continued our support for the project Izvozniki.si – the best from Slovenia, under the auspices of the Finance newspaper. In addition to the presentation of business practices and products for companies, we also extended the partnership to the field of ESG topics (environment, social and governance). We have become proud supporters of the ESG Champion project, which promotes sustainable operations and integration in the green transition.

### Partnership with the Medical Chamber of Slovenia – Support of the Healthcare Community

Our commitment to sustainable operations is also reflected through the cooperation with the Medical Chamber of Slovenia, which we concluded in 2012. We offer doctors, both individuals and those with private practice, modern banking solutions and exclusive benefits tailored to their needs. Medtech's sponsorship includes active participation in events, promotion of our work in promotional materials, and support for the E-vigilance portal, which enables doctors to report potential complications with medical equipment.

### Embassy of Italy in Ljubljana – Traditional Support for Culture and Diplomacy

Every year we support the reception at the occasion of the anniversary of the institutional referendum that determined the birth of the Italian Republic in 1946. This time, the meeting was attended by around four hundred guests, including the representatives of local authorities, diplomatic corps, Italian and Slovenian businessmen and representatives of civil society. Our traditional support for these events is part of the wider framework of promoting the state system, in which economy, culture, design and scientific research are strongly connected.

### Financial Education on TikTok – New Path to Financial Literacy

In the fall of 2023, we joined TikTok and thus became the first Slovenian bank on this popular platform with the goal of providing financial education to the community, especially young people. To expand the reach of our activities, we cooperate with the Bold Agency, Moje finance magazine and the influencer Peter Jenko. With the project, we want not only to offer useful know-how for better financial decisions, but also to create a space for discussing key financial topics.

### Support to Local Communities and Individuals

Our social responsibility is also expressed through support for local associations and non-profit organizations. During the renovation of the business premises in Kamnik, we also donated useful office equipment to the school for children with special needs, OŠ 27. julij, which suffered damage in the floods. At the same time, in 2023 we again invited customers to submit their opinions about our services, and for every completed survey we promised a donation for hot meals for Vide, elderly people from the social fringes. With this, we supported the local community and brightened the day of more than 910 precious individuals.

### Upgrading Cooperation with the Association of Friends of Youth Ljubljana Moste – Polje (ZPM)

In 2023, we even more closely connected with ZPM, by supporting educational projects to increase the financial literacy of young people and families. In partnership with the editors of the Moje finance newspaper, we held two financial education workshops for families living on the margins, emphasizing the importance of financial literacy for their future. During the

workshops, we also touched on topics such as job hunting, negotiating for a better salary and the pitfalls that lurk on us under promises of great earnings.

### **Solidarity in Difficult Times – Help after a Natural Disaster**

When Slovenia was hit by a natural disaster, we acted immediately. In addition to customized banking services, we donated funds to ZPM, actively participated in the most affected locations with volunteer work and personal donations, thereby helping those affected to overcome the consequences.

### **UniCredit Foundation – Support for Education and Social Inclusion**

This year, the UniCredit Foundation also supported initiatives that strengthen education and social inclusion. The selected Study Buddy project, which was chosen through the “Call for education” tender, is intended for children and their parents from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The project offers free support in schoolwork and social life, with the clear goal of improving children’s learning and social skills and strengthening the role of parents in this process.

### **Partnership with Junior Achievement Europe – Developing New Skills for a Better Future for Young People**

The UniCredit Foundation has entered a partnership with Junior Achievement Europe for the next three years. With this, we want to support young people in developing new skills that will enable them to be better prepared for employment, self-employment, or entrepreneurship. As part of this, we participate in the My Company project, which enables students aged 15 to 19 to develop their own business and participate in a national competition. External mentors, who also come from our ranks, will provide students with support in developing business ideas and shaping their future.

We are grateful that, together with our employees, we can create a positive and compassionate community that always finds a way to make the world around us more beautiful and kinder. Through socially responsible projects, we aim to co-create a better future for everyone.

# Segment's Performance Review

## Retail and Micro Business Segment Banking

Retail and Micro Business represents an important pillar of the Bank's overall operations, generating 45 % of its total revenue in 2023.

### Retail Banking

During challenging years of the post-pandemic period, with high inflation in Slovenia and volatile market rate changes, our priority remains to ensure safety of our customers and employees, while at the same time providing support to customers and communities.

The challenges encourage us to further accelerate our digital capabilities and customer digital journey, especially as traditional customer behaviour has been changing. Digital transformation remains one of the priorities: the achievements of the recent past will continue in the future, since we are constantly implementing and improving our digital channels and products. For instance, we introduced overdraft sales in the mobile bank application & E-platform, and enabled sales of term deposits and credit cards in the mobile bank application. On the other side, we are constantly improving our online account opening process and consumer lending as a proof of striving to become a digital bank.

Since customer behaviour and habits are changing, most banking transactions are transferred from physical to alternative banking channels that allow distance business operations without having to visit a branch. In line with the new consumer habits and our digital agenda, in 2024 we will continue with the optimization of our business network which at the end of 2023 consisted of 15 branches and 1 agency. To provide customers with the best user experience in the future as well, we are constantly modernizing the layout of our branches, where there will be even greater emphasis on advisory, while daily business is shifting into the virtual environment of mobile phones, online banks, and financial portals, where we are constantly improving the user experience and digitally enabled products.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. was recognized as "The most favourable bank of 2023" by the

magazine Moje Finance for the second year in a row. This title is a result of competitive market positioning and the pursuit of the main goal in the Retail segment – acquiring new customers for the Bank. This goal is also supported by improved online solution for opening transaction account, making it even more user friendly and fast for accessing the Bank. In addition, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. was also recognized as "The bank with the most favourable consumer loan with variable interest rate of 2023" and "The bank with the most favourable housing loan with fixed interest rate of 2023" by the magazine Moje Finance.

As a bank with a wide range of loan products for private individuals, we improved our new offering of mortgage loans and consumer loans. We have been strongly leveraging on our digital consumer loan, where new production on digital channel monthly observed is approximately 40 %. The growth of our loan portfolio benefited from the growth of housing loans and on account of greater consumer spending via consumer loans. As we are striving to have the best offer for our existing customers and newly acquired ones, we are trying to position ourselves as the best offer on the market, also in the time of higher interest rates on the market.

As far as transactional and savings products are concerned, we continued with the growth and achieved good results on the deposit product and given the market circumstances reasonable results in the field of investment funds. Our portfolio of new customers with savings products is growing due to commercial activities in the first half of 2023. We also supported and enabled our customers' access to end-to-end full processing of term deposit products, via the mobile bank application, where we also noticed a higher sale via digital channels.

In the insurance segment, we have a long-term partnership with the Generali insurance company for borrower's insurance and with the Allianz insurance company for the life and non-life insurance. The Bank has been constantly investing in additional improvements of the processes and the expertise of our advisors to achieve greater transparency in selling insurance products and to ensure that insurance products are tailored to the needs and demands of the

customer. We focused our efforts on providing more comprehensive training for our network, specifically on complex products such as insurance and investments. This initiative will furtherly enhance our ability to effectively meet the diverse needs of our customers. We have started with the development of credit protection insurance digital product which will be available in 2024. On the other hand, in 2023 we started with Group strategic project of migrating our Visa credit cards to Mastercard provider – a decision that only demonstrates our commitment to technological advancement and underscores our dedication to enhancing customer benefits during the transition period.

### Micro Business Banking

In recent years, the entrepreneurship segment has been growing in general, and it currently represents approximately 19 % of all Retail banking division revenue.

In 2022, we introduced a new organizational unit Micro Companies and in 2023 we even empowered the team with additional trainings and simplified processes. Relationship managers are fully dedicated to serving our micro companies' clients with higher needs. This move further assists the needs of our small business customers, improves their satisfaction with their relationship managers and the Bank. While constantly introducing various product simplifications, a pre-checked basket was also established which is continuously adapted to customer needs.

In addition to a wide range of standard products available to the Micro Business segment clients for their daily operations (such as electronic banking, various forms of loans and guarantees), we also upgraded our Mobile PRO application, which now enables communication with the bank through messages, provides the option to repay a credit card and allows customizable daily and transaction limits as well as introduces a new feature for sending payments abroad.

POS terminals were additionally equipped with the Flik payment option, which was introduced in 2022. In 2023, it was upgraded with a tip function, which is of most benefit for companies operating in service activities.

Nonstandard products are also available to Micro Business customers to better address their specific needs. The companies can thus establish themselves in the market in a competitive manner, improve their market position, expand their operations, improve the financing of

their working capital, increase added value per employee, retain and create new jobs, encourage private investments, and strengthen the development and technological solutions.

With continuous improvements of processes for the Micro Business segment, new and renewed packages are being prepared, which will further facilitate transparency and business operations of the companies in this segment.

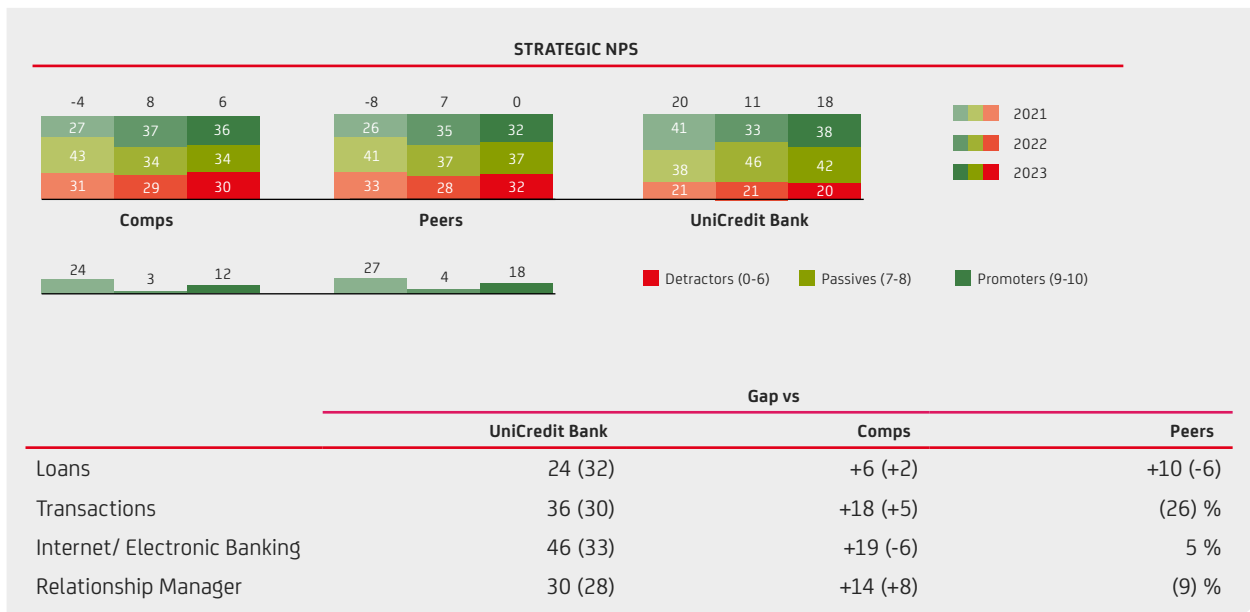
### Corporate

In 2023, we witnessed various macroeconomic challenges, because of which there was a greater caution on the part of the economy regarding new investments. On the other hand, companies showed significantly more demand for working capital financing in the form of revolving loans, purchase of receivables and supplier factoring. When it comes to the purchase of receivables and supplier factoring, customers increasingly chose UniCredit Bank's digital solution, which makes the purchase process/sales significantly easier for companies.

With digitization, we improve customers' purchase journey and ensure a comprehensive experience. We strive to provide superior services and exceed customer expectations, so we regularly check their satisfaction. The NPS index (Net Promoter Score), which is used to measure customer loyalty, was the best in the market in 2023 (source: Benchmarking survey 2023, Provider: Mediana (Fieldwork); Kantar (Reporting)). Clients wish to do more business with UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. and appraise relationship managers for their professionalism and kindness. In addition to consulting, satisfaction was better compared to the previous year and to other banks in the market also in all product categories.

Great recognition of our efforts are also the awards we received in 2023 from respectable international financial magazines. In 2023, in the Cash Management segment, we were recognised by the Euromoney 2023 Cash Management Survey as the leading provider of cash management services in Slovenia. The Global Finance again recognized UniCredit as the best custodian bank in the CEE region. The Group received awards for the best custodian bank also in individual countries, namely in Austria, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Serbia and Slovenia. We were also named the best global bank – Bank of the Year 2023 (The Banker).





At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. we strive to be more than just a bank for our customers; we want to be also a reliable business partner that offers added value and constantly strives to make our customers in the corporate segment up to date with market trends. This was the purpose of the traditional spring macroeconomic breakfast, where representatives of companies learned about financial perspectives in 2023. We are aware that partnerships play a key role in sharing knowledge and identifying potential business opportunities. That is why we are the leading partner of the project for exporters in the Slovenian market - Izvozniki.si organized by the newspaper Finance. As part of this initiative, we provided companies with a lot of useful content, and at the Exporters' Conference we awarded the Exporter of the Year.

We were also partner of newspaper Finance in environmental efforts and the project "Best 2023 ESG Company". At UniCredit, we strive for long-term relationships and creating value for all stakeholders. Commitment to ESG (Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance) principles is one of the key principles in decision-making, and sustainable operations are aimed at our customers, the environment, and employees. In spring, we organized a day-long event "Paying it forward: Strategic ESG success stories" for business customers, where several companies in the Slovenian market presented their business practices for greater cost and revenue

efficiency, which are also environmentally friendly. The confirmation of UniCredit Bank's efforts in the direction of social responsibility and sustainable operations is also the Green Star certificate, which we received in December at the Sustainable Management Conference and ceremony organized by the CER Partnership for a Sustainable Economy.

In 2023, the goal of the Corporate banking unit was to provide our customers with better experience through faster response, leveraging on improved efficiency and decreased operational risk. The projects and initiatives were both business- and regulatory- driven. We continued with our efforts for further enhancement of the digital offer, process simplification and unique value-added services.

And by doing so, ESG has been established as the main direction. Digitalisation and our commitment to ESG principles are key mechanisms for driving our service. They help us deliver excellence to our stakeholders and to create a sustainable future for our clients, our communities, and our people.

In the Mid Corporates segment, activities continued to focus on WoCa (Working Capital) solutions to enable liquidity for our customers.

In the Small Corporates segment, we allowed the conditions for flawless operations, supported the investment activities and various projects, focused on growth and development, and optimised their current operations

through tailor-made financial structures. Partnerships with customers were also deepened via digital channels, continuing the European Guarantee Fund scheme and via the support of sustainable operations of companies in an unstable environment.

The UniCredit Group's international network offered the customers a comprehensive range of cross-border solutions, which are tailor-made to their needs. High-quality services, expert advice and support, and access to banking services were provided to customers also on other important markets through our banking network in Europe and world-wide. We strengthened our leading position in the International corporates segment by acquiring distinguished companies that entered the Slovenian market.

In the Large Corporates segment (including financial institutions), we provided customers with a wide product range, both at home as well as in cross-border operations. Within the framework of existing business relationships with financial institutions and the global UniCredit Group network, we offered high-quality services which addressed our customers' needs in the appropriate manner.

Besides that, we continued with the innovation and digitalisation trend. Despite restrictions on operations due to the Ukrainian and Russian situation and consequences of it, we recorded 33-percent growth in revenue compared to 2022 due to higher transaction volumes, in amount as well as in number of transactions, because of current clients' activities as well as acquiring new key clients.

In 2023, based on our knowledge of companies' business, their financial situation, and comparative analyses, we proactively advised our customers on specific solutions which optimally matched their business activities.

In the field of Custodian Securities Services and Trade Finance, we once again demonstrated our expertise by providing professional support to our customers and implementing regulatory requirements.

The UniCredit Corporate Finance advisory group advised and collaborated in multiple transactions in the year 2023, thus contributing, together with other UniCredit Corporate Finance departments of the UniCredit Group, to successful year for UniCredit S.p.A.

In the Financial Markets segment, we continued to support our corporate clients with a range of products that enable both basic financial

instruments transactions as well as hedging against market risks, where we covered hedging against currency, interest rate and commodity risks. The Bank's trading activity included currencies, government bonds and some derivatives at interest rates.

## Financial Results and Goals

Despite slowed economic activity, resulting in lower demand for investment financing in the euro area and in Slovenia, due to the interest rate hike by the ECB, the Corporate and Investment Banking unit had a successful performance in 2023. The volume of loans reduced by 17 % compared to the end of 2022 as market had slow down, while the average volume of loans has slightly decreased (3 %) remained as previous year. As a result, our market share decreased by 3 percentage points.

During the same period, the volume of deposits increased by 22 %, as well as the average volume of deposits, which increased by 34 %. Due to the drop in the volume of loans in 2023, our income from commissions also deteriorated by 17 %. Since the stock market started to be affected by market conditions, the custody fees were impacted, which resulted in 9-percent decline of fee income.

In the future, we will also strive to further improve the overall customer experience, using high-quality, simple, and quick services as well as to meet regulatory requirements. Additionally, we will continue to focus on encouraging knowledge and experience sharing, dialogue and transparency as well as to invest in employee development.

The digitisation of processes and banking solutions remains our important priority also in the future. In 2024, we will also focus on increasing loan volumes and improving market share in loans to corporates while considering important potential risks. Knowing our customers, offering most suitable solutions for their businesses, and continuing to provide banking services at the highest level by our employees will remain at the centre of the efforts while customer satisfaction remains the key concern in everything we do.

## COO (Operations)

### Security

The centralization of the Group's processes and security solutions was the central task in 2023.

The need for fast, efficient, and coordinated action in the security field at the Group level dictated the unification of security processes, procedures, and tools. As an example, we can highlight a coordinated response and reporting of security incidents, security indicators reporting, performing security analyses, using central security solutions and tools such as EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response), which identify potential irregularities and suspicious activity that could indicate the presence of malicious software.

The evolution of some internal and external drivers dictated the update of the Digital security strategy. As the main event, we can mention the integration of Corporate Security into Digital Security, the new requirements of the European Regulation on Digital Operational Resilience (DORA), which sets requirements for the security of network and information systems that support the business processes of financial entities and an expanded control framework for external providers of critical services.

In 2023, our focus on the awareness and education of employees in the field of digital security and cyber threats continued. Common implementations of the so-called Phishing tests ensure better preparedness of employees for possible cases of malicious electronic messages. We worked on enhancing clients' awareness as well, including participation in the nation-wide online safety awareness project - Pazi.se.

## Operations

After the reorganization in 2022, the Operations department continued with the execution of all supporting activities in end-to-end processes also in 2023. With successfully achieved optimizations in several processes we strive to proactively search for further improvements with goal to serve the needs and expectations of internal and external clients in best possible way. Some of the improvements that were achieved in 2023 are: faster Private Individual mortgage loan drawdown, optimization of payment process in branches using QR codes, efficiency in controls in KYC and mortgage loans, improving overall time to market.

In 2023, one of the biggest challenges was to cover all employees' leaves (voluntary, maternity or a retirement) with low unemployment on the market being an additional obstacle to finding proper candidates. The latter was successfully managed with strongly focus on knowledge sharing and lean Operations.

We encourage speak-up culture in Operations, as well as knowledge sharing, employees' growth, and focus on most critical processes. Compliance and fulfilment of all regulatory requirements have also been among our key priorities and will continue to be so in the future.

## Digital and information office

In 2023, the Digital and information office directed enormous efforts towards potential merger with Bank Austria and considerable resources were allocated to this activity. Even though the project was stopped in the last quarter of the year there were major improvements done in the application and data mapping.

## Improvements

We were running specific digital projects in agile way fully integrating ICT specialists in working teams with excellent results. In 2023, together with Operations we automatized the loans drawdowns which makes our Bank faster and more efficient for our customers. We considerably improved our ICT change management with integrating prioritization and resource management in one platform.

## Digital progress and paperless operations

In the digital area, we significantly improved online platforms with the aim to increase digital sales. In 2023, we upgraded our Online poslovanje platform which now supports cards, deposits, and overdraft management.

## IT infrastructure

In terms of IT infrastructure, we continued with adoption of O365 cloud services – the Group Single tenant project for all CEE countries. This now provides standard environment in one cloud allowing shared collaboration and seamless experience in Intranet, Yammer, OneDrive and Teams. Via Intune solution we significantly improved also remote collaboration via mobile devices.

## Data office

Data Office continued to strengthen the support to business process owners. We offered extensive support to regulatory reporting with automatization of their control framework with 64 controls implemented on central platform. We successfully rolled-out a Business Intelligence service, covering critical areas like AML and business goals monitoring. We also achieved major progress regarding local DWH strategy in

terms of improved specifications and increasing internal knowledge, which is supporting our ambitious goals in future years.

### **Real estate, procurement, cost & third-party risk management**

In the domain of Real Estate, Procurement, Cost, and TPRM, we put a special emphasis on ensuring an optimal working environment. As an extension of our commitment, established in 2022, we continue to prioritize the reduction of our carbon footprint and pursue sustainable practices. In line with this dedication, we have initiated ongoing efforts to enhance the quality of our workspace, extending to our business network to elevate the satisfaction of both our employees and customers.

In 2023, our Bank has actively pursued its commitment to sustainability through specific actions and initiatives. These include reductions in electricity and water, decrease in waste management and fuel consumption for business trips, etc. These measures reflect the bank's core values and commitment to reducing its carbon footprint, contributing to more responsible business practices. Additionally, the Bank received the Green Star certificate in 2023, marking a significant achievement as the first certificate of its kind in Slovenia, acknowledging the Bank's introduction of sustainable aspects and climate action.

# Macroeconomic Situation, Banking, Financial Markets and Outlook

In Slovenia, GDP grew by 1.6 % in 2023, after 2.5-percent growth in 2022. The slowdown was driven by private consumption and inventories. The weakness in consumption was a result of several factors: 1. the exhaustion of precautionary savings accumulated during the COVID-19 pandemic; 2. the impact of high inflation on income; and 3. tight financial conditions. Falling inventories provided a sizeable drag on overall economic growth, reflecting companies' destocking amid better-functioning supply chains and the rerouting of energy supply. At the same time, net exports provided a significant contribution to growth, as the contraction in imports (mostly on the back of cheaper energy and weak consumption) more than offset the deterioration in exports, which contracted by a smaller extent. The investment activity was supported by efforts to spend the EU budget allocations for 2014-2020. We expect growth to pick up from 1.6 % in 2023 to 1.9 % in 2024, driven by a recovery in private consumption, a large increase in government consumption and some buildup of inventories. A large increase in government consumption will reflect legal changes related to supplementary health insurance, which technically shifts growth from private to public consumption. Inventories will probably increase in 2024 after having undergone big reductions in 2023. On the other side, investment growth, after experiencing significant growth in 2023 due to both private and government investments, will probably remain shallow in 2024. Net exports will likely act as a drag, as imports recover, and exports remain sluggish amid weak external demand.

Inflation fell from a peak of 10.5 % in March to 4.2 % in December 2023, driven by prices of energy and food, and core inflation. Disinflation is likely to continue in 2024, albeit at a slower pace.

Our forecast for inflation is 2.5 % at the end of 2024. Risks to the inflation outlook are related to commodity prices and stickier service-price inflation due to strong expected wage growth.

The preliminary fiscal data for 2023 show that the general government deficit has amounted to 2.3 billion EUR, or 3.6 % of the estimated GDP, according to the Ministry of Finance. This is lower than the planned 4.5 % of GDP. The general government debt was 70.0 % of GDP at the end of 2023, down from 72.3 % of GDP at end of 2022.

The pre-tax profit for the banking sector in Slovenia amounted to 930 million EUR over the first ten months of the year, which is 115 % higher compared to the same period the previous year. The increase in profit was driven primarily by the increase in net income. Lending growth to households slowed from 7.8 % yoy in December 2022 to 3.3 % in October 2023, while lending growth to non-financial corporations slowed from 12.8 % yoy in December 2022 to -2.5 % yoy in October 2023. The NPE ratio has been at 1.0 % since April 2023.

# Operational and Reputational Risk

## Operational risk governance system

The entire organization and distribution of competencies and responsibilities in operational risk management from the point of view of assessment/measurement, monitoring and controlling of operational risk in the Bank is defined so that it enables and ensures timely recording and reporting of occurred operational risk events, timely introduction of measures in order to prevent the occurrence of loss events and effective monitoring and controlling of operational risk.

The Bank's Management Board is responsible for effective overview and understanding of the exposure to operational risk.

## Operational risk measurement system

The Bank has been using the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for measuring and calculating capital requirements for operational risk since September 2009. An improved version of the risk capital model for operational risk has been developed at the parent group level and implemented also in our Bank. The model uses a combination of internal and external data and analyses of scenarios and factors which reflect business environment and internal controls.

The Bank's operational risk framework is supported by the Application for Risk Gauging Online (ARGO), the parent group's designed operational risk software tool. ARGO integrates the individual components of the operational risk management framework into a unified, web-based tool. ARGO enhances the capturing, reporting and analysis of operational risk data by enabling risk identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting and analysis to be done in an integrated manner, thereby enabling efficiencies in the Bank's monitoring and management of its operational risk.

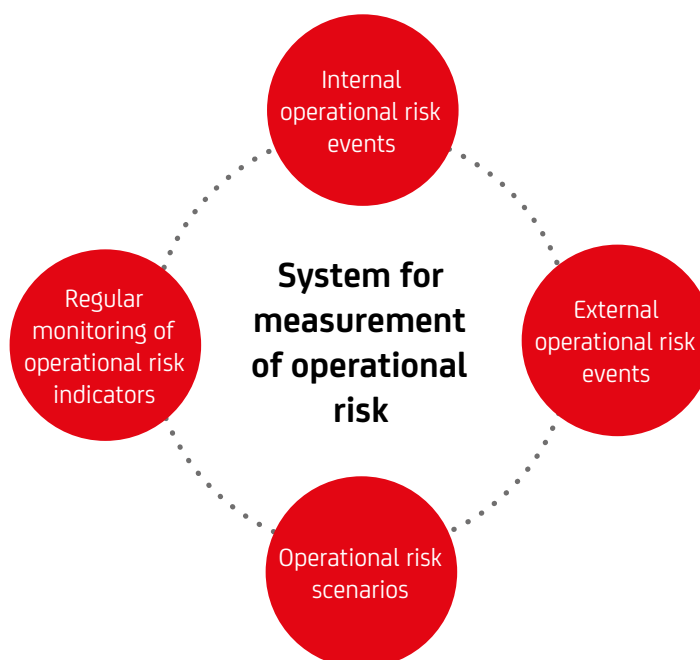
A network of independent functions and teams is involved in managing and controlling risks, providing the Management Board with information on the risk situation and enabling the Management Board to manage risk.

Permanent Workgroup (PWG) was set up in 2012, within the Operational Risk Committee, which provides timely monitoring of risk mitigation actions and escalating any criticalities to the appropriate level of management. The purpose of quarterly reports prepared by the Permanent Workgroup is to enable management to maintain operational risk at appropriate levels within each line of business, to escalate issues and to regularly monitor mitigation actions.

The system for assessment and measurement of operational risk is based on four key elements: collecting and analysing internal operational risk events, external operational risk events, annual analysis of operational risk scenarios and regular monitoring of risk indicators.

To manage operational risk, the Bank maintains a series of policies and procedures for its measurement, control, and mitigation. In accordance with the Group's operational risk framework, the Bank identifies and assesses the risks inherent to all our material products, activities, processes, and systems. This is a regular process of monitoring risk profiles, material risk exposure, and risk mitigation strategies.

In line with the strategy adopted within the Transform 2019 plan to reduce operational risk, during 2018 and 2019 several risk indicators



were established enabling the Bank to develop stronger control processes and identify potential areas for further improvement.

During 2022, the improvements in implementation of additional 2nd level controls in Operational Risk area were achieved by newly implemented monthly monitoring for ICT processes in relation to ICT Change management and ICT Incident management.

In addition, based on the operational assessment in cross credit area, new risk indicators were set up at parent group level enabling the Bank stronger control and monitoring of external frauds (rejected credit application requests due to antifraud process and early defaulted cases), expired credit lines, incorrect collateral/guarantee management and incorrect management of credit contracts (archiving). In 2023, further enhancement of new risk indicators was introduced at the parent group level based on potential risk relevance and according to local business practices on Conduct risk, by monitoring complaints on mortgages, on consumer loans and on investments, and possible forced cross-selling risk and risk of inadequate investment advice.

## Business Continuity Plan

The years 2022 and 2023 fostered remote work capacities, which were established in 2020. Currently, well above 95 % of all employees still actively use the remote work option implemented during the COVID-19 situation. Remote work in this way covers several crisis scenarios listed below (e.g., unavailability of building) and is included into the parent group Emergency and Crisis Management Policy.

The business continuity plan includes a set of documents that define organizational solutions for restoring the operational capability to a predefined level, with the aim to minimize or to avoid losses of the Bank due to disruptions. Regarding the testing of solutions, the plan also describes types and frequencies of tests to be performed. Solutions are defined based on the performed Business Impact Analyses as well as an assessment of vulnerability, historical data and other available information to the process owner and Business Continuity & Crisis Manager.

The Business Continuity Plan considers the following six crisis scenarios: Unavailability of building,

- Unavailability of personnel,

- Unavailability of IT systems,
- Unavailability of utilities,
- Unavailability of critical documentation and
- Unavailability of relevant counterparties and critical suppliers.

## Operational risk framework

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with internal processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure or caused by external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risk. This definition also includes legal and compliance risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

To monitor, mitigate and control the operational risk, the Bank has established a consistent, value-added framework as a combination of policies and procedures for controlling, measuring, and mitigating operational risk and the overall effectiveness of internal control environment. The Bank focuses on proactive identification and mitigation of operational risk and related incidents. The goal is to keep operational risk at appropriate levels, considering the Bank's financial strength, characteristics of its businesses, markets where it operates, and competitive and regulatory environment to which it is subject. The key topics are transparency of information, escalation of key issues and accountability for issue resolution.

The Bank's approach to operational risk management is intended to mitigate such losses by supplementing traditional control-based approaches to operational risk with risk measures, tools and disciplines that are risk-specific, consistently applied and utilized. Spreading culture of awareness of operational risk is an essential tool to mitigate the risk and reduce actual losses.

## Internal Loss Data Collection

The Internal Loss Data has been collected since 2002 and has helped to:

- Spread the awareness of operational risk throughout the Bank;
- Build experience in the operational risk concept and tools;
- Achieve a deeper understanding of the embedded risk in the business process.

The Internal Loss Data are collected and processed in close coordination and cooperation with other departments and units. The minimum threshold at which an event is recorded is 100 EUR of actual loss or 10,000 EUR of potential loss. Any losses below these thresholds are not collected. The operational risk events are allocated in line with operational risk standards to the following seven categories:

- Internal fraud;
- External fraud;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Clients, products and business practices;
- Natural disasters and public safety;
- Business disruption and technology system failures;
- Execution, delivery, and process management.

Operational risk losses are regularly reconciled with the Group's Income Statement to ensure completeness of the collected operational risk losses.

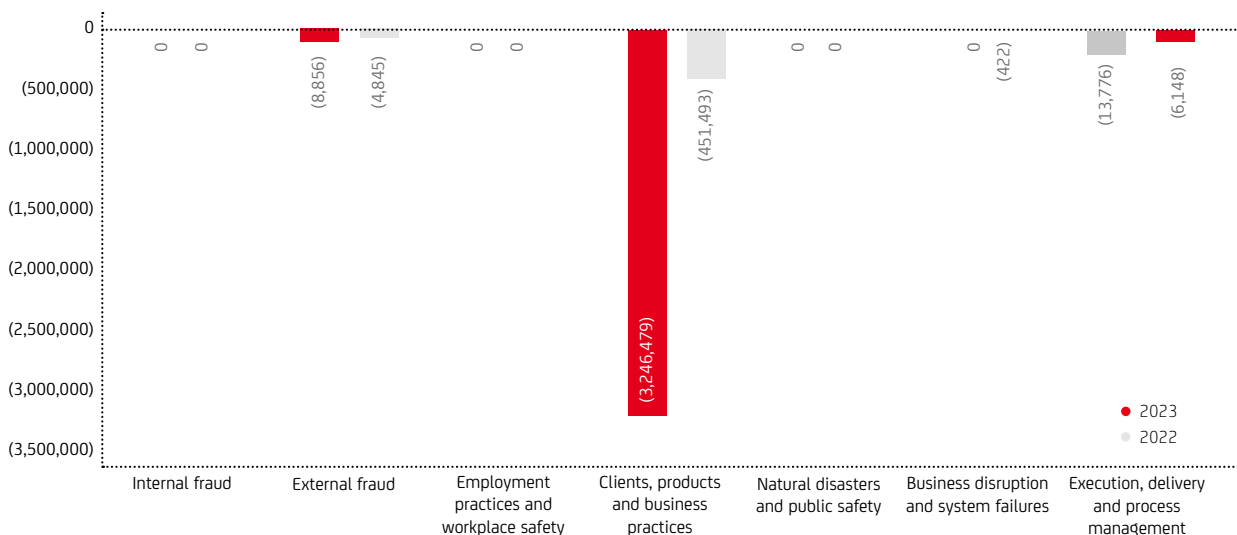
The Bank must consider the fact that it always takes numerous measures to manage and reduce operational risk. Implementation of mitigation measures is constantly monitored, and new measures are proposed.

In 2020, 2021 and 2022 a new modality of smart working due to the COVID-19 emergency resulted in partial re-design of the processes to comply with the Government's decrees and to meet



employees' and customers' needs. Several task forces and operational risk assessments have been set up to tackle mostly impacted processes and areas in the Bank also to prevent potential external fraudulent schemes.

Share of net operational risk losses by event type categories (in EUR)





## Key Risk Indicators (KRI)

Risk indicators are numerical variables whose trend is linked to the processes' operational risk exposure. Risk indicators are measurable data reflecting the exposure to operational risk: the value of an indicator should correlate with changes in risk levels. Monitoring operational risk by using indicators will give early warning signals to the Operational Risk Team, process owners and persons directly in charge of the risk management.

The selection process of indicators involves the Operational Risk Management function and process owners and is based on internal loss data, external data, scenario analysis, experts' suggestion of processes and internal audit, business environment and internal control factors.

## Scenario Analysis

The goal of scenario analysis is to assess the Bank's operational risk exposure to high impact and low probability events. The scenarios are defined by analysing internal losses, external events deemed relevant, trends of key operational risk indicators, processes, products, and event types. The experience of process managers and operational risk managers as well as suggestions from internal audit and the senior management is taken into consideration. Results, in terms of worst-case scenarios, critical processes, mitigation proposals or impacts on capital at risk are described in specific scenario reports.

## Internal Validation

The Banks uses internal validation process and supporting architecture as a dynamic risk management tool. The main objective of the internal validation is to assess the overall soundness and the effectiveness of the Operational Risk Management System as well as compliance with regulations and standards of the parent group UniCredit and the Supervisory requirements for using the AMA. The methodologies of the parent group UniCredit for measuring and allocating the capital at risk and the IT system are validated at the parent group level. The goal of the internal validation process is to identify the key operational risks specific to our environment and assess the degree to which it maintains appropriate controls. Action plans are developed for control issues identified, and business units are held

accountable for tracking and resolving these issues on a timely basis.

## Reputational risk

Reputational risk is defined as the current or potential risk to earnings and capital decrease arising from the adverse perception of the image of the financial institution on the part of customers, counterparties (also including debtholders, market analysts, other relevant parties), shareholders / investors, regulators, or employees (stakeholders).

Reputational risk is a secondary risk generated as a "knock-on effect" from risk categories, such as credit, market, operational and liquidity risks, and all others risk types (e.g., business risk, strategy risk, ESG risk which considers the environmental, social and governance aspects of responsible investments).

Since 2010, the UniCredit Group and consequently the Bank have controlled the reputational risk and the global policy currently in place is the Group Reputational Risk Management Policy which aims at defining a general set of principles and rules for assessing and controlling reputational risk. In addition, since 2022 the Global Policy for "Reputational Risk Management in the Sensitive Sectors" has been in force with the aim of defining foundation principles with the list of allowed supports, conditions, restrictions, exclusions, and the rules for the related approval process for each sensitive sector identified by the UniCredit Group, such as Coal sector, Oil&Gas sector, Defence sector, Mining sector, Nuclear Energy sector and Water Infrastructure sector.

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., the dedicated function in charge is the Non-Financial and Financial Risks unit within the Risk Management Division.

In 2019, a separate Reputational Risk Committee ("RRC") was established by the Management Board of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., in charge of evaluating possible reputational risks inherent transactions, based on the current Reputational risk guidelines and policies. In 2021, in line with the simplification of the internal committee's set-up, the Reputational Risk Committee was cancelled and incorporated into a newly established Committee - Non-Financial Risks and Controls Committee – Session dedicated to Reputational Risk ("NFRCC-RRC"),

The NFRCC-RRC was established to enhance the reputational risk management framework of the

Bank and improve the decision-making process related to business initiatives that could have a significant impact on the reputational risk of the Bank.

The local NFRC-RRC is the main body of the Bank responsible for liaising with the UniCredit Group's Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) on all matters related to reputational risk.

The current policies mitigating specific reputational risk topics concern the following: "Coal Sector", "Oil & Gas Sector", "Defence sector", "Mining sector", "Nuclear Energy Sector" and "Water Infrastructure sector". During 2023, the policies "Oil & Gas Sector" and "Coal Sector" were updated to provide a complete exit from the coal industry in all markets by 2028, while the "Defence sector" policy was updated in line with the geopolitical context.

The UniCredit Group developed a proprietary methodology for the quantification of reputational risk and the consequent calculation of the Value-at-Risk (VaR) for such a risk.

The methodology adopted by UniCredit Group in quantifying the reputational risk borne by the Group is to be used both for ICAAP purposes and for other possible issues required by regulatory agencies. Its scope is the quantification of the economic capital required to cope with a possible future deterioration in the reputational climate for the UniCredit Group. The model aims to quantify the Reputational Risk relying on an estimate of the semi-elasticity of future earnings rates of change specific for the UniCredit Group and not explained by the European banking sector, to an index of "media sentiment" referred to the UniCredit Group. With the aim of computing the future expected earnings specific for the UniCredit Group and the banking sector, a reverse engineering of the Gordon Growth Model – linking equity prices to expected future shareholder pay-outs, risk-free interest rate and market risk premium – is used.

The economic capital to be held against the reputational risk is calculated at the Group level based on the probability distribution of the semi-elasticity applied to the expected value of net profit, with the confidence level of 99.9 % as defined for economic capital calculation purposes. For each Legal Entity of the Group included into the capital calculation scope, economic capital is obtained through an allocation mechanism which reflects their operational risks exposure.

# Supervisory Board Report

## General

In 2023, the Supervisory Board of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. monitored and oversaw the current business operations of the Bank and the Group (hereinafter together referred to as: the Bank), the financial results achieved and the work of its Management Board, in accordance with its powers, authorizations and duties as set out in the Bank's Articles of Association and in the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board, as well as based on the provisions in force of the Companies Act and the Banking Act and respective executive regulations. At the Supervisory Board's regular sessions, the Bank's Management Board kept the members of the Supervisory Board informed of the following issues: all important business events in the Bank and other activities related to the Bank's operating business; the economic and political environment; important changes of legislation that affected the Bank's operating business; and the Bank's achieved financial results as compared to the adopted financial plan of operations. The Management Board also regularly informed the Supervisory Board about the expected financial results until the end of the fiscal year and about their fulfilment as well as about business initiatives.

In 2023, the mandate expired to all Supervisory Board members on 4 April 2023. At the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders held on 3 April 2023, Fabio Fornaroli, Georgiana Lazar and Milena Vukotić were reappointed as the Supervisory Board members of the Bank as of 5 April 2023. To provide the adequate number of the Supervisory Board members, Jasna Mandac and Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin were appointed as alternate members of the Supervisory Board at the same General Meeting of Shareholders for the period from 5 April 2023 until 4 October 2023. Jasna Mandac and Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin, together with Svetlana Pančenko, were thereafter at the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders held on 10 May 2023 appointed as members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank and have assumed the function of the Supervisory Board member after obtaining the approval of the European Central Bank on 26 July

2023. In 2023, Georgiana Lazar (on 27 July 2023) and Fabio Fornaroli (on 31 July 2023) have resigned as the Supervisory Board members of the Bank. To provide adequate number of the Supervisory Board members, Francesco Correale was appointed as alternate member of the Supervisory Board at the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders on 31 July 2023 for the period from 1 August 2023 until 31 January 2024.

At the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders on 11 September 2023, Francesco Correale was appointed as member of the Supervisory Board and has assumed the function of the Supervisory Board member after obtaining the approval of the European Central Bank on 8 November 2023. The Supervisory Board of the Bank is thus composed of five members, all representatives of the Bank's sole shareholder: Francesco Correale (Chairman)<sup>1</sup>, Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin (Deputy Chairman)<sup>2</sup>, Jasna Mandac, Svetlana Pančenko and Milena Vukotić. Despite the specific ownership structure, whereby UniCredit S.p.A. is a 100 % owner of the Bank, in addition to the members of the Supervisory Board employed with the parent group UniCredit, one Supervisory Board member (Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin) is an external expert in accounting and financial business who contributed to a high-quality and transparent performance of the Supervisory Board in the year 2023. Moreover, the members of the Supervisory Board are not personally, directly or indirectly, involved in the ownership structure nor are they in any business relationship with the Bank, thus avoiding any potential conflicts of interest. Nonetheless, the parent group UniCredit has adequate mechanisms to control and solve potential conflicts of interest, should they occur.

In the year 2023, the Bank's Supervisory Board met and adopted resolutions at four regular and two extraordinary meetings. At individual meetings, adequate participation of the Supervisory Board members was ensured. In line with legal provisions, its powers as set out in the Articles of Association and in accordance with the Bank's need for efficient work, individual resolutions were also adopted at the Supervisory Board correspondence sessions and subsequently

1 Until 4 April 2023 the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Bank was Pasquale Giamboi and from 5 April 2023 until 31 July 2023 the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Bank was Fabio Fornaroli.

2 Until 4 April 2023 the Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Bank was Fabio Fornaroli.

presented and validated during the next regular meeting of the Supervisory Board. All decisions or resolutions of the Supervisory Board were adopted unanimously, whereas the members of the Supervisory Board expressed with arguments their standpoints regarding their adoption and actively participated in the discussion. Also, members of the Supervisory Board regularly participated in trainings and education in the fields which are important for high-quality and effective fulfilment of tasks.

The Supervisory Board thoroughly examined respective submitted, professionally prepared, sufficient, and transparent materials and reports of the Supervisory Board Audit Committee and other committees and requested their supplementations when necessary. Moreover, the Supervisory Board verified its activities on a regular basis and thus additionally contributed to the expertise and quality of its work. While monitoring the Bank's operations, the Supervisory Board obtained and analysed the materials containing data on the performance of the Bank. The Supervisory Board therefore deems its work in 2023 as quality and on high ethical standing, professional and in line with the valid legislation and internal rules of the parent group UniCredit.

## Important Supervisory Board Decisions

At its 103<sup>rd</sup> regular meeting, on 24 February 2023, the Supervisory Board, *inter alia*, adopted the Annual Report of the Bank's operations for 2022, provided its opinion on the Internal Audit unit's Annual Report on internal audit for 2022, and adopted the Resolution on creation of accumulated profit and the Resolution on the use of the net profit for the fiscal year 2022, by which the Supervisory Board proposed to the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders that the accumulated profit for fiscal year 2022 shall be partially distributed to the shareholders of the Bank and shall remain partially undistributed. It was briefed about the Auditor's report of the Authorized Auditing Company for 2022, to which it had no comments, and approved all other documents, on whereupon the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank made decisions on 16 March 2023. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board approved the KPIs within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) for year 2023 and confirmed risk management strategies by customer segments as well as for leasing.

At the 104<sup>th</sup> regular meeting, which took place on 26 April 2023, the Supervisory Board proposed to the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders additional partial distribution of accumulated profit for fiscal year 2022 to the Bank's shareholders, confirmed the update of multi-year UniCredit Group plan, in the part applicable for the Bank, regarding the development of credit risk modelling plan and update of the use of internal risk models (IRB) and the request of partial permanent use request, recast of financial plan for year 2023 Internal Audit department plan for 2023 and the Bank's results for the first quarter.

At its 105<sup>th</sup> extraordinary meeting, which took place on 29 May 2023, the Supervisory Board acknowledged the formal start of the project for assessment of a possible cross-border merger of the Bank with UniCredit Bank Austria AG and transformation of the Bank to a branch of UniCredit Bank Austria AG.

On 24 July 2023, at their 106<sup>th</sup> regular meeting, the Supervisory Board members approved the Governance Rules of the parent group UniCredit, valid also for the Bank, the change of the Bank's organizational structure, the Bank's half year results and appointed Boštjan Rupar as the member of the Bank's Management Board in charge of OU Risk Management, CRO as well as acknowledged the cessation of the function for the Bank's Management Board member in charge of OU Risk Management, CRO, Ivanka Prezhdarova as of 31 August 2023.

At the 107<sup>th</sup> regular meeting, which took place on 23 October 2023, the Supervisory Board confirmed the change of the Bank's organizational structure, the Governance Rules of the parent group UniCredit, valid also for the Bank and the Bank's results for the third quarter and approved the remuneration policy for 2023. The Supervisory Board was informed of the temporary suspension of the project of potential cross-border merger of the Bank with UniCredit Bank Austria AG and the transformation of the Bank into a branch of UniCredit Bank Austria AG.

On 12 December 2023, at their 108<sup>th</sup> extraordinary meeting, the Supervisory Board approved the financial plan for 2024 and acknowledged the multi-year financial plan for years 2025 to 2026, it approved the KPIs within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) for year 2024 and it acknowledged the KPIs within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) for years 2025 to 2026 and approved the change of the Bank's organizational structure.

The Supervisory Board participated in the adoption of all measures and activities required to implement the overall business policy of the parent group UniCredit. It approved the development plan and the Bank's basic business policies as well as the Bank's financial plan for 2023. It also adopted and controlled the implementation of the general principles of the compensation policy, rendered its approval on definition of organisation of the internal controls system and framework annual program of the Internal Audit department, including its changes, and oversaw the adequacy of procedures and efficiency of the Internal Audit department functioning. The Supervisory Board also closely monitored the response of the Bank to the current developments in the economy, including the consequences of August 2023 floods, and it was regularly informed about the implementation of the Internal Audit plan of work, approved by the Supervisory Board, and its findings, as well as the inspections conducted by external supervisory institutions. In line with the Bank's risk profile, the Supervisory Board closely monitored the amount of necessary and formed impairments and provisions, the issue of negative interest rates and in general of the Bank's net interest revenues, managing of the Bank's IT security, and discussed the findings and recommendations by the bodies of the regulatory supervision of the Bank. Within monitoring the Bank's activities, the Supervisory Board considered also the ESG aspects embedded in the Bank's operations. The Supervisory Board continued monitoring the exposure of the Bank's clients with loans in Swiss francs and the consequences and the Bank's measures regarding it, including the status of received actions against the Bank related to loans linked to Swiss franc as well as the interest groups' activities regarding the legislative settlement of the subject issue.

## Functioning of the Supervisory Board Committees

The Audit Committee of the Bank's Supervisory Board had four regular and one extraordinary meeting in 2023. As an advisory body of the Supervisory Board, which consisted of Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin (Chairwoman)<sup>3</sup>, Jasna

Mandac (member) and Francesco Correale (member)<sup>4</sup>, the Audit Committee's operations include assessing, advisory and proposing functions, whereby it supports the Supervisory Board in the fulfilment of its duties and responsibilities regarding the following: the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control procedures, including the assessment and measurement of risks and risk management; the compliance with legislation, rules and policies governing the Bank's operations; the adequacy of accounting standards used for the preparation of financial statements; the adequacy and independence of the external bank auditors and the assurance of an adequate employee structure within the Internal Audit unit.

The Risk Committee, which was established in 2015, had four regular meetings and three extraordinary meetings in 2023. As an advisory body of the Supervisory Board, which consists of Milena Vukotić (Chairwoman)<sup>5</sup>, Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin and Francesco Correale (members)<sup>6</sup>, the Risk Committee provides advice to the Supervisory Board regarding in particular the Bank's general tendency to assume risks and risk management strategies and verifies whether in the compensation system the following is being considered: risk, capital, liquidity, probability and time arrangement of the Bank's revenues as well as whether the prices of the Bank's products are in line with the business model and the strategy of managing the Bank's risks. Also, the Risk Committee regularly deals with and reviews credit exposures which are under the Supervisory Board's approval competence as well as current topics related to risk management which are dealt with together with regulators and auditors.

The Nomination Committee, which was also established in 2015, had four meetings in 2023. The Committee consists of Francesco Correale (Chairman)<sup>7</sup>, Jasna Mandac and Svetlana Pančenko (members)<sup>8</sup>. Its main task is to recommend the Supervisory Board the candidates for the Management Board members and to recommend to the Bank's Annual Meeting of Shareholders the candidates for the Supervisory Board members, whereby it considers the Bank's Fit & Proper Policy, required by the EBA and ESMA Guidelines on the assessment of

<sup>3</sup> Until 4 April 2023 the Chairman of the Audit Committee was Enrica Rimoldi.

<sup>4</sup> Previously the members of the Audit Committee were Pasquale Giamboi until 4 April 2023 and Fabio Fornaroli until 31 July 2023.

<sup>5</sup> Until 4 April 2023 the Chairman of the Risk Committee was Pasquale Giamboi.

<sup>6</sup> Until 31 July 2023 the member of the Risk Committee was Fabio Fornaroli.

<sup>7</sup> Until 31 July 2023 the Chairman of the Nomination Committee was Fabio Fornaroli.

<sup>8</sup> Previously the members of the Nomination Committee were Enrica Rimoldi until 4 April 2023 and Georgiana Lazar until 27 July 2023.

the suitability of members of management body and holders of key functions and the Regulation of the Bank of Slovenia on internal governance arrangements, the governing body and the internal capital adequacy assessment process for banks and savings banks. Furthermore, it assesses the structure, size, composition, and success of functioning of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board and reviews the Management Board's policy regarding selection and appointment of adequate candidates for members of the Bank's management.

The Remuneration Committee consists of Svetlana Pančenko (Chairwoman)<sup>9</sup>, Jasna Mandac and Zeynep Nazan Somer Ozelgin (members)<sup>10</sup>. It was established in 2015, and in 2023 it had five meetings. The Committee provides assessment of compensation policies and practices, prepares proposals of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board decisions regarding compensation and supervises the compensation of persons performing managerial functions regarding the risk management and ensuring compliance of operations.

## Use of Net Profit and Accumulated Profit for Fiscal Year 2023

The Bank's Management Board presented for discussion to the Supervisory Board the Resolution on the use of net profit for the year 2023 in the amount of 46,744,342.59 EUR and the draft Resolution on the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2023 in the amount of 96,924,459.92 EUR. The Bank's Management Board proposed that the accumulated profit in the amount of 46,730,972.15 EUR is distributed to the shareholder and the remaining amount of accumulated profit of 50,193,487.80 EUR is not distributed to the shareholder and remains undistributed. The Bank's Management Board also proposed that the Supervisory Board and the General Meeting of Shareholders adopt the proposed Resolution on the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2023, in accordance with their powers.

The Supervisory Board adopted the Resolution on the use of net profit for 2023, approved the Management Board's proposal for the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2023, and recommended to adopt it in the proposed form at

the General Meeting of Shareholders, especially with consideration of sufficient amount of the capital, available to the Bank.

## Annual Report for 2023

The Bank's Management Board prepared the Annual Report on the business operations of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. and a consolidated Annual Report for the Group in 2023 (hereinafter together referred to as: the Annual report) and presented it to the Bank's Supervisory Board for review within the legally prescribed deadline. Together with the Annual Report, the Supervisory Board also received the Audit Report on the review of the financial statements for the fiscal year 2023 prepared by the certified auditing company KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.

The Supervisory Board reviewed the Annual Report, submitted by the Bank's Management Board. It established that the Annual Report was consistent with the reports and information on the Bank's performance in 2023, as well as with the reports on the economic and political environment in which the Bank operates and which were presented to the Supervisory Board during the fiscal year. Based on the Bank's Management Board reports, the Supervisory Board believes that in 2023 the Management Board took into consideration findings and recommendations by the internal audit and by external auditors and that they carried out all necessary activities for their fulfilment or ensured that all necessary activities would be carried out. In the opinion of the Supervisory Board, both the Management Board and the Supervisory Board fulfilled all their legal requirements in the fiscal year 2023. Based on the regular monitoring of the Bank's operations and the above-mentioned reviews, the Supervisory Board approved the Annual Report on the Bank's business operations in 2023.

The Audit Report on the review of the financial statements for the fiscal year 2023, which was presented to the Supervisory Board along with the Annual Report, also includes the opinion of the certified auditor. The certified auditor issued an unqualified opinion. The Supervisory Board was briefed about the Bank's Audit Report for 2023 and about an additional Audit report on meeting the criteria for risk management for 2023 and has no objections thereto.

9 Until 27 July 2023 the Chairwoman of the Remuneration Committee was Georgiana Lazar.

10 Previously the members of the Remuneration Committee until 4 April 2023 were Pasquale Giamboi and Enrica Rimoldi.

## Report on Relationships with Related Undertakings for the Year 2023

In line with Article 546.a of the Companies Act, the Bank's Supervisory Board reviewed and verified the Report on relationships with related undertakings submitted by the Bank's Management Board, together with the opinion submitted to the subject Report by the certified auditor KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., where the latter stated that based on procedures and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to their attention that would cause them to believe that:

- the information in the Report on Related Party Relationships for the year ended 31 December 2023 is not presented fairly, in all material respects;
- the fulfilment of the company's obligations in the scope of the legal transactions presented in the Report, based on the circumstances known at the time of these transaction, was materially disproportionate;
- that circumstances exist which, in relation to other actions disclosed in the Report, would indicate an assessment of disadvantages incurred that is substantially different from the assessment presented by the management;

all of which was considered based on the above criteria.

While taking into account continuous monitoring and reviewing of the Bank's operations, as explained in full detail in this Report, the Bank's Supervisory Board establishes that the Report on relationships with related undertakings submitted by the Bank's Management Boards as well as the Bank's Management Board statement provided at the end of the Report on relationships with related undertakings, together with the opinion submitted to the subject Report by the certified auditing company KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o., is adequate.

Ljubljana, 28 February 2024



**Francesco Correale**

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

# Corporate Governance

## Statement on Internal Governance Arrangements

To achieve high level of governance transparency and in line with paragraph 5, Article 70<sup>1</sup> of the Companies Act, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., as a part of the business report included in the Annual report, submits the Following Statement on Internal Governance Arrangements.

As of 31 December 2023, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. is not a public company in terms of the provisions of the Market in Financial Instruments Act<sup>2</sup>, as it doesn't have financial instruments listed for organized trading or stock exchange listing.

Based on the above, and based on the exception under point 2, paragraph 5, Article 70 of the Companies Act UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. implements the internal governance arrangements, including corporate governance, in accordance with the legislation applicable in the Republic of Slovenia, while also considering their internal regulations. In doing so, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. fully respects the acts referred to in paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Banking Act<sup>3</sup>.

To strengthen internal governance arrangements, we particularly consider the following in our operations:

1. The provisions of the applicable Banking Act which define the internal governance arrangements, in particular the provisions of Chapter 3.4 (Governance System of a Bank), and Chapter 6 (Internal Governance Arrangements and Internal Capital Adequacy), in the part of the requirements that apply to a bank/savings bank or the members of the governing body,
2. The Regulation on Internal Governance Arrangements, the Governing Body and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process for Banks and Savings Banks<sup>4</sup> and

3. EBA guidelines governing the internal governance, assessment of the suitability of the members of the Governing Body and key function holders, and remuneration policies and practices, based on the relevant regulations of the Bank of Slovenia on the application of these guidelines<sup>5</sup>.

At the same time, we strive to consider, to the greatest extent possible, the non-binding recommendations contained in the Bank of Slovenia's letter (code 38.20-0288/15-TR of 23 October 2015).

In the corporate governance field, the Bank follows the UniCredit Group's global policies and guidelines.

Regarding the representation in management and supervisory bodies, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has implemented the Global policy on gender equality of UniCredit group. The policy defines principles and guidelines for HR-related procedures and practices, which stimulate gender-balanced leadership structures.

Explanations in accordance with the Companies Act Based on paragraph 5, Article 70 of ZGD-1 defining minimum content of the Corporate Governance Statement, the Bank provides the following explanations:

### **a) Description of key characteristics of internal control systems and risk management systems within the company in relation to the accounting reporting procedure**

The internal control system ensures clearly defined delimitation of responsibilities, multi-level system of internal controls, comprised of daily controls and periodic controls ensuring effective management of operational risks, accurate and timely financial-accounting reporting as well as legal and faultless operations of the Bank in terms of business

1 Companies Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 65/09 – official consolidated text, 33/11, 91/11, 32/12, 57/12, 44/13 – odl. US, 82/13, 55/15, 15/17, 22/19 – ZPosS, 158/20 – ZIntPK-C, 18/21, 18/23 – ZDU-10 and 75/23).

2 Act on the Market of Financial Instruments (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 77/18, 17/19 - corr., 66/19 and 123/21).

3 Banking Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 92/21 and 123/21 – ZBNIP).

4 Decision on the regulation of internal management, the management body and the process of assessing the appropriate internal capital for banks and savings banks (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 115/21).

5 <https://www.bsi.si/en/financial-stability/regulation/seznam-predpisov/ureditev-notranjega-upravljanja>.



ethics. The internal control functions form part of the Bank's internal governance system and are established in processes and organizational units at all organizational levels of the Bank's and Group's operations. They include the following functions: Internal Audit, Risk Management, Compliance, IT security and Prevention of money laundry and financing terrorism.

The Bank observes the provisions of the Companies Act and of the Banking Act, which, inter alia, determine that the Bank shall be obliged to establish an effective system of internal controls and risk management at all levels of the Bank's organizational structure. Field specific regulations in this area are also published by the Bank of Slovenia as a supervisory body for banks. The Bank follows the published legislative provisions and takes them into consideration.

The Bank ensures that its business goals, strategies, and policies are adequately aligned with the strategy and policies for identifying, measuring or assessing, managing, and monitoring risks to which it is or it could be exposed during its operations. The operations are organized so that it keeps books, business documentation and other administrative evidence accurately and in a systematic manner, so that it can be validated at any time whether it operates in line with the risk management rules. Every year, the external audit is engaged to perform audit of the Annual Report.

The Bank has established and maintains a multi-level system of internal controls, composed of daily / operational controls and periodical controls, where constant and managerial supervisions are also included. In line with the Bank's two-tier management system, the Supervisory Board also provides the consent for the organization of the internal control system and for the framework annual program of the Internal Audit work.

With the established controls, the Bank decreases risks of inadequate or incorrect accounting reporting. The Bank regularly monitors and assesses the control process and control mechanisms.

Risks in accounting reporting are managed with the following: adequate system of authorizations, delimitation of duties, consideration of accounting rules, documenting of all business events, custody system, booking on the day of occurrence of business event, built-in control mechanisms in safe applications and archiving

in line with the legislation and internal rules. Internal accounting policy precisely defines primary accounting controlling, which is mostly carried out in analytical bookkeeping, and secondary accounting controlling whose aim is to verify the effectiveness of the implementation of primary accounting controls.

With effective control mechanism in accounting reporting, the Bank ensures the following:

- Reliable system of support to operations and decision-making,
- Accurate, complete, and timely accounting data and consequently accounting and other reports of the bank,
- Compliance with legislative provisions.

Internal controls are conducted at three levels. The first level controls are conducted in sales and/or back offices where entries are created. The accuracy of entries is ensured daily by the four-eye principle which is integrated into the processes.

Second-level controls are carried out in the accounting unit. The general ledger and subsidiary ledgers are harmonized daily through the control mechanisms as well as the accounting accuracy itself of entries.

On a monthly basis, the balance of items on suspense accounts is additionally monitored (how old the items are, reasons for them, anticipated measures). The content of accounting reporting itself is prescribed by the Bank's accounting policy as well as by the Group's Accounting policy).

The internal certification of the adequacy of functioning of key controls in the processes contributing to the composition of financial statements is carried out every six months by responsible organizational units. The internal model which determines the identification and testing of key controls is prescribed by the UniCredit group and it is based on the "Coso" and "Cobit" principles.

The Internal Audit performs audit reviews of the accounting reporting process based on risk assessment and in line with the audit methodology of the UniCredit group.

#### **b) Data from points 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9 of paragraph 6, Article 70 of ZGD-1**

The Bank's share capital amounts to 20,383,764.81 EUR and it is divided into 4,888,193 pieces of ordinary non-par-value

shares, with the same share and corresponding amount in the share capital, namely:

- a) 1,300,000 non-par-value shares with the label BAS7R;
- b) 1,200,280 non-par-value shares with the label BAS6R;
- c) 2,210,693 non-par-value shares with the label BAS1R and
- d) 177,220 non-par-value shares with the label BASR.

Each non-par-value share entitles its holder to one vote when adopting decisions at the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders, to share in profit (dividend) and to appropriate share in remaining assets after the Bank's liquidation or bankruptcy. According to ZGD- 1, the shareholders have a priority right to enter new shares in proportion to their shares in the share capital. A prior permission of the Bank's Supervisory Board is required for the transfer of shares. The transfer limitation doesn't apply to shares with the label BAS1R.

UniCredit S.p.A., Piazza Gae Aulenti, 3 – Tower A, 20154 Milano, Italy, is the sole shareholder of the Banks and holds 4,888,177 ordinary non-par-value shares with the right to vote or owns 100-percent of voting shares.

There are no limitations to voting rights of shareholders. The condition for participation and exercising voting right is the registration of a shareholder to the General Meeting of Shareholders at latest by the end of the fourth day prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders session. At the General Meeting of Shareholders, each share entitles the shareholder to one vote.

The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders decides on the appointment and replacement of the Supervisory Board members (simple majority or in case of a recall of a member prior to the expiration of the mandate at least three-quarter majority of submitted votes) and on the change of the Articles of Association (three quarters majority).

The Bank's Supervisory Board decides on the appointment and replacement of the Management Board members by means of simple majority.

The Bank's Management Board has no special powers regarding the issue or purchase of treasury shares.

### **c) Functioning of the General Meeting of Shareholders and its key responsibilities and**

### **description of shareholders' rights and of a way of exercising their rights**

The General Meeting of Shareholders is the Company's highest-ranking body which has all the competencies as arising from the valid legislation and the Company's Articles of Association. The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders is comprised of all the Bank's shareholders.

The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders decides on the following:

- Adoption of annual report in cases defined by legislation,
- Use of accumulated profit,
- Appointment and recall of the Supervisory Board members,
- Granting discharge to the members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board,
- Changes of the Articles of Association,
- Measures for increase and decrease of capital,
- Winding up of the Bank and status transformation,
- Appointment of auditor,
- Development plan and foundations of business policy,
- The Supervisory Board members' remuneration,
- The Bank's registered seat,
- Other issues if determined so by the Articles of Association or by legislation.

The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders should be summoned in cases defined by the legislation or by the Articles of Association and in cases when that is beneficial for the Bank.

The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders is usually summoned by the Management Board. The Bank's annual General Meeting of Shareholders is summoned at least once per year, at latest in four months after the expiration of a financial year. The Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders usually takes place at the location of the Bank's registered seat. The call of the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders should be published at the web site of the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (AJPES) at least 30 (thirty) days before the day of the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders, and on the Bank's web page. If all shareholders are present or represented at the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders, the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders may decide regardless of the provisions of law or the

Articles of Association regarding the content of the convocation, the convocation deadline and the notice convening the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders.

Shareholders can attend and vote at the General Meeting of Shareholders by electronic means without physical presence (i.e. a virtual general meeting). Shareholders can also vote prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders by electronic means without physical presence. In the case of a virtual General Meeting of Shareholders, it must be ensured that shareholders can see and hear each other (i.e. via videoconference). Adequate identification of shareholders and secure electronic communication are required to verify attendance at the virtual general meeting and to vote by electronic means.

Members of the Management Board and members of the Supervisory Board may also participate in the virtual General Meeting of Shareholders by using electronic means without physical presence.

Only the Bank's shareholders who are registered as holders of shares in the central register of dematerialized securities at the Central Securities Clearing Corporation (KDD) at the end of the seventh day prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders have the right to attend the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders. The condition for participation and exercise of the right to vote is the registration of the shareholder at the General Meeting of Shareholders no later than the end of the seventh day before the General Meeting.

The draft resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders are formulated clearly and unambiguously and allow shareholders to assess the impact on their rights. Shareholders are also guaranteed other rights in accordance with the provisions of ZGD-1 and the Bank's Articles of Association – the right to participate in the management of the bank, the right to part of the profit and the right to an appropriate part of the remaining assets after the bank's dissolution.

#### **d) Composition and functioning of the management and supervisory bodies and their committees**

Detailed data on the composition of management and supervisory bodies in the

financial year 2023 are described in the table Governing Bodies.

## **Functioning of the Management Board**

The Management Board manages the Bank's operations, represents, and presents the Bank and implements the adopted business policy of the Bank. The Bank's Management Board has at least two members who jointly represent and present the Bank in legal transactions. The exact number of the Bank's Management Board members is determined by a decision of the Bank's Supervisory Board. Each member of the Bank's Management Board is directly responsible for operations and fulfilment of goals in their respective business area. The division of areas of work among members of the Bank's Management Board does not relieve them of the joint responsibility for overall operations.

Chairman and members of the Management Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board for a period of up to 3 (three) years with the option of reappointment. The Chairman of the Management Board can be appointed as a Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The allocation of the CEO's rights and obligations is defined in detail in the Management Board's Rules of Procedure, which are approved by the Supervisory Board. In all cases when it is anticipated so by the legislation, the Articles of Association, or by the Supervisory Board's decision, the Management Board must obtain the consent/approval of the Supervisory Board. The Management Board's consultations and decision-making is carried out at meetings which are usually organized at the Bank's headquarters. The Management Board meets regularly, at least once per month. Detailed procedures regarding the organization, convening of a meeting and adoption of decisions are set out in the Management Board's Rules of Procedure. The Management Board adopts decisions with a majority of votes cast. In case of equal number of votes, the vote of the Chairman of the Management Board is decisive. Members of the Management Board must strive for achieving consent when making important decisions which can significantly affect the Bank's business, financial and legal position.

## Functioning of the Supervisory Board

The Bank has a Supervisory Board which consists of a minimum of 4 (four) and a maximum of 6 (six) members representing the shareholders and up to a maximum of 3 (three) members representing the Bank's employees.

Members of the Supervisory Board who are shareholders' representatives are elected and dismissed by the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders at the proposal of the shareholders.

Members of the Supervisory Board who are representatives of the Bank's employees are elected and recalled in accordance with the ZSDU by the Bank's Workers' Council, which informs the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Management Board and the Bank's Supervisory Board of each individual election or recall. Elections or recalls of members of the Supervisory Board who are representatives of the Bank's employees are regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the Bank's Workers' Council.

Members of the Supervisory Board are obliged to:

- Act in accordance with professional diligence and ensure that the Supervisory Board operates in compliance with the ZBan-3,
- Monitor the adequacy of the procedures and efficiency of the internal audit service,
- Consider the findings of the Bank of Slovenia, the tax inspection, and other supervisory bodies in the procedures of supervision over the Bank,
- Check the annual and other financial reports and prepare a written report to the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank,
- Explain to the General Meeting of Shareholders its opinion on the annual internal audit report and give an opinion on the Bank's annual report.

The members of the Supervisory Board elect a chairman and at least one deputy from among themselves. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board and at least one Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board will be a member of the Supervisory Board representing the shareholders.

The Supervisory Board operates at meetings held at least quarterly. The Supervisory Board has a quorum if at least half of the members are present. Each member of the Supervisory Board has one vote. A simple majority of the votes cast is required for the resolution of the Supervisory Board to be valid. In the event of a tie, the vote of

the Chairman of the Supervisory Board shall be decisive. The procedures for convening, holding a meeting and adopting resolutions are set out in more detail in the Rules of Procedure of the Bank's Supervisory Board, which are adopted by the Supervisory Board.

## Functioning of the Supervisory Board Committees

The Bank's Supervisory Board appointed the following committees: the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee, the Nomination Committee, and the Compensation Committee. The committees oversee the implementation of the decisions of the Supervisory Board and performance of other expert tasks. Each committee consists of at least three (3) members. All members of various committees are appointed from among members of the Supervisory Board for a period of three (3) years. The Rules of Procedure for each committee, adopted by the Supervisory Board, define the committee's tasks, its detailed powers, organization, membership, and adoption of decisions.

### e) Description of the diversity policy implemented in relation to representation in management or supervisory bodies

In terms of the composition of management and supervisory bodies, the Bank follows the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Global Policy of the UniCredit Group, through which UniCredit reinforces inclusion throughout the entire organization, aiming to ensure that our policies, procedures and behaviours promote Diversity, Equity and Inclusion and create an environment where individual differences are valued. UniCredit measures and communicates progress towards Group Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Strategy through the disclosure of relevant data, commitments and initiatives leveraging the Group Integrated Report and the Annual Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Report, available both internally and externally.

In selecting suitable candidates for management and supervisory bodies, the Bank considers all legislative requirements and guidelines regarding the suitability of members of the management body, which provides the Bank with a composition of management and supervisory bodies that have relevant knowledge and experience for in-depth understanding of the strategies and challenges the Bank is facing and the risks to which the Bank is exposed.

By signing this Statement, we commit to further proactive action for enhancing and promoting the appropriate arrangements of internal governance and corporate integrity in the wider professional, financial, economic, and other public.

Ljubljana, 27 February 2024

Francesco Corrales  
Chairman of the  
Supervisory Board

Lorenzo Ramajola  
Chairman of the  
Management Board

Boštjan Rupar  
Member of the  
Management Board

Tsvetelin Minchev  
Member of the  
Management Board

Tanja Turk  
Member of the  
Management Board

Veronica Tomasoni  
Member of the  
Management Board

# Statement on Non-financial Performance

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. discloses non-financial data from relevant fields in accordance with the requirements of Article 70.c of the Companies Act (ZGD-1) and the EU Directive as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups<sup>1</sup>, which entered the Slovenian legislation in 2017, and in accordance with the Guidelines on nonfinancial reporting<sup>2</sup>.

The Bank's Management Board declares that the Report on non-financial performance contains the information on economic, environmental, and social matters, human resources, respect for human rights, activities related to fighting corruption and bribery, governance effects and the results of the organization's functioning. The way risks are managed, including the management of operational risks related with the banks' activities is disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Reporting on non-financial performance is conducted in compliance with the methodology of the UniCredit group which publishes comprehensive data in the document Sustainability report<sup>3</sup>, while the prepared reports are examined or audited respectively by external auditors.

## Management

As a result of changes in legislation, macroeconomic circumstances and changing customer habits, the banking sector has been changing and increasingly digitalizing, and finally numerous new competitors are also entering the market. We will continue to adapt to these changes with our banking business model and we will continuously do the right thing to ensure long-term and foreseeable returns for all stakeholders.

In accordance with the Banking Act (ZBan-3) and the Companies Act (ZGD-1) in force and the provisions of the Articles of Association, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has a two-tier management system, which means that the Bank is run by the Management Board and the work

of the latter is supervised by the Supervisory Board. The operations of the Management and the Supervisory Board are defined in detail by the Rules of procedure for the Supervisory Board and the Rules of procedure for the Management Board. The Supervisory Board appoints the Supervisory Board committees. A detailed definition of powers, organization, membership, and acceptance of the resolutions of the Supervisory Board committees is stated in the Rules of procedure adopted by the Supervisory Board.

Other committees and commissions also operate in the Bank, namely:

- Supervisory Board,
- Management Board,
- Audit Committee,
- Risk Committee,
- NFRC section 1: General Non-Financial Risks and Internal Controls topics,
- NFRC section 2: ICT, Security, Cyber, and Third-party Risk topics,
- NFRC section 3: Reputational Risk topics,
- Financial Risk Committee,
- Transactional Committee,
- Cost Committee,
- Nomination Committee,
- Remuneration Committee,
- Commission of counsellors for the identification of sexual and other harassment and bullying at the workplace,
- Client Acceptance Committee.

## Respect for Human Rights and Employees' Rights

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., we respect internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms, both in terms of interactions with employees as well as in relation to clients and suppliers and all other stakeholders.

1 Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU on non-financial information disclosure and on the diversity of large entities and the groups.

2 Official Journal of the European Union, no. C 215/1.

3 Sustainability Report: <https://www.unicreditgroup.eu/en/a-sustainable-bank/sustainability-reporting.html>.

The respect for employees' rights related to employment is an important part of our activity since we consider as a part of safe work environment also the respect for dignity and integrity of our employees at all levels.

The principle of equality is respected in all hiring processes, which means that we provide the candidates with equal opportunities regardless of gender, age, or any other personal circumstances.

The specific Global Policy on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion sets out the principles by which the UniCredit Group strengthens inclusion throughout the organization, ensuring that our policies, procedures, and conduct promote diversity, equity and inclusion and create an environment in which individual differences are valued.

## Employees and Social Affairs

Taking care of employee development remains one of our priorities. All new employees are included in the Onboarding program, which consists of mandatory training – mainly related to regulatory areas that all employees must be familiar with, and other content related to personal growth and development. Most of the regulatory training for new and existing employees is carried out via the MyLearning online platform, some training also through workshops and lectures.

We offer different types of training and development programs for our managers, depending on their current level of management skills and competencies.

We systematically take care of employee development with the help of the "Performance management" system, which has been a long-standing practice at the Bank. The process basically consists of two parts, setting goals and evaluating goals, behaving in accordance with the UniCredit's corporate values, and career ambitions. Last year, as an upgrade to the Performance Management system, we invited employees to rate their manager's behaviour.

In 2023, we continued our cooperation with universities; among other initiatives, we also participated in the career fair Delo mene išče, mainly with the aim of establishing contacts and possible collaborations with future graduates.

We are proud of the fact that we hold the full Family Friendly Company certificate. In 2023, after a successful audit by the certificate issuer, we again extended the period of holding the

certificate for next 3 years. This also means that we are committed to continuing to strengthen and promote measures to facilitate the coordination of work and private obligations, and to upgrade some of them.

Hybrid work has become a part of our everyday work practice, as almost 80 % of employees combine working in the office and working from home. This is also one of the ways how we as the Bank, in addition to greater employee satisfaction due to easier coordination of work and family, ensure a significantly lower consumption of paper and a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

## Social Dialogue

The collective agreement is one of the main legal acts used in defining rights and duties of both the employee and the employer.

The work of the UniCredit Bank Trade Union is based on social relations and values, such as contribution to the community, protection and improvement of employees' rights, and provision of legal and financial assistance to employees in need. Social affairs are closely related to the safety and well-being of the community.

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., we also have an internal collective agreement with the UniCredit Bank Trade Union, which is the only representative body with the right to negotiate and conclude the collective agreement within the organisation. This agreement additionally upgrades some of the provisions of the sectoral collective agreement.

We also include the Workers council in more important decisions of organisational, HR, social and economic nature.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 36 of the ZBan-3 and the provisions of the Act on Worker Participation in Management Act (ZSDU), the Bank has arranged the appropriate legal foundation for employee participation in management, namely the Workers' Council, as the competent body, has the option of selecting and appointing employee representatives to the Bank's Supervisory board.

## Environmental Responsibility

By regular monitoring of consumption across various areas, we identify the fields where we can significantly reduce or replace consumption with renewable or more environmentally friendly

sources. Every day, we strive to reduce the impacts caused by our activities or the operation of Bank branches, and in 2023, we have taken several specific steps.

Having the commitment to ensure the sustainable future of our planet in mind, for several years we have joined the “Earth Hour” initiative, turning off the lighting in our business premises.

We encourage employees to separate and reduce the amount of municipal waste. In 2022, we officially became a “Plastic-Free Bank,” and in 2023, we continued with various initiatives and improvements in this area.

Environmental responsibility is at the core of our values, and our Bank is committed to sustainable approaches in all areas of operations. With a comprehensive approach to sustainable business and environmental protection, we have demonstrated efficiency in various areas, including electricity and heating consumption, water usage, waste management, paper consumption, and business trips, where we recorded reductions in all areas in 2023.

#### **Electricity Consumption:**

- **A 20-percent reduction compared to 2022.**

#### **Water Usage:**

- **A 16-percent reduction in cubic meter consumption compared to 2022.**

#### **Waste Management:**

- **A 34-percent reduction in kilogram consumption compared to 2022.**

#### **Business Trips:**

- **A 6-percent reduction in fuel consumption compared to 2022.**
- **An 18-percent reduction in the length of business trips in kilometres compared to 2022.**

The main reasons or initiatives contributing to sustainable operations in 2023 include the introduction of more energy-efficient technology (automated shutdown of heating or cooling systems after working hours), employee awareness of sustainable practices, efficient waste management in offices and common areas, implementation of digital solutions for reduced paper consumption, and optimization of business trips (fewer business trips and increased use of electric vehicles), among others.

These measures are part of our commitment to sustainable development, enabling a reduction

in carbon footprint and contributing to more responsible business practices by all employees.

The Bank also received the Green Star certificate in 2023, which is the first certificate in Slovenia for the introduction of sustainable aspects and climate action.

## **Corporate Inclusion**

At UniCredit, we have long recognized that an equitable and diverse workforce is vital to our business and creates a fairer and more inclusive working environment.

We believe that diversity, equality, and inclusion have the following impacts:

- People feel respected and valued for their contributions, which directly impacts productivity;
- People feel commitment, connection, and shared pride, creating a positive effect on well-being;
- People feel able to express their views and ideas which, in turn, fuels creativity and innovation;
- People feel their potential is acknowledged, which helps to identify talents, improve performance and level of job satisfaction.

All this enables us to achieve sustainable business growth and better service for everyone, from clients and communities to shareholders.

Corporate responsibility is integrated into the entire organization and is carried out in all the relationships across the organization. Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Global Policy of the UniCredit Group defines the principles by which the UniCredit Group reinforces inclusion throughout the entire organization, aiming to ensure that our policies, procedures, and behaviours promote diversity, equity and inclusion and create an environment where individual differences are valued.

Since we are aware of our responsibility towards the society and the environment in which we operate, we regularly provide support in terms of sponsorships to selected cultural, business, and educational events to promote cohesion and a sense of social commitment.

Working for the welfare of people is a value which we respect. Since the cooperation with the economy is an important source of financing for many non-profit organisations, we mainly contribute donations to support and help the



charity projects, primarily for underprivileged children and adolescents and for the projects aimed at preserving the environment.

### Our Organizational Culture, Mission & Values

We are on a mission to change UniCredit from one of the leading banks in Italy to one of the top tier banks in Europe. If we unlock the potential within our Bank and implement our new blueprint for banking, together, we can be a better bank which our customers and investors need.

We believe in the power of our industry and the good it can do when functioning correctly.

Our organizational culture is designed to ensure that we are doing just that: functioning as we should be, in a way that will ultimately deliver results for all. It is about the synergy of our mission, values, and ambitions.

We recognise that it is essential to unlock the potential of our people, businesses, and communities across Europe. Our people are united under a new common mission – empowering communities to progress – which will stand at the heart of everything we do.

Our values (Integrity, Ownership & Caring) are more than just words. They are actions, mandates, and pledges. We are all committed to these shared values, to be able to deliver for our clients.

### Sustainable Value Creation

Sustainable development is not only an important part of our everyday work and our daily commitment, but also the way we do business.

At UniCredit Group, creating value means more than just creating financial value. It means adding sustainable value in the sense of human resources, society, and environment, to be able to listen and respond on time to actual needs of our clients and stakeholders.

In desire to become and remain a sustainable company, we intertwine different aspects of operations: financial, social, and environmental.

Being a Bank with the strategy of sustainable development means creating value for all our stakeholders and improving the quality of life through all our everyday activities.

We understand the meaning of managing environmental protection aspects and any other potential direct or indirect influence of our business.

### Direct Influence

- Reducing the carbon footprint by monitoring the use of energy, rationalizing the use of space, and encouraging sustainable mobility.
- Measuring the carbon footprint of our products and evaluating nature friendly new solutions.
- Reducing the use of paper.

### Indirect Influence

- Measuring the negative external effects related to our portfolio of approved loans.
- Including the natural capital into our products and services.
- Financing renewable sources of energy.

### Fight Against Corruption and Bribery

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., we have zero tolerance towards acts of bribery and corruption, and we forbid such acts in any form, either direct or indirect.

Following the model of the strict anti-corruption principles of the UniCredit Group, we have established internal rules and control processes at the Bank. In addition to the general rules prohibiting any form of corrupt behaviours by employees in the performance of their work duties, the anti-corruption policy also regulates the prevention of bribery and corruption in the field of employment, gifts, donations, sponsorships, major investments, takeovers, and mergers, suppliers, and other contractual parties.

We also have a whistleblowing system in place with the aim of promoting a corporate environment in which employees and third parties can freely report unacceptable behaviours and which at the same time ensures that the whistle-blower will not suffer retaliatory measures. So-called “Whistle-blower champion” is the person responsible for the internal whistle-blower system and for ensuring and overseeing the integrity, independence, and effectiveness of whistle-blower policies and procedures.

In the field of corruption prevention, the Bank carries out the corruption risk assessment and has controls in place to protect against the realization of compliance risks, to identify potential risks on an ongoing basis, and to monitor compliance with the rules governing the prevention of corruption.

With the help of various mandatory trainings for employees and messages to employees, we have been establishing a culture in which bribery and corruption are unacceptable and prohibited.

## Protection of Personal Data and Privacy Policy

We are aware of the responsibility in dealing with personal data. Therefore, we process it diligently and in line with the regulations governing this field.

In accordance with the legislation ZVOP-2 (Act on the protection of personal data), a personal data protection officer has been appointed, who can be contacted by clients via the e-mail address [dpo@unicreditgroup.si](mailto:dpo@unicreditgroup.si) or via the phone number 01 5876 600 every working day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.. The foundations for processing personal data, processors of personal data, rights of individuals and the method of their realization, as well as other information related to personal data, are available at the web site <https://www.unicreditbank.si/si/prebivalstvo/pripomocki/gdpr.html>

## Monitoring Customer Complaints

To improve products, services, and relationship with our customers, we have established systematic collection and recording of all customer complaints. The coordination of complaints is handled by a team of employees who, based on the feedback from our customers, regularly submit proposals to the relevant departments to improve products, processes, and attitudes towards our customers. They prepare a quarterly report on received complaints from customers, which, together with proposals for improvements, is also presented to the competent members of the Management Board.

## Risk management

Identifying, measuring, monitoring, and managing risks is a continuous process that takes place with the aim of ensuring comprehensive risk management.

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., we measure the following risk categories:

- Credit risk,
- Liquidity risk and financing risk,
- Market risk (interest rate risk, credit spread risk, currency risk and equity risk),
- Derivatives-linked risk,
- Operational risk,
- Reputational risk,
- Business risk,
- Strategic risk,
- Financial investment risk, and
- Real estate risk.

The core risk management activities are managed by the Risk Management organizational unit.

Further information on individual types of risks and their management is published in the Bank's annual report, in the chapter Banking risks.

# Authorisation of the Bank of Slovenia

## Types of services for which UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has authorisation of the Bank of Slovenia

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has the authorisation to perform 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 are the acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public and the granting of loans for its own account.

The Bank has the authorisation to perform mutually recognised and additional financial services.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the ZBan-3, it may perform the following mutually recognised financial services:

- Receiving deposits;
- Granting of loans, including:
  - Consumer loans,
  - Mortgage loans,
- Purchase of receivables with or without recourse (factoring);
- Financing 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);
- Financial leasing (lease or rent) of assets, where all material risks and benefits 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;
- Payment services;
- Issuance and management of other payment instruments (i.e. travellers' cheques and banker's drafts) in the part in which this service is not included in service of point 4 of this Article;

- Issuing guarantees and other commitments;
- Trading for own account or for the account of clients:
  - In money-market instruments,
  - In foreign exchange, including currency exchange transactions,
  - Financial futures and options,
  - Exchange and interest-rate instruments,
  - In transferable securities
- Participation in securities issues and the provision of associated services;
- Corporate consultancy regarding capital structure, operational strategy and related matters, and consultancy and services in connection with corporate mergers and acquisitions;
- Investment management and related advisory services;
- Investment services and transactions, and ancillary investment services in accordance with the ZTFI.

The Bank may perform the following additional financial services, pursuant to Article 6 of the ZBan-3:

- Insurance agency service pursuant to the law governing the insurance industry;
- Custodian services according to the law governing investment funds and management companies;
- Brokerage of financial leasing;
- Brokerage for sale and repurchase of investment diamonds and for sale of investment gold.

# Financial Indicators

	2023	2022	2021
<b>Statement of Financial Position (EUR '000)</b>			
Volume of assets	3,576,214	3,346,421	3,081,924
Deposits, customers	2,938,929	2,531,694	2,219,984
Deposits, legal and other entities	1,859,706	1,595,906	1,264,210
Deposits, private customers	1,079,223	935,788	955,774
Loans, customers	1,900,351	2,042,380	1,879,453
Loans, legal and other entities	1,009,404	1,197,576	1,085,538
Loans, private customers	890,947	844,804	793,915
Equity	324,526	310,244	276,904
Impairment, other adjustments for credit risk and provisions	37,613	61,302	57,013
Off-balance sheet items	4,335,534	2,635,840	3,941,008
<b>Statement of Income (EUR '000)</b>			
Net interest income	88,711	44,429	40,140
Net non-interest income	25,040	58,145	29,311
Staff costs and other administrative costs	(40,631)	(39,982)	(38,822)
Depreciation	(6,128)	(6,209)	(6,361)
Impairments and provisions	(7,087)	(6,031)	(8,876)
Net income before taxes	57,678	47,773	15,394
Corporate income tax	(10,934)	(6,403)	(2,574)
<b>Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (EUR '000)</b>			
Other comprehensive income before tax	1,882	(9,947)	(2,224)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(322)	1,918	438
<b>Employees</b>			
Number of employees on 31 December	521	550	560
<b>Shares</b>			
Number of shareholders	1	1	1
Nominal value (EUR)	4.17	4.17	4.17
Book value (EUR)	66.39	63.47	56.65
Number of shares	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193
<b>Equity</b>			
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1)	20.9 %	18.8 %	17.9 %
Tier 1 ratio	20.9 %	18.8 %	17.9 %
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	20.9 %	18.8 %	18.2 %
<b>Assets Quality and Commitments</b>			
Non-performing (on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet) exposures / Sorted assets and sorted off-balance sheet positions	1.1 %	1.2 %	1.9 %
Non-performing loans and other financial assets / sorted loans and other financial assets (excluding balances with central bank accounts and sight deposits with banks)	1.9 %	1.8 %	3.0 %
Non-performing loans and other financial assets / sorted loans and other financial assets (including balances with central bank accounts and sight deposits with banks)*	1.2 %	1.3 %	2.2 %
Impairment, other adjustments for credit risk and provisions / Non-performing exposures (excluding balances with central bank accounts and sight deposits with banks)	65.3 %	58.3 %	74.9 %
Impairment, other adjustments for credit risk and provisions / Non-performing exposures (including balances with central bank accounts and sight deposits with banks)*	65.3 %	58.3 %	74.9 %
Collateral received / Non-performing exposures	25.6 %	18.4 %	16.5 %
<b>Profitability</b>			
Interest margin	2.5 %	1.4 %	1.4 %
Margin of financial brokerage	3.3 %	3.2 %	2.4 %
Return on assets after taxes	1.3%	1.3 %	0.4 %
Return on equity before taxes	18.7 %	16.2 %	5.8 %
Return on equity after taxes	15.2 %	14.1 %	4.8 %
<b>Operating costs</b>			
Operating costs / average assets volume	1.3 %	1.4 %	1.6 %
<b>Liquidity</b>			
Liquidity coverage ratio	267.0 %	234.1 %	236.7 %
Loans, customers	1,900,351	2,042,380	1,879,453
Loans, legal and other entities	1,009,404	1,197,576	1,085,538
Loans, private customers	890,947	844,804	793,915
NSFR	177.3 %	147.2 %	133.0 %
Leverage ratio	7.2 %	7.5 %	9.7 %

# Statement of Responsibility

The Management Board is responsible for preparing individual financial statements for the financial year. These should give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. (the Bank) as of the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss and cash flow for that year. The Management Board has prepared individual and consolidated financial statements in line with the going-concern principle.

In the preparation of the financial statements within the Annual Report for the year ended on 31 December 2023, the Management Board has used appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported them by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and ensured that all accounting standards which they consider significant have been followed.

The Management Board is responsible for ensuring that the Bank keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the Bank's financial position and which enable the Management to ensure that the financial statements comply in all material respects with the regulations of the government of the Republic of Slovenia, the Central Bank of Slovenia and the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. The Management also has a general responsibility to take such steps as are reasonably required to safeguard the assets of the Bank and to prevent and detect any fraud and other irregularities.

At any time within a period of five years following the year in which the tax must be assessed, the tax authorities may conduct an audit of the Bank's operations, which may consequently result in additional tax liabilities, default interest and penalties arising from the corporate income tax or other taxes and levies. The Company's Management Board is not aware of any circumstances that could give rise to a major liability there under the Management Board.

Ljubljana, 27 February 2024



Lorenzo Ramajola  
Chairman of the  
Management Board



Boštjan Rupar  
Member of the  
Management Board



Tsvetelin Minchev  
Member of the  
Management Board



Tanja Turk  
Member of the  
Management Board



Veronica Tomasoni  
Member of the  
Management Board

# Auditors Report



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## Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholder of UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D.

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the bank UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D. (the »Bank«), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- and, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2023:

- the statement of profit or loss;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows;

and

- notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU").

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and EU 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 (OJ L 158, 27.5.2014, p. 77-112 - EU Regulation EU No 537/2014). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in 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.

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vpis v sodni register: Okrožno sodišče v Ljubljani  
št. reg. vl.: 061/12052/100  
osnovni kapital: 54.892,00 EUR  
ID za DDV: SI20437145  
matična št.: 5648556000

## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the following key audit matter:

### Impairment of loans to non-bank customers

As at 31 December 2023, gross loans to non-bank customers: EUR 1,937,913 thousand, related impairment allowance: EUR 37,562 thousand and, for the year then ended, impairment release recognised in the income statement: EUR 4,309 thousand (31 December 2022: gross loans to non-bank customers: EUR 2,084,601 thousand, impairment allowance: EUR 42,221 thousand, and, for the year then ended, impairment loss recognised in the income statement: EUR 6,748 thousand).

Refer to Accounting policies - Main items of the Financial Statements - Statement of financial position, Accounting policies - Use of judgements and estimates, note 5.4 Loans to non-bank customers, Note 41 Impairments and note Credit risk.

#### Key audit matter

Impairment allowances represent the Management Board's best estimate of the expected credit losses ("ECLs") within loans to non-bank customers ("loans", "exposures") at the reporting date. We focused on this area as the determination of impairment allowances requires significant judgment and complex assumptions from the Management Board.

The Bank calculates allowances for credit losses in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, based on the ECL model under which such impairment allowances are measured as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Impairment allowances for performing exposures (Stage 1 and Stage 2 in the IFRS 9 hierarchy) and non-performing exposures (Stage 3 in the hierarchy) not exceeding EUR 100 thousand are determined by modelling techniques (together, "collective impairment allowance"). Historical experience, identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality and defaulted exposures, forward-looking information and management judgment are incorporated into the model assumptions.

#### Our response

Our audit procedures in this area, performed assisted by our own information technology (IT) and financial risk management specialists, included, among others:

- Inspecting the Bank's ECL impairment methodology, including related models, and assessing their compliance with the relevant regulatory and financial reporting framework;
- Making relevant inquiries of the Bank's risk management and IT personnel to obtain understanding of the loan impairment process, IT applications used therein, as well as key data sources and assumptions in the ECL model;
- Testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of selected controls within the impairment measurement process, including those over the identification of loss events and default, appropriateness of classification of exposures into performing and non-performing, calculation of days past due and determination of future macroeconomic scenarios.

For collective impairment allowance:

- Obtaining understanding of the key internal rating models for loans, and assessing the relevance and reliability of the key data used therein;

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For Stage 3 exposures over EUR 100 thousand, a discounted cash flows analysis is applied in the impairment analysis, based on the knowledge of each individual borrower, and often on estimation of the realizable value of the related collateral.

While the credit environment in 2023 reflected a recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, it also reflected unfavourable changes in the economic outlook, disruptions to energy and other commodity markets and slowing economic growth as well as elevated inflationary pressures and increase in interest rates.

Due to the above factors, including the significantly higher estimation uncertainty stemming from the current volatile economic outlook, we considered impairment of loans to be associated with a significant risk of material misstatement in the financial statements. Therefore, the area required our increased attention in the audit and as such was determined to be a key audit matter.

- Obtaining the forward-looking information and key macroeconomic forecasted variables used in the Bank's ECL assessment. Independently assessing the information by reference to publicly available external market reports and corroborating inquiries of the Management Board members;
- Challenging key parameters within the collective ECL model, such as the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), by reference to, among other things, our own analysis of the Bank's data on past default occurrence and realized losses on those defaults;
- Evaluating key overlays to the ECL model used by the Bank, by applying our knowledge of the industry and our understanding of the macro-economic situation.

For impairment allowances calculated individually:

- For a risk-based sample of exposures, assessing the existence of any triggers for classification to Stage 2 or Stage 3, by reference to the underlying documentation (loan files), inquiries of the loan officers and credit risk management personnel and by considering business operations and historical debt service of the respective customers as well as current market conditions.

For all impairment allowances:

- Critically assessing the overall reasonableness of the impairment allowances, including both the share of the gross non-performing exposure in total gross exposure and the non-performing loans provision coverage;
- Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the financial statement disclosures relating to expected credit losses against the requirements of the relevant financial reporting framework.



## Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the »Business report«, the »Supervisory board report« and the »Corporate governance« included in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Other information was obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, except for the »Supervisory board report«, which will be available after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

In addition with respect to the Business Report, we are required to report on its consistency with the financial statements and on whether the Business Report includes the disclosures required by the Company's Act dated 4 May 2006 (official gazette of Republic of Slovenia No. 42/2006 with amendments - hereafter referred to as »the applicable legal requirements«). Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and the procedures above, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Business Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements; and
- the Business Report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 ISAs and EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged 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 charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and 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 charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We were appointed by the shareholder of the Bank on the shareholders meeting dated 15 December 2021 to audit the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 2 years.

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We confirm that:

- our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report presented to the Audit Committee of the Bank dated 27 February 2024;
- we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services (NASs) referred in Article 5 of EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. We also remained independent of the Bank in conducting the audit.

For the period to which our statutory audit relates, in addition to the audit and services, which are disclosed in the Management Report or in the financial statements of the Bank, we have not provided any other services to the Bank.

On behalf of audit firm

**KPMG SLOVENIJA,**  
**podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.**

*Signed on the Slovenian original*

Domagoj Vuković, FCCA  
Certified Auditor  
Partner **KPMG Slovenija, d.o.o.**  
**1**

Ljubljana, 27 February 2024

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The Independent Auditor's Report is a translation of the original Independent Auditor's Report in Slovene, issued on the financial statements and the notes thereto in Slovene. This translation is provided for reference purposes only and is not to be signed.

# Financial Statements

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# Statement of Financial Position

EUR '000	Item	Note	Bank	
			31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	1	1,189,965	745,963
	Financial assets held for trading	2	56,121	75,619
	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	3	736	2,373
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	310,943	296,708
	Financial assets at amortised cost	5	1,966,925	2,164,531
	Debt securities		25,030	33,389
	Loans to banks		34,773	64,989
	Loans to non-bank customers		1,900,351	2,042,380
	Other financial assets		6,771	23,773
	Derivatives - hedge accounting	6	74,176	103,224
	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	7	(46,067)	(72,996)
	Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		-	-
	Tangible assets	8	10,904	12,493
	Property, plant and equipment		10,904	12,493
	Investment property		-	-
	Intangible assets	9	10,014	13,608
	Tax assets	10	396	698
	Current tax assets		-	-
	Deferred tax assets		396	698
	Other assets	11	2,101	2,080
	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	12	-	2,120
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>3,576,214</b>	<b>3,346,421</b>
	Financial liabilities held for trading	13	51,919	69,550
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	14	3,141,271	2,930,646
	Deposits from banks and central banks		77,230	98,928
	Deposits from non-bank customers		2,938,929	2,531,694
	Loans from banks and central banks		40,854	233,720
	Debt securities issued		18,116	18,066
	Other financial liabilities		66,142	48,238
	Derivatives - hedge accounting	15	57,563	81,691
	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	16	(38,416)	(73,939)
	Provisions	17	28,599	19,905
	Tax liabilities	10	5,115	4,164
	Current tax liabilities		5,115	4,164
	Deferred tax liabilities		-	-
	Other liabilities	18	5,637	4,160
	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3,251,688</b>	<b>3,036,177</b>
	Share capital	19	20,384	20,384
	Share premium	20	107,760	107,760
	Accumulated other comprehensive income	21	(319)	(1,879)
	Reserves from profit	22	99,777	99,777
	Retained earnings (including profit or loss for the financial year)	23	96,924	84,202
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>324,526</b>	<b>310,244</b>
	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>3,576,214</b>	<b>3,346,421</b>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Lorenzo Ramajola  
Chairman of the  
Management Board

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Veronica Tomasoni  
Member of the  
Management Board

## Statement of Profit or Loss

EUR '000 Item	Note	Bank	
		2023	2022
Interest income	24	131,904	53,992
Interest expense	25	(43,193)	(9,563)
<b>Interest net income</b>		<b>88,711</b>	<b>44,429</b>
Dividend income	26	50	3,408
Fee and commission income	27	31,982	31,523
Fee and commission expenses	28	(9,544)	(8,997)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>		<b>22,438</b>	<b>22,526</b>
Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	29	(151)	3,386
Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	30	1,131	7,144
Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	31	515	(130)
Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Net gains or losses from hedge accounting	32	79	(670)
Net exchange differences	33	118	560
Net gains or losses on derecognition of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates		-	-
Net gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets	34	(38)	(168)
Other net operating income	35	842	1,516
Administrative expenses	36	(40,631)	(39,982)
Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes	37	(2,227)	(2,579)
Depreciation	38	(6,128)	(6,209)
Net modification gains or losses	39	56	28
Provisions	40	(9,337)	1,254
Impairments	41	2,250	(7,285)
Profit or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale, not qualifying as discontinued operations	42	-	20,545
<b>PROFIT / LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>57,678</b>	<b>47,773</b>
Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations	43	(10,934)	(6,403)
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<b>46,744</b>	<b>41,370</b>
Basic and diluted earning per share (EUR)	23	9.56	8.46

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# Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

EUR '000 Item	Note	Bank	
		2023	2022
<b>Profit or loss for the financial year</b>		<b>46,744</b>	<b>41,370</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>1,560</b>	<b>(8,030)</b>
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>795</b>	<b>(532)</b>
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pensions plans	21,3	47	291
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		945	(982)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified		(197)	159
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>766</b>	<b>(7,498)</b>
Cash flow hedges (effective portion)	21,1	(273)	(542)
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity		(46)	(121)
Transferred to profit or loss		(227)	(421)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	1,164	(8,714)
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity		767	(8,713)
Transferred to profit or loss		489	(1)
Other reclassifications		(92)	-
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	21	(125)	1,759
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR AFTER TAX</b>		<b>48,304</b>	<b>33,341</b>

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## Statement of Changes in Equity

2023

Item	Accumulated other comprehensive income							
	Share capital	Share premium	Cash flow hedge	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	Total equity
<b>OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	27	(2,748)	842	99,777	84,202	310,244
Effects of changes in accounting policies								-
<b>OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	27	(2,748)	842	99,777	84,202	310,244
Comprehensive income for the year after tax			(214)	1,746	28		46,744	48,304
Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends							(34,022)	(34,022)
Other transfers among components of equity*								-
<b>CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	(187)	(1,002)	870	99,777	96,924	324,526
<b>BALANCE SHEET AVAILABLE PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR</b>							96,924	96,924

2022

Item	Accumulated other comprehensive income							
	Share capital	Share premium	Cash flow hedge	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	Total equity
<b>OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	465	5,105	580	99,777	42,832	276,903
Effects of changes in accounting policies				0				-
<b>OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	465	5,105	580	99,777	42,832	276,904
Comprehensive income for the year after tax			(438)	(7,854)	262		41,370	33,341
Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends								
Other transfers among components of equity*								
<b>CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	20,384	107,760	27	(2,748)	842	99,777	84,202	310,245
<b>BALANCE SHEET AVAILABLE PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR</b>							84,202	84,202

\*Equity as a whole is the equity of the Bank's shareholder.  
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# Cash Flow Statement

EUR '000		Bank	
Item	Note	2023	2022
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>a)</b>	<b>Total profit or loss before tax</b>	<b>57,678</b>	<b>47,773</b>
	Depreciation	6,128	6,209
	Impairments / (reversal of impairments) of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1
	Impairments / (reversal of impairments) of loans and other financial assets measured at amortised cost	(4,875)	7,272
	Impairments of tangible assets (including investment property), intangible assets and other assets	2,625	163
	Net (gains) / losses from exchange differences	(118)	(560)
	Net modification (gains) / losses	(56)	(28)
	Net (gains) / losses from sale of tangible assets	1	168
	Other (gains) / losses from investing activities	(50)	(3,408)
	Other (gains) / losses from financing activities	(79)	670
	Unrealised (gains) / losses from financial assets measured at fair value that are component of cash equivalents	-	130
	Net unrealised (gains) / losses from non-current assets held for sale and discontinuing operations and liabilities associated therewith	-	(20,381)
	Other adjustments to total profit or loss before tax	(106)	(6,118)
	Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	61,148	31,891
<b>b)</b>	<b>(Increases) / decreases in operating assets (excluding cash &amp; cash equivalents)</b>	<b>200,365</b>	<b>(272,246)</b>
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets held for trading	19,498	(51,939)
	Net (increase) / decrease in non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,637	(50)
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(14,235)	(11,223)
	Net (increase) / decrease in loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	189,247	(195,065)
	Net (increase) / decrease in assets-derivatives - hedge accounting	2,119	(12,281)
	Net (increase) / decrease in non-current assets held for sale	2,120	(2,119)
	Net (increase) / decrease in other assets	(21)	431
<b>c)</b>	<b>Increases / (decreases) in operating liabilities</b>	<b>407,376</b>	<b>437,470</b>
	Net increase / (decrease) in financial liabilities held for trading	(17,631)	49,015
	Net increase / (decrease) in deposits, loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	385,537	391,205
	Net increase / (decrease) in liability-derivatives - hedge accounting	11,395	(16,401)
	Net increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	28,075	13,651
<b>d)</b>	<b>Cash flow from operating activities (a+b+c)</b>	<b>668,889</b>	<b>197,116</b>
<b>e)</b>	<b>Income taxes (paid) / refunded</b>	<b>(6,022)</b>	<b>2,503</b>
<b>f)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (d+e)</b>	<b>662,867</b>	<b>199,619</b>

## Cash Flow Statement

<b>B.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Receipts from investing activities</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>3,410</b>
	Receipts from the sale of tangible assets		2	2
	Other receipts from investing activities		50	3,408
<b>b)</b>	<b>Cash payments on investing activities</b>		<b>(2,747)</b>	<b>(4,783)</b>
	(Cash payments to acquire tangible assets)		(716)	(1,469)
	(Cash payments to acquire intangible assets)		(2,031)	(3,314)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (a-b)</b>		<b>(2,695)</b>	<b>(1,373)</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>a)</b>	<b>Cash proceeds from financing activities</b>		<b>11,480</b>	<b>2,081</b>
	Other cash proceeds related to financial activities		11,480	2,081
<b>b)</b>	<b>Cash payments on financing activities</b>		<b>(226,838)</b>	<b>(205,681)</b>
	(Dividends paid)		(34,022)	-
	(Other cash payments related to financial activities)		(192,816)	(205,681)
<b>c)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (a-b)</b>		<b>(215,357)</b>	<b>(203,600)</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Effects of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(811)</b>	<b>(368)</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (Af+Bc+Cc)</b>		<b>444,813</b>	<b>(5,354)</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>745,963</b>	<b>751,685</b>
<b>G.</b>	<b>Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (D+E+F)</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>1,189,965</b>	<b>745,963</b>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



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# Summary of Accounting Policies

## A. Significant Accounting Policies

### A.1. General

#### A.1.1. Reporting entity

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. is a commercial bank incorporated in Slovenia. It provides a wide variety of financial services to corporate and individual customers. The Bank was registered as a joint-stock company on 24 January 1991. The Bank's legal address is Ameriška ulica 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia. On 31 December 2023, the Bank was operating a total of 16 branches throughout Slovenia. The Bank is a subsidiary of UniCredit S.p.A. with registered office in Milan, Piazza Gae Aulenti 3 - Tower A, Italy, which is also the ultimate parent company of the Bank. The financial statements of UniCredit Banka Slovenija are part of consolidated Financial Statements of the parent group UniCredit Spa, which are available at <https://www.unicredit.eu/>.

#### A.1.2. Statement of compliance with IFRS

The Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including the interpretation documents issued by the SIC and the IFRIC, and endorsed by the European Commission up to 31 December 2023.

## A.2. General criteria for the preparation of financial statements

The Financial statements include the Statement of financial position, the Income statement, the Statement of other comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the Cash flow statement (compiled using the "indirect method") and the Notes to the accounts. The Financial statements and Notes are prepared on a bank standalone basis as at 31 December 2023 with comparative figures for the previous financial year.

Figures in the financial statements and Notes to the accounts are stated in thousands of euros, unless otherwise specified. Since amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, the immaterial differences arising from that might have occurred.

The Financial statements are prepared on a fair value basis for financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Other financial assets and liabilities, and non-financial assets and liabilities, are stated at amortized or historical cost.

#### A.2.1. Risks and uncertainty relating to the use of estimates

Under the IFRS, the Management must make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting principles and the amounts of assets/liabilities and income and expenses reported in the accounts, as well as the disclosure concerning contingent assets and liabilities.

Estimates and related assumptions are based on previous experience and on the available information framework with reference to the current and expected context and have been used to estimate the carrying values of assets and liabilities not readily available from other sources.

Estimates and assumptions are regularly reviewed. Any changes resulting from these reviews are recognised in the period in which the review was carried out, provided the change only concerns that period. If the review concerns both current and future periods, it is recognised accordingly in both current and future periods.

In particular, estimated figures have been used for the recognition and measurement of some of the main items in the financial statements as at 31 December 2023, as required by the accounting policies, statements and regulations described above.

The market environment continues to be affected by high levels of uncertainty for both the short and the medium-term outlook. The economic consequences stemming from the geopolitical tension are continuing to unfold increasing uncertainty of the outlook for the euro area economy, pushing up inflationary pressures. In this respect, according to the ECB macroeconomic projections, the outlook for the euro area showed that economic activity slightly declined at the end of the year, but it was relatively resilient to the large negative supply shocks that have been hitting the economy. The economy is expected to grow in the coming quarters as energy prices moderate, foreign demand strengthens and supply bottlenecks are resolved, allowing firms to continue to work through their significant order backlogs, and as uncertainty reduces, including that related to the recent banking sector stress. Furthermore, the ECB underlines that uncertainty surrounding the staff projections continues to be high also with reference to the development of energy prices. In the context of persisting uncertainty explained above, UniCredit S.p.A as well as the Bank have defined different macro-economic scenarios, to be used for the purposes of the evaluation processes of 2023 financial statements.

In particular, in addition to the "Baseline" scenario, which reflects the expectations considered most likely concerning macro-economic trends, a Downturn Scenario has been outlined, the latter reflecting a downward forecast of the macroeconomic parameters and consequently in the expected profitability of the business; in light of the persistent level of uncertainty, no positive scenario was included in the approach (thus, the positive scenario was weighted at zero percent). Such updated scenarios were applied for the valuation of credit exposures and deferred tax assets.

Major important accounting estimates are explained within this chapter from A.2.2. to A.2.7., while all others are explained among detailed Notes to the accounts.

#### Impacts on statement of going concern

The Management observed the geopolitical tensions between Russian Federation and Ukraine which also persisted during 2023. Such events determined a relevant uncertainty in the macroeconomic outlook, in terms of GDP, inflation rates and interest rates. The

# Summary of Accounting Policies

Management assessed such circumstances and concluded - with reasonable certainty - that the Bank will be able to operate profitably in the foreseeable future.

As a result, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 1, these financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

## A.2.3. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency: Items included in the financial statements for both years, 2023 and 2022, are measured in euros, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

Transactions and balances: Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the European Central Bank exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Income Statement.

Forward transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated into euro using the forward rate.

The spot rates of foreign exchange used in preparation of the Bank's balance sheet as of the reporting date were as follows:

Currency	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
CHF	0.926	0.985
USD	1.105	1.067

## A.2.4. Offsetting

Financial asset and financial liability are offset and their net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial Position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and it is intended either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## A.2.5. Measurement of fair value

The Bank re-values on a daily basis its derivatives, financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss as well as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to the fair value of the instrument. However, the determination of fair value for these financial instruments requires the use of valuation techniques in case there is no observable market price. For financial instruments which trade infrequently and have little price transparency, the fair value is less objective and requires a varying degree of judgment depending on different factors.

According to the definition of the fair value, in line with IFRS 13, the Bank classifies financial assets in three levels, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted price on open market for identical instrument is used as fair value.

- Level 2: Fair value is determined using the valuation models, which are based primarily on observable inputs on active markets data. Level 2 includes also financial assets whose fair value is based on the quoted price for an identical instrument, but for which there is no active market.
- Level 3: Fair value is determined using the valuation models, which are based primarily on unobservable inputs. An input qualifies as an observable input if it is directly observable as a market price or may be derived from an observable price. Examples of Level 3 inputs are historical volatility or interest rates for currencies and maturities for which there are no observable financial instruments. If the value of a financial instrument is based on non-observable inputs, the value of these inputs at the end of the reporting period may be selected from a range of reasonable possible alternatives. For the purpose of preparing the financial statements, the reasonable values selected for such non-observable inputs are in line with prevailing market conditions and the Bank's valuation verification approach.

Fair Value Adjustments (FVA) represent the difference between the price of a financial instrument obtained using a valuation model and its fair value as defined in IFRS13, which reflects the exit price at which the investment could be closed on the market. The FVA methodology of the Bank considers the following inputs:

- Positive and negative exposure profiles derived from the Counterparty Credit Risk internal model,
- PD term structure implied by current market default rates obtained from credit default swaps,
- Funding spread curve that is representative of the average funding spread of peer financial groups.

The FVAs calculated by the Bank include: Credit/Debit Valuation Adjustment (CVA/DVA), Close-out costs.

The CVA/DVA methodology of the Bank considers the following inputs:

- EAD estimated using simulation techniques that include Specific Wrong-Way Risk due to the correlation between counterparty credit risk and the underlying derivative risk factors,
- PD implied by current market default rates obtained from Credit Default Swaps,
- LGD based on the estimated level of expected recovery and the market default rate derived from CDS.

Close-out costs reflect the cost incurred when closing an active position in a financial instrument on the market. Close-out costs are calculated as the difference between the price at which a financial instrument is valued and the market price, usually represented by the bid-ask spread.

## A.2.6. Impairments

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events have occurred that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset.

Financial assets such as Loans and debt securities classified as financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and related off-balance sheet

# Summary of Accounting Policies

exposures are tested for impairment as required by IFRS 9.

Category	Description	Basis for recognizing expected credit losses
Performing; stage 1	Includes newly issued or acquired credit exposures and exposures for which credit risk has not significantly deteriorated since initial recognition	12-month ECL
Doubtful; stage 2	Includes credit exposures that, although performing, have seen their credit risk significantly deteriorating since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL- not credit-impaired
In default; stage 3	Includes impaired credit exposures.	Lifetime ECL- credit-impaired after initial recognition
Write off	Not anymore reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset	Amount is written off

The allocation of credit exposures in one of the abovementioned stages is done at initial recognition, when the exposures is classified at stage 1 and it is periodically reviewed based on stage allocation rules as specified in Part of risk.

In order to calculate the expected loss and the related loan loss provision, the Bank uses Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) parameters, used for regulatory purposes and adjusted in order to ensure that impairment measurement represents values which are point in time, forward looking and inclusive of multiple scenarios. In this respect see Part of Credit risk for further information on expected loss calculation methodologies.

The Bank's definition of Non-performing exposures is in line with the EBA's definition referring to the exposures that meet one or both of the following criteria:

- Material exposures with more than 90 days past due;
- Exposures for which the Bank estimates that it is unlikely that the debtor would pay in full their credit obligations without recurring to enforcement and realization of collaterals, regardless of past due exposures and the number of days the exposure is past due.

Allowances for impairment of loans and receivables are based on the present value of expected cash flows of principal and interest. In determining the present value of future cash flows, the basic requirement is the identification of estimated collections, the timing of payments and the discount rate used.

For financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Impairment losses are recorded in the income statement, in item Net losses/recoveries on credit impairment relating to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with counter-entry in the Statement of other comprehensive income and also shown under item Valuation reserves in shareholders' equity.

## Modification and derecognition of financial asset

### Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCL.

When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank considers the following:

1. Change of the loan currency,
2. Introduction of an equity feature,
3. Change in counterparty,
4. Introduction of SPPI non-compliant criterion.

### Modifications of financial assets which do not result in substantially different cash flows

If the modification does not result in substantially different cash flows, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

### Derecognition of financial assets other than for substantial modification

A financial asset (or, a portion thereof or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Bank has not retained control.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired. If the terms of a financial liability are significantly modified, the Bank will discontinue recognising that liability and will instantaneously recognise a new financial liability, with new terms and conditions.

Realised gains and losses from the disposal of financial instruments are calculated by using the weighted average cost method.

#### A.2.7. Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a financial asset when it no longer has reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). A write-off constitutes derecognition event. Recoveries resulting from the Bank's enforcement activities will be recognized in impairment gains.

The Bank shall write off an outstanding debt, either the full or partial amount of it, against those debtors that undergo any of the

# Summary of Accounting Policies

various forms of legal proceedings, e.g., execution or bankruptcy proceedings, and when all reasonable corrective actions the Bank had at its disposal in order to recover the outstanding debt under the framework of either execution or bankruptcy proceedings have been exhausted. However, in writing the outstanding debt off against such debtors, the Bank continues to retain all of its legal rights to recover the outstanding debt under either execution or bankruptcy proceedings, namely until either of the legal proceedings is brought to a final end, at which point the Bank is compelled not only to write the outstanding debt off (in case the very deed has not been done earlier in the process), but to forgive it as well, i.e. debt forgiveness.

## A.3. Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in these Financial statements are the same as those applied for the year ended on 31 December 2022 apart from the changes listed below.

## A.4. New standards and amendments issued

Except for the changes below, the Bank has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in the Notes below to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

### I Effective standards, amendments to standards and implementations

In 2023, the following standards, amendments or interpretations came into force:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued on 18 May 2017); including Amendments to IFRS 17 (issued on 25 June 2020);
- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued on 12 February 2021);
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (issued on 12 February 2021);
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (issued on 7 May 2021);
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income taxes: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (issued on 23 May 2023)
- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (issued on 9 December 2021).

Adoption of these standards has not determined substantial effects on the amounts recognized in balance sheet or income statement.

### II Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Until 31 December 2023, the European Commission endorsed the following changes to the Accounting principles applicable to reporting, these were not effective for preparation of 2023 financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants;
- Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current;
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback;
- Amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements;
- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability.

### III Additional documents used to interpret and support the application of IAS/IFRS

The following documents have been used to interpret and support the application of IAS/IFRS, even though they have not all been endorsed by the European Commission:

- The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;
- ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority), European Banking Authority, European Central Bank and Consob documents on the application of specific IAS/IFRS provisions

## Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) transition

Following the concerns raised about the integrity and reliability of major financial market benchmarks the Financial Stability Board (FSB) started in 2013 a comprehensive reference rates reform with the end goal of a successful transition to robust benchmarks, including the transition away from LIBOR.

It is worth to mention that a European working group on euro risk-free rates (the Working Group) was initially established in 2018 by the ECB together with the Belgian Financial Services and Markets Authority (FSMA), the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and the European Commission to identify and recommend risk-free rates that could serve as an alternative to prevailing EUR interest rate benchmarks while other international working groups and bodies (e.g., International Swaps and Derivatives Association - ISDA; ICE Benchmark Administration - IBA; London Clearing House - LCH) issued recommendations, focused on LIBOR discontinuation for relevant financial instruments to be considered while envisaging market practice to handle transitioning.

At the same time UniCredit Group launched a Group-wide project to assess relevant risks and taking appropriate actions in order to manage the IBORs (Interbank Offered Rates) discontinuation with a multiyear roadmap defined based on both Group exposure and transition timeline.

The EU Benchmark Regulation was amended to allow the European Commission to provide for statutory replacement rates, while the other involved international market authorities (e.g., Financial Conduct Authority and Bank of England in the UK, New York State Department of Financial Services in the US) defined amendments to the applicable laws to support a smooth transition.

The European Commission adopted an Implementing Act of the BMR in October 2021; the Implementing Act provided legal ground for an EU Statutory Replacement Rate for legacy contracts indexed to CHF

LIBOR and EONIA that had not yet been repapered or did not contain adequate fallback rates.

Such a replacement rate operating by law in Europe brought further stability in the market and reduced the conduct risk associated with the outstanding stock of assets, liabilities and derivatives transformed or transitioned or yet to be transformed or transitioned.

The end of June 2023 marked the final major milestone in the LIBOR transition, managed by the ICE Benchmarking Administration according to the Financial Conduct Authorities recommendations/requisites, with the end of the remaining USD LIBOR panelist. After June 2023 only three of the US dollar LIBOR settings (1,3,6 months) and one GBP sterling LIBOR setting (3 month) continue in a synthetic form. The US dollar LIBOR settings are intended to cease at end-September 2024 while the GBP sterling LIBOR setting (will cease) at end-March 2024.

In November 2023, the European working group on euro risk-free rates agreed that the group in its current form will cease as the original mandate had been successfully completed following the transition from EONIA to €STR at the end of 2021, the recommendation issued in May 2021 on EURIBOR fallbacks and the availability of a term €STR rate alongside the already existing backward-looking €STR.

In addition, reform of other interest rate benchmarks and related transition efforts have either been completed or are near their planned conclusion.

As a result, UniCredit also successfully completed the Group transition away from IBOR's to reference risk-free rates and identified appropriate alternatives for the limited number of contracts that continue to use synthetic LIBORs.

IASB issued "Interest Rates benchmark Reform - Phase 2; Amendments to IFRS9, IAS39 and IFRS7" including indications to manage changes in financial instruments that are directly required by the Reform and providing for (i) exceptions to standard rules dealing with accounting for changes of the contractual cash flows of assets and liabilities and (ii) reliefs from discontinuing hedge relationships.

As long as contractual terms (i) are amended as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform and (ii) the new basis<sup>1</sup> (to determine the contractual cash flows) is economically equivalent to the previous basis, they will be treated as changes to a floating interest rate arising from movement in the market rate of interest (meaning the EIR will be updated prospectively without adjusting the carrying amount)<sup>2</sup>.

Similarly, the Amendments require an assessment whether a modification of a financial instruments might lead to its derecognition

(i.e., when the modification results in a "substantial change" in the expected cash flows) to be applied only to changes beyond those resulting from the market-wide reforms of an interest rate benchmark<sup>3</sup>.

As a result, the changes deemed to be practical expedient to manage the transition will not be regarded as sufficiently substantial that the instrument would be derecognised and, consequently, IFRS9 classification requirements (to be run at initial recognition of a financial assets, including SPPI test) does not have to be re-assessed.

The major relief Amendments introduced in respect of hedge relationships is that changes to the documentation neither result in the discontinuation of hedge accounting nor (in) the designation of a new hedge relationship as long as it only refers to:

- designating an alternative benchmark rate as the hedged risk, or
- amending the description (i) of the hedged item/portion of the cashflows or fair value being hedged, (ii) of the hedging instruments or (iii) how the entity will assess hedge effectiveness<sup>4</sup> as a consequence of changes to hedged and hedging instruments induced by the Reform (including the addition of a fixed spread to compensate for the basis difference).

## B. Main Items of the Financial Statements – Statement of Financial Position

### B.1.Assets

#### Financial assets

When the Bank first recognizes a financial asset, it defines business model for managing the portfolio of financial assets in one of the following ways:

- Business model to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- Business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- Other

In order to define the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics, the Bank performs the SPPI test – Solely payments of principal and interest test). The SPPI test is performed at origination when the Bank become party of the contract. In addition, the test is performed in case of renegotiation of contractual clauses that may occur after initial recognition. In case of failed test, such financial asset is categorized within Financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit and loss. The SPPI test for standardized products may be performed at product level.

<sup>1</sup> Including replacement of the benchmark, addition of a fixed spread to compensate for the "basis difference" among former and new benchmark duration, and changes to the reset period, reset dates or the number of days between coupon payment dates, addition of a fallback provision.

<sup>2</sup> Ref. IFRS 9.5.4.7-8.

<sup>3</sup> Ref. IFRS 9.5.4.9.

<sup>4</sup> Ref. IFRS 9.6.9.1, IAS39.102P.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

## B.1.1. Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost if:

- Its business model is held to collect;
- Its cash flows are solely the payment of principal and interest.

On initial recognition, at settlement date, financial assets at amortised cost are measured at fair value, which is usually equal to the consideration paid, plus transaction costs and income directly attributable to the instrument.

After initial recognition at fair value, these assets are measured at amortised cost which requires the recognition of interest on an accrual basis by using the effective interest rate method over the term of the loan. Such interest is recognised in item Interest income and similar revenues if positive, or in item Interest expenses and similar charges if negative.

The amount of financial assets at amortised cost is adjusted in order to take into account impairment losses arising from valuation process as described under section A.2.6. Impairments and provisions.

Impairment losses are recorded in the Income statement, in item Net losses/recoveries on credit impairment relating to financial assets at amortised cost in accordance with group accounting manual.

In the event of disposal, the accumulated profits and losses are recorded in the Income statement in item Gains (Losses) on disposal and repurchase of financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets carrying amount adjustment (gross of cumulated write-downs) reflecting modifications on contractual cash flows not resulting in derecognition, are recognised in profit or loss in item "Gains/Losses from contractual changes with no cancellations" such line does not include the impact of contractual modifications on the amount of expected loss recognised in item "Net losses/recoveries on credit impairment relating to financial assets at amortised cost" in accordance with group accounting manual.

The Bank reclassifies financial assets only when they change business model for managing financial assets. In principle, there are no changes of business model after the initial recognition and there were none in the reporting period.

Financial assets at amortized cost include also the item Other financial assets. Other financial assets are receivables for fees outside the scope of calculation of the amortized cost of financial assets, accrued revenue for banking products, receivables for sold financial assets, trade receivables and receivables in the settlement of business relationships.

## B.1.2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through

other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- Its business model is held to collect and sell;
- Its cash flows are solely the payment of principal and interest.

This portfolio includes both equity and debt securities.

On initial recognition, at settlement date, a financial asset is measured at fair value, which is usually equal to the consideration paid, plus transaction costs and revenues directly attributable to the instrument. After initial recognition, the interests accrued on interest-bearing instruments are recorded in the Income statement according to the amortised cost criterion in item Interest income and similar revenues if positive, or in item Interest expenses and similar charges if negative.

After their initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-measured at their fair value according to the methodology described in section A.2.5.

The gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized directly in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, except for impairment losses for debt instruments and foreign exchange gains and losses. These instruments are tested for impairment as illustrated in the specific section A.2.6.

Dividends on equity instrument are recognized in the Income Statement when the Bank's right to receive payment is established.

When debt financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in Income Statement, whereas remains in the Other Comprehensive Income for equity instruments.

## B.1.3. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

### a) Financial assets held for trading

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is:

- Acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the short term;
- Part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking;
- It is a derivative contract not designated under hedge accounting, including derivatives with positive fair value embedded in financial liabilities other than those valued at fair value with recognition of income effects through profit or loss.

After initial recognition these financial assets are measured at their fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, these financial assets are accounted for and stated at their fair value, which is the price quoted on recognized stock exchanges or calculated by valuation models.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in the Income



Statement, line Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading. Interest earned on trading securities is accrued on a daily basis and reported in Interest income in the Income Statement.

#### b) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

A non-derivative financial asset can be designated at fair value if the abovementioned designation avoids accounting mismatches that arise from measuring assets and associated liabilities according to different measurement criteria. These assets are accounted for similarly to Financial assets held for trading however gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are recognised in Net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank's financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss when doing so significantly reduces measurement inconsistencies that would arise if the related derivatives were treated as held for trading and the underlying financial instruments were measured at effective interest method.

#### c) Other financial assets mandatorily at fair value

A financial asset is classified as financial asset mandatorily at fair value if it does not meet the conditions, in terms of business model or cash flow characteristics, for being measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Specifically, the following assets have been classified in this portfolio:

- Debt instruments, securities and loans for which the business model is neither held to collect nor held to collect and sell but which are not part of the Trading book;
- Debt instruments, securities and loans with cash flows that are not solely payment of principal and interest;
- Equity instruments not held for trading for which the Bank does not apply the option granted by the standard of valuing these instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

These assets are accounted for similarly to Financial assets held for trading, however gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are recognised in item net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - other financial assets mandatorily at fair value.

The Bank determines the fair value of loans measured at fair value through profit or loss at each reporting date. In 2023 and 2022, the Bank did not designate loans measured at fair value through profit or loss.

### B.1.4. Derivatives and Hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are recognized at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and options pricing models as appropriate. Fair value of derivative financial instruments includes adjustments for the counterparty credit risk, funding risk, close-out costs and overnight index swap discounting. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the "Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading" as they arise.

All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

In the normal course of business, the Bank is a party to contracts for derivative financial instruments, which represent a very low initial investment compared to the notional value of the contract. The derivative financial instruments used include interest rate, currency and commodity forward, swap, and option contracts. These financial instruments are used by the Bank to hedge interest rate risk and currency exposures associated with its transactions in financial markets.

Hedging instruments are created to hedge market (interest-rate, currency and price) risk to which the hedged positions are exposed.

They may be described as follows:

- Fair value hedge: a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability, or an identifiable portion of such an asset or liability;
- Cash flow hedge: a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction which could affect profit or loss in future periods;
- Hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity, whose operations are based or conducted in a currency other than euro.

It should be noted that the Bank has exercised the option to continue applying the existing IAS 39 hedge accounting requirements for all its hedging.

Hedging derivatives are initially recognised on trade date and are valued at their fair value. A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship including the risk management objective, the strategy for undertaking the hedge, and how the hedging instrument's prospective and retrospective effectiveness will be assessed. It is necessary to assess the hedge's effectiveness, at inception and in subsequent periods, in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Generally, a hedge is regarded as highly effective if, at the inception of the hedge and in subsequent periods, it is determined prospectively to remain highly effective, and retrospectively verified that the hedge ratio (i.e. the changes in fair value of hedged items and hedging instruments) is within a range of 80 - 125 per cent. The hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and thus must prospectively remain highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which the hedge has been designated.

The assessment of effectiveness is made at each balance-sheet date or other reporting date by Market risk unit. If the assessment does not confirm the effectiveness of the hedge, from that time on hedge accounting is discontinued in respect of the hedge and the hedging derivative is reclassified as a held-for trading instrument.

In addition, the hedging relationship ceases when the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or repaid or it is no longer highly probable that the forecast transaction will occur.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

## The Bank uses following types of hedging:

### Fair value hedge

An effective fair value hedge is accounted for as follows: the gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognised through profit or loss in item Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting; the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised through profit or loss in the same item. Hedging ineffectiveness is represented by the difference between the change in the fair value of hedging instruments and the change in the fair value of hedged item. If the hedging relationship is terminated for reasons other than the sale of the hedged item, the difference between the carrying amount of the hedged item on termination of the hedging and the carrying amount it would have had if the hedge had never existed, is recognised through profit or loss in interest receivable or payable over the residual life of the original hedge, in the case of interest-bearing instruments; if the financial instrument does not bear interest, the difference is recognised in profit or loss under the item Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting at once.

The Bank hedges a single financial assets or financial liabilities and a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities. IAS 39 does not permit designation of a net amount including assets and liabilities.

The Group uses interest rate swaps as hedging instruments.

### Cash flow hedge

Hedging instruments are valued at fair value. Change in the fair value of a hedging instrument that is considered effective is recognised in equity item Revaluation reserves. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is recognised through profit or loss in item Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting. If a cash flow hedge is determined to be no longer effective or the hedging relationship is terminated, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that remains recognised in revaluation reserves from the period when the hedge was effective remains separately recognised in the Revaluation reserves until the forecast hedged transaction occurs or is determined to be no longer possible; in the latter case gains or losses are transferred through profit or loss to Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting. The fair value changes are recorded in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and disclosed in item Revaluation reserves.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments arising from the counterparty credit risk are recognized in the Income Statement, in item Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting.

The Bank discontinues the hedge accounting when the hedging instrument is terminated. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from equity to profit or loss in the same period during which the forecasted cash flows affect profit or loss.

## B.1.5. Equity investments

Equity investments are equity instruments and consequently defined

as financial instruments under IAS 32.

Investments in equity instruments made with the intention of establishing or maintaining a long-term operational relationship with the investee are strategic investments.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost.

Equity investments considered strategic investments not covered by the above definitions and not recognised in the item Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## B.1.6. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

### 1. Tangible assets

The item includes:

- Land;
- Buildings;
- Furniture and fixtures;
- Plant and machinery;
- Other machinery and equipment;

and is divided into two groups:

- Assets used in the business;
- Assets held as investments;

This item also includes tangible assets arising from collection of collaterals.

Banks can take possession of property (repossessed assets) that was originally pledged as collateral in full and final settlement of the mortgage for loans. Such property, which is primarily acquired to prevent losses from credit business, shall be classified in as follows:

- Property resulting from a bail-out purchase is classified as property, plant and equipment if the property acquired is intended to be used in the long term for the bank's own business purposes. In this (relatively rare) case, the accounting requirements of IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment are applicable,
- If a bank intends to hold the property acquired within a bail-out purchase to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation in the long term, the property is classified as investment property in accordance with IAS 40 – Investment Property.;
- Properties acquired within a bail-out purchase that are not be used for own business purposes or held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation in the long term [i.e. the classification criteria of property, plant and equipment (IAS 16) or investment property (IAS 40) are not met], but are intended to be sold in the near future (within 12 months) should be classified as IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.;
- Properties that are intended to be sold in the ordinary course of business, however exceeding 12 months, should be classified as current assets and accounted for as inventories under the provisions of IAS 2 – Inventories.

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost including all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into use (transaction costs, professional fees, direct transport costs incurred in bringing the asset to the desired location, installation costs and dismantling costs).

After being recognised as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any cumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis. Land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

**The residual useful life is usually assessed as follows**

	Useful life - 2023	Useful life - 2022
Buildings	33	33
Leasehold improvements	10	10
Hardware	4-6	4-6
Furniture, devices and motor vehicles	4-10	4-10
Intangible assets – software	5-7	5-7

The Bank periodically reviews the useful life and amends the period of depreciation if appropriate. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the lesser of their useful life or the remaining lease term on a straight-line basis. If of a minor nature, repairs and renewals are charged to the Income Statement when the expenditure is incurred.

The Bank assesses whether property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired. If there is clear evidence that an asset has been impaired the carrying amount of the asset is compared with its recoverable value, equal to the greater of its fair value less selling cost and its value in use, i.e., the present value of future cash flow expected to originate from the asset. Any value adjustment is recognised in profit and loss as impairment loss. A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset is recognized as gain in Income Statement.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item is included in the Income Statement when the item is derecognized. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

**Intangible assets**

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance which is expected to be used for more than one year and from which future economic benefits are probable. Intangible assets are principally represented by software. Intangible assets other than goodwill are recognised at purchase cost, i.e. including any cost incurred to bring the asset into use, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

**B.1.7. Leases**

**The Bank as lessor**

The Bank provides assets under finance leases. In case of finance lease, majority of risks and rewards incidental to legal ownership are transferred to the lessee. Net investment in the lease is recognized as assets held under a finance lease in the item Financial assets at amortized cost Loans and receivables with customers. Finance income reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor’s net investment in the finance lease.

**The Bank as lessee**

The Bank has its premises under an operating lease. At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost.

The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, as described in paragraph 26 of IFRS16;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. The lessee incurs the obligation for those costs either at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period.

At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

On the basis of current prevailing interpretation VAT has been excluded from lease payments to discount.

Therefore, the calculation of the Lease Liability and related Right of Use will be done net of VAT. Lease payments shall be determined by the legal entity based on the contract.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

Please note that, as already mentioned, in case the contract contains “non lease component” (i.e. services additional to the renting) the Bank elects to use the practical expedient given by the IFRS 16 not to separate the overall rental amount in its component and to account for the whole contract as a leasing contract.

As a result, for these contracts the lease payments will be the full amount foreseen by the contract.

With reference to the rate used for discounting it is admitted to use the incremental borrowing rate (equal to the interest rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset.)

A lessee may choose not to apply the requirements to:

- (a) Short-term leases;
- (b) Leases for which the underlying asset is of low value

As allowed by the standard, the Bank will not apply the accounted required for lessee to short term leases that are such leases that at the time of initial recognition have a maturity equal or below 12 months.

As allowed by the standard, the Bank will not apply the accounted required for lessee to low value leases that are such leases having as underlying an asset that when new has a fair value (market value) below 5 thousand euros.

## B.1.8. Other assets

Other assets consist of inventories, receivables for granted advances and other assets that are not disclosed under any other item.

## B.1.9. Assets held for sale

The Bank classifies a non-current asset (or disposal group) as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through the sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

For this to be the case, the asset:

- Must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, and
- Its sale must be highly probable, that is:
  - a. the appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset,
  - b. an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated,
  - c. the asset must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
  - d. the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, except the case in which events and circumstances, beyond the entity's control, may extend the period to complete the sale within one year and there is sufficient evidence that the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the asset.

The probability of shareholders' approval should be considered as part of the assessment of whether the sale is highly probable. Such assets, or disposal groups, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated on a consolidated level.

The first requirement to be met for allowing classification as held for sale is that the assets or the disposal group is available for the sale in its present conditions. Accordingly, an asset (being it a property or an investment in a subsidiary/associate) that must be restructured prior to the sale cannot be classified as held for sale even if other requirements for such classification are met.

The Bank presents a non-current asset classified as held for sale and corresponding liabilities separately from other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Those assets and liabilities shall not be offset and presented in a single amount.

The net balance of profits (dividends, interest income, etc.) and losses (interest expense, etc.) attributable to discontinued operations are recognised in the income statement under item “Profit (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations” (item “Profit (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations” in the Company financial statements). Profits and losses attributable to individual assets or disposal groups, that do not constitute discontinued operations, held for disposal are recognised in the Income statement under the appropriate item.

The measurement provisions of IFRS 5 do not apply to the following assets, which are covered by the IFRSs listed, either as individual assets or as part of a disposal group:

- (a) deferred tax assets (IAS 12 Income Taxes).
- (b) assets arising from employee benefits (IAS 19 Employee Benefits).
- (c) financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.
- (d) non-current assets that are accounted for in accordance with the fair value model in IAS 40 Investment Property.
- (e) non-current assets that are measured at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with IAS 41 Agriculture.
- (f) contractual rights under insurance contracts as defined in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

On subsequent remeasurement of a disposal group, the carrying amounts of any assets and liabilities that are not within the scope of the measurement requirements of IFRS 5, but are included in a disposal group classified as held for sale, shall be remeasured in accordance with applicable IFRSs before the fair value less costs to sell of the disposal group is remeasured.

## B.2. Liabilities

### B.2.1. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The Bank measures financial liabilities at amortized cost, except Financial liabilities held for trading and Derivatives – hedge

accounting, which represent negative market value of derivatives and are measured at fair value.

Other financial liabilities include liabilities for fees outside the scope of calculation of amortized cost of financial liabilities, liabilities for purchased financial assets, liabilities in the account from business relationships, liabilities to suppliers and other business liabilities corresponding to the definition of a financial instrument.

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

#### **MREL bond issuance**

Minimum requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) is the minimum amount of own funds and eligible liabilities to be maintained by an institution in order to provide capacity for loss absorption and recapitalisation of the institution. At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. own funds will have to be supplemented by other liabilities which may be subject to a write-down and capital conversion to comply with the MREL requirements.

On 17 November 2021, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. issued the notes with a Senior Non Preferred ranking that qualify as eligible liabilities available to meet the internal MREL in accordance with Item 35 of Article 5 of the Slovenian Resolution and Compulsory Winding-Up of Banks Act. The issued Notes amount to 18 million euros and are accounted for as liabilities measured at amortized cost and fully subscribed by Parent Company.

### **B.2.2. Provisions for risks and charges**

A provision is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event and when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

#### **Commitments and guarantees given**

Provisions for risks and charges for commitments and guarantees given are recognised against for irrevocable commitments and guarantees whether they are in scope of IFRS 9 or IAS 37. The item hosts the estimates of expected loss calculated on these instruments resulting from valuation process as described in Section A.2.6. – Impairments and provisions.

The provision of the period is accounted under the item Net provisions for risks and charges commitments and financial guarantees given.

#### **Obligations to employees**

Retirement provisions, i.e. provisions for employee benefits payable after the completion of employment, are defined as contribution plans or defined-benefit plans according to the nature of the plan.

Defined-contribution plans are plans under which the company makes fixed contributions. Benefits are the result of the amount of contributions paid and return on contributions invested. The employer bears no actuarial and/or investment risks connected with this type

of plans as it has no legal or implicit obligation to make further contributions, should the plan not be sufficient to provide benefits to all employees.

The Bank provides its employees with jubilee awards and severance payments. It established also the retention program. The employees are entitled to claim jubilee awards in circumstances where they have been employed by their employer for a defined period of time. The employees are entitled to receive severance payments if they are employed by the Bank until their retirement age and were employed by the Bank for a minimum defined period.

Present value of the obligations for payment of jubilee awards and severance payments is calculated by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. The key actuarial assumptions included in the calculation of the obligation are the following:

- The discount rate; it amounts to 3.49 % for 2023 and 3.5 % for 2022;
- Estimated future salary increases; 3 % (applies to severance payments)
- Increase (fixed) payments; 0.5 % (applies to long service awards)
- Mortality rates – Slovenian mortality table 2000-2002;
- Fluctuation (termination without payment) depending on service time;
- Retirement age: 63 years for women and 65 years for men;
- Current employee data (the length of employment, age, gender, average salary);
- Average monthly salary in the Republic of Slovenia (gross 2,199.51 euros).

The amount of obligations arising from jubilee awards and severance payments is recognized as present value of expected future cash outflows. The actuarial gains and losses for severance payments are recognized through other comprehensive income in the Fair value reserves.

In accordance with IFRS 2, the Parent Group established a medium/long-term share options and performance shares program, granting equity instruments by UniCredit Italiano S.p.A. The program was established to encourage affiliation and motivation of selected managers and employees to achieve strategic goals of the Parent Group. Share-based payment transactions are equity-settled. In compliance with the IFRS, the subsidiaries, whose employees have been granted equity instruments by the parent company, must pay the latter for the allocation granted to their employees.

The Bank additionally provides short-term benefits to its employees such as contributions to retirement pension insurance and recognizes the costs of these contributions as incurred.

Pre-retirement program that has been introduced in 2021 with aim to reshape the age structure of employees and open the opportunities for younger population and new joiners while allowing a gradual take-over of experience and knowledge, supports ongoing process transformation and further digitalisation, satisfies the need for different competencies in a new-way-of-working concept.

# Summary of Accounting Policies

Pre-retirement program is voluntary based and offers opportunity for early retirement for colleagues who meet specific criteria defined within the Pre retirement program. The balance of the liability, as long as it remains unsettled, is remeasured at each balance sheet date and all changes are recognised in profit and loss item "Administrative expenses: a) staff costs".

## Other provisions

Provisions for risks and charges are recognised in line with the IAS 37 requirement, namely when below conditions are met:

- The entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amounts recognised as provisions are the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation. The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround the relevant events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision.

In particular, where the effect of the time value of money is significant (generally when payment is to be made more than 18 months from recognition), the amount of the provision should be the present value of the best estimate of the cost required to settle the obligation. The discount rate used reflects the current market assessments. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed periodically and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it becomes clear that it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Other provisions are mainly related to:

- Provisions for legal cases: provision for legal case is recognised when the condition to trigger such payment is met and probability is above 50 %.

Provisions for restructuring: A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Bank has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly.

## B.2.3. Bank shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity is composed of paid-in share capital, share premium, fair value reserves (fair value reserves from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value reserves from cash flow hedge and for actuarial gains and losses on severance payments), reserves from profit, retained earnings and net profit for the year. Changes in treasury shares are reported as a direct contra item to shareholders' equity, i.e. as a reduction to the latter in the amount of any purchases, and as an increase in the amount of any sales proceeds. Only retained earnings including income from current year are subject to distribution.

## C. Main Items of the Accounts – Income Statement

### C.1. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the Income Statement using the effective interest rate method as per Note 24. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are attributable to the specific lending arrangement.

### C.2. Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions included in calculation of effective interest rate are recognized within interest income and expense. The items Fee and commission income and Fee and commission expenses therefore include fees other than those that are an integral part of effective interest rate.

Fees and commissions income and other operating income are accounted for in the Income Statement when the entity satisfies the performance obligation embedded in the contract, according to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers rules.

In particular:

- If the performance obligation is satisfied at a specific moment (point in time), the related revenue is recognized in the Income Statement when the service is provided;
- If the performance obligation is satisfied over-time, the related revenue is recognized in the Income Statement in order to reflect the progress of satisfaction of such obligation.

Due to the above-mentioned rules, transaction fees (for instance, fees from securities trading) are booked in the moment when the service is provided, while fees related to asset management fees, safekeeping fees, commitment fees are normally recognized during the term of the contract (input method).

If the timing of cash-in is not aligned with the way the performance obligation is satisfied, the Bank accounts for a contract asset or a contract liability for the portion of revenue accrued in the period or to be deferred in the following periods.

If the amount contractually foreseen is subject, totally or partially, to variability, a revenue is booked as the most probable amount that the Bank expects to receive.

If a contract contains different goods/services for which performance obligations are not satisfied at the same time, the revenue is allocated among different obligation proportionally to the stand-alone price of the single item delivered. These amounts will therefore be accounted

for in the Income Statement based on the timing of satisfaction of each obligation.

### C.3. Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes gains and losses realised on disposal of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income as well as on loans at amortised cost and equity instruments.

### C.4. Dividend income and similar revenues

Dividends are recognised in the profit and loss account for the year in which their distribution has been approved.

Dividend income deriving from “Financial assets held for trading”, “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” that is not held for trading as well as “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” is reported in the item Dividend income.

### C.5. Current and deferred tax

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are calculated in accordance with local tax regulations and are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis. In particular current corporate income tax is calculated at a rate of 19 % for years 2023 and 2022. For years 2024 till 2028 the current corporate income tax will be calculated at the rate of 22 %. In line with this the deferred tax asset for year 2023 have been calculated at the rate of 22 %.

In general, deferred tax assets and liabilities arise when there is a difference between the accounting treatment and the tax treatment of the carrying amount of an asset or liability, except for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of future taxable profits is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on business plans for future 3 years. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit and loss item tax expense (income) related to profit or loss from continuing operations, except for tax referred to items that in the same or in another fiscal year are credited or charged directly to equity, such as those relating to gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and those relating to changes in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments, whose changes in value are recognised, net of tax, directly in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income – Valuation reserves.

Tax expense (tax income) comprises current tax expense (current tax income) and deferred tax expense (deferred tax income).

The Bank is subject to various indirect operating taxes. These are included as a component of administrative expenses. The financial services tax is deducted from income to which it relates.

Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

In addition, as of fiscal year 2024, the Bank will fall within the scope of the newly designed Pillar Two regulation. The Pillar Two regulation provides for an international framework of rules aimed at ensuring that the worldwide profits of multinational groups are subject to tax at a rate not lower than 15 % in every jurisdiction in which the groups operate.

The rules have been firstly designed by the Inclusive Framework of the OECD and then implemented in the European Union through the EU Council Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022. For EU countries, this Directive is expected to enter into force as of 2024. The Pillar Two rules provide that, if a Bank has an effective tax rate (given by the ratio between adjusted accounting results and adjusted corporate income taxes paid) which falls below 15 %, then the Bank will be required to pay an additional tax (so-called top-up tax) to reach the 15-percent tax rate threshold. Based on the multi year plan, the Bank does not foresee that effective tax rate should fall below 15 %.

## D. Other information

### D.1. Fiduciary activities and agency services

Assets managed by the Bank in its capacity as a nominee, trustee or agent are not assets of the Bank and are accordingly not part of the Bank's financial statements. Fee income, which the Bank earns by providing these services, is recognized as the Fee from agency services and commission operations in the Bank's Income Statement.

### D.2. Regulatory requirement

The Bank is subject to the Bank of Slovenia's regulatory requirements. These regulations include limits and other restrictions pertaining to minimum capital adequacy requirements, the classification of loans

# Summary of Accounting Policies

and off-balance-sheet commitments and provisioning to cover credit risk, liquidity, interest rate, and foreign currency position. Notes on fiduciary activities and agency services are also required by the Bank of Slovenia, not by the IFRS. As of 31 December 2023, the Bank was in compliance with all regulatory requirements.

## D.3. Related parties

As defined by the International Accounting Standards, a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (reporting entity).

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- (b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
- (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

In considering each possible related-party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely to the legal form.

## D.4. Subsequent events

Subsequent events are in detail described under Note 48: Subsequent events.

## E. Cash Flow Statement

In reporting cash flows, cash is defined as cash in hand and in transaction accounts with banks, including obligatory reserves with the Bank of Slovenia. Cash equivalents are defined as short-term quickly realizable investments that are immediately convertible to cash and for which the risk of changes in value is insignificant.

The Bank prepares the cash flow statement using the indirect method. To show cash flows from operating activities, the Bank's income statement before tax is supplemented by the effects of the following non-monetary items: depreciation, impairment, foreign exchange gains and losses, gains and losses on changes in the terms of repayment of debt financial instruments, gains and losses on the sale of tangible assets and intangible assets, from financing and investing. In accordance with the Decision on the accounts and annual reports of banks and savings banks, the Bank uses the direct method to display cash flows from investing activities and cash flows from financing activities.



# Notes on the Financial Statements

## F. Notes to the Accounts

### Note 1: Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks

The European Central Bank (ECB) requires credit institutions established in the participating Member States to hold minimum reserves; they are to be held on accounts with the ECB and participating national central banks. It is essential that credit institutions hold their balances only with the participating national central banks. The Bank and the Bank fulfil their compulsory reserve deposit requirements.

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Cash</b>	<b>9,274</b>	<b>8,487</b>
<b>Balances with the Central Bank</b>	<b>1,133,685</b>	<b>682,859</b>
Balances with the Central Bank	166,414	110,795
Other balances with the Central Bank	967,271	572,064
<b>Demand deposits to bank</b>	<b>47,007</b>	<b>54,620</b>
<b>Impairment</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,189,965</b>	<b>745,963</b>

Obligatory reserves as of 31 December 2023 amount to 28,835,731 euros.

### Note 2: Financial assets held for trading

EUR '000	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Loans</b>	-	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Derivatives held for trading</b>	-	<b>56,103</b>	<b>56,103</b>	-	<b>75,616</b>	<b>75,616</b>
Forwards	-	1,627	1,627	-	4,065	4,065
Options	-	24,715	24,715	-	26,750	26,750
Swaps	-	29,761	29,761	-	44,801	44,801
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>56,121</b>	<b>56,121</b>	-	<b>75,619</b>	<b>75,619</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Notional amount Assets	Fair value Assets	Notional amount Assets	Fair value Assets
<b>Trading derivative instruments</b>				
FX forward contracts – OTC	79,814	1,627	166,776	4,065
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC	497,994	28,871	458,900	44,035
Swap contracts - OTC	27,804	890	33,216	767
Option contracts - OTC	126,527	24,715	129,376	26,749
<b>Total</b>	<b>732,139</b>	<b>56,103</b>	<b>788,268</b>	<b>75,616</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 3: Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

EUR '000	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity instruments	-	736	736	1,778	595	2,373
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>2,373</b>

Equity instruments include Visa shares C in level 3. Visa shares series 3 are not listed. For the valuation of Class C, the price of the security is taken as reference (price on the last day of the quarter) and then the conversion rate provided by Visa with a discount which also considers the provisions for legal risk is applied.

## Note 3.1: Annual changes, equity instruments

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>2,323</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>702</b>
Gains on foreign exchange differences	-	180
Positive changes in fair value	534	522
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(2,171)</b>	<b>(652)</b>
Sales / Redemption	(2,098)	-
Losses on foreign exchange differences	(54)	-
Negative changes in fair value	(19)	(652)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>2,373</b>

## Note 4: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity instruments	-	22,782	129	22,911	-	21,841	125	21,966
Bonds, Republic of Slovenia	227,477	4,996	-	232,473	195,253	24,703	-	219,956
Bonds, other countries	55,565	-	-	55,565	54,792	-	-	54,792
Impairment	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>283,036</b>	<b>27,778</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>310,943</b>	<b>250,039</b>	<b>46,544</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>296,708</b>

In Level 1, the Bank reports government bonds of Slovenia, Italy and Poland, while treasury bills of Slovenia are reported in Level 2. Level 2 includes financial assets whose fair value is based on the quoted price for an identical instrument.

## Note 4.1: Annual changes, equity instruments

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Total	Level 3	Total	Level 3
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>21,966</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>22,948</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>
Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	945	4	33	33
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,015)</b>	<b>-</b>
Negative changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,015)	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>22,911</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>21,966</b>	<b>125</b>

## Note 4.2: Annual changes, Debt instruments

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Total	Level 3	Total	Level 3
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>274,742</b>	-	<b>262,537</b>	-
<b>Increases</b>	<b>76,018</b>	-	<b>149,904</b>	-
Purchase	61,878	-	148,292	-
Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	14,140	-	1,612	-
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(62,728)</b>	-	<b>(137,699)</b>	-
Sales / Redemption	(61,353)	-	(96,217)	-
Negative changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,375)	-	(41,482)	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>288,032</b>	-	<b>274,742</b>	-

Positive and negative changes include the valuation difference between market value and carrying amount, as well as fair value adjustment, while bond premiums or discounts are amortized until maturity (not included in any of the items in table above, because it is part of revaluation reserves). Amortizing bond premium is not included in any of the items in the table below. Premium or discount adjust the yield to the maturity rate) and change of fair value of the hedged item is presented in note 21.2 - Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## Note 4.3: Impairment on debt instruments

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Increase of impairment	(1)	(2)
Decrease of impairment	1	1
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(6)</b>

## Note 5: Financial assets at amortised cost

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Debt securities	25,030	33,389
Loans to banks	34,773	64,989
Loans to customers	1,900,351	2,042,380
Other financial assets	6,771	23,773
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,966,925</b>	<b>2,164,531</b>

## Note 5.1: Debt instruments

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Bonds, Republic of Slovenia	25,030	33,389
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>33,389</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 5.2: Loans to banks

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Short-term loans	34,268	62,483
Long-term loans	506	2,512
Impairment	(1)	(6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,773</b>	<b>64,989</b>

## Note 5.3: Annual changes, impairment on loans to banks

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Increase of impairment	(1)	(7)
Decrease of impairment	6	3
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(6)</b>

## Note 5.4: Loans to non-bank customers

EUR '000	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Gross value	Impairment	Net value	Gross value	Impairment	Net value
<b>Loans</b>						
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>185,385</b>	<b>(4,704)</b>	<b>180,681</b>	<b>278,663</b>	<b>(3,971)</b>	<b>274,692</b>
Corporates	155,960	(4,043)	151,917	250,450	(3,273)	247,177
Financial institutions	5,251	(8)	5,243	5,151	(5)	5,146
Public sector	1,193	-	1,193	662	-	662
Private customers	20,966	(517)	20,449	20,184	(583)	19,601
Sole traders	1,973	(135)	1,838	2,175	(94)	2,081
Non-profit institutions serving households	42	(1)	41	41	(16)	25
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1,752,524</b>	<b>(32,858)</b>	<b>1,719,666</b>	<b>1,805,921</b>	<b>(38,250)</b>	<b>1,767,671</b>
Corporates	675,114	(19,475)	655,639	703,220	(21,207)	682,013
Financial institutions	7,450	(53)	7,397	29,418	(94)	29,324
Public sector	190,391	(30)	190,361	223,499	(61)	223,438
Private customers	869,984	(12,668)	857,314	841,673	(16,470)	825,203
Sole traders	9,587	(632)	8,955	8,017	(330)	7,687
Non-profit institutions serving households	-	-	-	94	(88)	6
<b>Finance lease</b>						
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>
Corporates	2	-	2	9	-	9
Sole traders	2	-	2	8	-	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,937,913</b>	<b>(37,562)</b>	<b>1,900,351</b>	<b>2,084,601</b>	<b>(42,221)</b>	<b>2,042,380</b>

On 31 December 2023, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 17,676 thousand euros. On 31 December 2022, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 19,780 thousand euros.

## Note 5.5: Finance lease

EUR '000	Bank			
	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Gross investment in the lease	Present value of minimum lease payments	Gross investment in the lease	Present value of minimum lease payments
Not later than one year	4	4	13	13
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>

Net investment in the lease is recognized as assets held under a finance lease in the item Loans and receivables.

	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Present value of future lease receivables	-	-

Present value of future lease receivables amounts to less than thousand euros.

## Note 5.6: Other financial assets

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Claims for fees	964	719
Impairment on claims for fees	(30)	(171)
Accrued income	600	602
Claims arising from the settlement of transactions	5,014	2,749
Other financial assets	225	20,350
Impairment on other financial assets	(2)	(476)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>23,773</b>

Under Other financial assets the Bank in year 2022 reports the deferred amount related to proceeds from sale of subsidiary Note 42. The increase in Claims arising from the settlement of transactions is due to increase of accounts receivable for automated teller machine (ATM) withdrawals and point of sale (POS) payments.

## Note 6: Derivatives – hedge accounting

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Level 2	Level 2
<b>Instruments for hedging single financial instrument</b>	<b>19,155</b>	<b>30,449</b>
Fair value hedge	19,155	30,449
<b>Instruments for hedging portfolio of financial instruments</b>	<b>55,021</b>	<b>72,775</b>
Fair value hedge	55,021	72,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,176</b>	<b>103,224</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Notional amount Assets	Fair value Assets	Notional amount Assets	Fair value Assets
<b>Hedging derivative instruments</b>				
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC				
Hedge of individual items	251,313	19,155	264,129	30,379
Portfolio hedge	753,716	55,021	626,385	72,845
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,005,030</b>	<b>74,176</b>	<b>890,514</b>	<b>103,224</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Assets	Assets
<b>Risk exposure</b>		
Interest rate		
Designated in fair value hedges	74,176	103,224
<b>Total interest rate derivatives</b>	<b>74,176</b>	<b>103,224</b>
<b>Hedging derivative instruments</b>		
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC		
Hedge of individual items	19,155	30,379
Portfolio hedge	55,021	72,845
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,176</b>	<b>103,224</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness	Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that includes hedging instrument</b>		
Assets - Derivatives - hedge accounting	74,176	111,954

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that include hedge item</b>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(16,670)	(29,069)
Financial assets at amortised cost	46,067	72,995

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that include hedging instrument</b>		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(46)	(121)

## Note 7: Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk – assets

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Positive fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	2,675	-
Negative fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(48,742)	(72,996)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(46,067)</b>	<b>(72,996)</b>

## Note 8: Tangible assets

### 2023

EUR '000	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Other equipment	Work in progress	Right of use of leased buildings	Right of use of leased other assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>14,761</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>33,659</b>
Additions	178	-	-	538	193	35	944
Transfer from work in progress	-	63	156	(219)	-	-	-
Disposals	(322)	(1,031)	(561)	-	-	(11)	(1,925)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>5,526</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>32,678</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>5,229</b>	<b>3,637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,436</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>21,166</b>
Depreciation for the year	258	494	136	-	1,602	62	2,552
Disposals	(322)	(1,029)	(560)	-	-	(10)	(1,921)
Decreases	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>5,679</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>21,774</b>
<b>Net book value</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>12,493</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10,904</b>

### 2022

EUR '000	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Other equipment	Work in progress	Right of use of leased buildings	Right of use of leased other assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>7,546</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>15,983</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>35,795</b>
Additions	1,097	-	-	372	-	71	1,540
Decreases	-	-	-	-	(1,222)	-	(1,222)
Transfer from work in progress	-	289	324	(613)	-	-	-
Disposals	(1,037)	(1,037)	(323)	-	-	(58)	(2,454)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>14,761</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>33,659</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>6,532</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,898</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>21,068</b>
Depreciation for the year	246	570	118	-	1,537	56	2,527
Disposals	(1,034)	(1,034)	(320)	-	-	(41)	(2,429)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>5,229</b>	<b>3,637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,435</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>21,166</b>
<b>Net book value</b>							
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>14,728</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>12,493</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 9: Intangible assets

EUR '000	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Intangible assets in use	Intangible assets in progress	Total	Intangible assets in use	Intangible assets in progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>51,007</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>55,592</b>	<b>48,708</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>52,437</b>
Additions	-	2,213	2,213	-	3,314	3,314
Transfer from work in progress	3,364	(3,364)	-	2,458	(2,458)	-
Disposal	(155)	-	(155)	(159)	-	(159)
Write-off	-	(2,232)	(2,232)	-	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>54,217</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>55,419</b>	<b>51,007</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>55,593</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>						
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>41,984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,984</b>	<b>38,303</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,303</b>
Amortization for the year	3,576	-	3,576	3,681	-	3,681
Disposal	(155)	-	(155)	-	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>45,405</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,405</b>	<b>41,984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,984</b>
<b>Net book value</b>						
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>9,023</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>13,608</b>	<b>10,404</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>14,134</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>10,014</b>	<b>9,023</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>13,608</b>

In the "Write-off item" Global Payment Platform (GPP) write-off is disclosed.

## Note 10: Tax assets and liabilities

## Current tax

EUR '000	Bank		
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	Effect in 2023
Claims for current tax	5,839	2,176	3,663
Offsetting	(5,839)	(2,176)	(3,663)
<b>Balance of claims for current tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Liabilities for current tax	10,954	6,340	4,614
Offsetting	(5,839)	(2,176)	(3,663)
<b>Balance of liabilities for current tax</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>951</b>

Deferred taxes are adjusted based on sustainability test provided for by IAS 12, that takes into account the economic projections for future years in order to check whether there are future taxable incomes against which deferred tax assets can be offset.

The DTA sustainability test requires:

- Determination of PBT and taxable income over a relevant time horizon equal to 10 years ,
- Assessment of the probability of the taxable profit determined based on the previous point

In order to demonstrate that a PBTs is likely available for the use of DTAs, a stochastic simulation is used assuming a Confidence interval above 50 % for the years beyond the explicit years (i.e. Multi year Plan period).



EUR '000	Bank		
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	Effect in 2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	791	1,536	(744)
Provisions for jubilee awards and postretirement	167	58	109
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	1	0
Offsetting	(563)	(897)	334
<b>Balance of claims for deferred tax</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>(302)</b>
Provisions for jubilee awards and postretirement	107	-	107
Cash flow hedge	(53)	6	(59)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	509	891	(382)
Offsetting	(563)	(897)	334
Balance of liabilities for deferred tax	-	-	-
<b>Balance of deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>(1,158)</b>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relates to positions which are recorded in OCI, except for provision for jubilee awards and postretirement benefits which are partially (actuarial gains/losses) recognised in OCI and partially in income statement. Deferred tax assets related to Jubilee awards and postretirement increased to 167 thousands euros in 2023, primarily due to increase in corporate income tax rate to 22 %. In addition, the balance for deferred tax assets decreased to 396 thousand euros (31/12/2023: DTA 698 thousand euros) due to revaluation of position in OCI.

## Note 11: Other assets

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Claims arising from given prepayments	240	84
Deferred expenses	861	796
Accrued income	894	1,054
Precious metals	14	14
Other assets	103	140
Impairment on other assets	(11)	(8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>2,080</b>

## Note 12: Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

In December 2022, the Bank adopted the decision to sell the portfolio of non-performing loans.

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	2,120
<b>Net carrying amount of disposal group</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,120</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 13: Financial liabilities held for trading

EUR '000	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Derivatives held for trading</b>	-	<b>51,918</b>	<b>51,918</b>	-	<b>69,544</b>	<b>69,544</b>
Forwards	-	1,563	1,563	-	3,975	3,975
Options	-	20,892	20,892	-	21,628	21,628
Swaps	-	29,463	29,463	-	43,941	43,941
<b>Other financial liabilities held for trading</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>51,919</b>	<b>51,919</b>	-	<b>69,550</b>	<b>69,550</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Notional amount Liabilities	Fair value Liabilities	Notional amount Liabilities	Fair value Liabilities
<b>Derivatives held for trading</b>				
FX forward contracts – OTC	79,884	1,563	170,756	3,975
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC	488,994	28,584	467,900	43,229
Swap contracts - OTC	27,804	880	28,562	712
Option contracts - OTC	126,527	20,892	129,376	21,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>723,209</b>	<b>51,919</b>	<b>796,594</b>	<b>69,544</b>

## Note 14: Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Deposits from banks and central banks	77,230	98,928
Deposits from customers	2,938,929	2,531,694
Loans from banks and central banks	40,854	233,720
Debt securities	18,116	18,066
Other financial liabilities	66,142	48,238
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,141,271</b>	<b>2,930,646</b>

## Note 14.1: Deposits from banks and central banks

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
On demand from banks	10,130	9,793
Short-term deposits from banks	67,100	89,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,230</b>	<b>98,928</b>

## Note 14.2: Deposits from customers

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>On demand</b>	<b>1,968,500</b>	<b>2,091,123</b>
Corporates	1,010,872	962,421
Financial institutions	104,155	183,001
Public sector	46,844	48,619
Private customers	735,533	820,866
Sole traders	64,576	69,969
Non-profit institutions serving households	6,520	6,247
<b>Short-term deposits</b>	<b>594,945</b>	<b>291,246</b>
Corporates	400,684	202,550
Financial institutions	5,400	28,055
Public sector	66,012	9,289
Private customers	122,564	51,191
Sole traders	60	48
Non-profit institutions serving households	225	113
<b>Long-term deposits</b>	<b>375,484</b>	<b>149,325</b>
Corporates	149,669	76,668
Financial institutions	1,507	6,502
Public sector	1,560	1,031
Private customers	221,126	63,731
Sole traders	17	17
Non-profit institutions serving households	1,605	1,376
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,938,929</b>	<b>2,531,694</b>

## Note 14.3: Loans from banks and central banks

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Long-term loans from central banks	40,854	233,545
Long-term loans from banks	-	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,854</b>	<b>233,720</b>

### Debt securities

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Issued debt securities	18,116	18,066
Banks	18,116	18,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,116</b>	<b>18,066</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 14.4: Other financial liability

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Assets for cross-border payment transfers	17,985	7,243
Liabilities for fees	32	3
Liabilities arising from settlement of transactions	27,928	19,943
Liabilities to suppliers	497	189
Accrued expenses	8,042	7,321
Other financial liabilities	4,200	4,783
Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)	7,458	8,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,142</b>	<b>48,238</b>

## Note 14.5: Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)	Liabilities from lease (IFRS 16)
Up to 1 year	1,679	1,612
1 year to 2 years	1,274	1,273
2 year to 3 years	1,149	1,228
3 year to 4 years	1,063	1,104
4 year to 5 years	982	997
Over 5 years	2,310	2,787
<b>Total Lease Payments to be made</b>	<b>8,457</b>	<b>9,001</b>
Finance expenses (-) (Discounting effect)	(999)	(245)
<b>Lease deposits</b>	<b>7,458</b>	<b>8,756</b>

Decrease in liabilities in addition to regular repayments are due to contract cancellations and contract modifications. Decrease of liabilities due to contract cancellations amounted to 388 euros and increase of liabilities due to contract modifications amounted to 227 thousand euros. Movements are disclosed in Note 8 - Tangible assets.

## Note 15: Derivatives – hedge accounting

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Level 2	Level 2
<b>Instruments for hedging single financial instrument</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>759</b>
Fair value hedge	2,127	759
<b>Instruments for hedging portfolio of financial instruments</b>	<b>55,436</b>	<b>80,932</b>
Fair value hedge	47,425	74,038
Cash flow hedge	8,011	6,894
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,563</b>	<b>81,691</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Liabilities	Liabilities	Liabilities	Liabilities
<b>Hedging derivative instruments</b>				
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC				
Hedge of individual items	41,135	2,127	8,010	760
Portfolio hedge	675,377	55,436	711,708	80,931
<b>Total</b>	<b>716,513</b>	<b>57,563</b>	<b>719,718</b>	<b>81,691</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Liabilities	Liabilities
<b>Risk exposure</b>		
<b>Interest rate</b>		
Designated in fair value hedges	49,552	74,797
Designated in cash flow hedges	8,011	6,894
<b>Total interest rate derivatives</b>	<b>57,563</b>	<b>81,691</b>
Hedging derivative instruments		
Interest rate swap contracts - OTC		
Hedge of individual items	2,127	760
Portfolio hedge	55,436	80,931
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,563</b>	<b>81,691</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness	Change of fair value used for calculation of hedge effectiveness
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that includes hedging instrument</b>		
Liabilities - Derivatives - hedge accounting	(57,563)	(83,203)

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item
<b>Line in the statement of financial position that include hedge item</b>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(38,416)	(73,939)

## Note 16: Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk – liabilities

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Positive fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	4,965	9
Negative fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(43,381)	(73,948)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(38,416)</b>	<b>(73,939)</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 17: Provisions

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
For pending legal cases	18,396	13,035
For jubilee awards and severance	3,786	2,385
For off-balance sheet items	5,415	4,154
Other provisions	1,002	331
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,599</b>	<b>19,905</b>

## Annual changes

## 31/12/2023

EUR '000	For pending legal cases	For jubilee awards and severance	For off-balance sheet items	Other provisions	Total
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>13,035</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>19,905</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>5,639</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>12,577</b>
Balance Income Statement	5,639	2,608	3,299	1,031	12,577
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(278)</b>	<b>(1,207)</b>	<b>(2,038)</b>	<b>(360)</b>	<b>(3,883)</b>
Use of provisions	(3)	(220)	-	(360)	(583)
Decreases balance Statement of Income	(275)	(940)	(2,038)	-	(3,253)
Decreases balance equity	-	(47)	-	-	(47)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>18,396</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>28,599</b>

## 31/12/2022

EUR '000	For pending legal cases	For jubilee awards and severance	For off-balance sheet items	Other provisions	Total
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>12,581</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>6,102</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>23,169</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3,094</b>
Balance Income Statement	486	75	2,134	400	3,094
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(32)</b>	<b>(1,036)</b>	<b>(4,082)</b>	<b>(1,207)</b>	<b>(6,357)</b>
Use of provisions	-	(729)	-	(992)	(1,721)
Decreases balance Statement of Income	(32)	(16)	(4,082)	(216)	(4,345)
Decreases balance equity	-	(291)	-	-	(291)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>13,035</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>19,905</b>

## Note 18: Other liabilities

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Accrued expenses and deferred income	1,621	900
Wage liabilities, wage compensations and contributions and taxes on wages and salaries and employee benefits (gross, including taxes and contributions)	2,535	2,396
Liabilities for taxes and contributions	1,481	864
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>4,160</b>

## Note 19: Share capital

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Ordinary shares - subscribed by foreign banks	20,384	20,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,384</b>	<b>20,384</b>

As of 31 December 2023, the share capital was comprised of 4,888,177 ordinary non-par-value shares which were fully paid and 16 Treasury shares which have been transferred to the Bank without remuneration in 2014.

## Note 20: Share premium

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Payments in excess of nominal amounts of paid-up shares	91,736	91,736
Share premium reserve	16,024	16,024
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,760</b>	<b>107,760</b>

Payments in excess of nominal amounts of paid-up shares in the amount of 91,736 thousand euros are divided into 1) 45,875 thousand euros deriving from the capital increase of 2011, 2) 44,733 thousand euros deriving from SIT to EUR conversion.

The share premium reserve in the amount of 16,024 thousand euros is due to SIT to EUR conversion.

## Note 21: Accumulated other comprehensive income

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Accumulated other comprehensive income, cash flow hedge	(187)	27
Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,002)	(2,748)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	870	842
<b>Total</b>	<b>(319)</b>	<b>(1,879)</b>

### Note 21.1: Accumulated other comprehensive income, cash flow hedge

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>466</b>
Gross value	34	576
Deferred taxes	(7)	(110)
<b>Decrease</b>	<b>(214)</b>	<b>(439)</b>
Gross value	(273)	(542)
Deferred taxes	59	103
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>27</b>
Gross value	(239)	34
Deferred taxes	53	(7)

## Notes on the Financial Statements

Note 21.2: Accumulated other comprehensive income, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>(2,748)</b>	<b>5,105</b>
Gross value	(3,393)	6,303
Deferred taxes	645	(1,198)
<b>Increases</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>27</b>
Gross value	5,391	33
Deferred taxes	(1,186)	(6)
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(2,459)</b>	<b>(7,880)</b>
Gross value	(3,152)	(9,729)
Deferred taxes	693	1,849
<b>Effect due to tax rate change</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>
Gross value	(132)	-
Deferred taxes	131	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(1,003)</b>	<b>(2,748)</b>
Gross value	(1,286)	(3,393)
Deferred taxes	283	645

Note 21.3: Accumulated other comprehensive income, actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>579</b>
Gross value	930	639
Deferred taxes	(87)	(60)
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>263</b>
Gross value	47	291
Deferred taxes	(19)	(28)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>842</b>
Gross value	977	930
Deferred taxes	(107)	(87)

Note 22: Reserves from profit

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Legal reserves	1,307	1,307
Other reserves from profit	98,470	98,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,777</b>	<b>99,777</b>

Legal reserves in accordance with the Companies Act (ZGD-1). Retained earnings are available for disbursement to the shareholders, as opposed to other reserves from profit which are not distributable.



## Note 23: Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year

### Balance sheet available profit of the Bank

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Net profit for the year	46,744	41,370
Retained earnings from previous years	50,180	42,832
<b>Balance sheet available profit</b>	<b>96,924</b>	<b>84,202</b>
Transfer to the following year	96,924	84,202

Balance sheet available profit for the financial year 2023 is presented in the Statement of Changes in Shareholder's equity and amounted to 96,924 thousand euros (84,202 thousand euros for 2022).

### Basic and diluted earnings per share

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
(1) Net profit for the year	46,744	41,370
(2) Number of shares	4,888,177	4,888,177
(3) Weighted number of shares in the year	4,888,177	4,888,177
<b>(4) Earnings per share in EUR (1) / (3)</b>	<b>9.56</b>	<b>8.46</b>

## Note 24: Interest income

EUR '000	Bank			
	2023		2022	
	Total	Of which interest on stage 3 exposures	Total	Of which interest on stage 3 exposures
<b>Interest income calculated with the effective interest method</b>	<b>114,587</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>50,145</b>	<b>579</b>
Interest on financial assets at amortised cost	76,230	839	38,060	579
Debt securities	434	-	134	-
Loans to banks	1,872	-	825	-
Loans to non-bank customers	73,924	839	37,101	579
Interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,290	-	4,871	-
Interest on demand deposits with central bank	32,067	-	2,082	-
Negative interest on liabilities	-	-	5,132	-
<b>Other interest income</b>	<b>17,317</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest on financial assets held for trading	13,086	-	3,035	-
Interest on derivatives used for hedging	2,225	-	140	-
<b>Interest on financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>-</b>
Loans to banks	69	-	11	-
Loans to non-bank customers	1,937	-	661	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,904</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>53,993</b>	<b>579</b>

Interest on financial assets at amortised cost under the section of Other interest income relates to interest from factoring.

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 25: Interest expense

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Interest on financial liabilities held to Central Bank	(4,038)	(652)
Interest on financial liabilities held for trading	(13,117)	(2,986)
Interest on received deposits and loans measured at amortised cost	(21,390)	(2,131)
Paid to banks	(843)	(223)
Paid to customers	(20,547)	(1,908)
Negative interest on assets	(4,640)	(3,789)
Interest on other liabilities	(8)	(5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(43,193)</b>	<b>(9,563)</b>

## Note 26: Dividend income

EUR '000	2023	2022
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	37
Dividends from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	37	13
Dividend income from investments in equity of group companies	-	3,358
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3,408</b>

Dividend income in the amount of 3 million euros in year 2022 relates to the dividends received from UniCredit Leasing prior to its disposal.

## Note 27: Fee and commission income

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Fees from transactions with securities	7,142	6,850
Fees from performing payment services – maintenance of transaction accounts	2,027	2,086
Fees from performing payment services – payments	5,946	5,873
Fees from performing payment services – card operations	5,422	4,939
Fees from performing other payment services	2,354	1,949
Fees from loan and lease transactions	5,228	5,087
Fees from corporate finance advisory	293	1,100
Fees from other transactions	1,054	653
<b>Subtotal of fees from contact with customers</b>	<b>29,466</b>	<b>28,537</b>
Fees from guarantees	2,516	2,986
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,982</b>	<b>31,523</b>

## Note 28: Fee and commission expenses

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Fees for performed payment services – card operations	(3,674)	(3,580)
Fees for performed other payment services	(1,794)	(1,550)
Fees for performed agency services and commission operations	(2,063)	(1,807)
Fees for performed other services	(2,013)	(2,060)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(9,544)</b>	<b>(8,997)</b>

## Note 29: Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
<b>Realised gains</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3,386</b>
On loans at amortised cost	269	1,297
On other financial assets and liabilities	69	2,089
<b>Realised losses</b>	<b>(489)</b>	<b>-</b>
On financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt instruments	(489)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(151)</b>	<b>3,386</b>

## Note 30: Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading

EUR '000	2023	2022
Net gains on securities trading	(15)	(736)
Net gains on purchase and sale of foreign currencies	2,155	2,490
Net gains / losses on derivatives	(1,009)	5,390
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>7,144</b>

## Note 31: Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

EUR '000	2023	2022
<b>Gains</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>522</b>
Equity instruments	534	522
<b>Losses</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(652)</b>
Equity instruments	(19)	(652)
<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>(130)</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 32: Net gains or losses from hedge accounting

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Changes in fair value of derivatives used for hedging group financial instruments against interest rate risk	8,643	(1,121)
Changes in fair value of derivatives for hedging fair value of instruments - micro	(12,620)	32,394
Changes in fair value of derivatives used for hedging cashflows of group financial instruments - ineffective portion - macro	1	(1)
Changes in fair value of group financial instruments hedged against interest rate risk	4,055	(31,942)
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>(670)</b>

## Note 33: Net exchange differences

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Gains on foreign exchange differences	99,926	190,252
Losses on foreign exchange differences	(99,808)	(189,692)
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>560</b>

## Note 34: Net gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Gains on derecognition	1	2
Losses on derecognition	(39)	(170)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(168)</b>

## Note 35: Other operating net income

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
<b>Gains</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,692</b>
Gains on operational risk	7	3
Refund of expenses for delegates abroad	836	1,157
Gains on leases	-	21
Other gains	160	511
<b>Losses</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>(176)</b>
Memberships	(95)	(81)
Losses on operational risk	(10)	(11)
Other losses	(56)	(84)
<b>Total</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1,516</b>

## Note 36: Administrative expenses

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Staff costs	26,797	26,481
Other administrative costs	13,834	13,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,631</b>	<b>39,982</b>

### Note 36.1: Staff costs

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Gross salaries	17,301	16,802
Contributions for social security	7,217	7,432
Contributions for pension insurance	504	505
Other contributions levied on gross salaries	1	52
Allowance for transport to work and for meals	118	157
Other staff costs	1,656	1,533
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,797</b>	<b>26,481</b>

### Note 36.2: Other administrative costs

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Operating leasehold on premises	51	30
IT services	6,305	5,986
Post and communication	1,330	1,408
Consulting and auditing services	1,478	1,810
Other outsourced services	1,755	1,549
Marketing	630	539
Training	151	129
Material costs	702	610
Costs of fixed assets maintenance and security	442	425
Insurance	265	280
Travel costs	80	49
Supervision costs	463	423
Credit risk related costs	132	213
Taxation cost and other payables	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,834</b>	<b>13,501</b>

The costs of audit services for the Bank include the costs of the annual report audit in the amount of 176 thousand euros, and other non-audit related activities in the amount of 8 thousand euros related to agreed-upon procedures and other assurances required from the statutory auditor. All services were performed by KPMG Slovenija d.o.o.

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 37: Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Cash contributions to deposit guarantee schemes	1,272	888
Cash contributions to resolution funds	955	1,691
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,579</b>

## Note 38: Depreciation

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
<b>Depreciation of tangible assets</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,528</b>
Depreciation of leasehold improvements	258	246
Depreciation of right of use of buildings	1,602	1,538
Depreciation of right of use of leased other assets	62	56
Depreciation of computer hardware	494	570
Depreciation of other equipment	136	118
<b>Amortisation of intangible assets</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>3,681</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,128</b>	<b>6,209</b>

## Note 39: Net modification gain or losses

EUR '000	2023	2022
<b>Gains</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>
Loans to corporates	17	35
Loans to private customers	44	28
<b>Losses</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(35)</b>
Loans to corporates	-	(16)
Loans to private customers	(5)	(19)
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>28</b>

## Note 40: Provisions

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
Pending legal cases	(5,377)	(454)
Severance and jubilee salaries	(1,668)	(57)
Other provisions	(1,030)	(185)
Off-balance sheet items	(1,262)	1,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>(9,337)</b>	<b>1,254</b>

## Note 41: Impairments

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
<b>Impairment of financial assets, measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>4,922</b>	<b>(7,292)</b>
Increase	(16,566)	(22,601)
Loans	(16,538)	(21,971)
Other financial assets	(28)	(630)
Decrease	21,488	15,309
Loans	20,847	15,223
Other financial assets	641	86
<b>Write-offs of financial assets, measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>20</b>
Write-offs	(63)	(15)
Income from written-off claims	16	35
<b>Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Increase	(1)	(2)
Decrease	1	1
<b>Impairment of other assets</b>	<b>(2,625)</b>	<b>(12)</b>
Increase	(2,625)	(13)
Decrease	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>(7,285)</b>

The item "Impairment of other assets" increased in 2023 due to the write-off of the Global Payment Platform (GPP) in the amount 2.232 thousand euro, which is also disclosed in Note 9: Intangible assets.

## Note 42: Profit or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale, not qualifying as discontinued operations

EUR '000	2023	2022
Profit from non-current assets held for sale	-	20,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,545</b>

During the year 2022 the Bank decided to sell the daughter company UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. The sale was organized through gathering of different proposals, where one client was chosen for further detailed due diligence. The Bank disposed of its 100-percent owned subsidiary UniCredit Leasing. The effect of this disposal amounted to 20 million euros.

## Note 43: Corporate income tax

EUR '000	2023	2022
Current tax	(10,954)	(6,342)
Deferred tax	20	(61)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>(10,934)</b>	<b>(6,403)</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

Impacts on OCI are disclosed within Note 21: Accumulated other comprehensive income

EUR '000	2023	2022
<b>Profit / loss before tax</b>	<b>57,678</b>	<b>47,773</b>
Tax rate	19 %	19 %
Tax liability considering theoretical tax rate	(10,959)	(9,077)
Tax effects of:		
Tax-exempt income	3	2,510
Non-deductable expenses	(315)	(70)
Tax allowances	317	234
<b>Tax liability</b>	<b>(10,954)</b>	<b>(6,403)</b>
Effective tax rate	19 %	13 %

## Notes to Off-balance sheet Items

## Note 44: Off-balance sheet items

EUR '000	2023	2022
Guarantees	509,132	432,130
Committed credit and overdraft lines	648,459	654,142
Creditors on spot business	5,378	15,033
Letters of credit	897	8,071
Notional amount of derivatives	3,176,891	3,195,093
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,340,757</b>	<b>4,304,469</b>

## Note 44.1: Annual movement of guarantees

EUR '000	2023	2022
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>432,130</b>	<b>640,934</b>
<b>Increases</b>	<b>262,298</b>	<b>214,444</b>
Issued guarantees	259,207	210,305
Exchange rate differences	3,091	4,139
<b>Decreases</b>	<b>(185,296)</b>	<b>(423,248)</b>
Redemption	(1,565)	(433)
Expired guarantees	(180,646)	(418,818)
Exchange rate differences	(3,085)	(3,997)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>509,132</b>	<b>432,130</b>



## Note 44.2: Derivatives

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Level 2	Level 2
Forwards and futures	159,699	337,532
Interest options	225,000	225,000
Currency options	28,054	33,752
Interest swaps	2,648,055	2,453,249
Held for trading	986,988	926,799
Held for hedging	1,661,067	1,526,450
Currency swaps	116,083	145,560
Held for trading	55,608	61,778
Held for hedging	60,475	83,782
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,176,891</b>	<b>3,195,093</b>

## Note 45: Fiduciary activities

EUR '000	2023	2022
Cash from clients for brokerage with financial instruments	4,861	5,876
Receivables from managing financial instruments	74	74
Receivables from custody business	11,306,329	10,483,470
Receivables from the Central Securities Clearing Corporation for sold financial instruments	-	21
Receivables from settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers)	2,147	188
Receivables from settlement business	-	21
Receivables from other businesses on behalf and for account of third parties	76,340	95,695
<b>Assets total</b>	<b>11,389,751</b>	<b>10,585,345</b>
Liabilities to customers from money and financial instruments	4,934	5,951
Liabilities to other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers)	11,308,477	10,483,678
Liabilities from settlement business	-	21
Liabilities from other businesses on behalf and for account of third parties	76,340	95,695
<b>Liabilities total</b>	<b>11,389,751</b>	<b>10,585,345</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Note 46: Agency services

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Claims of settlement and transaction accounts for client assets</b>	<b>11,308,550</b>	<b>10,483,753</b>
From financial instruments	11,306,403	10,483,544
To the Central Securities Clearing Corporation or to bank's clearing account for sold financial instruments	-	21
To the settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers)	2,147	188
<b>Clients' cash</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>5,876</b>
On settlement account for clients' funds	2,316	2,468
On banks' transaction accounts	2,545	3,408
<b>Assets total</b>	<b>11,313,411</b>	<b>10,489,629</b>
<b>Liabilities of settlement account or transaction accounts for clients' funds</b>	<b>11,313,411</b>	<b>10,489,629</b>
To clients from cash and financial instruments	4,934	5,951
To other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers)	11,308,477	10,483,678
<b>Liabilities total</b>	<b>11,313,411</b>	<b>10,489,629</b>
<b>Off-balance-sheet items</b>	<b>11,306,403</b>	<b>10,483,544</b>
<b>Clients' financial instruments, itemised by services</b>	<b>11,306,403</b>	<b>10,483,544</b>
Managing financial instruments	74	74
Custodian services	11,306,329	10,483,470

## Note 47: Related parties

### Statement of Financial Position

EUR '000	Bank	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Loans</b>	<b>37,003</b>	<b>66,686</b>
Management Board	156	167
Parent company	33,736	51,150
Other companies within UniCredit	3,051	15,304
Other related parties	60	65
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>126,527</b>	<b>175,707</b>
Parent company	40,354	61,171
Other companies within UniCredit	86,172	114,535
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,120</b>
Parent company	733	902
Other companies within UniCredit	365	218
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>164,629</b>	<b>243,513</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>90,837</b>	<b>115,824</b>
Management Board	170	51
Parent company	35,735	48,549
Other companies within UniCredit	54,794	67,171
Other related parties	138	54
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>61,702</b>	<b>85,560</b>
Parent company	21,432	30,694
Other companies within UniCredit	40,271	54,866
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,506</b>
Parent company	584	572
Other companies within UniCredit	969	935
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>154,093</b>	<b>202,891</b>

## Notes on the Financial Statements

## Income Statement

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
<b>Interest income</b>	<b>17,069</b>	<b>1,781</b>
Management Board	2	1
Parent company	8,754	341
Other companies within UniCredit	8,312	1,439
<b>Interest expense</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>2,567</b>
Parent company	1,832	1,051
Other companies within UniCredit	2,202	1,516
<b>Fee and commission income</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>2,286</b>
Management Board	-	14
Parent company	48	56
Other companies within UniCredit	1,633	2,231
<b>Fee and commission expenses</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>694</b>
Parent company	116	22
Other companies within UniCredit	248	671
<b>Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading</b>	<b>(23,469)</b>	<b>74,218</b>
Parent company	(2,809)	9,279
Other companies within UniCredit	(20,660)	64,939
<b>Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting</b>	<b>(3,975)</b>	<b>31,273</b>
Parent company	(8,153)	30,937
Other companies within UniCredit	4,177	335
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1,330</b>
Parent company	641	888
Other companies within UniCredit	195	442
<b>Administrative costs</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>4,499</b>
Parent company	391	450
Other companies within UniCredit	3,766	4,049

Figures which amounted to less than 1 thousand euros are not reported.

## Remuneration paid

EUR '000	Bank	
	2023	2022
<b>Remuneration paid to the Management Board</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,113</b>
Salaries and other short-term benefits	1,121	1,113
<b>Remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board members</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Remuneration paid to other employees with an individual contract</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>4,460</b>
Salaries and other short-term benefits	4,535	4,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>5,603</b>
Number of the Management Board members as of 31 December	5	5
Number of the Supervisory Board members as of 31 December	1	2
Number of other employees with an individual contract as of 31 December	67	69

There were five Supervisory Board members as of 31 December 2023 at UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., while the table above presents only those Supervisory Board members to whom the remuneration has been paid. Individual contracts are agreed with members of the Management team.

Individual contracts are concluded with the management-level employees.

## Note 48: Subsequent events

As supportive action following the floods that affected Slovenia in the beginning of August 2023, the Government introduced new tax legislations. The first act is the Act on Reconstruction, Development and the Provision of Financial Resources (hereinafter: ZORZFS), that contains temporary measures to support the reconstruction of the country after the dramatic events. Among the measures that are having the material tax implication on the banking sectors are:

- Article 64 of ZORZFS, which for the period of five years, starting 2024 till 2028, increases the Corporate income tax rate from 19 % to 22 %;
- Article 64 of ZORZFS, which for the period of five years, starting 2024 till 2028 introduced a specific tax on banks' balance sheet at the rate of 0.2 % of banks' entire balance sheet. The tax base is calculated as an average end-of-month total assets through a calendar year. The tax liability is capped at the 30 % operating profit before the accruing the respective tax. For UniCredit Banka Slovenija this is estimated at 7 million euros for financial year 2024.

No other subsequent event should have significant impact on the financial statements.

# Risk Report

## Overall Risk Management

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ("the Bank") identifies, measures, monitors, and manages the risks aligned with the UniCredit Group's approach and standards with the intention of ensuring comprehensive risk management.

The Bank identifies, measures, monitors, and/or manages the following categories of risk:

- Credit risks (default risk, counterparty risk, credit concentration risk, migration risk, etc.),
- Market risk and other financial risks (exchange rate risk, commodity risk, volatility risk, credit spread risk, etc.),
- Liquidity risk and IRRBB (including behavioural model risk),
- Non-financial risks (data protection, internal and external fraud, ICT security risk, outsourcing & third party risk, reputational risk, etc.),
- Other risks (business risk, ESG risk, shadow banking risk, real estate risk, etc.).

The Bank manages risks in a coordinated manner at different organizational levels.

The Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board determine the risk policy and approve principles of risk management and the establishment of limits for all relevant risks.

The Management Board is in charge of making various strategic decisions concerning but not limited to matters such as: the definition and monitoring of risk strategy, approval and implementation of credit risk related Group standards and the implementation plan defined for them, development of new models/refinement of existing models, regular and irregular validations and other changes in rating maps, policies and guidelines in connection with the internal rating systems, IRB material changes and Pillar II.

Central risk management activities of the Bank are steered by the Risk Management division, which is independent from the Bank's business units and it is responsible directly to the Chief Risk Officer, who is a member of the Management Board. There are three types of high-level committees related to risk management: the Transactional Committee, the Non-Financial Risks and Control Committee and Financial Risk Committee.

### Transactional Committee

The Transactional Committee of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. within its assigned sub-delegations of powers for credit activities and the related thresholds meets with approval functions for:

- Credit proposals referring to all files, including the non-performing files ("NPE" such as restructuring and workout);
- Status classification of files;
- Relevant strategies and corrective actions to be taken for watch-list files;
- Rating override, either upgrading or downgrading, acting on Probability of default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), according to the counterpart/ rating system (Group-wide or local) applied for the creditworthiness assessment;
- Proactive re-staging of clients and/or relevant expert based provision allocation;
- Proposal of distressed asset disposal, in accordance with the regulated specifications and limitations in force;

### Financial Risk Committee

The Financial Risk Committee is split into "Market Risk" session and "ALCO" session, classifying the topics related to market risks in the first one and the topics related to liquidity, interest rate in the banking book and FX risks in the second one.

The Financial Risk Committee is responsible for approving strategies, policies, methodologies for market risk, Defined Benefit Obligation, counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk, FX and banking book interest rate risks, funds transfer pricing, setting limits (where applicable) accordingly. It is also responsible for the approval of the Funding Plan and Contingency Funding Plan to be submitted to the Supervisory Board and for evaluating the impact of transactions significantly affecting the overall financial risk portfolio profile as well as monitoring financial risks.

### Non-Financial Risks and Controls Committee

The Non-Financial Risks and Controls Committee ("NFRC"), a governance body of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. (UCB SI), authorized by the Management Board of UCB SI, is focused on supporting the CEO of UCB SI in the role of steering and monitoring the Non-Financial Risks (NFRs) at a legal entity («LE») level, also overseeing the related internal control system (ICS).

The NFRC enables the coordination among the three lines of defence with the aim to identify and share LE priorities concerning Non-Financial Risks (e.g. events, regulations or emerging risks), assessing and monitoring the effectiveness of initiatives put in place in order to address them.

## **Risk Management – General aspects**

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has an effective independent Risk Management function, under the direction of a Chief Risk Officer (CRO), with sufficient importance, independence, and access to the Supervisory Board. In detail, the control and steering of the Bank's risks is performed by the Risk management division, comprising of the following functions: Credit Risk Operations, Non Financial and Financial Risks, Strategic, Credit & Integrated Risks, Internal Validation.

Key activities of the Risk Management function include:

- Identifying material individual, aggregated and emerging risks;
- Assessing these risks and measuring the bank's exposure to them;
- Supporting the corporate bodies in the definition, approval, implementation, review of the risk governance framework which includes the Risk Appetite and its related risk management policies in terms of principles, risk strategies and limits;
- Supporting the programmes for spreading of a sound risk culture at all levels within the Group;
- Ongoing monitoring of the risk-taking activities and risk exposures to ensure they are in line with the Board-approved Risk Appetite, risk limits and corresponding capital or liquidity needs (i.e., capital planning); establishing an early warning or trigger system and corresponding remedial actions for breaches of the Bank's Risk Appetite or limits;
- Contributing to and, when necessary, challenging material risk decisions;
- Reporting to the Board, the Risk Committees and/or Senior Management, as appropriate, on all these items, including but not limited to proposing appropriate risk-mitigating actions.

## **Risk-taking capacity (ICAAP/ ILAAP) and Risk appetite**

The Bank assesses its capital adequacy on a going concern approach, ensuring that an adequate level of capital is maintained to continue business activities as usual even under severe loss events, like those caused by economic downturn.

The approach to the ICAAP consists of the following phases:

1. Risk identification and mapping;
2. Risk measurement and stress testing;
3. Risk appetite setting and capital allocation;
4. Monitoring and reporting.

### **Risk identification and mapping**

The first phase of the process, i.e. the risk identification carried out at Holding and Legal Entity level through interviews with the Bank's senior management and competence lines' representatives and Risk Inventory questionnaires, overlaps with the Emerging Risks analysis, which considers the challenges emerging from the overall scenario with specific reference to the banking sector. The output of this activity is the Risk Map which includes all the risk types quantifiable by the internal capital.

### **Risk measurement and stress testing**

The second phase is the identification of internal methodologies for the measurement and quantification of different risk profiles, resulting in the calculation of the Bank internal capital. Firm-wide stress tests are also performed as a fundamental part of a sound risk management process. The aim of stress testing is to assess the Bank's viability with respect to exceptional but plausible events. The impact of adverse economic scenarios is assessed on the capital position (solvency stress test) and/or the liquidity position (liquidity stress test) of the Bank.

### **Risk appetite setting and capital allocation**

The risk appetite defines the level of risk that UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. is willing to take in the pursuit of its strategic objectives and business plan, taking into account the interest of its stakeholders (e.g. customers, policymakers, regulators, shareholders) as well as capital and other regulatory and law requirements. It occurs in parallel with the annual budgeting process and/or multi-year plans and aims at defining guidelines and targets, triggers, and limits (where applicable) on the KPIs Legal Entity level.

The risk appetite is defined in line with the Bank's business model and it is aligned with the group UniCredit. For this purpose, the risk appetite is integrated in the budget process, to guide the selection of the desired risk-return profile in alignment with the Strategic Plan guidelines and at inception of the budget process.

The UniCredit Compensation Policy is consistent with the risk appetite to allow the effective implementation of risk reward remuneration for bonus definition and payments.

The risk appetite statement defines the positioning of the Bank in terms of strategic targets and related risk profiles to address internal and external stakeholders' expectations.

# Risk Report

The quantitative elements of the risk appetite framework instead are represented by a dashboard, composed of a set of KPIs, based on the analysis of the expectations of the internal and external stakeholders, which addresses the following dimensions, including material risks:

- Capital KPIs;
- Credit KPIs;
- Risk & Return KPIs;
- Market and Sovereign Risks KPIs;
- Non Financial Risks KPIs;
- Financial Risks KPIs.

For each of the above dimensions, one or more KPIs are identified to quantitatively measure the position of the Bank in different ways: absolute values, ratios, sensitivities to defined parameters.

Various levels of thresholds are defined such to act as early warning indicators anticipating potential risk situations that will be promptly escalated at relevant organisational level. If specific risk appetite thresholds are met, the necessary management measures have to be adopted for effectively adjusting the risk profile.

The following thresholds are identified (on certain KPIs, not all the thresholds may be meaningful):

- Targets represent the amount of risk the Bank is willing to take on in normal conditions in coherence with the Bank's ambition. They are the reference thresholds for the development and steering of the business;
- Triggers represent, from a managerial standpoint, the maximum acceptable level of deviation from the defined target thresholds, or more generally a warning level, and are set consistently to assure that the Bank can operate, even under stress conditions;
- Limits are hard points that represent, from a statutory standpoint, the maximum acceptable level of risk for the Bank.

Thresholds setting is evaluated by the relevant competent functions, also through managerial decision by the Management Board, respecting regulatory and supervisory requirements and also considering the stakeholders' expectations and positioning versus peers. In addition, the Group has a series of transversal operative limits and metrics that cover the main risk profiles in order to supplement the risk appetite framework.

The key risk appetite dimensions are business strategy, capital and liquidity adequacy. The defined bundle of key indicators comprises Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 indicators, and recovery plan indicators. The risk appetite is parallel to the budgeting process in the context of managing the objectives in defining and selecting the desired risk-return profile. A system of targets, thresholds and limits has been defined for the key indicators to ensure regular monitoring, timely escalation and a link to the recovery plan.

Exposures to risks, scope of assumed risks and the ability to assume different risks as well as stress situations are presented to the Bank's Management Board as well as to the aforementioned committees through different reports.

## Monitoring and reporting

Capital adequacy evaluation is a dynamic process that requires regular monitoring to support the decision-making process. The Bank monitors its main risk profile with a frequency coherent with the nature of each single risk; on top of this, a quarterly reporting of integrated risks and risk appetite evolution is performed and reported to the relevant risk committees and governing bodies, in order to set and implement an efficient and effective ICAAP framework.

Capital adequacy is assessed considering the balance between the assumed risks and the available capital both in regulatory and in an economic perspective. In Unicredit this is done by assessing the impact of stressed conditions on the Risk Taking Capacity (RTC), i.e. the ratio between the Available Financial Resources and the Economic Capital, which represents the internal measure of capital adequacy under the economic perspective.

The decision to include components in AFR is based on three main criteria:

- Loss absorbency;
- Permanence;
- Flexibility of payments.

Since these criteria are the same as the ones identified by regulators to calculate regulatory own funds, the amount of regulatory own funds is the natural basis for the quantification of AFR (Available Financial Resources). The ratio between AFR and IC (Internal Capital) is the "Risk Taking Capacity" (RTC). RTC is one of the key indicators included in the RAF dashboard on which the Bank leverages to guide the selection of the desired risk-return profile in alignment with its business strategies.



A milestone of the ICAAP is the risk appetite which is defined as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to take and the risk return profile it fixes to achieve in pursuit of its strategic objectives and business plan, taking into account the interest of its stakeholders (e.g. customers, policymakers, regulators, shareholders) as well as capital and other regulatory and law requirements. The scope of the Bank's assumed risks is defined in the dialogue with UniCredit S.p.A. and is approved by the Supervisory Board. The Bank's risk appetite is approved on an annual basis by all managerial bodies and is regularly monitored and reported to the relevant committees, with the aim to ensure that the Bank develops within the desired risk return profile set by the Management Board.

The Bank controls also the liquidity adequacy via relevant Pillar 2 approach: the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP). As part of the ILAAP, and in coordination with the parent group, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. reviews the adequacy of the liquidity risk management process, which consists of various components – such as limiting the short-term and medium-term and long-term liquidity position, stress testing, funding plan and key regulatory indicators – and is primarily aimed at ensuring that the Bank has always an internal liquidity buffer/reserve that allows it to face expected and unexpected payments.

In the yearly process of the ILAAP, the Senior management is requested to give a judgement on the adequacy of the liquidity position and stability of funding, called Liquidity Adequacy Statement (LAS). This assessment aims at showing the main drivers that had modified the liquidity position throughout the year and provides comment also on the evolution of the main metrics that are used to steer the different aspects of the liquidity risk.

In line with the methodology of UniCredit S.p.A., the Bank calculates internal capital (also referred to as "economic capital") for individual risk categories.

Both ICAAP and ILAAP of the Bank are subject to annual review by the Internal Audit.

## Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the risk of incurring losses arising from the possibility that a borrower, counterparty or issuer (of a financial obligation is not able to repay interest and/or principal or any other amount due on a timely basis). In a wider sense, Credit Risk can also be defined as potential losses arising from either a default of the borrower/issuer or its credit downgrade due to a deterioration in its credit quality.

### Factors that generate credit risk

During the ongoing credit and business activities, the Bank is exposed to the risk that an unexpected change in a counterparty's creditworthiness may generate a corresponding unexpected change in the value of the associated credit exposure and may thus result in a partial or full write-off. This risk is always associated to the traditional lending practice, regardless of the form of the credit facility (whether cash or credit commitments, secured or unsecured, etc.). The main reasons of a default lie in the borrower's failure to fulfil its credit obligation (due to a lack of liquidity, for insolvency reasons, etc.), as well as the occurrence of macro-economic and political events that are affecting the debtor's operating and financial condition. Other banking operations, in addition to traditional lending and deposit activities, can constitute other credit risk factors. In this view, 'non-traditional' credit risk may arise from:

- Subscription of derivative contracts;
- Purchase and selling of securities, futures, currencies or commodities;
- Holding third-party securities.

The counterparties in these transactions or issuers of securities held by the Bank could default as a result of insolvency, political and economic events, lack of liquidity, operative deficiencies or other reasons. Defaults of a large number of transactions, or one or more large transactions, could have a material adverse impact on the Bank's activities, financial condition and operating profits. Some of the relevant components of the Credit risk are explained below.

# Risk Report



**Default risk:** Risk of incurring losses arising from the fact that a borrower or counterparty of a financial obligation (bond, note, loan, lease, instalment debt etc.) is not able to repay interest and/or principal or any other amount due on a timely basis. The outcome is the classification of all the claims with particular client as defaulted.

**Country risk:** Country Risk: the downside of operating in a specific country's business environment, affecting the borrower's creditworthiness.

**Settlement risk:** Counterparty risk under treasury transactions in which Legal Entity performs a transaction (payment) on settlement day, while the counterparty has not met its obligations yet (counter performance/settlement).

**Concentration risk:** Credit concentration risk is the level of risk in the bank's portfolio arising from concentration to a single counterparty/ economic group. It is represented by the potential losses of these large exposures that might put at risk the bank's ability to maintain its core operations. put at risk the bank's ability to maintain its core operations.

**Counterparty risk:** Default risk of counterparties for OTC (Over the counter) and SFT (Security financing transaction) instruments.

## Credit Risk Governance Framework

Credit governance rules which, on one side, regulate the respective responsibilities and, on the other, ensure the compliance of the overall credit risk framework with the regulatory context which the Bank is subject to, are set up in form of the Group rulebooks (Group policy, Group operational regulation, Group process regulation, depending on level of granularity) that are distributed to the Group legal entities by the parent company. Within its role of guidance, support and control related to credit risk, the parent company acts in the following areas: credit rules, credit strategies and credit risk limits, rating models development, rating systems validation, large exposures management, issuance of credit products, monitoring and reporting portfolio credit risk.

The Group credit risk rulebooks received by the Bank are either localized (in terms of local organisational setup) and implemented or adapted in alignment with the content owner in the Parent company to be compliant with the legislation, rules and peculiarities of the local market. The policies (if necessary) are locally further detailed through operating or working instructions that describe specific rules supporting the execution of day-by-day activities.

Credit policies are updated at least once a year and define with which customers/products, industry segments and geographical areas the Bank intends to develop the credit business.

## Credit Risk Management and Measurement

The Bank manages credit risk in line with its internal rules. Credit risk management procedures are performed on a single transaction level, single client level and on a portfolio level through procedures, structures, and rules, that steer, govern and standardize the assessment and management of credit risk, in line with the Group's and Bank's principles and best practice. The activities are aimed at analysing the main components of credit risk and their historical evolution, in order to be able to promptly detect any symptoms of deterioration and, therefore, take appropriate corrective actions.

The main objective of managing credit risk is to reach and obtain high quality and dispersion of credit portfolio.

Various implemented rating models provide the basis for efficient risk management and are embedded in all decision-making processes relating to risk management. They are also a key factor for capital required to be held against risk-weighted assets. Great attention is paid to consistency in the presentation for supervisory purposes and the requirements of internal control. Risk-adequate pricing and proactive risk management improve the portfolio's diversification and risk/return ratio on ongoing basis.

## Credit approval process

The foundation of credit approval process is a detailed risk assessment of every credit exposure associated with the counterparty. The Bank's risk assessment procedures consider both the probability of default of a specific counterparty and the risks related to the specific type of credit

facility exposure. When measuring credit risk, the Bank calculates probability of default which also forms basis for the calculation of credit rating of a specific counterparty.

For the large corporate and multinational companies' portfolio part, the Bank assesses the probability of default (PD) based on the internal methodology (IRB approach), in accordance with the Directive CRD IV and the Regulation CRR. For the other part of the portfolio (retail, small and mid-corporate), the Bank uses local models for measuring credit risk (Standardized approach). With the goal of effective and statistically supported credit risk measurement, UniCredit prepares and monitors internal models in accordance with previously mentioned Direction and Regulation and the Parent group's guidelines.

Probability of default and consequently a client's credit rating are determined based on financial data, qualitative factors, and warning signals. UniCredit uses the scale with ten major credit rating classes and with an additional division to 26 sub-classes with assigned probabilities of default. The last two main classes represent non-performing assets (defaulted clients).

### Comparison between internal and external ratings

No.	Rating classes	Rating notches	PD * in % min.	PD* in % mean	PD* in % max.	Comparable Rating		
						S&P	Moody's	Fitch
1	1	1+	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	AAA /AA+	Aaa / Aa1	AAA / AA+
2		1	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	AA	Aa2	AA
3		1-	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	AA-	Aa3	AA-
4	2	2+	0.05%	0.06%	0.07%	A+	A1	A+
5		2	0.07%	0.08%	0.09%	A	A2	A
6		2-	0.09%	0.10%	0.12%	A-	A3	A-
7	3	3+	0.12%	0.14%	0.16%			
8		3	0.16%	0.19%	0.22%	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
9		3-	0.22%	0.26%	0.31%	BBB	Baa2	BBB
10	4	4+	0.31%	0.36%	0.42%	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
11		4	0.42%	0.49%	0.57%			
12		4-	0.57%	0.66%	0.77%	BB+	Ba1	BB+
13	5	5+	0.77%	0.90%	1.06%			
14		5	1.06%	1.23%	1.44%	BB	Ba2	BB
15		5-	1.44%	1.68%	1.96%			
16	6	6+	1.96%	2.29%	2.67%	BB-	Ba3	BB-
17		6	2.67%	3.12%	3.64%			
18		6-	3.64%	4.25%	4.96%	B+	B1	B+
19	7	7+	4.96%	5.80%	6.77%			
20		7	6.77%	7.90%	9.22%			
21		7-	9.22%	10.77%	12.57%	B	B2	B
22	8	8+	12.57%	14.67%	17.13%	B-	B3	B-
23		8	17.13%	20.00%	100.00%	CCC/CC	Caa/Ca	CCC/CC
24		8-	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			
25	9	9	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			
26	10	10	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			

# Risk Report

## Gross exposure of on-balance-sheet items to credit risk, not including impaired amounts

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	1,180,692	737,478
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	288,038	274,748
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,004,520	2,207,408
o/w Debt securities	25,030	33,389
o/w To banks	34,774	64,995
o/w To customers	1,937,913	2,084,604
o/w Other financial assets	6,803	24,420
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,473,250</b>	<b>3,219,634</b>

Please note that all the following tables include the Bank's data only (loans, derivatives, bank assets and other assets), for 2023 and 2022 due to the sale of leasing company in year 2022 whereby only the Bank's financial statements are relevant for year end 2022 and comparable information for year 2023. Furthermore, in all the tables and graphs in the following sections, Held for sale accounts are excluded.

The Bank's on-balance sheet portfolio increased by 353.6 million euros gross or by 7.3 % as compared to the previous year. As of 31 December 2023, the total Bank's on-balance sheet credit exposure amounted to 3,473 million euros gross.

## Exposure of off-balance-sheet items to credit risk

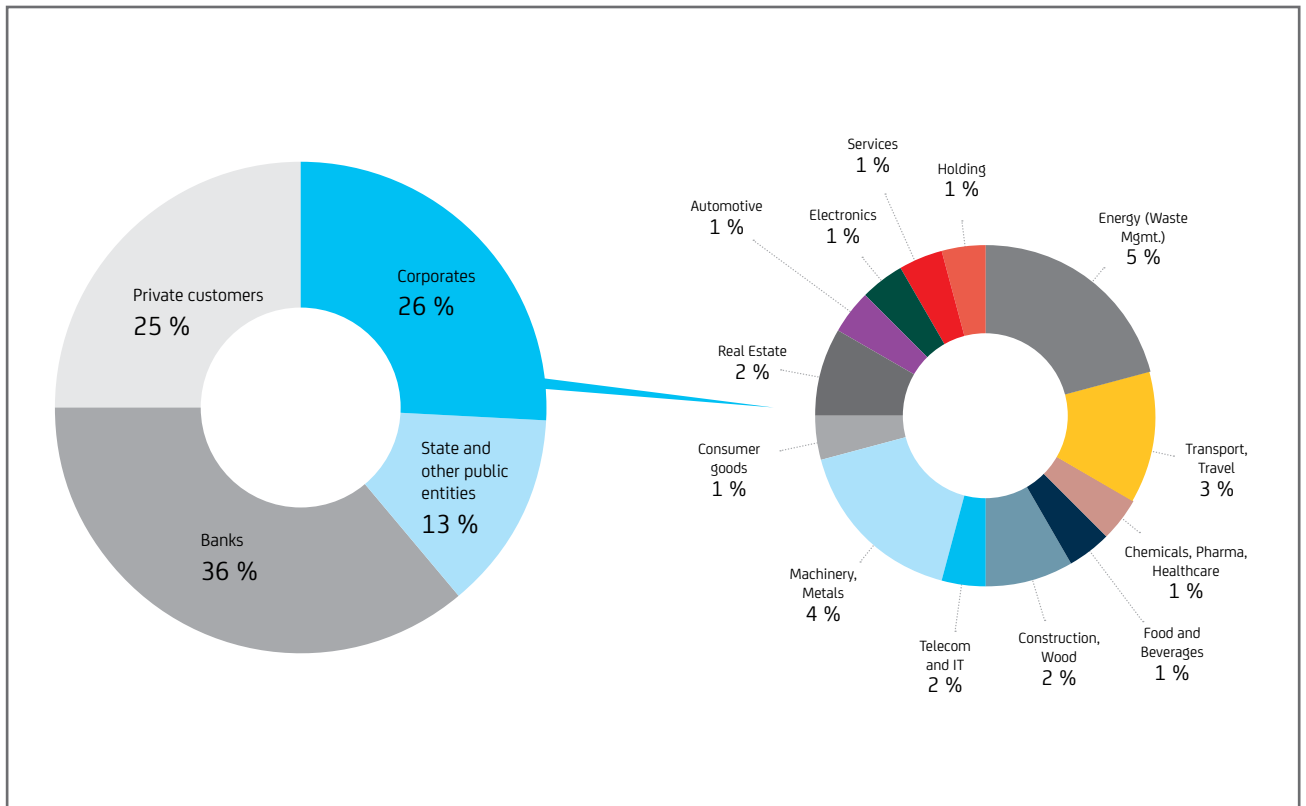
EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Guarantees and letters of credit	510,029	440,201
Committed credit and overdraft lies	648,460	654,143
Creditors on spot business	5,570	15,028
Notional amount of derivatives	3,176,891	3,195,093
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,340,950</b>	<b>4,304,465</b>

The Bank's off-balance sheet credit portfolio increased by 36.4 million euros or by 0.8 % as compared to the previous year. As of 31 December 2023 the total off-balance sheet credit exposure amounted to 4,341 million euros.

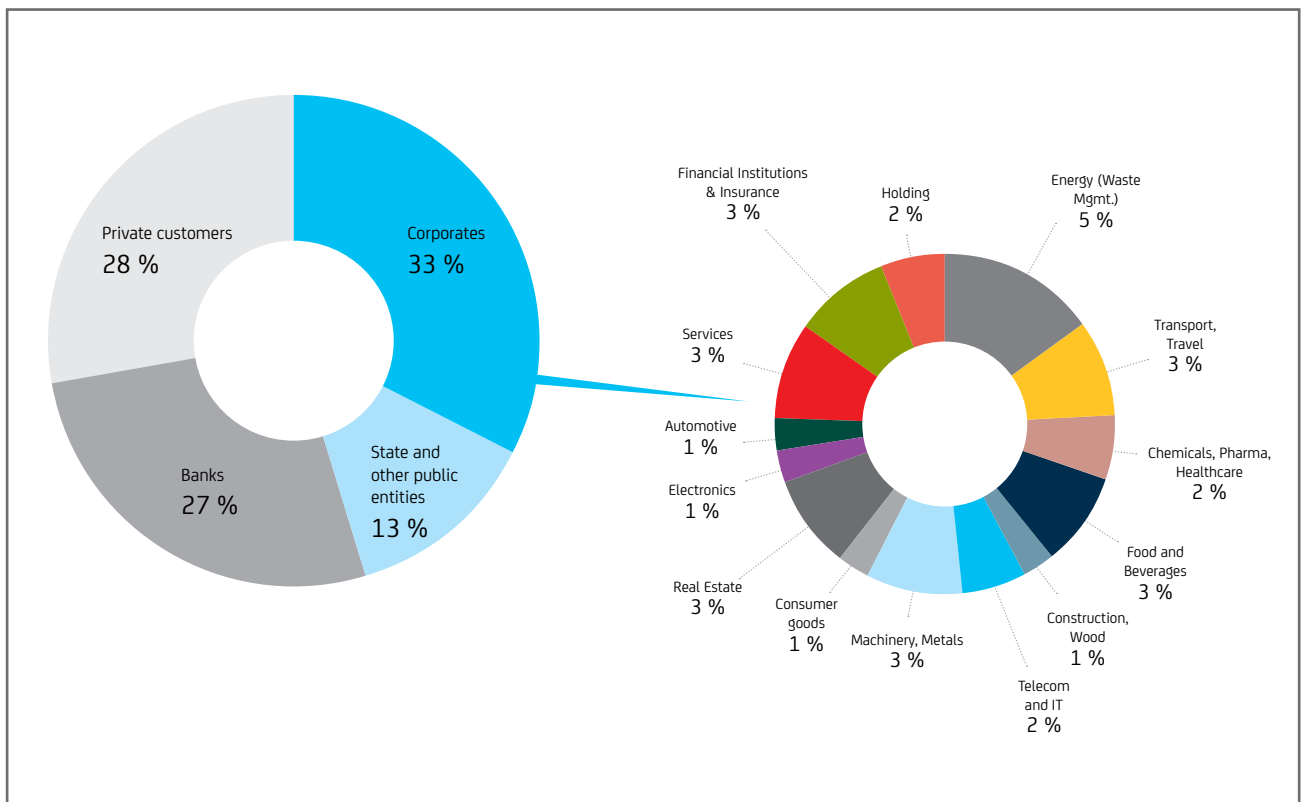
## Portfolio analysis

In the non-banking sector, higher volumes are attributable to an decrease of volumes to the sectors Real Estate, Energy and Other. Exposures to the sector Banks increased in 2023. Held for sale portfolio is not included.

**The Bank's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2023**



**The Bank's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2022**



## Risk Report

## Segmented split of the Bank's portfolio

	Exposure (EUR '000)	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Agriculture, Forestry	1,265	1,706
Automotive	38,073	28,982
Banks	1,215,531	230,781
Chemicals, Pharma, Healthcare	44,798	62,560
Construction, Wood	70,408	52,032
Consumer Goods	36,763	33,954
Electronics	22,752	36,171
Energy (Waste Management)	175,798	205,164
Families	18,461	20,243
Fin Institution & Insurance	7,699	29,705
Food And Beverage	35,518	40,567
Holding	26,938	80,745
Machinery, Metals	124,833	123,363
Media, Paper	6,541	8,112
Other	69,682	627,955
Private	872,485	841,615
Public Entities & Other	424,069	454,144
Real Estate	85,275	105,689
Services	27,503	46,319
Shipping	2	396
Telecom, IT	53,187	73,080
Textiles	2,522	1,992
Tourism	5,033	4,787
Transport, Travel	108,113	109,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,473,250</b>	<b>3,219,634</b>

## Geographical split of the Bank's portfolio

Credit risk profile by region	Exposure (EUR '000)		Growth in %
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	
Slovenia	3,246,687	2,953,704	9.9 %
Italy	100,782	110,014	(8.4 %)
Croatia	50,202	57,637	(12.9 %)
Austria	14,349	14,114	1.7 %
Germany	12,249	13,429	(8.8 %)
Switzerland	11,203	1,183	847.0 %
Netherlands	10,053	5,037	99.6 %
Belgium	5,487	5,686	(3.5 %)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,285	2,715	57.8 %
United States	3,894	3,648	6.7 %
Other	14,059	52,468	(73.2 %)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,473,250</b>	<b>3,219,634</b>	<b>7.9 %</b>

The above reported more significant changes in the geographical split of the portfolio are mostly related to business relationships with other financial institutions including intra-group transactions within the group UniCredit and transaction through the Target 2 account with the Bank of Slovenia.

## Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

The Bank uses various credit risk mitigation techniques to reduce potential credit losses in case of the obligor's default.

Following the Credit Risk Mitigation Guidelines of the group UniCredit, the Bank has adopted internal regulations, specifying processes, strategies, and procedures for collateral management. In particular, such internal regulations detail collateral eligibility, valuation and monitoring rules and ensure the soundness, legal enforceability and timely liquidation of valuable collateral in compliance with the Slovenian legal system.

According to credit policy, collaterals or guarantees can be accepted only to support loans and they cannot serve as a substitute for the borrower's ability to meet obligations. For this reason, in addition to overall analysis of the credit rating and of the repayment capacity of the borrower, they are subject to specific evaluation and analysis of the support role for the repayment of the exposure.

The management system of credit risk mitigation techniques is embedded in the credit approval process and in the credit risk monitoring process. Controls and related responsibilities are duly formalised and documented in internal rules.

Furthermore, processes are implemented to control that all the relevant information regarding the identification and evaluation of the credit protection are correctly registered in the system.

In the collateral acquisition phase, the Bank emphasises the importance of processes and controls of legal certainty requirements of the protection, as well as the assessment of the suitability of the collateral or guarantee. The valuation process is based on precautionary principles, with reference to the use of "market values" and to the application of adequate haircuts to ensure that, in case of liquidation, there are no unexpected losses. In case of personal guarantees, the protection provider has to be assessed in order to measure his/her credit rating and risk profile.

Monitoring processes of credit risk mitigation techniques ensure that general and specific requirements set by credit policies, internal and regulatory rules are met over the time.

With the increased focus of the regulator on ESG related topics, the collection of environment-related information and their integration in the Bank's processes has become increasingly relevant to properly manage risks and business opportunities. A specific initiative has been activated to manage energy class information (both for residential and commercial real estate), to address all legal requirements. Acquisition of energy class data for residential building on new retail loans is already included in the credit process. Further initiatives for gathering wider scope of Energy Performance indicators to be associated with all collateral are on-going.

Collaterals CRR accepted in support of credit lines granted, primarily include:

1. Immovable properties (residential and commercial)
2. Financial assets (only deposit)
3. Sureties and guarantees (state, supranational organizations, bank)

The main types of collateral held by the Bank to mitigate credit risk associated with financial assets are listed in the table below. The collateral presented relates to instruments that are measured at FVOCI, amortized cost and at FVTPL.

## Personal lending

The Bank's personal lending portfolio consists of unsecured loans and credit cards.

## Corporate lending

The Bank requests collateral and guarantees for corporate lending. The most relevant indicator of corporate customers' credit rating is an analysis of their financial performance and their liquidity, leverage, management effectiveness and growth ratios. The value of the collateral on Commercial Real Estate mortgage is based on the Market Value at origination, estimated by an external appraiser from the Bank's list of appraisers in accordance with the valid International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC) and reviewed by internal appraiser. The monitoring and frequency of the collateral valuation process is reviewed by an internal appraiser during the monitoring phase once per year, based on individual requirements or a new valuation is made based on the assessment by an internal appraiser.

## Assets obtained by taking possession of collateral

As per 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 there were no repossessed assets on the Bank level.

## Mortgage lending

The Bank holds residential and commercial properties as collateral for the mortgage loans it grants to its customers. The Bank monitors its exposure to retail mortgage lending using the LTV ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the loan – or the amount

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committed for loan commitments – to the value of the collateral. The valuation upon acquisition of the collateral excludes any adjustments for obtaining and selling the collateral. The value of the collateral for Residential Real Estate and Commercial Real Estate mortgage is based on the Market -Value at origination and is assessed by an external appraiser from the list of contractual appraisers of the bank in accordance with the valid International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC). The monitoring and frequency of the collateral revaluation process depends on the type of property and the valuation, which is reviewed or re-valuated by an internal / external appraiser during the monitoring phase. The Bank uses the Process with Individual Review and REVD (Real Estate Valuation Desk) opinion of Market Value for all Commercial and NPL Residential properties, prepared by an Internal Appraiser, integrated general by Desktop (exceptionally Drive by or Full visit) or Statistical monitoring, use statistical method, integrated general by Desktop (exceptionally Drive by or Full visit) or use outsource Advanced Statistical Models, integrated Desktop, exceptionally Drive by or New Valuation according to IVSC and Full visit; prepared by an external appraiser. For credit-impaired loans the value of collateral is based on value monitoring and new valuations on the assessment on internal appraiser.

## Exposures from mortgage loans by ranges of LTV

EUR '000	Gross carrying amount		Loss allowance	
	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
Less than 50 %	189,311	(4,081)	213,683	(6,453)
51-70 %	222,521	(1,025)	178,485	(1,060)
71-90 %	270,315	(1,436)	231,997	(1,933)
91-100 %	22,073	(591)	26,177	(1,180)
More than 100 %	50,063	(1,819)	92,521	(2,620)
<b>Total</b>	<b>754,284</b>	<b>(8,953)</b>	<b>742,863</b>	<b>(13,246)</b>

When accepting credit risk mitigation technique, the Bank emphasizes the importance of processes and controls of the legal certainty requirements of protection, as well as the assessment of the suitability of the collateral or guarantee.

According to collateral guidelines, collaterals are exposed to a regular reviewing process, either on individual or portfolio basis. Such approach gives the Bank a better view of the current status and actual value of collateral.

## The Banks's exposure towards non-banks (Financial assets at amortised cost to customers and other financial assets at AC) according to credit rating and allocated market value collateral

EUR '000	Gross carrying amount			Loss allowance			Collateral		
	31/12/2023			31/12/2022					
1	143,527	(35)	49,500	190,318	(45)	49,500			
2	262,546	(124)	11,994	317,942	(137)	83,605			
3	253,658	(532)	172,261	263,772	(459)	164,757			
4	424,524	(1,513)	280,091	484,532	(2,916)	294,874			
5	545,751	(3,805)	439,866	484,770	(5,021)	380,660			
6	216,586	(2,846)	132,048	225,272	(6,919)	160,604			
7	31,211	(1,873)	22,765	71,090	(3,543)	36,904			
8	12,876	(1,870)	9,787	14,136	(1,081)	11,964			
Doubtful and default	37,893	(24,740)	19,838	38,733	(22,576)	17,379			
Not rated	16,144	(256)	1,697	18,459	(173)	1,098			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,944,716</b>	<b>(37,594)</b>	<b>1,139,847</b>	<b>2,109,024</b>	<b>(42,870)</b>	<b>1,201,345</b>			

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts. Allocated market value of collateral is market value capped by exposure amount.



### The Bank's exposure towards banks according to credit rating and allocated market value collateral

EUR '000	Exposure		Loss allowance		Exposure		Loss allowance	
	31/12/2023			31/12/2022				
1	1,143,200	(1)	690,053	-				
2	68,033	(1)	1,726	-				
3	4,112	(0)	110,210	(5)				
4	115	(0)	24	-				
5	-	-	447	(2)				
6	-	-	-	-				
7	3	(0)	-	-				
8	0	(0)	7	(1)				
Doubtful and default	-	(0)	-	-				
Not rated	3	-	7	(1)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,215,466</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>802,474</b>	<b>(9)</b>				

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts. Presented are the following on-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks Loans and advances to Banks measured at amortised cost.

### Market value of the Bank's collateral by type of collateral

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
Collateral Types				
Mortgage	2,665,623		2,632,042	
Movable property	-		-	
Irrevocable commitments issued to the Bank	245,659		220,251	
Bank deposits	5,971		26,119	
Other collateral	47,203		1,899	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,964,456</b>		<b>2,880,311</b>	

Please note that the irrevocable commitments include state sureties, bank guarantees and supranational organization guarantees which are according to CRR eligible for capital requirement optimization purposes (guarantees of private individuals and legal entities are not included). Market value of collateral is appraised market value not capped with exposure amount.

Compared to the year 2022, the value of collateral changed due to the following reasons:

- New collateralized business.

### The Bank's non-performing exposure – financial assets at amortised cost, excluding cash according to product

EUR '000	Exposure			Loss allowance			Collateral		
	31/12/2023			31/12/2022					
Retail	13,526	(9,443)	4,706	18,627	(11,718)	6,112			
o/w Consumer lending	4,072	(3,276)	17	5,192	(3,942)	35			
o/w Mortgage lending	8,268	(5,272)	4,420	11,871	(6,683)	5,782			
o/w Small Business	1,187	(895)	269	1,565	(1,093)	295			
Corporate lending	24,367	(15,297)	15,132	20,106	(10,858)	11,267			
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,893</b>	<b>(24,740)</b>	<b>19,838</b>	<b>38,733</b>	<b>(22,576)</b>	<b>17,379</b>			

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts. Presented are following on-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Loans and advances to Customers measured at amortised cost and Other financial assets assigned to Customers. Allocated market value of collateral is market value capped by exposure amount.

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## Framework related to Definition of default and IFRS 9 parameters

The definition of default<sup>1</sup> plays a crucial role in the correct exposure classification and its impact on own funds requirements (both in terms of regulatory and economic capital) as well as the level of loan loss provisions (LLP), thus directly impacting the Asset Quality of the Bank.

The Bank pursue the full alignment of the definition of “default” for computing risk-weights or capital requirements with the definition of:

- “Impairment” for accounting purposes, estimating incurred losses and their coverage by impairment allowances;
- “Non-performing exposures” for supervisory reporting in determining the asset quality of the Bank.

This principle allows a homogeneous approach on the loan categorization practices for supervisory and reporting purposes grouping loan categories according to a common framework required for regulatory reporting and financial statements disclosure.

A “default” is considered to have occurred when either or both of the two following events have taken place:

- The obligor<sup>2</sup> is more than 90 days past due (> 90 dpd) on any material credit obligation or / and
- The obligor is unlikely to pay at least one of their credit obligations in full without recourse actions to be taken by the Bank.

Past due calculation is based on the quantification of the credit obligation past due and the overall credit obligation at obligor level, to be compared with an absolute and a relative threshold.

In particular:

- The absolute threshold, set respectively by the European Central Bank equal to 100 euros and 500 euros for Retail and Non-Retail exposures<sup>3</sup>, refers to the total amount of credit obligation past due understood as the sum of all past due amounts related to the credit obligations of the borrower towards the institution<sup>4</sup>, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries,
- The relative threshold, set by the European Central Bank at 1 %, is defined as a percentage of credit obligation past due in relation to the total on-balance-sheet exposures to the obligor excluding equity exposures.

The breach of both thresholds triggers the counting of days past due, which determines the “material past due” default classification once 90 days of consecutive past due are reached.

## Probability of default (»PD«)

Ratings are assigned to individual counterparties using the Banks internally developed models included in their credit risk management processes. The internal models are either “group-wide” (e.g. for Banks, Multinationals, Countries) or bank-specific, by segment. The various rating scales of these models are mapped onto a single master-scale of 9 classes based on Probability of Default (PD) – outlined in chapter Credit Risk Measurement/Credit approval process.

The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of client going into default status. It provides an estimate of the likelihood that a client of a financial institution will be unable to meet its debt obligations over a particular time horizon. The PD of an obligor does not only depend on the risk characteristics of that particular obligor but also the economic environment and the degree to which it affects the obligor. PD is estimated on the basis of client’s characteristics, historically observed defaults and regularly updated macroeconomic scenarios.

## Loss Given Default (“LGD”)

LGD also known as loss severity (the inverse concept is the recovery rate) represents the percentage of contractual cash flows lost in the event of a default, expressed as the net amount of loss relating to the outstanding balance. An increase in the loss severity, in isolation, would result in a decrease in a fair value measure. Loss given default is facility-specific because such losses are generally understood to be influenced by key transaction characteristics such as the presence of collateral and the degree of subordination. The Bank’s estimates of LGD are based on internally observed historical losses and regularly updated macroeconomic scenarios.

## Exposure at default (»EAD«)

The EAD represents the estimated amount the Bank may be exposed to at the time of default. This takes into consideration the cash flow profile of a financial instrument for products with cash flows and the expected additional drawings from a credit line to the date of default for products without cash flows.

<sup>1</sup> currently applied definition in place since Q1 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Client or group of clients

<sup>3</sup> For threshold defined by National Competent Authority out of SSM perimeter please refer to Regulation (eu) 2018/1845 of the European central bank..

<sup>4</sup> All exposures apart from equity must be considered in the computation of the credit obligation past due and the on-balance exposures.

### Significant Increase in Credit Risk (»SICR«)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk, in the context of IFRS 9, is a significant change in the estimated Default Risk (over the remaining expected life of the financial instrument). The assessment of the severity of change in credit risk should consider the change in the risk of default occurring since initial recognition and should be based on a relative and not on an absolute measure.

“Significant” is interpreted in terms of quantiles of the allocation reference value distribution, which defines the relative measure of credit risk change since inception, conditional on the values of selected factors (transaction’s initial credit risk, age, residual maturity). As a general rule, the quantile level must be defined in such a way that, in a long-run perspective, the percentage of transactions allocated in Stage 2 should be at least equal to or higher than the long-run average portfolio 1-year default rate.

In any case, transaction needs to be considered as SICR and classified into Stage 2 if there is a threefold increase in the lifetime PD or if transaction related to counterparties with a Basel PD without MoC<sup>5</sup> is higher than 20 %.

### Classification of credit exposure in stages

Within the Bank, the stage allocation is based on a combination of relative and absolute elements. The main elements are:

- Comparison, for each transaction, between PD as measured at the time of origination and PD as of the reporting date, both calculated according to internal models, through thresholds set in such a way as to consider all key variables of each transaction that can affect the Bank’s expectation of PD changes over time (e.g. age, maturity, PD level at the time of origination); transactions with very low PDs (the ones that correspond to investment grade credit ratings) are exempt from transition to Stage 2 due to increase of PD;
- Absolute elements such as the backstops required by law (e.g., 30 days past-due);
- Additional internal evidence, including renegotiations of financial instruments due to financial difficulties met by the counterpart (e.g. Forborne classification).

The outcome of the stage allocation is the classification of credit exposure in stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3 according to their absolute or relative credit quality with respect to the initial disbursement. Specifically:

- Stage 1: it includes (i) newly issued or acquired credit exposures, (ii) exposures for which credit risk has not significantly deteriorated since initial recognition, (iii) exposures having low credit risk (low credit risk exemption);
- Stage 2: it includes credit exposures that, although performing, have seen their credit risk significantly deteriorating since initial recognition;
- Stage 3: it includes impaired credit exposures.

The allocation of credit exposures in one of the abovementioned stages is done at initial recognition, when the exposure is classified in stage 1 and it is periodically reviewed based on “stage allocation” rules.

In detail, the Stage Allocation model is used at each reporting date in order to timely capture both significant deterioration and its reverse in a symmetric way to correctly allocate each transaction within the proper stage and related expected loss calculation model. With reference to the calculation of expected credit loss, note that this amount is based on PD, LGD and EAD parameters adjusted, starting from the parameters used for regulatory and managerial purposes, in order to ensure consistency with accounting regulation.

The Bank regularly monitors the portfolio development and the impairments coverage ratio, which is regularly reported to the senior management and to the Management Board. The Bank also performs monitoring on a single client level, for those clients whose payments are overdue. To identify which department is dealing with a specific client, the Bank has adopted three statuses based on riskiness and related activities, namely:

- The “Watch Loan” status means that the client is still performing but may be endangered according to different warning signals criteria. In such cases, specific action plans are required by the Credit Underwriting unit and set up and executed by the business units.
- The »Restructuring« status: In such a case, the Bank attempts to restructure the exposure towards the client with the aim to bring the client back to a normal performing status, whereby any potential losses are to be minimized. This activity is led by the Restructuring and Workout unit and is assisted by the business units.
- The “Work-out” status: This status means that the contract with the client has been cancelled and the Restructuring and Workout unit is responsible for the recovery via legal execution possibilities.

### Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (“POCI”)

POCI are credit exposures that are already impaired on initial recognition. Consequently, every purchase of credit assets of Non Performing obligors or significant new origination done on obligors already in Non-Performing status, considering the full alignment between impaired status

<sup>5</sup> MoC, or Margin of Conservatism is used to mitigate the risks of the model. Mostly it addresses the deficiencies in data quality or methods of the model used. It denotes the application of a conservative adjustment to remedy any shortcomings of quantitative estimates of risk parameters.

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and Non-Performing one, shall be considered as POCI Assets (though, in general, POCI classification is a result of the restructuring of impaired exposures which has led to the provision of significant new finance, either in absolute or in relative terms, compared with the amount of the original exposure).

In particular, the expected credit losses recorded at initial recognition within the carrying amount of the instrument are periodically reviewed based on the processes described in the previous paragraphs. The expected credit loss calculated for these credit exposures is always determined considering their residual life, and such exposures are usually allocated into Stage 3, or in Stage 2 if, as a result of an improvement in the credit rating of the counterparty following the initial recognition, the assets are performing. These assets are never classified in Stage 1 because the expected credit loss must always be calculated considering a time horizon equal to the residual duration. The Bank has no POCIs as of 31 December 2023.

## Impairment and provisioning policies

The Credit Risk Management, Measurement and Control processes are a foundation for the calculation of impairment of Loans and debt securities classified as financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income and relevant off-balance sheet exposures as required by IFRS 9.

For this purpose, the calculation of impairment in accordance with the expected credit losses is based on two main pillars:

1. The stage allocation of credit exposure;
2. The associated calculation of expected credit loss

The outcome of the Stage allocation drives the calculation of impairment. In fact, for exposures in Stage 1, the impairment is equal to the expected loss calculated over a time horizon of up to one year. For exposures in Stages 2 or 3, the impairment is equal to the expected loss calculated over a time horizon corresponding to the entire life of the exposure.

The main adjustments performed to the parameters used for regulatory and managerial purposes include those adjustments needed to get to the calculation of a point-in-time and forward-looking expected credit loss as well as those needed to include multiple scenarios.

The expected credit loss (either one year or lifetime depending on the stage) considers “forward looking” information and macroeconomic forecasts under the baseline scenario through a direct adjustment of the credit risk parameters while the multiple scenarios effect is captured through the application of an overlay factor directly applied to the expected credit loss.

The process defined to include macroeconomic scenarios is fully consistent with macroeconomic forecast processes used by the Group for additional risk management objectives (as for example processes adopted to calculate expected credit losses from macroeconomic forecasts based on EBA stress test and ICAAP Framework) and also takes advantage of the independent UniCredit Research function. The starting point is therefore fully aligned while the application is differentiated in order to comply with different requirements using internal scenarios.

In particular, the EBA has defined “Non-Performing” exposures as the ones that meet one or both of the following criteria:

- Material exposures more than 90 days past due;
- Exposures for which the bank assesses it is unlikely that the debtor would pay in full their credit obligations without recurring to enforcement and realisation of collaterals, regardless of past due exposures and the number of days the exposure is past due.

For exposures in Stage 3, the Bank uses two approaches and methodologies for impairment losses – individual and portfolio approach.

Impairment allowances on financial assets representing individually significant past due exposures to legal entities are evaluated individually, based on best estimate of the present value of expected cash flows, while for private individuals’ segment impairments are assessed on a portfolio basis, based on the expected loss calculation. In estimating these cash flows, the Bank assesses counterparty’s financial situation, past repayment discipline and repayment schedules. Monthly assessment represents a basis for the booking of impairments; the procedure is covered by the guidelines and is supported by IT solutions.

The Bank assesses specific impairments using individual approach (on a client or transaction level) by taking into consideration the following:

- When estimating these cash flows, the Bank evaluates counterparty’s financial situation, past repayment discipline and repayment pattern;
- Eventual cancellation of loan contracts or conditions;
- Bankruptcy or any other legal proceedings that can result in a loss for the Bank;
- Information that might have an impact on received repayments to the Bank.

### The Bank's on balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – Cash balances excluded

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	392,600	-	-	<b>392,600</b>	446,046	10	-	446,056
2	296,278	72	-	<b>296,350</b>	317,043	900	-	317,943
3	236,893	17,794	-	<b>254,687</b>	302,933	25,485	-	328,417
4	375,630	48,894	-	<b>424,524</b>	350,451	134,082	-	484,532
5	506,776	38,975	-	<b>545,751</b>	381,661	103,458	-	485,119
6	193,937	22,630	-	<b>216,567</b>	106,870	118,402	-	225,272
7	17,733	13,025	-	<b>30,758</b>	17,570	53,520	-	71,090
8	3,092	10,256	-	<b>13,328</b>	4,251	9,885	-	14,136
Doubtful and default	-	-	37,893	<b>37,893</b>	-	-	38,733	38,733
Not rated	71,803	8,277	-	<b>80,080</b>	65,135	5,722	-	70,857
<b>Total on-balance</b>	<b>2,094,742</b>	<b>159,923</b>	<b>37,893</b>	<b>2,292,558</b>	1,991,959	451,464	38,733	2,482,156
Loss allowance	(6,855)	(6,007)	(24,740)	<b>(37,602)</b>	(5,950)	(14,357)	(22,576)	(42,883)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>2,087,887</b>	<b>153,916</b>	<b>13,153</b>	<b>2,254,956</b>	1,986,009	437,107	16,157	2,439,273

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values. Presented are the following on-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks, Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, Loans, financial assets at amortised cost and Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

### The Bank's off-balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – including guarantees, committed credit s and overdrafts

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	24,434	-	-	<b>24,434</b>	62,843	402	-	63,245
2	282,869	5,528	-	<b>288,397</b>	113,666	6,093	-	119,760
3	145,957	108,763	-	<b>254,720</b>	374,981	29,390	-	404,371
4	253,361	40,895	-	<b>294,256</b>	190,785	52,183	-	242,968
5	154,359	11,669	-	<b>166,028</b>	128,849	37,372	-	166,221
6	65,597	17,372	-	<b>82,969</b>	18,369	43,609	-	61,977
7	6,373	13,024	-	<b>19,397</b>	4,076	6,516	-	10,592
8	10	761	1	<b>772</b>	439	500	-	939
Doubtful and default	-	-	3,441	<b>3,441</b>	-	-	2,101	2,101
Not rated	23,914	286	-	<b>24,200</b>	19,886	2,282	-	22,168
<b>Total off-balance</b>	<b>956,874</b>	<b>198,298</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>1,158,614</b>	913,895	178,347	2,101	1,094,343
Loss allowance	(1,114)	(1,186)	(3,015)	<b>(5,415)</b>	(1,073)	(1,091)	(1,990)	(4,154)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>955,760</b>	<b>197,112</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1,153,199</b>	912,822	177,256	111	1,090,189

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of off-balance values. Presented are the following off-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Guarantees, Committed credit and overdraft lines.

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The Bank's on-balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - including loans to Banks, debt securities at Amortized cost and Debt securities at Fair value

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	249,073	-	-	249,073	255,738	-	-	255,738
2	33,804	-	-	33,804	1	1	-	1
3	1,029	-	-	1,029	64,637	8	-	64,645
4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	349
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	63,936	-	-	63,936	52,399	-	-	52,399
<b>Total on-balance</b>	<b>347,842</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>347,842</b>	<b>373,123</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>373,133</b>
Loss allowance	(8)	-	-	(8)	(13)	(0)	-	(13)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>347,834</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>347,834</b>	<b>373,110</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>373,120</b>

The Bank's off-balance amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - including loans to Banks, debt securities at Amortized cost and Debt securities at Fair value

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	134,987	4,933	-	139,920	22,204	1,854	-	24,058
3	53	-	-	53	101,595	1,036	-	102,631
4	92	-	-	92	8,071	-	-	8,071
5	897	-	-	897	169	-	-	169
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total off-balance</b>	<b>136,029</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140,962</b>	<b>132,038</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>134,929</b>
Loss allowance	(2)	-	-	(2)	(19)	(2)	-	(21)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>136,027</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140,960</b>	<b>132,019</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>134,907</b>

**The Bank's on-balance carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - balances with the Corporate entities including other assets and all non-banking sectors except Private and Micro business customers**

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	143,527	-	-	<b>143,527</b>	190,306	10	-	190,316
2	262,474	72	-	<b>262,546</b>	317,030	871	-	317,901
3	151,083	16,889	-	<b>167,972</b>	170,615	1,263	-	171,877
4	130,735	21,015	-	<b>151,750</b>	137,477	73,305	-	210,782
5	161,462	8,695	-	<b>170,157</b>	116,654	24,610	-	141,264
6	81,293	10,308	-	<b>91,601</b>	27,862	94,439	-	122,301
7	2,128	1,899	-	<b>4,027</b>	1,751	18,635	-	20,385
8	0	993	-	<b>993</b>	10	652	-	662
Doubtful and default	-	-	24,371	<b>24,371</b>	-	-	20,106	20,106
Not rated	217	6,108	-	<b>6,325</b>	5,745	918	-	6,663
<b>Total on-balance</b>	<b>932,919</b>	<b>65,979</b>	<b>24,371</b>	<b>1,023,269</b>	967,449	214,703	20,106	1,202,258
Loss allowance	(4,960)	(1,796)	(15,297)	<b>(22,053)</b>	(3,939)	(8,571)	(10,858)	(23,367)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>927,959</b>	<b>64,183</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>1,001,216</b>	963,510	206,132	9,248	1,178,890

**The Bank's off-balance carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - balances with the Corporate entities including other assets and all non-banking sectors except Private and Micro business customers**

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	24,434	-	-	<b>24,434</b>	62,836	396	-	63,232
2	147,882	595	-	<b>148,477</b>	91,374	4,194	-	95,568
3	142,632	108,732	-	<b>251,364</b>	270,905	26,789	-	297,694
4	242,877	40,486	-	<b>283,363</b>	174,526	49,323	-	223,849
5	138,180	10,886	-	<b>149,066</b>	115,922	35,054	-	150,976
6	59,392	17,176	-	<b>76,568</b>	12,624	42,883	-	55,507
7	5,798	12,543	-	<b>18,341</b>	2,905	5,994	-	8,898
8	-	648	-	<b>648</b>	18	368	-	386
Doubtful and default	-	-	3,339	<b>3,339</b>	-	-	1,919	1,919
Not rated	4,318	157	-	<b>4,475</b>	1,433	2,026	-	3,458
<b>Total off-balance</b>	<b>765,513</b>	<b>191,223</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>960,075</b>	732,541	167,027	1,919	901,487
Loss allowance	(829)	(917)	(3,012)	<b>(4,758)</b>	(114)	(496)	(1,702)	(2,312)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>764,684</b>	<b>190,306</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>955,317</b>	732,427	166,531	217	899,175

Segmentation in this table to private and small business customers does not correspond to segmentation in Note 5.4 given that Micro business in this presentation is included in Retail segment, while in note 5.4 it is included in corporates.

## Risk Report

**The Bank's on-balance carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - balances with the Retail customers (Private and Micro business customers)**

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	2
2	-	-	-	-	13	15	-	29
3	84,781	905	-	<b>85,686</b>	67,681	23,881	-	91,562
4	244,895	27,879	-	<b>272,774</b>	212,974	60,773	-	273,747
5	345,314	30,280	-	<b>375,594</b>	264,636	78,848	-	343,485
6	112,644	12,322	-	<b>124,966</b>	79,008	23,963	-	102,971
7	15,605	11,126	-	<b>26,731</b>	15,819	15,091	-	30,910
8	3,092	9,263	-	<b>12,335</b>	4,241	9,233	-	13,473
Doubtful and default	-	-	13,522	<b>13,522</b>	-	-	18,627	18,627
Not rated	7,650	2,169	-	<b>9,819</b>	6,991	4,166	-	11,157
<b>Total on-balance</b>	<b>813,981</b>	<b>93,944</b>	<b>13,522</b>	<b>921,447</b>	651,366	215,970	18,627	885,963
Loss allowance	(1,887)	(4,211)	(9,443)	<b>(15,541)</b>	(1,998)	(5,177)	(11,718)	(18,893)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>812,094</b>	<b>89,733</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>905,906</b>	649,368	210,793	6,909	867,069

**The Bank's off-balance carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages - balances with the Retail customers (Private and Micro business customers)**

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	14
2	-	-	-	-	88	45	-	133
3	3,272	31	-	<b>3,303</b>	2,481	1,564	-	4,046
4	10,392	409	-	<b>10,801</b>	8,189	2,860	-	11,049
5	15,282	783	-	<b>16,065</b>	12,759	2,317	-	15,076
6	6,205	196	-	<b>6,401</b>	5,745	726	-	6,471
7	575	481	-	<b>1,056</b>	1,171	522	-	1,694
8	10	113	1	<b>124</b>	421	132	-	553
Doubtful and default	-	-	102	<b>102</b>	-	-	183	183
Not rated	19,596	129	-	<b>19,725</b>	18,453	256	-	18,709
<b>Total off-balance</b>	<b>55,332</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>57,577</b>	49,316	8,429	183	57,928
Loss allowance	(283)	(269)	(103)	<b>(655)</b>	(486)	(217)	(179)	(881)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>55,049</b>	<b>1,873</b>	-	<b>56,922</b>	48,830	8,212	4	57,047

Credit assets are classified and reported as non-performing if one or more of the default criteria under the Basel II are met: full repayment unlikely, interest or principal payments on a material exposure more than 90 days past due, restructuring resulting in a loss to the lender, realization of a loan loss, or opening of bankruptcy proceedings. These advances are classified and reported under non-performing assets.



## Portfolio quality

### The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – financial assets at amortised cost (loans to banks, non-banks customers and other financial assets)

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	1,826,708	(10,384)	2,079,970	(20,209)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	112,503	(2,180)	54,639	(27)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	1,652	(235)	239	(7)
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	734	(55)	438	(57)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,941,597</b>	<b>(12,854)</b>	<b>2,135,286</b>	<b>(20,300)</b>

### The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – Loans at amortised cost to Banks

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	34,774	(1)	13,124	(4)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	51,872	(2)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,774</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>64,995</b>	<b>(6)</b>

Please note that the item "Overdue receivables up to 29 days" relates to the Group's propagation effect. The receivables have been settled shortly after the reporting date.

### The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – balances with Corporate entities including other assets and all non-banking sectors except Private and Small business customers

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	907,585	(5,457)	1,200,925	(13,073)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	91,025	(1,235)	1,704	(4)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	265	(59)	1	(0)
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	23	(5)	326	(42)
<b>Total</b>	<b>998,898</b>	<b>(6,756)</b>	<b>1,202,955</b>	<b>(13,119)</b>

### The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification – balances with Private customers and Small Business clients

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	884,349	(4,927)	865,922	(7,132)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	21,478	(945)	1,063	(21)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	1,387	(176)	239	(7)
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	711	(50)	112	(15)
<b>Total</b>	<b>907,925</b>	<b>(6,098)</b>	<b>867,336</b>	<b>(7,175)</b>

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values. Presented are following on-balance sheet items within the Statement of Financial Position: Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks, Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, Loans and financial assets at amortised cost and Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

For internal purposes the impaired loans are divided into the following categories:

- Non-performing (Bank of Italy class Bad) – formally impaired loans, being exposed to insolvent borrowers, even if the insolvency has not been recognized in a court of law, or borrowers in a similar situation. The measurement is performed on a loan-by-loan or portfolio basis.

# Risk Report

- Doubtful (Bank of Italy class Unlikely to pay other than Bad (UTP)) – exposure to borrowers experiencing temporary difficulties, which the Bank believes may be overcome within a reasonable period. Doubtful loans are valued on a loan-by-loan basis or portfolio basis.
- Past-due (Bank of Italy Past Due) – total exposure to any borrower not included in other categories, which at the balance-sheet date has expired facilities or unauthorized overdrafts that are more than 90 days and less than 180 days past due.

## The Bank's Impaired loans

EUR '000 Class	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Past-due	2,812	(2,086)	2,436	(1,582)
Unlikely to pay	28,263	(16,559)	28,452	(13,891)
Bad	6,818	(6,096)	7,845	(7,103)
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,893</b>	<b>(24,740)</b>	<b>38,733</b>	<b>(22,576)</b>

## The Bank's impaired loans– exposure to Corporate entities

EUR '000 Class	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Past-due	327	(257)	2	(2)
Unlikely to pay	21,707	(12,716)	17,919	(8,683)
Bad	2,337	(2,324)	2,185	(2,173)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,371</b>	<b>(15,297)</b>	<b>20,106</b>	<b>(10,858)</b>

## The Bank's Impaired loans– exposure to Retail clients (Private customers and Micro business clients)

EUR '000 Class	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Past-due	2,485	(1,829)	2,434	(1,580)
Unlikely to pay	6,556	(3,843)	10,533	(5,208)
Bad	4,481	(3,772)	5,660	(4,930)
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,522</b>	<b>(9,443)</b>	<b>18,627</b>	<b>(11,718)</b>

Loan loss provisions in the Bank covered 62.2 % (58.3 % in 2022) of reported non-performing (NPL) assets, which is classified as 90 days past due or fulfil any other criteria for defaulted credit exposure. Coverage for NPL assets is calculated as on balance stock of loss allowance divided with on balance exposure. As of 31 December 2023, the value of NPLs decreased by 1 million euros or by 2.8 % to 37.9 million euros (38.7 million euros as of 31 December 2022). Loan loss provisions for non-performing loans increased by 2.1 million euros or by 9.6 % to 24.7 million euros (22.6 million euros 31 December 2022).

## Macroeconomic drivers of loss

IFRS 9 requires that ECL is measured in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The ECL should include information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The selection of macroeconomic parameters required and their use in models is determined as part of the Model Development and Governance function for the IFRS 9 models. The following macroeconomic variables are used in the IFRS 9 models and consequently incorporated in the determination of ECL:

- Real GDP (yoy percentage change);
- Consumer price index (yoy, eop and yoy, average);
- Nominal wage (monthly, nominal EUR);
- Unemployment rate (%);
- Interest rates (10y, %);
- House price index (yoy percentage change).

Three scenarios are usually used to reflect a representative sample of possible outcomes (i.e. baseline, downside, and upside scenarios). In the current macroeconomic situation baseline and downside scenarios are considered with probability being 60 % and 40 % respectively, while average scenario is used for staging allocation.

### Macroeconomic drivers of loss according to macroeconomic scenarios

	2023	2024	2025	2026
<b>Real GDP, yoy % change</b>				
Baseline	1.5	2.2	2.8	2.8
Negative scenario	1.5	-2.3	1.3	3.6
<b>Inflation (CPI) yoy (%), eop</b>				
Baseline	6.0	3.2	2.0	2.0
Negative scenario	6.0	4.6	1.5	2.0
<b>Inflation (CPI) yoy (%), average</b>				
Baseline	7.7	4.3	2.6	2.0
Negative scenario	7.7	5.3	3.0	1.7
<b>Monthly wage, nominal EUR</b>				
Baseline	2,205	2,338	2,465	2,584
Negative scenario	2,205	2,209	2,315	2,429
<b>Unemployment rate, %</b>				
Baseline	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Negative scenario	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.8
<b>Long-term interest rates 10y (%)</b>				
Baseline	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8
Negative scenario	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.8
<b>House price index, yoy % change</b>				
Baseline	7.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Negative scenario	7.0	2.0	3.1	4.0

### Multiple scenarios

The IFRS 9 macroeconomic scenario was updated as of 31 December 2023. Baseline scenario (so called "Mild Recession" weighted at 60 %), which reflects the expectations considered most likely concerning macroeconomic trends, was defined and combined with the Downturn Scenario (so called "Severe Recession" weighted at 40 %), that reflects a downward forecast of the macroeconomic parameters and consequently in the expected profitability of the business.

The sensitivity of IFRS 9 ECL to scenarios change is estimated by comparing the ECL calculated alternatively weighting at 100 % the adverse and baseline scenarios. In details, compared to the baseline, the ECL would increase by about 12 % equivalent to around 5 million euros in the adverse scenario.

Moreover, the sensitivity of ECL to GDP variations embedded in different scenarios was also estimated as the ratio of:

- The difference between ECL estimated under the alternative and the baseline scenario;
- The GDP points deviations (on 3 years cumulative basis) between alternative and baseline scenarios respectively.

The implied assumptions are:

- GDP forecast (over 3 years) is assumed to be the most relevant economic factor as indicator of scenario severity;
- GDP is considered for the calculation of the respective sensitivity.

The results considering the current IFRS 9 scenarios and portfolio shows that for 1 point of GDP drop (cumulated over 3 years) the ECL is estimated to increase by 2 %.

## Risk Report

Cumulated GDP		ECL Amount (EUR /mln)		ECL Difference vs Baseline	% ECL Difference vs Baseline	ECL Sensitivity vs 3-year cumulated GDP (in monetary terms)	% ECL Sensitivity vs 3-year cumulated GDP
Baseline	Negative	Baseline	Negative	Negative	Negative	For 1 GDP point drop (3-year cumulated basis)	For 1 GDP point drop (3-year cumulated basis)
1.87	0.02	36	7	5	12 %	1	2 %

**Analysis of financial instruments by staging**

The changes in the loss allowances and the reasons for them are disclosed by stages at the Bank level by the following financial instruments:

- Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks;
- Debt securities measured at amortised cost;
- Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost;
- Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost and
- Financial assets at amortised cost presented within assets held for sale.

The tables below provide detailed analysis of financial instruments described above by staging. Gross carrying amounts are shown gross of ECL.

**Cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks**

The following tables analyse the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks in accordance with IFRS 9.

**The Bank's loss allowance – cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks**

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Decrease due to change in credit risk	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	1	-	-	<b>2</b>
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2021</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>

**The Bank's gross carrying amount – cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks**

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2022</b>	<b>725,755</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>737,478</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	6,042	(6,042)	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	1,007,727	4,994	-	<b>1,012,721</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(581,706)	(5,633)	-	<b>(587,339)</b>
<b>Other changes</b>	<b>17,818</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,832</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>1,175,636</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,180,692</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2021</b>	<b>731,589</b>	<b>12,054</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>743,643</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(592)	592	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	574,621	3,536	-	<b>578,157</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
<b>Other changes</b>	<b>(579,863)</b>	<b>(4,458)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(584,321)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>725,755</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>737,478</b>

The item "Other changes" in the tables above contains gross exposure changes on items that were neither derecognized nor experienced a stage change during the observation period. Other changes include changes due to the repayment of contractual obligations and changes in contractual exposures.

## Risk Report

**The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks**

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	1,138,150	5,053	-	<b>1,143,203</b>	110,795	7,202	-	<b>117,997</b>
2	34,288	-	-	<b>34,288</b>	-	1,725	-	<b>1,725</b>
3	3,083	-	-	<b>3,083</b>	42,775	2,790	-	<b>45,565</b>
4	115	-	-	<b>115</b>	24	-	-	<b>24</b>
5	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	<b>97</b>
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	3	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	<b>7</b>
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	572,064	-	-	<b>572,064</b>
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>1,175,636</b>	<b>5,056</b>	-	<b>1,180,692</b>	<b>725,755</b>	<b>11,723</b>	-	<b>737,478</b>
Loss allowance	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>	(2)	(1)	-	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,175,635</b>	<b>5,056</b>	-	<b>1,180,691</b>	<b>725,753</b>	<b>11,723</b>	-	<b>737,476</b>

**Debt securities measured at FVOCI**

The following tables analyse the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of debt securities measured at FVOCI in accordance with IFRS 9.

**The Bank's loss allowance – debt securities measured at FVOCI**

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>(6)</b>	-	-	<b>(6)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(6)</b>	-	-	<b>(6)</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2021</b>	<b>(5)</b>	-	-	<b>(5)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>(6)</b>	-	-	<b>(6)</b>

#### The Bank's gross carrying amount – debt securities measured at FVOCI

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Fair Value amount as of 31/12/2022</b>	<b>274,748</b>	-	-	<b>274,748</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	38,173	-	-	<b>38,173</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(42,914)	-	-	<b>(42,914)</b>
Other changes	18,031	-	-	<b>18,031</b>
<b>Fair Value amount as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>288,038</b>	-	-	<b>288,038</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Fair Value amount as of 31/12/2021</b>	<b>262,542</b>	-	-	<b>262,542</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	38,173	-	-	<b>38,173</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(43,998)	-	-	<b>(43,998)</b>
Other changes	18,031	-	-	<b>18,031</b>
<b>Fair Value amount as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>274,748</b>	-	-	<b>274,748</b>

The item "Other changes" in the tables above contains gross exposure changes on items that were neither derecognized nor experienced a stage change during the observation period. Other changes include changes due to the repayment of contractual obligations and changes in contractual exposures.

## Risk Report

## The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – debt securities measured at FVOCI

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	265,422	-	-	265,422	247,770	-	-	247,770
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	22,616	-	-	22,616	26,979	-	-	26,979
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>288,038</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>288,038</b>	<b>274,748</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>274,748</b>
Loss allowance	(6)	-	-	(6)	(7)	-	-	(7)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>288,032</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>288,032</b>	<b>274,742</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>274,742</b>

## The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – debt securities measured at FVOCI

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	288,038	(6)	274,748	(7)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,038</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>274,748</b>	<b>(7)</b>

## Debt securities measured at AC

The following tables analyse the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of debt securities measured at AC in accordance with IFRS 9.

## The Bank's loss allowance – debt securities measured at AC

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as of 31/12/2022</b>	-	-	-	-
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(0)	-	-	(0)
Decrease due to change in credit risk	0	-	-	0
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	(0)	-	-	(0)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	0	-	-	0
Changes in models/risk parameters	(0)	-	-	(0)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0)</b>



EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2021</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(0)	-	-	<b>(0)</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	0	-	-	0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0)</b>

#### The Bank's gross carrying amount – debt securities measured at AC

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2022</b>	<b>33,389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,389</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	10,643	-	-	<b>10,643</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(19,022)	-	-	<b>(19,022)</b>
<b>Other changes</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,030</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2021</b>	<b>33,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,354</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
<b>Other changes</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>33,389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,389</b>

The item "Other changes" in the tables above contains gross exposure changes on items that were neither derecognized nor experienced a stage change during the observation period. Other changes include changes due to the repayment of contractual obligations and changes in contractual exposures.

## Risk Report

## The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – debt securities measured at AC

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	25,030	-	-	25,030	33,389	-	-	33,389
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>33,389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,389</b>
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	(0)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>33,389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,389</b>

## The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – debt securities measured at AC

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	25,030	-	33,389	-
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,389</b>	<b>-</b>

## Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

The following tables analyse the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9.

## The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
1	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
2	33,744	-	-	33,744	1	1	-	1
3	1,030	-	-	1,030	64,637	8	-	64,645
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	349
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>34,774</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,774</b>	<b>64,986</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,995</b>
Loss allowance	(1)	-	-	(1)	(6)	(0)	-	(6)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>34,773</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,773</b>	<b>64,980</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,989</b>

### The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

EUR '000 Days overdue	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	34,774	(1)	13,124	(4)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	51,872	(2)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,774</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>64,995</b>	<b>(6)</b>

### Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

The following tables analyse the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9, held for sale loans and other financial assets measured at amortised cost excluded.

### The Bank's loss allowance – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>(5,937)</b>	<b>(13,745)</b>	<b>(22,541)</b>	<b>(42,223)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	(8,072)	7,821	251	-
Transfer to stage 2	225	(2,007)	1,782	-
Transfer to stage 3	10	1,538	(1,548)	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(1,012)	(2,344)	(9,357)	<b>(12,713)</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	8,678	2,315	1,115	<b>12,108</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	13	<b>13</b>
Write-offs	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
New financial assets originated	(1,624)	(932)	(941)	<b>(3,497)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	885	1,354	6,524	<b>8,763</b>
Changes in models/risk parameters	73	55	201	<b>329</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	(73)	(55)	(215)	<b>(343)</b>
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(6,847)</b>	<b>(6,000)</b>	<b>(24,715)</b>	<b>(37,562)</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Loss allowance as at 31/12/2021</b>	<b>(4,001)</b>	<b>(8,299)</b>	<b>(43,980)</b>	<b>(56,280)</b>
Changes in the loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	(3,047)	3,029	18	-
Transfer to stage 2	375	(1,407)	1,032	-
Transfer to stage 3	58	146	(204)	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	(821)	(781)	(6,670)	<b>(8,271)</b>
Decrease due to change in credit risk	2,829	1,601	2,374	<b>6,804</b>
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	(9)	<b>(9)</b>
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	(2,576)	(4,967)	(1,331)	<b>(8,874)</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	1,468	778	25,746	<b>27,993</b>
Changes in models/risk parameters	(221)	(3,791)	685	<b>(3,327)</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	(0)	(55)	(204)	<b>(259)</b>
<b>Loss allowances as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>(5,937)</b>	<b>(13,745)</b>	<b>(22,541)</b>	<b>(42,223)</b>

Noted is that the above tables represents the loss allowance dynamics net of the following categories: loss allowances related to loans classified as held for sale, loans written off with loss allowances booked in prior years, gains from individual sales and unwinding.

## Risk Report

## The Bank's gross carrying amount – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2022</b>	<b>1,618,835</b>	<b>427,119</b>	<b>38,649</b>	<b>2,084,603</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	241,169	(240,505)	(663)	<b>1</b>
Transfer to stage 2	(56,471)	59,754	(3,283)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(805)	(16,594)	17,399	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	(1)	<b>(1)</b>
New financial assets originated	354,327	17,408	1,062,717	<b>372,797</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(268,742)	(50,363)	(12,087)	<b>(331,192)</b>
Other changes	(141,412)	(43,668)	(3,214)	<b>(188,294)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2023</b>	<b>1,746,901</b>	<b>153,151</b>	<b>37,861</b>	<b>1,937,913</b>

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2021</b>	<b>1,430,930</b>	<b>446,055</b>	<b>58,748</b>	<b>1,935,733</b>
Changes in the gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	142,068	(142,050)	(18)	<b>0</b>
Transfer to stage 2	(53,387)	55,608	(2,221)	<b>0</b>
Transfer to stage 3	(9,891)	(2,369)	12,260	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	0	9	<b>9</b>
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	520,708	148,236	2,210	<b>671,154</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(280,83)	(59,915)	(27,902)	<b>(368,648)</b>
Other changes	(130,763)	(18,447)	(4,435)	<b>(153,645)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2022</b>	<b>1,618,835</b>	<b>427,119</b>	<b>38,649</b>	<b>2,084,604</b>

The item "Other changes" in the tables above contains gross exposure changes on items that were neither derecognized nor experienced a stage change during the observation period. Other changes include changes due to the sale of assets, repayment of contractual obligations and changes in contractual exposures.

**The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost**

EUR '000	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
1	143,526	-	-	143,526	190,308	8	-	190,308
2	262,474	-	-	262,474	317,043	874	-	317,917
3	235,865	17,723	-	253,588	238,296	25,112	-	263,408
4	375,630	48,876	-	424,506	350,451	134,065	-	484,516
5	506,776	38,961	-	545,737	381,311	103,451	-	484,762
6	193,938	22,630	-	216,568	106,870	118,398	-	225,268
7	17,733	13,007	-	30,740	17,570	33,249	-	50,819
8	3,092	9,784	-	12,876	4,251	9,884	-	14,135
Doubtful and default	-	-	37,861	37,861	-	-	38,649	38,649
Not rated	7,867	2,170	-	10,037	12,736	2,078	-	14,814
<b>Total gross carrying</b>	<b>1,746,901</b>	<b>153,151</b>	<b>37,861</b>	<b>1,937,913</b>	<b>1,618,835</b>	<b>427,119</b>	<b>38,649</b>	<b>2,084,604</b>
Loss allowance	(6,847)	(6,000)	(24,715)	(37,562)	(5,937)	(13,745)	(22,541)	(42,223)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,740,054</b>	<b>147,151</b>	<b>13,146</b>	<b>1,900,351</b>	<b>1,612,899</b>	<b>413,374</b>	<b>16,108</b>	<b>2,042,380</b>

**The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost**

EUR '000	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	1,785,532	(10,379)	2,042,524	(19,593)
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	112,134	(2,178)	2,754	(25)
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	1,652	(235)	239	(7)
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	734	(55)	438	(57)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,900,052</b>	<b>(12,847)</b>	<b>2,045,954</b>	<b>(19,682)</b>

**The Bank's effect of modifications of contractual cashflows for loans and advances for customers at amortised cost**

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Financial assets (with loss allowance based on lifetime ECL) modified during the period</b>		
Gross carrying amount before modification	3,627	1,711
Loss allowances before modification	(266)	(208)
Net amortized cost before modification	3,361	1,503
Net modification gain/loss (+/-)	9	(13)
<b>Net amortised cost after modification</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>1,490</b>

EUR '000	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<b>Financial assets modified since initial recognition at a time when loss allowance was based on lifetime ECL</b>		
Gross carrying amount of finance assets for which loss allowances has changed in the period from lifetime to 12-month ECL after modification	3,072	1,296

# Risk Report

## Geopolitical risk

Increased geopolitical tensions were one of the main sources of risk in 2023 with ongoing war of Russia against Ukraine, additionally to conflict in the Middle East.

The Bank has assets and liabilities potentially exposed to the consequences of the geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine, which generate effects on their valuation, thus implying the recognition of impairment and write-down.

In addition, as a response to the impacts of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and potential spill over effects, UniCredit adopted the guidelines for proactive managing already at an early stage in 2022. The measures undertaken included the following:

- Immediate screening of the portfolio for clients with Russian nexus to assure the compliance with Financial sanctions.
- Assessment of specific names that could be impacted by the situation, including impacts on energy, presence in Russia/ dependency from Russia in terms of trade flows, supply chain.
- Introduction of forward-looking assessment in the credit application specifically considering current and “stressed” view of impacts related to increased prices of energy, potential gas stoppage and other spill over effects.
- Closer monitoring of the portfolio with clients engaged in sectors identified as High-Risk.

The abovementioned guidelines have been updated in the beginning of 2023, whereby the updated guidelines include:

- Identification of high-risk sectors,
- Up-to-date classification of clients according to the high-risk sector, whereby the two-step approach has been introduced for the purpose of Spill-over assessment:
  - The first step is to assess the “potential impact” and
  - The second step is to consider any “mitigation measures” that are already in place.
- The final spill-over assessment takes into account both of above presented factors and provide a comprehensive evaluation of the risk exposure.
- Entire corporate portfolio has been assessed and re-mapped under the updated methodology.

The abovementioned guidelines were applied for:

- Underwriting/origination/renewals of credit facility process;
- Assessment of single name file in credit monitoring or restructuring related discussions;
- Outcome of the assessment to be part of the Committees discussions and to be formalized.

## Geopolitical overlay resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine

The start of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 acted as a headwind to economic growth. Indeed, the spill-over effects of conflict between Russia and Ukraine continued to revise the outlook for the euro area economy also in 2023.

In order to factor-in the risks underlying the sharp rise in energy costs, inflation and interest rates for both corporate clients and private individuals, the geopolitical overlay was adopted during 2022 and was maintained also throughout 2023.

In this regard the adoption of this overlay is a complementary measure to the IFRS 9 models that, by their structure, have been already properly and directly proving to recognize the effect of geo-political crises. While IFRS 9 models and in particular satellite models are able to capture the effect of macro-economic scenario at portfolio level, the geopolitical overlays act on specific sub-portfolios considered particularly vulnerable in case a contingent situation evolves to severe stressed conditions.

As of 31 December 2023, geopolitical overlay amounted to 6.2 million euros and is broken-down according to the following components:

- Corporate energy-intensive industry sectors, being sensitive to the increase of energy prices / energy supply disruptions;
- Retail clients, for: (i) floating rate mortgages (not having overdue instalments), given the sensitiveness in this context of increasing interest rate/inflation, and (ii) at least 1 unpaid instalment on their exposures, considered a perimeter with already difficulties in payments and as such particularly vulnerable in this specific contingency.

As far as the calculation is concerned, credit exposures belonging to the above categories are identified according to their specific features. Starting from this, satellite models are run by applying - as macro-economic conditions - the Multi Year Plan recessive scenario to determine the adjustment to be applied to the default rate. Such adjusted default rate is then applied to the relevant categories to estimate the expected new inflows of defaulted exposure, whose LLPs are then calculated according to the average coverage rate applied to Unlikely to Pay.

## Commercial real estate financing overlay

In light of interest rates steadily remaining on higher level and potential falling of real estate values due to contractions of the sector, an increasing Real Estate Risk has been arisen leading Commercial Real Estate financing perimeter as particularly vulnerable in case of stressed

severe evolution of scenarios, both in terms of:

- Default risk due to impacted debt repayment capacity as a consequence of higher interest rates, impacting also refinancing of real estate loans.
- Recovery risk due to potentially lower values of real estate assets.

In order to factor-in into the loan loss provisions the abovementioned downside risks affecting Commercial Real Estate Financing / Income producing real estate / Construction perimeter, a new overlay is introduced starting from year end 2023. As for the Geopolitical overlay, the adoption of this overlay is a complementary measure to the IFRS 9 models that, by their structure, have already properly and directly proved to recognize the effect of the rise in inflation and interest rates.

The perimeter of estimation and application of this overlay does not include Retail clients since risk determinants related to higher interest rates are already covered by dedicated sub-components of the Geopolitical overlay since 2022.

As of 31 December 2023, Commercial real estate financing overlay amounted to 1.8 million euros.

### **Managing the floods impact**

Upon the event Unicredit has proactively identified the most impacted geographical areas and subsequently the potential clients who were likely to be affected. In the second step the Bank has contacted those clients with the aim of assessing the need for moratoria and/or new liquidity and/or changes in terms and conditions for existing contracts.

In addition to the above initial screening, UniCredit has adopted the guidelines for management of clients negatively affected by the flash floods, seeking for moratoria and/or new liquidity and/or changes in terms and conditions for existing contracts, whereby the guidelines include:

- Identification of type of impact (direct or indirect),
- Severity of the impact (high, medium, low, no impact)
- Forward-looking assessment to be included in the credit application considering current and “stressed” view on impacts related to flash floods, taking into consideration direct and indirect impact (were borrowers customers or suppliers impact by the flash floods, are all roads normally transportable and consequently impact on costs and revenues etc.),
- Assessment of the potential support in view of moratoria, bridge financing or any other restructuring need and
- As a general rule uncommitted credit lines to be proactively managed/reduced in case of presence of negative assessment.

The Bank received very few moratoria requests from the clients impacted by floods with negligible impact on provisions.

### **NPL Sale**

In January 2023, the Bank, acting as the Seller, and B2 Kapital, acting as the preferred bidder, managed to bring the negotiations over the LSPA to mutually acceptable and successful end, resulting in the LSPA being signed off by both counterparties on 3 February 2023.

In February 2023, B2 Kapital, acting as the Buyer, remitted the proceeds under the LSPA to the Seller, triggering off thus an 18-month long period, in the course of which the Seller is obliged to forward to the Buyer all eventual payments the clients, which are subject to the respective NPL portfolio sale, may remit to the Seller due to reason whatsoever;

- The respective NPL portfolio sale will be therefore brought to its ultimate end only after the 18-month long period has expired, i.e., 31 August 2024.

Key NPE-related parameters and their position as of end of February 2023:

- NPE portfolio
- Amount of the NPE portfolio went down by 21 million euros to 36.4 million euros.
- NPE ratio
- The NPE ratio dropped by 1.0 % to 1.8 %.
- NPE coverage ratio
- The average NPE coverage ratio decreased to 58.2 %.
- LLP
- LLP were released in the amount of 2.3 million euros.

# Risk Report

## Market Risk

The Bank assumes exposures to market risk, which is the risk of losses in on- and off-balance sheet risk positions arising from movements in market prices.

The Bank holds trading positions in various financial instruments, including financial derivatives, driven by customer requirements. The majority of derivatives are negotiated on the OTC market.

From a regulatory perspective, market risk stems from all the positions included in the Bank's trading book as well as from commodity and foreign exchange risk positions in the whole balance sheet. Therefore, the risks subject to market risk capital requirements include but are not limited to:

- 1) Default risk, interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity risk, foreign exchange (FX) risk and commodities risk for trading book instruments; and
- 2) FX risk and commodities risk for banking book instruments.

From a managerial perspective, the Bank extends the definition of market risk to include Fair value through Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income portfolios, which are therefore monitored and limited through a set of market-risk specific metrics. Amortized Cost (AC) securities are also included in the scope.

### Exposure to market risk at the Bank's level

EUR '000		
Item	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	1,189,965	745,963
Financial assets held for trading	56,121	75,619
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	736	2,373
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	310,943	296,708
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,966,925	2,164,532
Debt Securities	25,030	33,389
Loans to banks	34,773	64,989
Loans to non-bank customers	1,900,351	2,042,380
Other financial assets	6,771	23,773
Derivatives - hedge accounting	74,176	103,224
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(46,067)	(72,995)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,552,799</b>	<b>3,315,424</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	51,919	69,550
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	3,141,271	2,930,647
Deposits from banks and central banks	77,230	98,928
Deposits from non-bank customers	2,938,929	2,531,694
Loans from banks and central banks	40,854	233,720
Debt securities	18,116	18,066
Other financial liabilities	66,142	48,238
Derivatives - hedge accounting	57,563	81,691
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(38,416)	(73,939)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,212,337</b>	<b>3,007,949</b>

### Market Risk Management Techniques

Market risk management includes all activities related to the Banks's client risk management, treasury operations and management of the balance sheet structure. Risk positions are aggregated at least daily and analysed by the independent Market risk management function (located in Non-Financial and Financial Risks unit, within the Risk Division) and compared with risk limits set by the Financial Risk Committee (FRC). Cash flow hedge and fair value hedge accounting is used by the Bank for managing interest rate risk in accordance with the IFRS.



Market risk management includes ongoing reporting on the risk position, definition of risk limits and limit utilization as well as daily presentation of results of client risk management and treasury operations.

For the purpose of managing market risk, main limits are defined within the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework approved by the Management and Supervisory Board, while more precise limits are approved by the Financial Risk Committee (FRC) and aligned with the UniCredit Group Financial Risk. The FRC sets the risk limits at least once a year in close cooperation with the respective units at UniCredit Spa, Milano. The entire set of rules for treasury operations and market risk management is laid down in the Financial Risk Strategy which is updated on an annual basis and is approved by the Management and Supervisory Board of the Bank. Market risk limits reflect the accounting classification of positions (Fair Value through Profit and Loss »FVTPL«, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income »FVTOCI«, At Cost »AC«) and the allocation of positions to the Trading and Banking book in line with the Bank's risk appetite.

To sum up, two sets of limits are defined:

- (i) **Broad market risk limits (BMLs):** BMLs are defined for FVTPL and FVTOCI positions with separate sets of limits for each metric. Positions classified as AC are only relevant for the RAF KPI Max sovereign exposure, while their notional, duration, and embedded loss is monitored quarterly. Interest rate delta position (BP01) of AC items is monitored within dedicated IRRBB limits that are defined separately.

Each group of BMLs (FVTPL and FVTOCI) has three distinct limit types:

- Value-at-Risk (VaR) - VaR is calculated for a one-day holding period with a confidence level of 99 %. The model uses historical simulation based on the most recent 250 observations of daily returns.,
- Loss warning level (LWL), calculated as a cumulative 60-day sum of either P&L for FVTPL or FVTOCI reserve change for FVTOCI,
- Stress test warning level (STWL), calculated as a decrease of either P&L for FVTPL or FVTOCI reserve for FVTOCI positions during periods of stress (calculated using ICAAP stress scenarios).

- (ii) **Granular market risk limits (GMLs):** they exist independently of but act together with the Broad market risk limits; in order to control more effectively and more specifically different risk types. Limits are imposed on notional exposures in the bond portfolio (divided into sovereign and non-sovereign for the banking book and, trading book separately, the FX position of the bank, and interest and credit spread deltas (BP0<sup>6</sup> and CPV respectively)

Only authorized risk-takers are permitted to assume risk positions: the ALM & Funding and Client Risk Management unit.

Limits and warning levels are monitored by the local Market risk management function. The escalation process is activated in line with the procedures set in the internal policies, to establish the most appropriate course of action to restore exposures within the approved limits. Limit breaches are reported to local FRC, Risk Committee and Supervisory Board.

The Bank uses the standardized approach for calculating capital requirements related to trading positions and thus for regulatory reporting of capital requirement for market risk. However, VaR is used for the internal management of market risk. More precisely, for its internal market risk management the Bank uses the IMod<sup>7</sup> risk model, which was developed by the group UniCredit. Ongoing work on the model consists of regular back testing procedures, integration of new products, model adjustments to general market development and implementation of regulatory requirements. Based on aggregated data, the IMod risk management system provides major risk parameters for treasury and trading operations once a day, for end of day positions.

The VaR model is based on historical simulation with a 250-day market data time window for scenario generation. VaR is based on a one-day holding period and a confidence interval of 99 %, nevertheless it has the following limitations:

- The one-day holding period assumes that all positions can be closed during a single day; this assumption doesn't always hold (e.g. illiquid markets)
- The 99-percent confidence level, although elevated, does not reflect all possible losses that can occur at this confidence level.
- Using historical data as a basis for determining possible future developments does not necessarily cover all possible future scenarios, especially crisis scenarios.

Therefore, in addition to VaR, present value of the basis point (BPV) and credit spread basis point (CPV) are calculated and are used for risk management as Granular market risk metrics.

Other factors of equal importance are stress-oriented volume and position limits. Regular stress scenario calculations complement the information provided on a monthly basis to FRC. Such stress scenarios are based on assumptions of extreme movements in individual market risk parameters. The Bank analyses the effect of these fluctuations in specific products and risk factors on its results and net asset position and

<sup>6</sup> Basis Point sensitivity +1bp (BP01) is calculated as the change in the present value of the interest rate position resulting from an instantaneous shock of 1 basis point to each zero rate along the curve.

<sup>7</sup> UniCredit Internal Model on Market Risk, generally referred to as IMod, is used for managerial purposes (risk measurement, monitoring and Economic Capital quantification)

# Risk Report

then sets the assumptions of extreme movements. The results of these stress tests are taken into account in the process of establishing and reviewing limits.

Additional elements of the limit system are loss-warning level limits, which provide an early indication of any accumulation of position losses. The Market Risk management function calculates, compares with current budgeted figures and reports the income data from market risk activities (Profit & Loss) on a daily basis. Reporting covers the components reflected in the IFRS-based net income and valuation of all positions at market value regardless of their recognition in the IFRS-based financial statements (total return).

In order to check the market compliance of deals, the Bank uses the MARCONIS system, which was developed by the group UniCredit. The MARCONIS system reviews the market conformity of each treasury and trading transaction. The system includes another module used to address the topic of price transparency (determining minimum margins and maximum hedging costs for Corporate Treasury Sales).

## Interest Rate, Spread, Foreign Exchange and Equity Risk

The results of the internal model based on VaR for 2023 are, on average, at higher levels as compared to the previous year's results. VaR figures of the Bank in the table below include interest (IR), spread (Spread), foreign exchange (FX) and equity (EQ) VaR components and represent total Bank VaR (i.e. from Trading Book and Banking Book).

### VaR of the Bank in 2023

EUR '000					Total VaR 2023 Annual Max, Min, Average		
IR VaR	Spread VaR	FX VaR	EQ VaR	Total VaR	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1,254	714	3	0	1,582	2,777	1,280	1,824

### VaR of the Bank in 2022

EUR '000					Total VaR 2022 Annual Max, Min, Average		
IR VaR	Spread VaR	FX VaR	EQ VaR	Total VaR	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1,927	834	3	0	2,432	2,458	742	1,629

In 2023, the biggest contributor to Total Bank VaR was the Interest Rate component (underlying exposure stemming mainly from fixed rate assets, IR VaR figure was driven by overall higher level of market rates) followed by Credit Spread VaR (underlying exposure stemming mainly from the Banking Book Securities portfolio). The FX component plays a marginal role in the Bank's risk figures due to low open position.

For internal monitoring, the Bank splits VaR into FVTOCI and FVTPL VaR, with separately assigned limits for each category.

## Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the exposure to adverse changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes affect net present values of future cash flows and consequently net interest income and other cash flows which are sensitive to interest change.

Primary sources of risk of interest rate changes are:

- Repricing risk –resulting from unfavourable changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities in the remaining period until the next interest rate change (fixed interest rate positions are classified according to their remaining maturity);
- Yield curve risk – the risk of changes in the shape and slope of yield curve;
- Basis risk – risk of different change in interest rates of corresponding asset and liabilities positions which have the same currency, repricing period and frequency of change, but different base rates; and
- Option risk – arises from option derivative positions or from the optional elements embedded in bank assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items.

The risk is measured by calculating the change in the net present value of a portfolio in a scenario where the interest rate changes by 1 basis point, as a sensitivity measure with the basis point value (BP01) limit applied.

The tables present sensitivity to interest rate changes (BP01) for the Bank (including both trading and non-trading portfolios) related to individual currency exposures and the combination of the basket of currencies. The Bank positions itself mainly in EUR, followed by limited exposure in CHF and USD, while positions in currencies other than those represented below were not material. The sensitivity analysis for every position is based on contractual dates of future interest rate changes. For positions without contractual dates for interest rate changes, or without contractual maturity, the Bank uses assumptions which reflect actual interest rate sensitivity of the position, by embedding the output of behavioural models.

#### Interest rate basis point shift by 1 bps within the Bank as of 31/12/2023

EUR		31/12/2023					
Currency	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	
CHF	(385)	(2,256)	(63)	(895)	(2,860)	(6,460)	
EUR	1,274	(5,890)	(29,590)	(26,973)	(41,862)	(103,041)	
USD	(154)	13	0	0	0	(140)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>(8,133)</b>	<b>(29,655)</b>	<b>(27,868)</b>	<b>(44,723)</b>	<b>(109,644)</b>	

#### Interest rate basis point shift by 1 bps within the Bank as of 31/12/2022

EUR		31/12/2022					
Currency	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	
CHF	(574)	(2,625)	90	(908)	(2,135)	(6,152)	
EUR	(9,695)	(15,687)	5,777	(82,531)	(45,795)	(147,932)	
USD	(93)	17	0	0	0	(76)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>(10,362)</b>	<b>(18,295)</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>(83,440)</b>	<b>(47,930)</b>	<b>(154,159)</b>	

The overall exposure to interest rate basis point shift decreased on average in 2023 compared to 2022 mainly due to an increase in the stable amount of non-maturity deposits (sight and saving accounts) which offset the fixed rate assets exposure. In the tables above, the negative values show that a parallel shift of +0.01% of the interest rate curve has a negative impact on the economic value (i.e. a parallel upward shift of +0.01% of the interest rate curve results in a loss of 109,644 euros as of 31/12/2023).

The relation between 'interest rate risk in the banking book' and the Bank's capital is established by the European Union Directive CRD V and the European Union Regulation CRR which enact Basel III as part of the EU banking legislation framework and requires the Bank to compare the change in market value of the banking book after a 2-percent interest rate shock (+/- 200 basis points) with the Bank's net capital resources. In case such an interest rate shock absorbs more than 15% of the Group's net capital resources, the Bank's supervisory authority may require the Bank to take measures in order to reduce risk.

The EBA's IRRBB guidelines additionally require banks to calculate the impact of six predefined shock scenarios on their own funds and to inform their supervisor should the decline in economic value exceed 15% of Tier 1 capital. The EBA expects the second threshold to function as an early warning indicator to trigger an enhanced supervisory dialogue. Results of those scenarios are monitored and presented to FRC monthly.

Stress testing results show that a 2-percent interest rate shock (parallel increase of interest rates) at year end 2023 would absorb 8.9% of the Bank's capital which is below the threshold level of 15%. The result has improved versus the end of 2022 (11.9%) due to lower overall interest rate risk exposure in the Banking Book (results not audited).

Besides the European Union Directive CRD IV and the European Union Regulation CRR which enact Basel III as part of the EU banking legislation required sensitivity measure mentioned above, the Bank measures and monitors interest rate risk in the banking book also with regard to the sensitivity of net interest income (Net Interest Income sensitivity).

Net Interest Income ("NII") sensitivity is measured on all owned positions from business and strategic investment decisions (banking book only) with a 1-year estimation horizon. At 31 December 2023, the sensitivity of interest income to an immediate and parallel shift of -50 bps was -4.2 million euros and +3.9 million euros for a positive shift (results not audited; for EUR and USD positions the shock applied is 50 bps, while for CHF it is 25 bps). For limits monitoring purpose and as part of the Risk Appetite Framework, the negative shift result is deemed relevant.

According to 2022 EBA guidelines, the Bank monitors the result of Supervisory Outlier Tests on NII sensitivity: in the SOT parallel down scenario, the NII decreases by 17.5 million euros as of 31 December 2023 (result not audited).

# Risk Report

Additionally, the Bank measures the impact on Net Economic Value of various potential interest rate shocks on the total exposures. The main scenarios which are assessed on monthly basis represent:

- Parallel shift of interest rate curves of +/-200 bps
- Parallel shift of interest rate curves of +/-100 bps;

At the end of 2023, interest rate sensitivity in EUR remains the main risk factor. The outcome of positive and negative parallel scenarios is mostly driven by fixed rate assets position in the commercial and replication portfolio.

## Sensitivity of Net Economic Value

Scenario	Risk factor	Stress result (EUR) 31/12/2023			Stress result (EUR) 31/12/2022		
		EUR	CHF	USD	EUR	CHF	USD
parallel -200 bp		29,968	2,065	0	34,988	1,777	17
parallel +200 bp		(16,976)	(1,102)	(1)	(25,791)	(1,109)	(17)
parallel -100 bp		12,474	788	0	15,867	734	9
parallel +100 bp		(9,381)	(592)	0	(13,671)	(590)	(9)

## Spread Risk

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank's debt securities portfolio comprises solely of bonds from sovereign issuers classified as held to collect and sell or held to collect. In detail, 81 % of the Bank's bond portfolio is comprised of the Republic of Slovenia government bonds and 19 % are other EU sovereign issuers, ECB eligible, with a maximum residual maturity of 10 years and average duration below 5 years. The Bank calculates and monitors the spread basis point value (sensitivity to 1 basis point change of credit spread) of its portfolios on a daily basis and regularly monitors the situation on the financial markets and the credit ratings of the issuers. The exposures in tables below refer to total Banking Book and Trading Book and are reported excluding Own Issues (iMREL bond). The slight increase in average exposure during 2023 compared to 2022 is due to reinvestments (replacement of maturing bonds with new ones).

### Spread basis point value as of 31/12/2023

EUR		31/12/2023				Total
Maturity	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 10 years		
Total	(11)	(2,315)	(13,318)	(124,030)	(139,674)	

### Spread basis point value as of 31/12/2022

EUR		31/12/2022				Total
Maturity	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 10 years		
Total	(796)	(1,212)	(20,271)	(104,874)	(127,153)	

In addition to the sensitivity approach presented above, the Bank measures the impact of credit spread on net economic value for the total Bank exposures in the Slovenian government bonds.

## Foreign Exchange Risk

In 2023, the Bank held larger positions only in major currencies (CHF, GBP, JPY and USD).

### Bank's open FX position in major currencies in 2023 and 2022

Currency	EUR '000	
	2023 Position	2022 Position
CHF	226	50
GBP	12	(26)
JPY	2	19
USD	160	0

### The Bank's Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2023

EUR '000 Item	EUR	CHF	USD	Other	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	1,158,547	3,554	17,474	10,390	1,189,965
Financial assets held for trading	53,424	3	1,966	728	56,121
Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	736	-	736
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	310,943	-	-	-	310,943
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,876,443	69,584	20,898	-	1,966,925
Debt securities	25,030	-	-	-	25,030
Other financial assets	6,755	-	16	-	6,771
Loans to banks	9,303	4,590	20,880	-	34,773
Loans to non-banks customers	1,835,355	64,994	2	-	1,900,351
Derivatives - hedge accounting	74,176	-	-	-	74,176
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(46,067)	-	-	-	(46,067)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	10,904	-	-	-	10,904
Intangible assets	10,014	-	-	-	10,014
Tax assets	396	-	-	-	396
Other assets	2,101	-	-	-	2,101
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,450,881</b>	<b>73,141</b>	<b>41,074</b>	<b>11,118</b>	<b>3,576,214</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	49,314	-	1,908	697	51,919
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	3,078,134	12,627	41,708	8,802	3,141,271
Deposits from banks and central banks	75,514	142	564	1,010	77,230
Deposits from non-bank customers	2,882,224	12,387	37,101	7,217	2,938,929
Loans from banks and central banks	40,854	-	-	-	40,854
Debt securities	18,116	-	-	-	18,116
Other financial liabilities	61,426	98	4,043	575	66,142
Derivatives - hedge accounting	49,552	8,011	-	-	57,563
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(38,416)	-	-	-	(38,416)
Provisions	28,580	-	15	4	28,599
Tax liabilities	5,115	-	-	-	5,115
Other liabilities	5,637	-	-	-	5,637
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,177,916</b>	<b>20,638</b>	<b>43,631</b>	<b>9,503</b>	<b>3,251,688</b>
Share capital	20,384	-	-	-	20,384
Share premium	107,760	-	-	-	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(319)	-	-	-	(319)
Reserves from profit	99,777	-	-	-	99,777
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	96,924	-	-	-	96,924
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>324,526</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>324,526</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>3,502,442</b>	<b>20,638</b>	<b>43,631</b>	<b>9,503</b>	<b>3,576,214</b>

## Risk Report

## The Bank's Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2022

EUR '000 Item	EUR	CHF	USD	Other	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	698,772	6,280	22,458	18,453	745,963
Financial assets held for trading	70,569	2	3,906	1,143	75,619
Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	2,373	-	2,373
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	296,708	-	-	-	296,708
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,040,985	90,662	32,884	-	2,164,532
Debt securities	33,389	-	-	-	33,389
Other financial assets	23,761	-	12	-	23,773
Loans to banks	13,840	18,281	32,868	-	64,989
Loans to non-banks customers	1,969,995	72,381	4	-	2,042,380
Derivatives - hedge accounting	103,224	-	-	-	103,224
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(72,996)	-	-	-	(72,996)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	12,493	-	-	-	12,493
Intangible assets	13,608	-	-	-	13,608
Tax assets	698	-	-	-	698
Other assets	2,080	-	-	-	2,080
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	2,120	-	-	-	2,120
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,168,262</b>	<b>96,945</b>	<b>61,622</b>	<b>19,596</b>	<b>3,346,421</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	64,642	1	3,794	1,114	69,550
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	2,845,864	13,504	59,322	11,956	2,930,646
Deposits from banks and central banks	97,548	92	469	819	98,928
Deposits from non-bank customers	2,451,639	13,294	55,678	11,082	2,531,694
Loans from banks and central banks	233,720	-	-	-	233,720
Debt securities	18,066	-	-	-	18,066
Other financial liabilities	44,891	118	3,174	55	48,238
Derivatives - hedge accounting	74,797	6,894	-	-	81,691
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(73,939)	-	-	-	(73,939)
Provisions	19,877	-	11	17	19,905
Tax liabilities	4,164	-	-	-	4,164
Other liabilities	4,160	-	-	-	4,160
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,939,564</b>	<b>20,399</b>	<b>63,126</b>	<b>13,088</b>	<b>3,036,177</b>
Share capital	20,384	-	-	-	20,384
Share premium	107,760	-	-	-	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,879)	-	-	-	(1,879)
Reserves from profit	99,777	-	-	-	99,777
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	84,202	-	-	-	84,202
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>310,243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>310,243</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>3,249,808</b>	<b>20,399</b>	<b>63,126</b>	<b>13,088</b>	<b>3,346,421</b>

The Bank runs sensitivity analyses to capture the potential impact of adverse movements of market rates on entire portfolio or split either according to Regulatory view (Banking and Trading Book) or according to Accounting view (Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income and Fair Value through Profit and Loss).

Sensitivity analysis for the foreign exchange risk as of 31 December 2023 shows that the Bank would incur a loss of 67.5 thousand euros in case all currencies (except EUR) would depreciate by 20 %.

### Sensitivity to FX Risk

EUR '000		31/12/2023	31/12/2022
All currencies except EUR	(5 %)	(16.9)	(101.2)
All currencies except EUR	(10 %)	(33.8)	(202.4)
All currencies except EUR	(20 %)	(67.5)	(404.7)
CHF	(5 %)	3.5	(0.9)
CHF	(10 %)	7.0	(1.8)
CHF	(20 %)	14.1	(3.6)
USD	(5 %)	7.6	12.8
USD	(10 %)	15.1	25.7
USD	(20 %)	30.3	51.3

### Financial Derivatives

The Bank classifies its derivatives transactions into interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, securities related transactions and credit and other derivatives based on the underlying financial instrument.

In all the categories, a distinction is made between over the counter (OTC) and exchange traded products. Most of the derivatives portfolio is composed of OTC derivatives.

The Bank is a business partner in plain-vanilla and structured transactions for corporate customers and promptly closes risk positions which could lead to a breach of available market risk limits.

The Bank also uses derivatives for asset and liabilities management.

For portfolio management and risk management purposes, contracts are valued at current prices using recognized and tested models. Market values show the contract values as of the balance sheet date where positive market values of OTC contracts indicate the current default risk arising from the relevant transactions.

### Notional volume of derivative transactions as of 31 December 2023

EUR '000	Notional		Positive market value		Negative market value	
	Trading book	Bank book	Trading book	Bank book	Trading book	Bank book
<b>1. Debt securities and interest rate indexes</b>	<b>1,211,988</b>	<b>1,661,067</b>	<b>53,425</b>	<b>74,176</b>	<b>49,315</b>	<b>49,552</b>
a) Options	225,000	-	24,554	-	20,731	-
b) Swaps	986,988	1,661,067	28,871	74,176	28,584	49,552
<b>3. Gold and currencies</b>	<b>243,361</b>	<b>60,475</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>8,011</b>
a) Options	28,054	-	162	-	161	-
b) Swaps	55,608	60,475	890	-	880	8,011
c) Forwards	159,699	-	1,627	-	1,563	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,455,349</b>	<b>1,721,542</b>	<b>56,103</b>	<b>74,176</b>	<b>51,919</b>	<b>57,563</b>

# Risk Report

## Notional volume of derivative transactions as of 31 December 2022

EUR '000 Derivative instrument types/Underlyings	Notional		Positive market value		Negative market value	
	Trading book	Bank book	Trading book	Bank book	Trading book	Bank book
<b>1. Debt securities and interest rate indexes</b>	<b>1,151,799</b>	<b>1,526,450</b>	<b>70,570</b>	<b>103,224</b>	<b>64,643</b>	<b>74,797</b>
a) Options	225,000	-	26,535	-	21,415	-
b) Swaps	926,799	1,526,450	44,035	103,224	43,229	74,797
<b>3. Gold and currencies</b>	<b>433,062</b>	<b>83,782</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>6,894</b>
a) Options	33,752	-	214	-	213	-
b) Swaps	61,778	83,782	767	-	712	6,894
c) Forwards	337,532	-	4,065	-	3,975	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,584,861</b>	<b>1,610,232</b>	<b>75,616</b>	<b>103,224</b>	<b>69,544</b>	<b>81,691</b>

## Equity risk

Equity risk is the possibility that prices will fluctuate, affecting the fair value of investments and other instruments that derive their value from a particular investment. The primary exposure to equity risk arises from the Bank's holding of equity investments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

### Maximum Market Risk RWA

Max RWA of MR (%) represents the proportion of Market Risk Risk Weighted Assets (2RWA") in total RWA. Risk is monitored in relation a limit level which is included in the Market Risk limits Framework. The limit is set up in line with projected Market Risk RWA and it reflects the intention of the Bank to maintain a commercial banking focus.

## Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its expected or unexpected payment obligations, current and future, without jeopardizing its day-to-day operations or its financial condition. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend. This type of risk is inherent in the banking operations and can be triggered by institution-specific events like a rating downgrade or market-wide events such as system outage or capital and money market disruptions.

The Bank aims at maintaining liquidity at a level that enables to fund its operations at the best rate conditions under normal operating circumstances, and to remain always in a position to meet payment obligations. To this end, the Bank complies with the legal and regulatory requirements.

The Bank considers liquidity risk as a central risk in banking business and manages it in a comprehensive and structured manner. Procedures, responsibilities and reporting lines in this area have been laid down in the liquidity policy and include a contingency plan in the event of liquidity crisis.

The Bank's liquidity framework is based on the Liquidity Risk Mismatch Model which is characterized by the following fundamental principles:

- Short-term liquidity risk management (operational liquidity), which considers the events that will impact the Bank's liquidity position from 1 day up to one year. The primary objective is to maintain the Bank's capacity to fulfil its ordinary and extraordinary payment obligations while minimizing the relevant costs.
- Structural liquidity risk management (structural risk), which considers the events that will impact the Bank's liquidity position over one year. The primary objective is to maintain an adequate ratio between medium/long term liabilities and medium to long-term assets, with a view to avoid pressures on short-term funding sources (both current and future), while in the meantime optimizing the cost of funding;
- Stress tests: Liquidity risk is a low probability, high impact event. Therefore, stress testing is an excellent tool to reveal potential vulnerabilities in the balance sheet. The Bank uses several scenarios ranging from general market crisis to idiosyncratic crisis, and a combination hereof.

In this context, the models to manage the liquidity take into account all assets, liabilities, off-balance sheet positions and also both present and future events which generate certain or potential cash flows for the Bank, thereby protecting the Bank from risks relating to the transformation of maturity.



In addition to an adequate liquidity buffer to face unexpected outflows and robust and regular up-to-date stress testing performed, the main liquidity mitigation factors are:

- An accurate plan of short-term and medium to long-term liquidity needs;
- Effective Contingency Liquidity Policy with feasible and up-to-date Contingency Action Plan to be executed in case of market crisis;
- A system of early warning indicators to anticipate any potential liquidity crisis and give the Bank enough time to restore its safe liquidity profile.

### Short-term liquidity

Under the short-term component of liquidity risk management, the Bank considers aspects of intraday liquidity and day-to-day funding needs. The first focuses on ensuring access to sufficient intraday liquidity to meet any obligations, whether expected or unexpected, the Bank may have to clearing and settlement systems and includes monitoring of major currency payment flows and payment system collateral in real time.

Short-term (day-to-day) funding is managed by active participation in the interbank market in line with funding needs and business developments monitored through the monthly rolling forecast and funding plan. Daily monitoring of short-term liquidity gaps ensures that on any day there is a limited amount of refinancing required.

For the purpose of short-term liquidity management, the operative maturity ladder metric is used. It is composed by the net contractual cash flows (in/outflows) affecting the cash position at Central Banks or "Nostro Account". Therefore, these flows impact directly the "core liquidity" of the bank, over pre-defined time buckets. Volume limits for maturities of up to three months are in place and monitored daily. Volume limits are established on an aggregated level as well as for separate major currencies in order to limit the risk of a need for follow-up funding in the event that foreign currency markets dry up. The operative maturity ladder is included in the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), with a limit of 0 on the 3 months bucket and is a liquidity recovery indicator in the Recovery and Resolution Plan. The Bank also adopts the cash horizon as a synthetic indicator of the short-term liquidity risk levels. The cash horizon identifies the number of days after which the relevant entity is no longer able to meet its liquidity obligations as expressed in the operative maturity ladder, after having exhausted the available counterbalancing capacity. During 2023, the Bank's cash horizon was in general longer than 1 year.

From a regulatory perspective, the liquidity reserve is represented by the amount of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA). This is the numerator of the Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which is the main metric for assessing and monitoring the adequacy of the Bank's stock of high quality liquid assets (HQLA) under stress for a short-term horizon of up to 30 days.

The compliance with this regulatory requirement is constantly monitored by setting, in the risk appetite framework (RAF), internal limitations above the binding minimum level of 100 %. LCR is also a liquidity recovery indicator in the Bank's recovery and resolution plan. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is the ratio between high quality liquid assets (HQLA) and expected net cash outflows, implying that a ratio above 100 % ensures that liquid assets are sufficient to cover net cash outflows estimated over the next 30 days. High quality liquid assets (HQLA) include assets, which can be easily and immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value even in periods of severe idiosyncratic and market stress. It consists of cash, withdrawable central bank reserves (available in time of stress) and securities (unencumbered). Net cash outflows represent the difference between cash outflows (balance and off-balance position) and inflows anticipated in upcoming 30 days. The amount of inflows that can offset outflows is capped at 75 % of total expected outflows.

### Structural liquidity

Structural liquidity management is a complement to the short-term liquidity framework and focuses on medium-term and long-term liquidity management. It aims at limiting refinancing exposures above one year and thus reducing refinancing needs in the shorter term. The maintenance of an adequate ratio between medium to long-term liabilities and assets aims at avoiding pressures on short-term sources, whether present or future.

The standard measures taken for such purposes are the following:

- The spreading of the maturity of funding operations in order to reduce the usage of less stable funding sources, while in the meantime optimizing the cost of funding;
- The financing of growth through strategic funding activities, setting the most appropriate maturities (yearly funding plan);
- The balancing of medium/to long-term wholesale funding requirements with the need to minimize costs, by diversifying sources, national markets, currencies of issuance and instruments used (realization of the yearly funding plan).

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is the main metric for monitoring structural liquidity of the Bank, as described by CRR2. The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is the ratio between available and required amount of stable funding. It establishes a minimum acceptable amount of medium-long term funding in front of the Bank's assets and activities. It aims to limit over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding during times of buoyant market liquidity and encourage better assessment of liquidity risk across all balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. NSFR is included in the Bank's risk appetite framework and is included as a recovery indicator in the Bank's recovery and resolution plan.

# Risk Report

In addition to the regulatory perspective offered by the net stable funding ratio, an internal metric, named structural liquidity ratio, has been introduced to strengthen the steering of structural liquidity risk from an economic point of view, i.e. taking into account the liquidity risk stemming from different balance sheet items under the perspective of internal models. SLR is defined as the ratio between cumulated Liabilities over bucket 1 year and cumulated Assets over bucket 1 year. It is included in the risk appetite framework (RAF) with assigned limit.

The two metrics represent the regulatory and the managerial views of the structural liquidity position: NSFR (according to CRR2 regulation) is based on regulatory weights, while SLR leverages on internal economic models.

Another key structural metric, aimed at measuring the funding needs originated from the commercial activity of the Bank, is the funding gap. It measures the need of funding, the Bank has to finance on the wholesale market. The indicator is integrated in the risk appetite framework with the aim of monitoring and managing the level of funding coverage of net loans to customers, coming from funding sources not exclusively obtained through Treasury/Finance activity.

## Stress Testing

Stress testing is a risk management technique used to evaluate the potential effects on the Bank's financial condition of a specific event and/or movement in a set of financial variables. As a forward-looking tool, liquidity stress testing diagnoses the Bank's liquidity risk. In particular, the results of the stress tests are used to:

- Determine liquidity limits both in quantitative and qualitative terms;
- Plan and carry out alternative funding transactions for purposes of off-setting liquidity outflows;
- Structure/modify the liquidity profile of the Bank's assets;
- Provide support to the development of the liquidity contingency plan.

The following three types of potential liquidity crisis are considered:

- Market (systemic, global or sector): market downturn scenario. This scenario consists of a sudden turmoil in a monetary and capital market, which may be caused by closure (or limited access) to market/settlement system, critical political events, country crisis, credit crunch, etc.;
- Specific to UniCredit Bank, or part of it (idiosyncratic): name crisis; the assumptions could be operational risk, events relating to the worsened perception of the Bank's reputational risk and a downgrade in rating;
- A combination of market and specific crisis: combined scenario.

The combined scenario is defined as a general negative development in the market environment and also as a factual or market-hypothesized problem specific to the Bank.

The time frame for the stress test is 1 year. Stress test results are monitored monthly and regularly presented and discussed on the Financial Risk Committee. By securing an appropriate level of funding resources, the Bank ensures that its potential refinancing capacities at all times exceed the funding needs projected within defined scenarios.

## Funding Plan

The funding plan plays a fundamental role in the overall liquidity management, influencing both the short-term and the structural position. The Funding Plan, developed consistently with a sustainable analysis of uses and sources, both on short-term and structural positions, is prepared on a yearly basis to establish the extent of the Banks's funding needs in the upcoming year. A mid-year review is also performed to capture material changes both in the business environment and funding strategy. The Funding Plan encompasses additional funding measures needed to support business growth as well as measures aiming at replacing funding sources maturing within the next year. While being designed by the ALM & Funding unit, it is independently assessed by the Market and Liquidity Risk Management function (Non-Financial and Financial Risk unit). The ultimate aim of the Funding plan is to ensure that the funding structure of the Bank is well diversified both in terms of maturity profiles and sources of funding. The timely execution of the Funding Plan is monitored continuously as part of the monitoring process of development of assets and liabilities.

## Contingency Liquidity Management

Liquidity crisis is a high impact, low probability event. If the liquidity crisis was to occur, it is essential for the Bank to act on time to minimize potentially disruptive consequences of the crisis. Contingency liquidity management has an objective of ensuring the availability of effective organizational model in order to manage the negative effects of a liquidity crisis. It governs the management of potential liquidity shocks to the Bank whenever they may arise.

A fundamental part of the Contingency Liquidity Management is the Contingency Funding Plan. The Contingency Funding Plan consists of a set of specific management actions together with a description of liquidity instruments at disposal in a crisis situation. Each contingency funding instrument contains an estimated volume, time to execute, and the impact on key liquidity indicators under stress.

A specific early warning indicators dashboard is in place in order to continuously monitor situations of stress, which may, among others, be originated by market, sector or name specific events. They are based either on macroeconomic or market indicators that also reflect the monetary policy stance of the Central Banks variables, or on specific internal metrics. The system of early warning indicators helps to identify emerging vulnerabilities in the Banks's liquidity risk position or potential funding needs, triggering a potential response by the Senior management.

A "traffic light approach" is adopted for each metric in order to have sufficient time to inform senior management of a deteriorating situation and allow to put in place adequate actions aimed at restoring the business-as-usual state.

### Year-end Assessment of Liquidity

The Bank has maintained a strong liquidity profile throughout 2023.

The Bank manages maturity mismatches by maintaining an adequate liquidity reserve in the form of the ECB eligible loans and securities.

#### Disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2023

EUR '000				
Assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of non-encumbered assets	Fair value of non-encumbered assets
Assets of the reporting institution	96,704	15,840	3,479,510	320,636
Loans on demand	28,836		1,151,855	
Equity instruments			23,647	23,647
Debt securities	15,839	15,840	297,223	296,989
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	52,029		1,889,884	
Other assets			116,901	

EUR '000		
Encumbered assets/collateral received and associated liabilities	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities		52,029
Derivatives		546
Deposits		51,483
Other sources of encumbrance		44,675
<b>Total encumbered assets</b>	<b>102,556</b>	<b>96,704</b>

#### Disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2022

EUR '000				
Assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of non-encumbered assets	Fair value of non-encumbered assets
Assets of the reporting institution	328,936	32,403	3,017,485	300,642
Loans on demand	24,062		713,413	
Equity instruments			24,339	24,339
Debt securities	32,307	32,403	275,824	276,303
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	272,567		1,858,579	
Other assets			145,330	

## Risk Report

EUR '000		
Encumbered assets/collateral received and associated liabilities	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	319,105	290,429
Derivatives	85,560	720
Deposits	233,546	289,709
Other sources of encumbrance		38,507
<b>Total encumbered assets</b>	<b>319,105</b>	<b>328,936</b>

### The Bank's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2023, undiscounted

EUR '000 Content	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	222,695	967,270	-	-	-	-	1,189,965
Financial assets held for trading	-	2,680	912	12,527	44,174	26,549	86,841
Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	736	736
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	5,088	3,001	38,039	119,329	167,206	332,663
Financial assets at amortised cost	10,089	129,887	93,520	348,454	860,043	831,713	2,273,707
Debt securities	-	59	773	45	1,694	26,570	29,141
Other financial assets	5,058	1,714	-	-	-	-	6,772
Loans to banks	-	25,967	117	8,250	-	546	34,879
Loans to non-banks customers	5,031	102,147	92,630	340,160	858,350	804,597	2,202,915
Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	1,898	4,032	16,109	45,118	89,937	157,094
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	-	-	-	-118	-5,577	-40,372	-46,067
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	10,904	10,904
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	10,014	10,014
Tax assets	-	-	-	-	396	-	396
Other assets	-	2,056	-	-	-	45	2,101
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>232,784</b>	<b>1,108,879</b>	<b>101,465</b>	<b>415,011</b>	<b>1,063,483</b>	<b>1,096,733</b>	<b>4,018,355</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	2,625	896	12,572	43,316	23,015	82,424
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,979,122	543,942	289,704	258,918	78,653	8,282	3,158,621
Debt securities	-	-	354	594	19,144	-	20,092
Other financial liabilities	-	58,684	12	367	1,030	6,049	66,142
Loans from banks and central banks	-	-	40,854	-	-	-	40,854
Deposits from banks and central banks	10,130	67,100	387	-	-	-	77,617
Deposits from non-bank customers	1,968,992	418,159	248,098	257,957	58,479	2,232	2,953,917
Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	1,566	4,824	9,136	36,526	56,622	108,674
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	-38,416	-	-	-	-	-	-38,416
Provisions	41	452	106	3,682	19,763	4,555	28,599
Tax liabilities	-	-	-	5,115	-	-	5,115
Other liabilities	-	4,415	-	-	-	1,222	5,637
Share capital	-	-	-	-	-	20,384	20,384
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	107,760	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-319	-319
Reserves from profit	-	-	-	-	-	99,777	99,777
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	-	-	-	-	-	96,924	96,924
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>1,940,747</b>	<b>553,000</b>	<b>295,530</b>	<b>289,424</b>	<b>178,258</b>	<b>418,222</b>	<b>3,675,181</b>
<b>Mismatch</b>	<b>1,707,963</b>	<b>-555,879</b>	<b>194,065</b>	<b>-125,587</b>	<b>-885,225</b>	<b>-678,512</b>	<b>-343,175</b>

## Risk Report

## The Bank's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2022, undiscounted

EUR '000 Content	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	173,900	572,063	-	-	-	-	745,963
Financial assets held for trading	-	1,472	2,444	12,841	50,155	56,487	123,398
Non-trading financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	2,373	2,373
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	92	18,416	19,491	142,916	133,995	314,909
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,544	178,447	120,139	397,007	883,309	790,721	2,377,166
Debt securities	-	59	19,064	45	244	14,503	33,914
Other financial assets	2,879	20,894	-	-	-	-	23,773
Loans to banks	-	51,399	606	12,430	-	716	65,150
Loans to non-banks customers	4,665	106,095	100,469	384,532	883,065	775,502	2,254,329
Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	411	2,337	15,541	74,772	129,028	222,088
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	-	-	(105)	(254)	(8,674)	(63,963)	(72,996)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	12,493	12,493
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	13,608	13,608
Tax assets	-	-	-	-	698	-	698
Other assets	1	2,030	-	-	-	48	2,079
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	1,862	264	-	-	-	(6)	2,120
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>183,307</b>	<b>754,779</b>	<b>143,231</b>	<b>444,625</b>	<b>1,143,175</b>	<b>1,074,784</b>	<b>3,743,900</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	1,415	2,394	12,820	49,962	50,849	117,439
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,100,917	271,243	118,001	298,736	144,735	7,524	2,941,155
Debt securities	-	-	200	595	20,300	-	21,095
Other financial liabilities	-	39,482	-	292	1,239	7,225	48,238
Loans from banks and central banks	-	-	-	194,208	39,513	-	233,720
Deposits from banks and central banks	9,793	89,135	-	1,969	1,004	-	101,901
Deposits from non-bank customers	2,091,124	142,626	117,800	101,673	82,678	299	2,536,200
Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	1,953	2,240	12,555	51,429	93,720	161,897
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(73,939)	-	-	-	-	-	(73,939)
Provisions	118	485	757	1,898	13,953	2,695	19,905
Tax liabilities	-	-	-	4,164	-	-	4,164
Other liabilities	-	3,560	-	-	-	600	4,160
Share capital	-	-	-	-	-	20,384	20,384
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	107,760	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(1,879)	(1,879)
Reserves from profit	-	-	-	-	-	99,778	99,778
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	-	-	-	-	-	84,201	84,201
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>2,027,096</b>	<b>278,656</b>	<b>123,392</b>	<b>330,173</b>	<b>260,079</b>	<b>465,631</b>	<b>3,485,025</b>
<b>Mismatch</b>	<b>1,843,789</b>	<b>(476,123)</b>	<b>(19,839)</b>	<b>(114,452)</b>	<b>(883,096)</b>	<b>(609,153)</b>	<b>(258,875)</b>

Notes to the table:

- 1) Non-discounted items of the Bank's Statement of financial position are displayed in the table, according to their contractual maturity.
- 2) Future coupon payments are included in the view.
- 3) Non-discounted cash flows for derivative transactions are included in the table according to the maturity.
- 4) Off balance sheet liabilities (such as issued guarantees and loan commitments) are not included in the view; they are captured in the LCR calculation (outflows for such items are calculated by applying LCR outflow rates aligned with LCR Delegated Act) and in liquidity risk managerial reports (e.g. Liquidity Stress Test).

The Bank's expected cash flows on some financial assets and financial liabilities may vary from the contractual cash flows. The main differences are as follows:

- Non maturity deposits (customer sight and savings accounts, without contractual maturity) are expected to remain stable over a long-time horizon. By applying statistical analysis, the Bank's models such deposits with the aim to identify their stability, defined as the tendency to be a permanent source of funding. The aim of the model is to estimate the "stable component" which is allocated to medium-long term maturity buckets (above 1 year) while non-stable amount is allocated to short term buckets (lower than 1 year). The stability model is validated internally and back tested annually and the results are approved by the Financial Risk Committee. The parameters of the model are embedded in the Structural Liquidity Ratio metric which represents the managerial view of the structural liquidity position.
- With regards to customer loans, no early prepayment assumptions are applied for the purpose of liquidity risk management.

### Fair value disclosures of financial assets not carried at fair value

Fair Value (IFRS 13) disclosure requirements regarding the accounting of financial instruments portfolios not measured at fair value are provided below:

EUR '000	Carrying amount 2023	Fair value (Level 2) 2023	Fair value (Level 3) 2023	Carrying amount 2022	Fair value (Level 2) 2022	Fair value (Level 3) 2022
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash balances	1,189,965	-	1,189,965	745,963	-	745,963
Debt securities at AC	25,030	23,542	-	33,389	30,482	-
Loans and receivables with banks	34,773	-	34,704	64,989	-	64,916
Loans and receivables with customers	1,900,351	712,099	1,079,152	2,042,380	695,533	1,189,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,150,119</b>	<b>735,641</b>	<b>2,303,821</b>	<b>2,886,722</b>	<b>726,015</b>	<b>2,000,394</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits from banks and central banks	77,230	-	72,133	98,928	-	99,344
Deposits from non-bank customers	2,938,929	-	2,744,960	2,531,694	-	2,447,411
Loans from banks and central banks	40,854	-	38,158	233,720	-	234,703
Debt securities issued	18,116	-	18,116	18,066	-	18,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,075,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,873,367</b>	<b>2,882,408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,799,524</b>

Financial instruments not carried at fair value are not managed on a fair value basis. For these instruments, fair values are calculated for disclosure purposes only and do not impact the balance sheet or the profit or loss. The fair value calculation is coherent with the Discounted Cash Flows methodologies for the estimation of the present value of financial instruments subject to default risk. The cash flows riskiness is taken into account by applying weights to the discount factors so as to consider credit and time value in the spread calculation, which is, in turn, the function of the expected and unexpected loss. Fair value is calculated on a standalone balance sheet item level.

Estimated full fair value consists of a risk-free component and a credit risk component. Risk-free component is estimated using observable market interest rates, whereas the credit risk component is estimated using internal models (non-observable valuation inputs). The final allocation of balance sheet items to fair value hierarchy levels depends on the proportion of the full fair value that is attributable to non-observable valuation inputs. As long as the contribution of non-observable valuation inputs to the full fair value of balance sheet items is below 5 %, the items are classified as level 2, otherwise they are classified as level 3.

\*Level 2: Fair value is determined using the valuation models, which are based primarily on market data. Level 2 includes also financial assets whose fair value is based on the quoted price for an identical instrument, but for which there is no active market.

\*\* Level 3: Fair value is determined using the valuation models based primarily on unobservable inputs. An input qualifies as an observable input if it is directly observable as a market price or may be derived from an observable price. The examples of Level 3 inputs are historical volatility or interest rates for currencies and maturities for which there are no observable financial instruments. If the value of a financial instrument is based on non-observable inputs, the value of these inputs at the end of the reporting period may be selected from a range of reasonable

# Risk Report

possible alternatives. For the purpose of preparing financial statements, the reasonable values selected for such non-observable inputs are in line with prevailing market conditions and the Bank's valuation verification approach. Fair Value Adjustments (FVA) represent the difference between the price of a financial instrument obtained using a valuation model and its fair value as defined in IFRS 13, which reflects the exit price at which the investment could be closed on the market. The FVA methodology of the Bank considers the following inputs:

- Positive and negative exposure profiles derived from the Counterparty Credit Risk internal model,
- PD term structure implied by current market default rates obtained from credit default swaps,
- Funding spread curve that is representative of the average funding spread of peer financial groups.

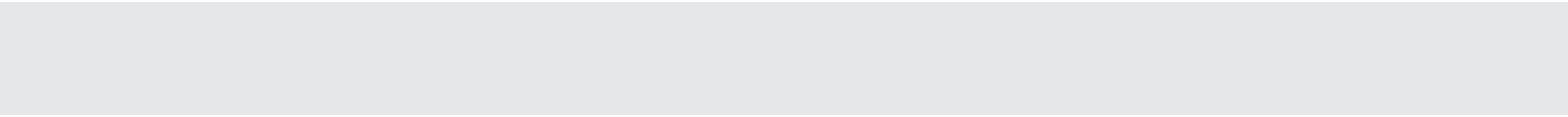
FVAs calculated by the Bank include Credit/Debit Valuation Adjustment (CVA/DVA), Close-out costs.

The CVA/DVA methodology of the Bank considers the following inputs:

- Exposure at Default (EAD) is estimated using simulation techniques that include Specific Wrong-Way Risk due to the correlation between counterparty credit risk and the underlying derivative risk factors,
- Probability of Default (PD) is implied by current market default rates obtained from Credit Default Swaps,
- Loss Given Default (LGD) is based on the estimated level of expected recovery and the market default rate derived from CDS.

Close-out costs reflect the cost incurred when closing an active position in a financial instrument on the market. Close-out costs are calculated as the difference between the price at which a financial instrument is valued and the market price, usually represented by the bid-ask spread.





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